

E

470

.5

.A84















---

FIRST REUNION

OF THE

Army of the Tennessee,

AND

ITS FOUR CORPS.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21 to 23, 1897.

---







13<sup>TH</sup> A.C.



Gen. J. Sherman  
 was born in Ohio,  
 Feb. 8, 1820, and edu-  
 cated at the Mili-  
 tary Academy. He  
 served in the Flor-  
 ida war, the Mex-  
 ican war, and the  
 Rebellion war. He  
 attained the rank  
 of General. He  
 died Feb. 14, 1891.

Badge  
 of the  
 15<sup>th</sup> Corps

Gen. B. McPherson  
 was born in Ohio  
 in 1829, and educa-  
 ted at West Point  
 Military Academy.  
 He served in the  
 war of the Rebellion  
 as an Engineer and as  
 a Commander, attaining  
 the rank of Maj. Gen.  
 He was killed in  
 battle, July 22,  
 1864.

U.S. Grant  
 was born in Ohio,  
 April 27, 1822, and  
 educated in the Acad-  
 emy at West Point. He  
 served in the Mexican war.  
 Subsequently he resigned  
 from the Army and en-  
 gaged in business affairs.  
 When the Rebellion broke  
 out he re-entered the  
 Army and became its  
 supreme military  
 Chieftain. He command-  
 ed in person at Donal-  
 son and Vicksburg, and  
 in the battles imme-  
 diately preceding Appo-  
 mattox. He was President

Badge  
 of the  
 13<sup>th</sup> Army Corps

Badge  
 of the  
 17<sup>th</sup> Army Corps

O.O. Howard  
 was born in Maine,  
 Nov. 8, 1830, and edu-  
 cated at West Point  
 Military Academy.  
 He served in the Flor-  
 ida war and the war  
 of the Rebellion. He lost  
 an arm at the battle  
 of Fair Oaks. He is  
 now a Major-General  
 in the Regular Army.

Badge  
 of the  
 16<sup>th</sup> Corps

John A. Logan  
 was born in Illinois,  
 Feb. 9, 1826. He began  
 life as a lawyer. He  
 served in the Mexican  
 war and the war of the  
 Rebellion, attaining the  
 rank of Major-General.  
 He served 22 years in  
 Congress, 6 in the House  
 and 16 in the Senate. He  
 died Dec. 26 1886.





# FIRST REUNION

OF THE

## SURVIVORS

OF THE

# Army of the Tennessee,

AND ITS FOUR CORPS.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS,  
ROSTERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

SEPTEMBER 22, 1892.

COMMITTEE ROOMS,  
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., October, 1892.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of Arrangements for the Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee and of the committees for the several corps, it was

*Ordered*, That the record of proceedings at the recent reunions of the Army of the Tennessee and of its four corps, together with portraits and biographical sketches of the speakers, be published, under the direction of the Chairman, General Clark, and Captain Swigart.

Attest:

B. F. CHASE,  
Secretary.

## Preliminary Note.

UNDER the general management and supervision of Captain John McElroy, editor of the *National Tribune*, the Citizens' Committee of Washington made arrangements enabling army corps to hold reunions in large tents on the White Lot (Grand Army Place), south of the Executive Mansion, in the District of Columbia, during the Twenty-sixth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, 19th to 24th September, 1892.

Accordingly, a local committee of arrangements for each corps was appointed.

Subsequently, the resident members of the four corps embraced in the Army of the Tennessee, determined to hold an Army Reunion in addition to the Corps Reunions, and they appointed a joint committee, three from each corps, to make necessary arrangements:

From the 13th Corps,

Gen. Geo. W. Clark,  
Maj. Horace Coleman,  
Mr. Fletcher White.

From the 16th Corps,

Mr. David F. McGowan,  
Mr. Lucius D. Alden,  
Mr. Joseph E. Hart.

From the 15th Corps,

Gen. Chas. E. Hovey,  
Gen. Green B. Raum,  
Capt. Geo. W. Wilson.

From the 17th Corps,

Gen. Dennis T. Kirby,  
Col. Wm. P. Davis,  
Mr. Benj. F. Chase.

The Committee organized by electing Gen. Chas. E. Hovey, Chairman, Gen. Geo. W. Clark, Vice Chairman, and Mr. Benj. F. Chase, Secretary. A circular letter of invitation was sent out, and a programme of proceedings for the Reunion was prepared, copies of which are appended hereto:

FIRST REUNION OF

CIRCULAR LETTER

FIRST REUNION

OF THE

SURVIVORS OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,

ORIGINATED BY

GEN. CHAS. E. HOWEY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1892.

Executive Committee of Arrangements.

1st Corps, members  
2nd Corps.

GEN. CHAS. E. HOWEY, <i>Chairman.</i>	
GEN. GEO. W. CLARK, <i>Vice Chairman.</i>	
	BENJ. F. CHASE, <i>Secretary.</i>
GEN. GREEN B. RAUM,	D. F. MCGOWAN,
GEN. DENNIS T. KIRBY,	CAPT. GEO. W. WILSON,
MAJ. PORACE COLEMAN,	JOSEPH E. HART,
COL. WM. P. DAVIS,	L. D. ALDEN,
	FLETCHER WHITE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1892.

*To the Survivors of the Army of the Tennessee:*

Arrangements have been made for holding in this city, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1892, a REUNION of the survivors of the

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Major-General Howard will preside, and brief addresses are expected from members of each of the four Corps—13th, 15th, 16th and 17th. Of course, the singing of favorite war-songs will be included in the programme.

The Reunion will be held in the Grant Tent, on the White Lot, south of the Executive Mansion, from three to six o'clock P. M., and the printed programme of exercises can be had during encampment week on application at the headquarters' tents of either of the four Corps.

Every comrade who at any time served in the Army of the Tennessee is invited to participate.

By order of the Committee,

BENJ. F. CHASE,

*Secretary.*

PROGRAMME.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

IN THE

GRANT TENT, GRAND ARMY PLACE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Thursday, 22d September, 1892.

AT 10 P. M.

Orchestra.

Prayer.

Trumpeter's Call—Assembly.

Reveille.

Address of Welcome—Gen. Chas. E. Hovey.

Election of Officers.

Address by the President-elect—Gen. O. O. Howard.

Orchestra.

Address, 13th Corps—Col. Asa C. Matthews.

Address, 15th Corps—Gen. Green B. Raum.

Army Song.

Address, 16th Corps—Gen. Eugene A. Carr.

Address, 17th Corps—Gen. M. F. Force.

Army Song.

Address, Cavalry Corps—Gen. John W. Noble.

Army Song.

Addresses, under the five minute rule.

Retreat.

Army Song.

Tattoo.

Orchestra.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

(GRANT TENT, GRAND ARMY PLACE.)  
Washington, D. C., 22nd September, 1892. )

In pursuance of an invitation sent out by our Joint Committee, and of other announcements, the spacious Grant Tent, on Grand Army Place, in this city, was filled to overflowing, Thursday afternoon, September 22, 1892, with survivors of the Army of the Tennessee. This was an army meeting proper, composed of officers and men just as in war times. The call went out to *every comrade who at any time served in the Army of the Tennessee*. It was the first call ever made, embracing all survivors - officers and privates, of this army; and the assembled veterans constituted the first reunion ever held of survivors of the Army of the Tennessee as a whole.

It was a big assembly. "The great Grant Tent was packed to the walls with veterans, and the platform was crowded with some of the most distinguished warriors and women of the Nation." - *Post*.

Widows of commanders, who had been specially invited, and their party were escorted to Grand Army Place under the direction of Major Wm. C. Carroll, by the Logan Camp Sons of Veterans, headed by the Third Regiment N. G. Band, of Wausau, Wisconsin, and were assigned the place of honor on the platform at the right of the presiding officer. "Strains of martial music, with an occasional salute from a cannon somewhere on the White Lot, gave the large gathering a mild reminder of war days" - *Star*.

After prayer by Major Edgar A. Hamilton, of the First New York Mounted Rifles, the trumpeter blew the

Assembly Call and sounded the reveille, and then General Chas. E. Hovey, on behalf of our Joint Committee of Arrangements and of the people of Washington, delivered an address of welcome, and also nominated Major-General Oliver O. Howard, the only surviving commander of the Army of the Tennessee, for President; Geo. W. Clark, of the 13th Corps, Bernard G. Farrar, of the 15th Corps, Grenville M. Dodge, of the 16th Corps, and Jeremiah M. Rusk, of the 17th Corps, for Vice-Presidents, and Wm. T. Clark, of the Staff, for Secretary— all to serve for one year and until their successors are elected. These nominations were confirmed by a vote of the meeting, and the President-elect, General Howard, on coming forward, delivered an appropriate address.

Colonel Asa C. Matthews then spoke for the 13th Corps, General Green B. Raum for the 15th, General Eugene A. Carr for the 16th, Generals Grenville M. Dodge and Jeremiah M. Rusk for the 17th, and General John W. Noble for the Cavalry. Secretary Clark also made a short speech, and read letters and telegrams from absent comrades, and calls for information.

These proceedings were interspersed with old-time cheers for each of the four corps; with music by a splendid band, the Wausau Band of Wisconsin, F. G. Dana, Director, which accompanied the Frank P. Blair Grand Army Post, of St. Louis; with "Marching Through Georgia," sung by the whole assembly, under the lead of Lot Abraham; with the "Battle of Chicamauga" and the "Express Train," drummed by A. F. Springsteen; and with an ode, entitled the "Drummer Boy of Mission Ridge," recited by little Miss Florence Lee, whose father was drummer for the 13th Illinois Infantry.

The mention of the names of the gallant living and of the heroic dead, alike called forth spontaneous greeting. The greeting given to Morgan L. Smith was specially cordial.

Then followed an address by Captain Wm. Hem-

street, of General Joseph A. Mower's staff, in which he dwelt on the services and characteristics of his chief, alluding also to the neglected condition of his grave at Arlington, and moving for a committee to collect a fund and erect a monument over dear old Joe Mower's last resting place.

The motion was agreed to, and Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wager Swayne, Dennis T. Kirby, C. S. Sargent, Benj. F. Chase, Wm. S. Rosecrans, Wm. P. Davis, C. B. Stoddard, Charles E. Hovey, David Pollock, Oliver O. Howard, C. T. Christensen, Wm. Hemstreet, Jacob C. DeGress and John W. Sprague were appointed the committee.

At this point, General Howard, being obliged to leave, called Vice-President Rusk to the chair, and speaking began under the five minute rule. General Cyrus Bussey occupied his five minutes, when it appeared that the time allowed the Army of the Tennessee for holding its reunion in the Grant Tent had expired, and that the 9th Corps was entitled to possession. Accordingly, the First Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee was declared adjourned without day, but not until, on the motion of Major Carroll, a resolution of thanks to the Chairman of our Committee of Arrangements, General Hovey, had been adopted by the meeting. Major Carroll accompanied his motion with a short speech.

While the veterans were separating, or were about to separate, Mrs. Addie L. Ballou addressed them in the interest of army nurses, of whom a number were present. Mrs. Mary A. Bickerdyke (Mother Bickerdyke), Aunt Becky Young, Mrs. Emily E. Woodley, Mrs. Anna E. Gridley, Miss Harriet Dame, Mrs. Harriet E. Guest and Mrs. Florence Lithgow.

"On the whole," says the *Post*, "this was one of the most remarkable gatherings ever held at any encampment, and one which can scarcely be equalled again."

In addition to the thousands of survivors of Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the march to the



sea—thousands now engaged in all the walks of life, farmers, artisans, cabinet ministers, governors of states, judges of courts, lawyers, legislators, doctors, clergymen, authors, journalists, presidents of learned institutions, chiefs of great industrial and transportation enterprises, generals in the army, commanders in the navy—in addition to these veterans was another class, who lent a grace to the assembly by their presence. They were widows, wives and daughters of the men who made the circuit of the insurgent States in 1861-65—Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Wm. B. Hazen, Mrs. Charles Ewing, Mrs. Chas. E. Hovey, Mrs. Russell A. Alger, Miss Alger, Mrs. Tho. C. Fletcher, Mrs. Eugene A. Carr, Mrs. Wm. F. Tucker, Mrs. F. M. Sterrett, Mrs. Wm. Hemstreet, Mrs. S. N. Hoyt, Mrs. Fletcher White, Mrs. B. F. Chase, and others.

It was nearly seven o'clock when the proceedings were finally brought to a close, and the great Reunion became a thing of the past. As before stated, the adjournment was without day, but subject to the call of the President.

WM. T. CLARK,

Secretary.

## Reporters' Notes, Addresses, Etc.

GRANT TENT, GRAND ARMY PLACE,  
Washington, D. C., 22d September, 1892.

The survivors of the Army of the Tennessee, who assembled in the Grant tent, on Grand Army Place, south of the Executive Mansion, in the city of Washington, Thursday, September 22, 1892, were called to order at 3:30 p. m., by General Charles E. Hovey, who thereupon invited Rev. Major Edgar A. Hamilton to offer prayer.

When the reverend gentleman had concluded, the bugle sounded the assembly call and the reveille, after which General Hovey delivered a brief address of welcome.

### GENERAL HOVEY'S ADDRESS.

*Survivors of the Army of the Tennessee, and Comrades:*

It has fallen to my lot, as chairman of your committee of arrangements, and on behalf of the good people of this District, to bid you welcome, and I do so most heartily. This beautiful city of Washington, and of Lincoln, is glad to see you now and was glad to see you twenty-



CHARLES EDWARD HOVEY grew up on a farm in Thetford, Vt., where he was born in 1827. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1852; engaged in educational work to 1861; volunteered in August, '61, as a common soldier to aid in suppressing the Rebellion; was appointed Colonel of the 33d Illinois Infantry; commanded the Regiment at the battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; superintended the erection of "Fort Hovey" at Ironton, Mo.; was assigned to the command of a Brigade; won promotion to the rank of Brigadier General at the battle of Cache River, Ark., where his advance, less than 500 strong, ran up

seven years ago. Its rank as the Capital of an undivided and great Republic it owes in part to your services.

The army in which these services were rendered was not, it may be, a very large army, measured by numbers, but was certainly very respectable in size, measured by what it accomplished.

It was also a fortunate army—fortunate in its great Captains, Grant, Sherman, McPherson—Logan, Howard—fortunate in its great battles, Donelson [voices, "we were there"], Shiloh ["there too"], Champion Hills ["yes"], Missionary Ridge ["yes"], the hundred days battle from Chattanooga to Atlanta ["yes"]—fortunate also in its lesser combats, Fredericktown (I never omit little Fredericktown, not only because it was first in time, but because of Major Gavitt's dashing cavalry charge), Corinth, Iuka, Arkansas Post, Fort McAllister and hundreds more—fortunate in its famous marches—very fortunate, also, in the good fellowship that existed among its officers and in the absolute confidence between officers and men—but most fortunate of all in the high order of intelligence, the adventurous spirit, the indomitable courage of its rank and file.

Such an army, with such leaders, and such a record, would be likely to be welcome anywhere; certainly its survivors are welcome here, in this federal city, which they helped to maintain as the one capital of all the States.

Of our Army's five commanders, four have passed over to the camping grounds on the other side. One only

"against about 5,000 effectives" under General Rusk and defeated them. "They retreated," says the Rebel reports, "in great disorder across White river." General Steele says, "they did not stop running until they had gone 8 miles south of Little Rock." Hovey commanded the Brigade on the extreme left of Sherman's army at the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou and the Brigade on the extreme right of McClelland's army at the capture of Arkansas Post, where he was twice wounded. He was brevetted a Major-General for "gallant and meritorious conduct in battle, particularly at Arkansas Post." Since the war he has resided in Washington City, engaged in the practice of law.

is left, or part of one, perhaps I should say so much of him as our friends, the enemy, were kind enough not to shoot away; and I now have the pleasure of nominating this sole survivor, General Howard, for presiding officer of this reunion, and as our President for one year and until his successor is elected. [Nomination concurred in].

And I also nominate George W. Clark of the 13th Corps, Bernard G. Farrar of the 15th Corps, Grenville M. Dodge of the 16th Corps, and Jeremiah M. Rusk of the 17th Corps for Vice-Presidents; and Wm. T. Clark, our old Chief of Staff, for Secretary - all to serve for one year, and until their successors are elected. [Nominations concurred in].

And now, Comrades, there is, of course, no need for me to introduce your President-elect, your old Commander, General Howard. You all know him. He is here, and will speak for himself.

### GENERAL HOWARD'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades:*

The instant my mind falls on "the Army of the Tennessee," or "the Society of the Army of the Tennessee," I think of *him* who organized it, and of his peculiar characteristics. *General U. S. Grant.*

OLIVER OTIS HOWARD was born in Maine in 1830 and graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1854. He was at one time assistant professor of mathematics in that institution. His first military service was in the Florida or Seminole Indian War. He entered the volunteer service in 1861 as Colonel of the Third Maine Infantry and participated in the first battle of Bull Run, the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Fair Oaks (where he lost his right arm), Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, and many others. He rose from Colonel to Major-General, and from the command of a Regiment to the command of an Army. When rebellion had ceased he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. He has since been superintendent of the Military Academy and has commanded, successively, the Department of the Columbia and of the Platte, and the Military Divisions of the Pacific and of the Atlantic. He is now a Major-General in the Regular Army. He has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from at least three colleges.

The distinguishing feature of all his campaigns and battles is, that he never stood on the defensive, or, rather, that he always took the offensive, as most of you will remember he did at Belmont, at Donelson, Fort Henry—yes, even at Shiloh: it was an offensive march! There the enemy was prompt to strike, or he would have been first struck. Again the same thing, the aggressive feature, occurred at Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, and all the way from the Rappahannock to Petersburg, winding up at Appomattox. There was vigor, persistency and final success.

I heard a member of the Army of the Tennessee, in the ranks, say that all he wanted to satisfy him in any movement, was to see General Grant, and he could always recognize him by seeing the back of his head.

I next think of General Sherman, and the vigor of his operations with his army; and who can forget his superb personality? The large minded, large hearted, beloved Sherman!

Then the next commander, the talented McPherson. It appeared to be my fate to follow McPherson. He was cadet quartermaster [at West Point]; so was I, the next year. He was President of the Dialectic Society; so was I in succession. He commanded the Army of the Tennessee; and after his death, and a few days interval, then, by the recommendation of Sherman and Thomas, I came to follow him in the command. During the interval, General John A. Logan first successfully finished the battle of the 22d of July, and then held his, McPherson's, position till my assignment. Who does not remember Logan? A name which is a household word throughout the land. My recollections of him are filled with mingled feelings of gratification and sorrow. Gratification that we knew each other; that we rode side by side hundreds of miles in the march from the sea through the Carolinas. I think of him in battle! The battle roused him to his utmost activity and energy. When he

gave an order, that order was sure to be at once obeyed. We have sorrow that he is gone to participate no more with us in these grand occasions. But I may say of him, as I said of Sherman shortly before his death, and in his presence, "he will never die!" Sherman declared, "My body will die!" "But," I said: "Your body, General, is not you." Grant lives, Sherman lives, Logan lives, and God grant, comrades, that we may so live as to meet them again.

It was my good fortune to command the army we represent, the army represented here to-day, in the final operations about Atlanta; then from Atlanta to the sea, and on through the Carolinas, till the last battle at Bentonville. We marched thence, you will remember it, comrades, with great rapidity, averaging 25 miles a day, all the way from Raleigh to Richmond, Va. You came on, over-land, from Richmond and finally, 27 years ago, passed in review before the President's stand.

To-day a remnant has done the same. I myself rode in the column, and then passed to the reviewing stand and watched the veteran ranks. The march was different. Behold aged frames, trembling knees, decrepid bodies, often putting on an assumed vigor, a strength not real. It was hard for the flag-bearers to keep up their banners, yet they did it from the indomitable resolution of their hearts. The contrast is affecting between the then and the now; but comradeship makes us to-day proud and satisfied. We cannot but feel so, as we look around us in the Nation's Capital.

As we look upon yonder monument but recently completed; as we look upon the parks, the avenues, the streets nicely paved, the circles studded with monuments of our heroes; as we look upon the Capitol and remember that the glorious statue of liberty was not there and could not be there properly until after the war; as we look upon these and other reminders of the Nation's growth and greatness, do we not rightly take to ourselves

the credit that the Army of the Tennessee largely contributed to the preservation of our common country? That but for us and our other comrades in arms this Republic would have been torn into shreds?

Comrades, we shall probably not meet again, certainly not all of us, in the Capitol of the Nation. May we not meet in the bright, beautiful land where a large part of our fellowship has already been inaugurated?

The President's address was followed by "Recollections of the War," played by the Wausau Band of Wisconsin, and then came an address on behalf of the 13th Army Corps.

Upon introducing Colonel Matthews to speak for the 13th Corps, General Howard, whose advent in the neighborhood of the Army of the Tennessee happened to be after this corps had been detached and sent away, remarked jocosely, that the 13th Corps had hitherto been somewhat of a myth to him, but he was now glad to be able to introduce so accomplished and substantial an individual as Colonel Matthews to represent and speak for it on this occasion.

---

## COLONEL MATTHEWS' ADDRESS.

*Comrades:*

Your worthy Chairman, in introducing me as a representative of the 13th Army Corps, facetiously remarked, after sizing me up, that he had always regarded the 13th Army Corps as a "kind of a myth." If he will take the



COLONEL A. C. MATTHEWS is 55 years old, and was born in Illinois. He was graduated from Illinois College in 1855, and at once commenced the study of law in the office of Milton Hay, at Pittsfield, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and continued the practice until he entered the military service. He enlisted as a private soldier in the 99th Illinois Regiment, was soon commissioned Captain, and regularly went through the

statements I will make as history, and I firmly believe they are, or should be, he will conclude before I am through that he was mistaken, and that that corps was no "myth." I want to state to you in advance of what I may say, that no better body of men ever assembled in this country than the troops composing that corps. The corps itself was first commanded by General Grant. At one time it numbered over 90,000 men, and was the first corps carved out and well understood and known in the west, to my knowledge. The troops had fought at Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, and on the 11th day of January, 1863, took Arkansas Post. Shortly before that, however, the corps had been divided into four corps, viz: the 13th, 15th, 16th and 17th, and when so divided they were organized and known as the Army of the Tennessee. That army was under the immediate personal command of General Grant himself.

The Army of the Tennessee, thus organized, assembled on the west bank of the Mississippi river at Milliken's Bend and vicinity, in the spring of 1863, bent on capturing Vicksburg and opening the Mississippi river. In the advance the 13th Army Corps took the lead. It was the first at Perkins' Plantation; it was the first at New Carthage; it was the first to take up its line of march to Grand Gulf. It held itself in readiness for action during the bombardment of that place all day, but the gun-boats failed to silence the enemy's batteries. It crossed the Peninsula and struck the river below on the 30th of April, and on the evening of that day crossed to the east bank, and was

---

several grades of promotion until he reached the Colonelcy of his regiment, in the fall of 1864. He continued with his command until it was mustered out in 1865. He then resumed the practice of law, which he has kept up ever since, with occasional intervals, during which he has held public position. He was Supervisor of Internal Revenue in 1875 and 1876, and was assigned to duty in Leavens, Michigan and Wisconsin. Has been Judge of the Circuit Court, and was Speaker of the 36th General Assembly of Illinois, and at this time he is First Comptroller of the Treasury, having been appointed by President Harrison early in 1889.



the first to land and gain a footing on the east side of the river. It was current rumor, which ripened into history, that General Grant desired to plant his army below Vicksburg. He firmly believed if he could once get a foothold on solid ground east of the river, that Vicksburg would be his. He intended to go between Vicksburg and Jackson, and if possible, induce Johnson or Pemberton, or both, to come out in the open country and offer battle, in which event he hoped to succeed and avoid anything like a long siege or an extended campaign. To the end that he might get that foothold and consummate his well-laid plans, the 13th Army Corps was the first to land (followed, of course, by the balance of the Army of the Tennessee), the first to meet the enemy, and the first to rout the enemy and gain a victory.

This was the battle of Port Gibson. You will remember the fight commenced a little after 12 o'clock, possibly about 1 o'clock in the morning. It was commenced by the enemy firing on the 21st Iowa Regiment. The regiment that I was with was the next in line. A skirmish was kept up until the moon went down, and both armies rested on their arms. At early dawn, the right of the 13th Corps was put into action, and by noon the enemy's left had been doubled up on his right: he had lost his artillery, and the victory was substantially ours. He made a stubborn resistance, however, on his right in front of Osterhaus, who commanded one division of the 13th Corps. That was about the condition of affairs when General Logan, commanding a division of the 15th Corps, came on the field. I beg to assure you that we were glad to see that gallant commander from Illinois. The fight grew hot in a moment, and in a short time the victory was ours along the entire line. In that engagement the loss fell principally upon the 13th Corps, because it was its duty, and if you will permit the expression, its

pleasure, to lead the fight. The loss was 853 in killed and wounded.

The next engagement in which this corps took a prominent part was on the 16th of the same month, at Champion Hills. The brunt of that battle, which was one of the most severe of the campaign, fell upon that grand Old Roman, General Hovey, from Indiana. He had a magnificent division, and he was a magnificent officer. The fight commenced early in the morning and continued until about 1 o'clock in the evening, when the enemy was routed. I am satisfied that the Confederates vastly outnumbered our men, although we had enough men in the vicinity, who, in my judgment, might have been put into the fight to outnumber them. The battle was in an open white oak timber, with hills and valleys. The ground was fought over two or three times during the day. And here again, as the battle became the hottest, Logan came in on the left and rear of the enemy and caused a stampede, which resulted in their overwhelming defeat. In that engagement our loss was 2,457; and here permit me to call attention to your worthy presiding officer's remark, and state that that was no "mythical engagement."

The 13th Army Corps was immediately put in pursuit of the fleeing enemy, and at sunrise the next morning, which was on Sunday (and I remember it well, for I had a sort of superstition about going into battle on Sunday), we overtook them at Black River Bridge. It was strongly fortified with a line of works located right behind the bayou, in a bend of the Black river. A brigade, under the command of General Carr, who I notice occupies a seat on this platform to-day, was massed on the enemy's left and charged the works. The assault was successful, although the loss was very great, in a force so small. Here Colonel Kinsman, of Iowa, fell, and the loss in the assault itself was over 200 out of a single brigade. We captured the enemy's works, with his artil-

lery, and but for the celerity of his movements in burning his bridges, we would have reached Vicksburg on that day, and probably captured the city. This battle was fought entirely by the 13th Army Corps. The killed and wounded on our side were 273. We pursued the enemy rapidly, and we became in that pursuit the left wing of the army. On our right was the 15th Army Corps, and still on the right of that was the 17th Corps. We all reached Vicksburg about the same time, and lapped around the city from the Yazoo river to a point near the Mississippi river. There was heavy skirmishing on the 18th, heavy fighting on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and on the 22d, as you will remember, the great assault was made, which resulted in our repulse.

How well our corps performed its duty, I am not here to speak. My judgment is that all hands did the best they could, under the circumstances. I know whereof I speak when I say that the 13th Army Corps planted its banners on the outer works of the enemy and held them until four o'clock in the evening. I do not pretend to say that there was a lodgment made inside of the enemy's works. The fact is, we were on one side of the breast-works, and they were on the other, and General McClelland, who commanded that corps, believed that his troops had made a lodgment, and that if he had fresh troops to reinforce him the city could be captured. That intelligence was conveyed to him by his division and brigade commanders, and he conveyed it to General Grant and insisted upon having reinforcements sent to him. The reinforcements were sent; the second assault was attempted; it was unsuccessful. The balance of it you all know. The loss of the entire army in that campaign, in killed and wounded, was 8,219 on our side. These figures speak for themselves, and they tell you where the battle was greatest.

For the corps I represent, I claim nothing but the performance of duty. To the other forces which com-

posed that grand army. I accord the highest possible meed of praise.

After the surrender of Vicksburg, we were sent with the 17th Corps to Jackson, Mississippi. We laid siege to that town and soon captured it. We returned with our victorious eagles, if you will allow me the expression, to Vicksburg, and there we found an order awaiting us temporarily severing our connection with the Army of the Tennessee, and sending us down the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico. We were scattered along the shore of the Gulf from Brownsville to Indianola. This ended our connection with the Army of the Tennessee, so far as being with it in its long marches and splendid victories; but I want to say to you that when we heard of your victories and your successes, our voices were raised in gladness and our hearts in joy over your grand achievements. We watched your march to Chattanooga; we reechoed your shouts of victory at Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain; we went with you to Atlanta, from Atlanta to the Sea, and from there to this city, and our hearts were with you when General Logan commanded and you passed in Grand Review in this city in 1865. No historian can ever overdraw the exploits of the Army of the Tennessee, nor will any poet ever be able to exaggerate its successes and triumphs. I attribute these great successes largely to its great commander. No man who ever marched under a flag was a greater soldier than General Grant. He seemed to understand, from the time he demanded an unconditional surrender of the forces under Buckner at Fort Donelson, the key-note to the situation. He believed the only way to success was to march against the enemy, and when he found him to capture him. If you will allow me a homely expression, "He brought his game into camp; he strung his fish,"—he destroyed Confederate armies. I have always believed that a drawn battle was simply a mutual defeat, neither side

gaining anything from it; it was a great slaughter and no advantage resulted to either. Grant fought few such battles. It may be invidious to say so, but I have always believed, if he had commanded the forces at Gettysburg, Lee would never have crossed the Potomac, and the war would have ended there and then.

I was not introduced to make a speech on the subject of the war, nor to give a history of it, but before I take my seat permit me to inquire, what was this all about? Why this vast expenditure of money? Why should there be killed of the youth of this country six or seven hundred thousand, and cripples made of that many more? It was to the end that "the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," should not perish from the earth.

By your manly conduct and soldierly bearing, you have dispelled a groundless fear that prevailed at one time, that when the army was disbanded it would fall into idleness. When mustered out, a battle for bread was before you. That battle has been fought and won. You have returned after an absence of twenty-seven years to the scene of the Grand Review, greater and better men, with, I doubt not, a willingness to again respond to the country's call, if it should be made. May such a necessity never again arise. In your return to your homes you take the best wishes of the people of this beautiful Capital City, as you have mine for your kind attention.

At the conclusion of Colonel Matthews' speech three rousing cheers were given for the 13th Army Corps, on motion of General Howard, the Chairman.

As soon as quiet was restored, little Miss Florence C. Lee, daughter of the drummer of the 13th Illinois Infantry, recited an ode entitled "The Drummer Boy of Mission Ridge."

Under the lead of Comrade Lot Abraham, the survivors now rose and sang—

### MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA.

Bring the good old bugle boys! we'll sing another song,  
Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along—  
Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty thousand strong,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

CHORUS—“Hurrah! Hurrah! we bring the Jubilee!  
Hurrah! Hurrah! the flag that makes you free!”  
So we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the sea,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

How the darkeys shouted when they heard the joyful sound!  
How the turkeys gobbled which our commissary found!  
How the sweet potatoes even started from the ground,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

CHORUS—“Hurrah! Hurrah! we bring the Jubilee,” etc.

Yes, and there were Union men who wept with joyful tears,  
When they saw the honor'd flag they had not seen for years,  
Hardly could they be restrained from breaking forth in cheers  
While we were marching through Georgia.

CHORUS—“Hurrah! Hurrah! we bring the Jubilee,” etc.

“Sherman's dashing Yankee Boys will never reach the coast!”  
So the saucy rebels said, and 'twas a handsome boast.  
Had they not forgot, alas! to reckon with the host,  
While we were marching through Georgia?

CHORUS—“Hurrah! Hurrah! we bring the Jubilee,” etc.

So we made a thoroughfare for freedom and her train,  
Sixty miles in latitude—three hundred to the main;  
Treason fled before us, for resistance was in vain,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

CHORUS—“Hurrah! Hurrah! we bring the Jubilee,” etc.

Upon introducing General Eugene A. Carr to speak for the 16th Corps, the President called attention to the distinguished part General Carr had borne in at least three different corps, including the 16th, and congratulated him upon his recent promotion to the rank of Brigadier General in the Regular Army, as a late, though substantial recognition of his efficient and gallant record.

### GENERAL CARR'S ADDRESS.

I sometimes fear that I do not fairly belong to this army, because I did not march through Georgia, and I have hesitated to buy a badge

It seems, however, that I am to have the proud honor of speaking for the noble 16th Army Corps. I will not dilate upon my want of ability; you will readily perceive it.

The corps was created December 18, 1862, and commanded by Stephen A. Hurlbut, a native of South Carolina, a patriot, a soldier, a scholar and a gentleman. I have not had time to trace its history from its creation. I had the honor to command its left wing, with headquarters at Corinth, during the absence of General Dodge, for about six weeks, in the fall of 1863, guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad. This left wing



EUGENE A. CARR was born in New York, March 20, 1830, and is a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point. For more than forty years he has been in active military service, most of the time in the field. He is decorated with scars by Apaches' arrows and rebel bullets, and he holds five brevet commissions for gallantry. He participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, was thrice wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, and commanded a division in

the Vicksburg campaign. He also commanded the left wing of the 16th Corps in the fall of 1863. Later, he commanded the District of Little Rock and the cavalry on the Camden expedition. He took part in the assault on Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile. Since the Civil War, he has been on numerous expeditions against the Apaches and other hostile Indians, in Arizona, in New Mexico, and on the Yellowstone. He was lately, July, 1892, promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army.

went with Sherman, under Dodge, who is here to speak for it. The rest went with A. J. Smith. The first division, under Mower, arrived April 3, 1864, at Grand Ecure, La. Mower was one of the most distinguished Generals of the war, of whom others will speak.

The services of this part of the corps are given in General Grant's final report, much more tersely than I can hope to narrate them, and I will read, commencing on page 32, Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 34, part first: "The troops under General Smith," (old A. J.), "comprising two divisions of the 16th and a detachment of the 17th Army Corps, left Vicksburg on the 10th of March and reached the designated point on Red river one day earlier than that appointed by General Banks. The Rebel forces at Fort DeRussy, thinking to defeat him, left the Fort on the 14th, to give him battle in the open field; but while occupying the enemy with skirmishing and demonstration, Smith pushed forward to Fort DeRussy, which had been left with a weak garrison, captured it, with 350 men, eleven pieces of artillery and many small arms. Our loss was but slight. On the 15th he pushed forward to Alexandria, which place he reached on the 18th. On the 21st he had an engagement with the enemy at Henderson's Hill, in which he defeated him, capturing 210 prisoners and four pieces of artillery. He again attacked and defeated the enemy under the Rebel General, Taylor, at Cane River."

The corps also took a prominent part in the two battles at Pleasant Hill, La., and assisted in building the Red river dam, which saved Porter's fleet.

Continuing, Grant says, page 33: "Before starting General A. J. Smith's troops back to Sherman, General Canby sent a part of them to disperse a force of the enemy that was collecting near the Mississippi river. General Smith met and defeated this force near Lake Chicot on the 5th of June. Our loss was 40 killed and 70 wounded." And page 315: "Major General A. J.



Smith, with the troops of the Army of the Tennessee, that had been sent by General Sherman to General Banks, arrived at Memphis early in June, 1864, on their return from Red River, where they had done most excellent work. He was directed by General Sherman to immediately take the offensive against Forrest. This he did, with the promptness and effect which has characterized his whole military career. On July 14th he met the enemy at Tupelo, Miss., and whipped him badly. The fighting continued through three days. Our loss was small compared to that of the enemy. Having accomplished the object of his expedition, General Smith returned to Memphis." Page 33: "About the last of August, it being reported that the Rebel General, Price, with a force of 10,000 men, had reached Jacksonport on his way to invade Missouri, General A. J. Smith's command, then en route from Memphis to join Sherman, was ordered to Missouri."

Here they served 'till November, in the States of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, engaging in many fights, but mostly marching.

General Grant continues, page 38: "As soon as it was ascertained that Hood was crossing the Tennessee river, and that Price was going out of Missouri, General Rosecrans was ordered to send to General Thomas the troops of General A. J. Smith's command, and such other troops as he could spare.

"The advance of this re-enforcement reached Nashville on the 30th of November, 1864. On the morning of the 15th of December General Thomas attacked Hood in position, and, in a battle lasting two days, defeated and drove him from the field, in the utmost confusion, leaving in our hands most of the artillery and many thousand prisoners, including four general officers."

The 16th Army Corps, as such, was, however, not then in existence, having been dissolved November 7th. The troops under General Smith were now ordered to the

Mobile campaign, and the corps was reorganized February 18, 1865.

In the spring of 1865 I was ordered from Arkansas to report to General Canby, and on arriving at Dauphin island, at the mouth of Mobile bay, I was assigned to command the third division of this corps.

Encamped on the island, we enjoyed the bathing in the gulf and the oysters caught in the bay, as well as the daily regimental and brigade drills, which were continued up to the enemy's works.

On the 20th of March, my 35th birthday, we moved up Fish river in steamboats; landed, and in two short marches we made a close investment of Spanish Fort and Blakely.

Old A. J. was very anxious 'till we got fairly settled to the siege.

The Rebel gun-boats in the bay enfiladed our lines, and I saw a man cut in two by a piece of a big shell.

Bluford Wilson (now practicing law in Springfield, Illinois), was my Adjutant General, and was only too brave. I remember once he went in a small boat at night and reconnoitred the gun-boats and land batteries of the enemy.

We pushed the approaches night and day, and closing on the right, found it impossible to make the sap stand in the soft ground at the bottom of the ravine. I ordered the right regiment of the eighth brigade to push across, notified the others to be ready in case of a repulse, or sortie, and went up and reported to A. J. Smith what I was doing, telling him that I must go back at once to my command; but he kept me, saying the boys were all right, and mixed a toddy and made me take a drink.

I finally induced him to let me go and he went with me. We walked arm in arm down to the right, and walked right into the fort, which had been abandoned by the enemy, General Holtzclaw commanding.

Here was where some of the Rebels found their last

ditch. They were Texans, who had been left in pits along their front. When our men told them to surrender, they said they would never surrender to any d— Yankees. They were told they were surrounded, etc., but they continued to fire and had to be killed.

The next day an assault was ordered on Blakely, in front of which was Steele's command and Garrard's division of our corps. This was a bloody battle, but resulted in the capture of the whole garrison.

After the capture of Mobile we marched to Montgomery, Alabama, where I remained with the corps till the middle of the summer, and then went home and got married.

Of course the corps was discontinued after the war.

Old A. J. still lives in St. Louis, full of years and honors. Of the others, Hurlbut is in heaven. Old Dick Oglesby lives in Illinois, beloved by his State and the whole country. Stevenson, I believe, is living. Sweeney died a few years ago. Bane is here. J. Kemp Mizner is still in the army. Kenner Garrard is dead. John M. Loomis lives in Chicago, and dispenses a princely hospitality. D. C. Anthony lives at Leavenworth, and is as aggressive as ever. J. B. Weaver we hear of now. J. J. Phillips is a judge in Illinois. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Illinois Infantry, but got them, or part of them, mounted and commanded a mounted brigade. William Vandever has been in public service for a long time, and was elected to Congress from California, after going there to settle, when he was an old man. John P. Hawkins is Chief Commissary of the Department of the Atlantic, and I hope he may be the next Commissary General (and he is.—*Rep.*) C. C. Andrews has written a history of the Mobile campaign. Old Mike Lawler, I believe, is living. James K. Mills is a lawyer in Missouri. Colonel Gondolfo is prominent in St. Louis, a member of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion. Charles L. Harris, 11th Wisconsin, is, I believe, living in Kansas. Joe Stockton,

72d Illinois, you always see when in Chicago. Col. D. P. Dyer, commonly called Pat Dyer, is one of the most brilliant lawyers in Missouri. He receives, I am told, the largest fees of any lawyer in St. Louis, and spends them freely.

The 16th Corps, with its varied experiences, has a record for service and hard fighting second to none.

The President: Nobody in the Army of the Tennessee ever heard the name of General G. M. Dodge without a thrill of pleasure. Probably of the living Generals there are none who contributed more largely to the grand results which we have attained, than he. General Sherman relied upon him, not only as a military officer, and one who commanded the 16th Corps, but on account of his profession as a railroad engineer. He went to him for suggestion and supervision. General Dodge showed how to multiply the bridges; to put them up with the least material and in the shortest possible time. So that bridges and culverts, when destroyed by the enemy, were replaced with incredible rapidity. Not only is his war record an excellent one, but, co-operating with the Government, and General Sherman in particular, after the war, we owe to him more than to any other man, the prompt uniting of coast to coast, the Atlantic to the Pacific. In fact, Dodge here led another army of workmen, skilled and unskilled, to victory for permanent union never to be forgotten. I take great pleasure in introducing General Granville M. Dodge.

## GENERAL DODGE'S ADDRESS.

*General Howard, and Comrades of the Army of the Tennessee:*

It is a great pleasure and a great satisfaction to hear the very complimentary and very kindly words of my old chief, General Howard. Every one of you can appreciate what the feeling of a soldier is to have those things said about him twenty-five years after the fact. And now I am not going to talk to you about the deeds of this corps or that corps, or much about the deeds of the war, because you all know that in the war the Army of the Tennessee was a unit, and it was that good-fellowship among us all that enabled us to always march forward, never back. But what strikes me most forcibly is the fact—probably that you do not appreciate—that it is not only battles that you won that gives you great stand-



GRANVILLE M. DODGE was born April 12, 1831, in Danvers, Mass., and graduated in 1849 at Norwich University. He immediately went West. Was a civil engineer upon the Chicago & Rock Island R. R. and the M. & M. R. R., and finally chief engineer of the Union Pacific R. R., upon which he made explorations west of the Missouri from 1853 to 1861. He was made Colonel of the Fourth Iowa Infantry in May, 1861, and commanded a brigade in the Army

of the Southwest. He was wounded at Pea Ridge and was made Brigadier General for services on that field. Was assigned to the command of the District of Columbia; to the Second Division of the Army of the Mississippi, Grant's original division; to the command of the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps and took part in the campaigns in the South. He was made Major General in May, 1864. Commanded the Sixteenth Army Corps in the field during the Atlanta campaign, and was wounded at Atlanta, August 19th, 1864. He was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri November 9th, 1864. During the years 1865-66 he made the campaigns on the plains against the Indian tribes. In May, 1866, he resigned from the army and resumed his position as chief engineer of the Union Pacific Road, which he built; afterwards building the Texas Pacific, M. K. & T., International and Great Northern, and the Union Pacific Lines from the Gulf to Denver, Colorado.

ing, but it is that you made it possible by the battles you fought and by the thoughts that you created among your own members that made them grasp great problems and enterprises, and solve them, which enabled this country after the war to be developed from the Atlantic Ocean to Alaska in twenty-five years, whereas but for the war it would have taken a whole century. My business demands have enabled me to travel from Alaska to Russia, and in those travels it has been my good fortune to often meet representative bodies of every nation. Whenever I leave this country I always wear my army button; and when the question has been asked me to what army I belonged, and I told them to the Army of the Tennessee, I received always as cordial a welcome as you have given me to-day, because army circles all over the world have studied your marches and victories. Then again, I do not know that I have ever been in any city or town of any importance in all this broad land, or in the Old World even, but what some soldier has hunted me up and told me he was of the Army of the Tennessee and bid me a hearty welcome. It is these things that come to us every day of our lives since the war that make your deeds grow upon us and upon the world; and this country does not appreciate yet what you made possible. And now, comrades, thanking you again for your hearty welcome, and wishing you all Godspeed, I say good-bye.

General Noble, who had been called away during the early part of the meeting, returned just in time for his address and was heartily welcomed as he came upon the platform. On introducing him the President spoke substantially as follows:

Our review would not be complete without the cavalry, and I am glad indeed that General Noble has returned in time to say a few words in its behalf. He is another member of President Harrison's Cabinet—a man whose name has never belied him. I think you will all

agree with me that he is one of "Nature's noblemen." His war services are familiar to the soldiers of this army, and his civil services to the Nation. I take very great pleasure in introducing to you General John W. Noble.

## GENERAL NOBLE'S ADDRESS.

*General and Comrades:*

It is delightful to meet you, the old soldiers and the veterans of the Army of the Tennessee. I thank the General for his cordial and flattering words in calling me to the front. He called us there in former days and we did not fail him. Now I am bound to respond the best I can at short notice upon the order of him whom we found in the war days and know now as one "without fear and without reproach."

It is not an occasion to make invidious comparisons between the different arms of the service. The infantry, artillery and engineers all did their best in the war to uphold the flag; and I am proud to know and hear declared to-day that the cavalry arm per-



JOHN WILLOCK NOBLE, the present Secretary of the Interior, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1831. He obtained an academic education in Miami and Yale Universities and studied law in the office of Stanberry & Noble, of Cincinnati. He began practice in St. Louis, but subsequently removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he attained high rank in his profession. When the war for the Union came on he entered the ranks as a soldier in

the 3rd Iowa Cavalry. He was promoted, successively, to Adjutant, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and was brevetted Brigadier-General for distinguished and meritorious service in the field. He was at the battle of Pea Ridge, the surrender of Vicksburg, the battle of Tupelo, the storming of Selma, the capture of Columbus, Ga., and upon the great raids under General James H. Wilson. He was Judge-Advocate of the Army of the Southwest and of the Department of Missouri, under Curtis, in 1862-3. When his old friend, Stanberry, was Attorney General, he accepted the appointment of United States Attorney for Eastern Missouri. Other than this he has held no public office since the war except the one he now holds.

formed its duty loyally and well. It did not, it may be said frankly, become most efficient as early as some other arms of the service. Indeed, there was much for us all to learn in those days of the war: we had never been soldiers, nor had military training: we had not thought of being soldiers: and when the armies assembled we were at a great disadvantage compared with the enemy, and none more so than the cavalry.

The southerner was a horseman, practiced from his youth. The young men and leaders in political affairs throughout the South rode their circuits from neighborhood to neighborhood, and each individual was well trained in the use of fire-arms. Their reputation was abroad in the land for daring and what were, in those days, deemed peculiarly the accomplishments of a gentleman. It is not necessary to go into detail as to them—it might be regarded unkind. So it turned out that when upon the first field of battle at Bull Run the Black Horse Cavalry appeared, it was thought by all a most formidable force, and proved itself not only threatening but destructive in its power. When that force of cavalry was organized, even when it appeared on the field, those who subsequently formed the great body of the cavalry of the United States Army were at home. Their horsemanship was practiced in driving cows afield: in carrying grist to mill: in breaking the colt to the saddle: in many a domestic errand, without adornment and without pretence: with no thought of glory: but with a wonderful tenacity of purpose yet to be ripened into that relentless spirit that rode down upon and defeated the gallant horseman of the enemy, at first looking so formidable. When these farmer boys and youngsters from the villages and towns were brought into our Army of the Tennessee, you remember well how much it soon cost the government for sore-back horses. They had not learned then that the horse needed as much care as the man to make it efficient: that it was not to be ridden except in



the service; that it was to be carefully fed and groomed, but if it were well taken care of it would become the rider's best friend. It was long before those lessons were learned; it took longer to learn how to march, how to subsist, how to fight on foot, and how to act independently and at long distances from the base. It was long before we were armed as we should have been. In the first battle in which my own regiment was engaged we had nothing but the sabre, a few revolvers and an old-fashioned carbine, more dangerous to its possessor than the enemy. There was not wanting the skill, natural to our people, to use the rifle or the pistol, but invention had not yet awakened to surpass the enemy in the destructiveness of our arms, nor the nation been aroused to the consciousness that it was merciful to use all means to crush when we could no longer hope to conciliate.

But a great evolution was occurring in the cavalry arm. The spirit of the corps was assuming rapidly a new, better and more advanced outward expression. The plow-boy became soon a stalwart, determined and well trained horseman, a well armed, well disciplined soldier, and with a horse in whom he believed and that believed in him.

The inevitable was at last reached. The Union Cavalry met the Black Horse Cavalry then, and the author says in his book entitled, "Four years in the Saddle" (I speak from memory), that from the time the Union cavalry was armed with Spencer carbines, the "seven shooters," it was impossible for the Southern cavalry to make a successful charge upon them. They attempted it once or twice, but their line melted on the field under the deadly fire received from the Union line.

The cavalry of the Army of the Tennessee waged a varying contest with the blackest of all, the Black Horse Cavalry of Forrest. They met him many a time; by day, by night, at the outposts, in battle line; now defeated, again successful; whatever he gained he had to earn;

whatever he lost was not the result of chance, but by the superior force and skill of his foe. He rode his last ride at Ebenezer Church, and fleeing with his body guard, was pursued by Wilson and his men to the very gates of Selma, and there next day surrendered; his war material was destroyed, his soldiers captured, he escaping down the river in a boat, and the flag and guidons of this chieftian left the field to appear no more.

That was the fight for the standard. The Southern cavalier rode like a plumed knight to the field upon his black horse, with a defiant air, an assumed superiority, but was met by the friend of freedom, the patriotic and powerful son of the North, upon his now well trained charger. They met upon equal ground, all armed and ready; the champion of the Union, like a knight of old, rising in his stirrup with battle ax aloft, clove the Confederate from crown to chine and took his flag away. The cavalry of the Army of the Tennessee, with many a rapid raid, like a skillful fencer, pierced the Southern Confederacy through and through, spreading terror from Richmond to Vicksburg.

By the close of the war the cavalry was efficient to raid, to fight in line, on foot, as well as to charge and pursue. It had won its spurs, indeed, and was famous. There was also a mighty evolution in the genius of our leaders. There were Stoneman and Kilpatrick and Grierson. Raiding was brought to the rules of military art. When the cavalry corps for separate service was conceived, organized and operated, and we beheld the genius and resulting fame of Pleasanton, Custer, Upton and Wilson, each one mounting to a higher and higher attainment, until "Little Phil Sheridan," the former Quartermaster, became, through the cavalry arm, chiefly, a hero of the Union, known throughout the world. Time does not serve to mention the names even of our heroes or battles.

It was not all in the cavalry surely; there were all

our comrades of all arms marching on to greater excellence and ultimate victory. There were Thomas, Howard, Blair, Logan, Meade, Sherman and Grant, our glorious generals. They and the eminent commanders under and with them were indeed leaders of cavalry, but only as that was part of the armies they controlled. They were equally leaders of infantry, of artillery and engineers. They bore the responsibility and received the reward for every part. But let us not forget here to-day there was another chieftian that stood at the head of the generals, at the head of the soldiers, at the head of the people at home; one that inspired us all by a supreme genius, and embraced us all in one great heart, in one mighty soul; that led us all, moulded us all and brought us all to victory! God bless the name and keep forever shining the fame of the soldier, the statesman, the president, the martyr, Abraham Lincoln!

Let us rejoice, my comrades, that we have lived to see the day when in mighty numbers we have rehearsed the great review that occurred here at the Capital at the close of the war. We rejoiced then in a victory just achieved, and the results of which could not be certainly foretold. The column has marched again over the same route. We have seen the old flag upon Pennsylvania Avenue, reflecting the same brightness and receiving the same hearty cheers it did then, but by a much greater people, vastly more in numbers, inhabiting more states and territories, rejoicing in more wealth, blessed with a prosperity that no nation has ever before had bestowed upon it, but not more patriotic or less patriotic than that which sent its sons, with tears and prayers, into the different corps of the Army of the Tennessee and all the corps and armies that won the victory of the flag. Let us rejoice that we have seen this day and let us return to our homes with the feeling that at the Capital we have renewed our vows to stand by the country, its laws and its constitution, and to hand down

to the future of our great gifts of Republican government, won and given to us by our patriotic forefathers.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD. — It is hardly necessary for me to present the next speaker. All members of the 56th Illinois Infantry, now here, will remember him as their gallant Colonel. He also commanded a Brigade and, at one time, a Division of this Army of the Tennessee. His war record is all that he or his friends could wish. Since the war his fortune has been unusual.

I have seen him at the head of a larger Brigade than any he commanded in action. It is a remarkable Brigade, a Brigade upon whose members, himself at the head, all living veterans are now gazing, some with satisfaction, some with complaint and some with hope. Who could satisfy the pensioners of a great war! No man, however, is kept more familiar than this Commissioner with our war records; no man is better able or more willing than he to do all that the law allows to be done for those who risked life and health in defense of the Government in 1861-65; and no man can better represent the grand old 15th Corps, to which he belonged.

Comrades, I have the great pleasure of introducing General Green B. Raum, who will now address you.

## GENERAL RAUM'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President, Comrades of the Army of the Tennessee,  
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

I am profoundly impressed with this great assemblage of old soldiers. This is the first time since the war that we have had a meeting distinctively composed of the rank and file of the Army of the Tennessee. As a feature of the National Encampment of the Grand Army at Washington it is to me most imposing. We have in this great presence men representing probably every military organization of the Army of the Tennessee. We have as our presiding officer one of its distinguished commanders. We have one of its corps commanders on this platform, and many others who commanded divisions, brigades and regiments; but above all and beyond all we have thousands of men here to-day whose glittering bayonets were at the fore front of the great marches and victories of that splendid organization.

It has been assigned to me to speak to you in regard to the 15th Army Corps. When I speak of its achievements it is only as a part of the story of the great career of the Army of which it formed a part. It was the good fortune of the 15th Army Corps to be commanded dur-



GREEN B. RAUM was born in Illinois December 3, 1829, and educated at Golconda in that state. He began life as a lawyer. He entered the Union Army as Major of the 56th Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was successively promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, Brevet Brigadier General and Brigadier General. He participated in the siege of Corinth, the battle of Corinth, the Vicksburg campaign, the battle of Missionary Ridge,

the Atlanta campaign, the protection of railroads in the rear of Atlanta, and in the defence of Resaca. He was also with Sherman on his march to the sea. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law. He was elected to Congress. He has served seven years as Commissioner of Internal Revenue and three years as Commissioner of Pensions.

ing the greater part of its existence by two men whose personality made everything great with which they were connected— General Sherman and General Logan. Other officers commanded the Corps well, but these men gave the 15th Corps its conspicuous and irresistible bearing and their names are indissolubly united with its great career. They have gone to their final rest, as have thousands of others of the 15th Corps and the Army of the Tennessee, but their achievements and the achievements of our great Army will live in the history of this country, and of the world, as long as patriotism and heroism shall be held in honor.

The Army of the Tennessee was especially fortunate in the field of operations to which it was assigned. The nucleus of this great Army assembled at Cairo, Ill., and from thence to Belmont, Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg. Its career was a series of unbroken and extraordinary successes. They participated in the great task of opening the Mississippi river and all its tributaries, and of firmly establishing the Union forces along their shores. The 15th Corps, taking steamboats at Vicksburg for Memphis, made the memorable march for the relief of Chattanooga and participated in that great three days' battle of Look Out Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and performed a conspicuous part in driving the Confederate Army in dismay from what they regarded as an impregnable position. The smoke of this battle had scarcely lifted when General Sherman led the 15th Corps to the relief of Knoxville, and General Sherman's appearance on the scene caused Longstreet, for the first time in his military career, to decline a combat and retire from the field.

Returning to Chattanooga General Sherman marched westward to Huntsville, Ala., making that the winter headquarters for the Corps. But the restless spirit of this great military chieftain gave him no repose, and so he returned at once to Vicksburg and there organized

and executed, with the 17th Corps, the famous winter raid upon Meridian and the railroads of central Mississippi. This task ended, he returned to Huntsville and organized the combined forces of the three departments under his command for a campaign against Atlanta, and who of you will forget the great movement that began on the morning of the first of May, 1864, when the Army of the Ohio and the Army of the Cumberland, and the Army of the Tennessee joined forces for the great work in hand. How promptly these armies moved, and how confidently their banners waved! They met their old antagonist, General Johnston, at Rocky Face Ridge, ready to dispute their passage over every inch of ground: but you will not forget the great flank movement of the Army of the Tennessee led by McPherson through Snake Creek Gap upon Johnston's rear, and how he had to abandon his position above Dalton, how Sherman followed McPherson through the Gap, and how Resaca was fought and won, and the enemy again started on their career of retreat.

But I cannot occupy your time to give the details of that three months' mighty struggle—how Kenesaw was stormed and that position finally taken, how the Chattahoochee was crossed and all the great railway bridges restored, and the railroad defended to ensure supplies to the army: how Atlanta was besieged, how the battles of the 22d and 28th of July were fought and won, how finally, by strategy so consummate that it would have deceived the elect, the siege was abandoned and Sherman, leading his entire forces, save a single corps left to guard the crossings of the river, cut loose from his base of supplies and made a great flank movement to the right and seized the railroads in the rear of Atlanta, fought and won the battle of Jonesborough, and compelled the evacuation of that great stronghold, Atlanta.

The part borne by the 15th Corps, and the entire Army of the Tennessee, in that campaign is sufficient of

itself to render an army famous. You will not soon forget the hasty march of Sherman in October, 1864, northward from Atlanta in pursuit of Hood, who, with his entire army, had moved to Sherman's rear for the destruction of his line of communications. You will not forget the defense of Altoona and of Resaca, the arrival of Sherman at Resaca and his pursuit of Hood through the gaps of the mountains until he drove him over into Alabama.

Well, the enemy had left our front. Hood transferred his operations westward into Alabama on another line of railway, hoping, no doubt, to lure Sherman into a transfer of his military operations into that State; but he was to be deceived. While yet at Kingston, as he was moving northward in search of Hood, General Sherman, by telegraph with General Grant, arranged for his great campaign to the sea, and will you forget that memorable event, when the armies under Thomas moved north, carrying with them all the surplus stores, and the army under Sherman marched southward, and the railway trains hurrying north bore off the soldiers, shouting their good byes to the men on the march—the engines—almost human, footing with voices of cheer! Oh, that was a stirring event, and how the country waited with bated breath to hear from Sherman, and how, when they did hear, during the holidays of January, '65, that his march was an unbroken success, that he had captured Fort McAllister by assault and was in firm possession of the city of Savannah, where the army of the South, under General Foster, and the navy, under Admiral Dahlgreen, gave him an enthusiastic reception, they rejoiced.

But the work was not yet done. Other long marches were to be made, other dangers were to be faced, other victories were to be won, and so in January, 1865, you entered upon your last great campaign through the Carolinas, resulting in the surrender of General Johnston at Raleigh, North Carolina; and then came into your minds,



into your lives, and into your souls, the fact that the country was to have peace. Your further marches were not for battle, but were marches of triumph; and how well you remember the assembling here of the great armies in May, 1865, and how, upon the great avenue of this city, you marched with the proud step of victors and passed in grand review before the President, his cabinet, the assemblage of foreign ministers, the hosts of distinguished officers and hundreds of thousands of citizens, who turned out to witness the spectacle.

The country was saved. The Union was preserved. The Constitution was unbroken. The flag floated in triumph, and you had borne your part freely and with undaunted courage in that great struggle. And now, twenty-seven years after that event, you return to the scene of that splendid pageant to witness another, not with the panoply and trappings of war, but the assembling of one hundred and fifty thousand of the veterans of that war, upon their own motion, and you see them again pass along the same street, with the same sky over them, and with other hundreds of thousands of people witnessing the march of these citizens, who were once soldiers, in this grander review, in the peace and the unity of the Republic.

You can this day have a realizing sense of the importance of the issues involved in that great civil war, and I beg to remind you that there were enlisted for that great struggle, 2,128,948 soldiers and 105,963 seamen and marines, making a total of 2,234,911 men; that of these 1,864,998 men were enlisted for three years, and besides these there were 188,252 militia enlisted. What became of these men in that mighty conflict of arms?—67,058 of them were killed upon the field of battle, 280,040 were wounded in action, and 196,629 men were captured and confined in rebel prisons, making a total of 543,727 men who were killed, wounded and captured in action, being almost one-fourth of the entire enlistments of the

army. Besides this, 30,212 men died in rebel prisons and 266,846 men died in hospitals, making the total death roll of the army 364,116 men.

These figures dimly outline the heroism, suffering and death of the men who defended the flag; but, my comrades, men never fought and bled in so noble a cause. You fought the final battle of the centuries to maintain the principle, that man is capable of self-government. You fought for and maintained the unity of the grandest sub-division of the earth, which seems to have been destined for the planting of a great Republic, and whose mountains and valleys and great rivers run north and south, thus leaving no barriers between the north and south, and making, by the laws of nature, the country indivisible. Your sufferings and your victories have inured to the benefit of those against whom you fought, for they, too, were really as much interested in the preservation of the unity of this country as you who maintained it. The Confederate cause—disunion and slavery—is not to be judged of by the courage, fortitude and self-sacrifice with which it was defended. These qualities are common to Americans. They were exhibited in a high degree by those who fought against us, and will be honored while the story of the civil war constitutes a part of the history of our country. But the Confederate cause, condemned by the civilization of the age, went down forever in the smoke of battle.

Comrades of the Army of the Tennessee, I thank God that it fell to our lot to take part in this great contest for the rights of man. We now regard the cause we espoused the grandest for which men ever fought. We now see how its success has advanced the cause of popular government the world over, and I feel assured that prosperity will never cease to hold in highest estimation the results of your victories. The marvelous progress of this country during the past quarter of a century is the direct result of your achievements. Had

you faltered, had the cause failed, what we now see of union and prosperity and progress would not have been. You and your heroic comrades, living and dead, are entitled to the everlasting gratitude of this people—not gratitude in words, but in those substantial exhibitions of gratitude by which the disabled have pensions, the infirm have homes, the dead have burial, the widows and the orphans have care and education.

And now I will close by wishing you all an agreeable stay while you are in Washington City, a safe return to your homes and long life and prosperity in a country which you helped to save.

As General Raum took his seat the great tent fairly vibrated with ringing cheers for the grand old 15th Corps and the cause it fought for.

### GENERAL RUSK'S ADDRESS.

Gen. J. M. Rusk, whose name did not appear on the program, was then called upon for a speech. General Howard said: "He shakes his head; but if he won't make a speech I want him to come forward and let you see what sort of a looking man he is." An outburst of applause greeted Secretary Rusk as he stepped to the front of the platform, and when quiet had been restored a voice in the audience was heard to say something about the weather. "I am very glad you mentioned the



JEREMIAH McLEAN RUSK was born in Ohio in 1830. He enlisted for the suppression of the Rebellion in the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in 1862, and was subsequently promoted to Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General. He participated in the Minnesota Indian Campaign, the siege of Vicksburg, Sherman's Meridian expedition, the march to the relief of Chattanooga, the campaign from Chattanooga southward against Joe Johnston, and in all the hot battles about Atlanta. On the 22d of July, when McPherson fell, he was at the front and lost one third of

weather," said General Rusk, "that is a very appropriate remark at this time. I agreed to take care of the weather until six o'clock on the evening of the day of the parade, and I fulfilled my part of the agreement. I made no agreement to be responsible for the weather after that time." The General then repeated an amusing anecdote told him by another General, and said that he considered all the remarks that had been made as applicable to the 17th Corps, and that it was never too late for any one to say good things of that Corps. "I am very proud," he said, "that I was a member of the Corps that was led by the gallant Frank P. Blair, a braver soldier than whom never lived. I consider it one of the highest honors ever bestowed upon me that I am permitted to speak a few words in behalf of that noble commander, and that I am also permitted, in my feeble way, to pay a slight tribute to the character of the gallant General Joe Mower. To have served under such commanders as McPherson, Blair, Mower and the gallant General Howard, who is presiding over this meeting, and to have enjoyed their friendship and confidence is to me no slight honor. I wish that I had at my command, language fit to do justice to the records of these brave men; but unfortunately I have not. It is sufficient for me to say that none of them were ever found wanting, that each had a high and patriotic conception of the duties enjoined upon them in behalf of their commands, and that no duty was left undone. It is fitting that we do honor to our dead of

---

his men. At one time, cut off from his command and surrounded by Confederates he was ordered to surrender, but he broke through their line and escaped, although his horse was killed. On the march to the sea he led the advance of the 17th Corps and he specially distinguished himself at the battle of the Salkehatchie. He was complimented in general orders for the manner in which he handled his regiment. Everybody who knows his military record, concedes he was a model soldier. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1865. He has since served three terms in Congress, and three terms as Governor of Wisconsin, and is now Secretary for the Department of Agriculture in President Harrison's Cabinet.

the Army of the Tennessee—McPherson, Blair, Mower and our other brave comrades who have gone before us.

It is a matter of deep regret that the grave of our gallant comrade, General Mower, at Arlington, remains unmarked. The distinguished service rendered to his country by General Mower is a matter of history. During his army service he was breveted through every grade for distinguished service. All of my comrades of the First Division well remember how aggressively Mower fought the siege of Savannah, and the passage of the Salkehatchie, leading in person his skirmishers through the swamp on the winter's night. From this exposure he never fully recovered. He participated in the final battle of the war at Bentonville, and from the beginning to the closing performed every duty faithfully and well. I am firm in the belief that the proposition to erect to his memory a suitable and enduring monument will find a ready response in the hearts of his comrades, and that a suitable shaft will be erected to mark this gallant soldier's last resting place.

General Howard alluded briefly to General Joseph A. Mower, who commanded the first division of the seventeenth corps, stating that he had been buried some years, that his grave was practically unmarked and that there was a movement to erect a suitable monument. He introduced Captain William Hemstreet, formerly of General Mower's staff, who had, in conference with others, prepared a resolution for this meeting respecting a monument.

## CAPTAIN HEMSTREET'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President and Comrades of the Old Army of the Tennessee.*

How good it is to meet each other over this long stretch of time. Let us enjoy the hour, for it will quickly pass, and we never shall all meet again on this earth. General Howard has intimated that I am not to make a speech by his saying that I am to offer a resolution; but General Hovey told me, when he got up the resolution, to say what I pleased. A word or two of argument before the resolution, instead of after. And the meeting will please indulge and help us of the first division for a few minutes in a matter special to us. General Joseph A. Mower, who so gallantly led the first division, has been buried among us for twenty-two years; and, considering all the circumstances of his life and death, it is to our reproach that no suitable monument expressing to posterity his merits, stands at his last resting place. All of you have heard of him favorably, but



WILLIAM HEMSTREET, Brooklyn, N. Y., Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel of the 18th Missouri Infantry, was born in Oneida county, N. Y. in 1834; educated at Whitestown Seminary; stenographer and lawyer; a member of Colonel Chickering's regiment, Boston, before the war, and in 1861 stenographic amanuensis with the Ill. Cen. R. R. Co. On the 19th of April, at an instant's notice, resigned to accept appointment of Aid-de-camp with General Swift who occupied and fortified Cairo. Was continued by General Prentiss during the three months service. Drill officer at Camp Douglass during the winter of 1861-62. February 1st, 1862 enlisted as a private in the 57th Illinois Infantry and bore a musket at Fort Donelson and Shiloh. At Pittsburgh Landing promoted to First Lieutenant in the 18th Missouri Infantry, to be reappointed on General Prentiss' staff. Promoted to Captain April 15, 1863, serving to the end of the war. On the staff of General Mower, First Division, 17th Army Corps, as Judge Advocate and Provost Marshal. Since the war, traveled throughout Europe, all our states and Canada, and published a book thereon, and also a psychological work.

we who served under his inspiring personal example feel deeply the fact that his memory seems to be ignored. That is not the faith of soldiers. He was once a tower of strength, a veritable cyclone in battle, a General of great usefulness and merit in those times when we all offered our lives and endured our hardships for the flag. Mower was devoted to the cause and was a leader of marked intrepidity and coolness. Though very dashing he made no mistakes; for he had natural military instinct and had always been a careful student of the military art and science. I cannot forbear to work up your interest in the resolution I am about to offer by mention of an incident that is pregnant with interest to many persons present here this very hour. It was an example of devotion to duty, and a hardship which contributed to General Mower's early death. It was the crossing of the Salkehatchie at Rivers Bridge. Boys, how well some of you remember it. Here on this platform, accidentally meeting after all this time, are five officers who were upon that fatal causway. Down at that murderous elbow in the road, to give General Mower directions, there came a young general with jet black moustache and whiskers, the commander of the army. He is the grizzled veteran, General Howard, the chairman of this meeting. Shells were directed at this group of officers and exploded all about them, hitting anybody always but Mower, although he would stand there, or sit on his horse, with his field glass, and look into the mouths of the cannon they were coming from. First, down came the 25th Wisconsin, on the trot, with guns at right shoulder, charging that bridge along the narrow causway that was enfiladed by a battery. At the head of this regiment upon his horse, towered a broad breasted young colonel with blazing eyes and long sandy goatee. His bugler was riding by his side. I can see them as though it was only twenty-seven minutes ago instead of twenty-seven years. It was charging the cannon's

mouth like Lord Cardigan leading the light brigade at Balaklava. The batteries opened; a round shot, doubtless aimed at the broad breast of that young colonel, ploughed through the column. Who was that colonel? I am not going to lose a good story nor spoil a good moral in consideration of anybody's modesty. That young colonel is now the veritable "Uncle Jerry," sitting behind me, the Hon. Secretary J. M. Rusk. Mower said Rusk was the only man that could ride as far into hell as he himself could. Next came down the 43d Ohio with a young colonel at their head, one of our American Princes of good family and Christian character, standing at the head of his column to receive the orders of General Mower. A shell cruelly shattered his leg. He was taken to a barn on the bluff, through which the cold wintry wind howled all night, to the dismal flickering of of two or three candles, and there we sawed his leg off. Around him in the cold and darkness, were soldiers suffering with wounds and amputations and famished for want of nourishment. The colonel looked about him upon the scene and said: "Boys, while we are suffering this way for our country we can realize the physical suffering of Christ for us." That colonel was Wager Swayne. He is here, or was a little while ago. While skirmishing upon the bank before we arrived at the bridge, I rode over the forms of an officer and his horse lying upon the ground: the horse was dying, but the officer said: "My wound is not serious, but this is the last of poor Bess who has carried me so long and faithfully." Who was he? He is Colonel Kirby, of Blair's staff. He, also, is upon this platform, and I have no doubt he is blushing like a maiden. Then wading through the swamp, skirmishing on either side of the causeway was the 18th Missouri, led by the young Colonel Sheldon Sargent, not a very great deal over sixteen years of age. He, too, is on this platform, but he never blushes. He was my colonel. Others of you who are here remember



that dreadful night, but we have not time to mention all. General Mower never sent his officers or men where he did not lead them. Though the crossing of the Salkehatchie was dangerous, he was there too; though it caused suffering, he suffered too; though it required sacrifice, he was ready to offer himself up. He did offer himself, but was not taken. All that night in the icy swamps he waded with his skirmishers until a lodgment was effected upon the opposite bank the next morning, where I broke icicles from his cloak. It was such exposures as this that shortened his life. We called him "The Murat of the army." I have seen him when he has witnessed a resisting line of the enemy, rise in his stirrups, swing his fist with excitement and exclaim: "How would you like to wade in there with a saber?" But his restless spirit is now silent. In yonder cemetery he sleeps. As he cannot speak for himself, his deeds and his comrades will now speak for him. At his death, General Sherman promulgated an order to the army in which he said he had witnessed acts of bravery by Mower enough to fill a volume, and that he had fully earned the title of General; that he was very modest and never spoke or wrote of himself.

Captain Hemstreet then closed by moving the appointment of the following named committee for the erection of a suitable monument at the grave of General Joseph Mower: Hon. J. M. Rusk, Gen. Wager Swayne, Col. D. T. Kirby, Gen. C. S. Sargent, Mr. B. F. Chase, Gen. Rosecrans, Col. Wm. P. Davis, Col. C. R. Stoddard, Gen. Charles E. Hovey, Capt. David Pollock, Gen. O. O. Howard, Maj. C. T. Christensen, Capt. William Hemstreet, Capt. Jacob C. DeGress and Gen. John W. Sprague.

The chairman put the motion and it was unanimously adopted.

In response to a call for General Cyrus Bussey, he came forward and said:

## GENERAL BUSSEY'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. Chairman:*

Not being on your program I did not expect to be honored with an invitation to speak. It affords me great pleasure, however, to meet, and greet my comrades of the Army of the Tennessee. I am proud to have been born in time to have participated in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, and proud that the fortunes of war assigned me a place with the Army of the Tennessee where I had an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with its great leaders, and many of the officers and soldiers who composed its divisions, brigades and regiments. I had the honor to command the Second Cavalry Division of the Army of the Tennessee, at one time attached to the 13th Army Corps, and later under the direct command of General Sherman. During the siege of Vicksburg, with these troops I served as Chief of



CYRUS BUSSEY was born October 15th, 1833, in Ohio. Commenced business at sixteen. Settled in Iowa in 1855. Was elected State Senator in 1859. Appointed Aid de-Camp to Governor Kirkwood June 10th, 1861. Raised the 3d Iowa cavalry. Commissioned Colonel August 10th, 1861. Commanded a brigade in the battle of Pea Ridge and on Curtis' campaign through Arkansas to Helena. Commanded District Eastern Arkansas and Second Cavalry Division

Army of the Tennessee. Chief of Cavalry under General Sherman in Vicksburg campaign. Led advance of Sherman's army against General Joe Johnston July, 1863. Defeated General Jackson at Canton, Miss., July 18th, 1863. Promoted to Brigadier General January 5th, 1864. Commanded Western Arkansas and Indian Territory, with headquarters at Fort Smith, 1st February, 1865. Brevetted Major General for "gallant and meritorious services" March 13th, 1865. Mustered out September 29th, 1865. Settled in New Orleans 1866. President Chamber of Commerce six years. Removed to New York in 1881. Appointed Assistant Secretary Department of the Interior March 19th, 1889, in which position his decisions in pension cases have attracted much attention. His chief characteristic is the readiness with which he reaches a conclusion and the promptness with which he executes a purpose.

Cavalry, and participated in that great campaign, and the campaign to Jackson, which resulted in the dispersion of Gen. Joe Johnston's army, and the triumph of our arms in that part of Mississippi. The Army of the Tennessee made a glorious record. It was commanded by the greatest generals produced by the War of the Rebellion, Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, and McPherson, and Logan, and Rosecrans, all commanded or held commands in the Army of the Tennessee. Had the war for the Union been confined to the battles fought by the Army of the Tennessee, the history of the struggle would compare in magnitude and results with the greatest wars of European Nations. History furnishes no more brilliant campaigns, or greater achievements than the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson; no more desperate conflict than Shiloh, where an army corps fell on each side. The battle of Corinth was desperately contested, while the campaign of Vicksburg, after the failure of numerous plans for its capture, was the most brilliant military achievement found in the annals of war. After months of trial and suffering in the swamps of Mississippi and Louisiana, with rivers out of their banks, in a winter campaign, when the people of the country become impatient and cried out failure, our matchless leader, Grant, was not discouraged. At last a crisis was reached. All his plans had come to naught. The efforts to turn the Mississippi river into a new channel, after long months of labor, had failed. His Corps and Division Commanders unanimously advised going back to Memphis, and moving by Granada and Jackson, to the rear of Vicksburg, keeping open communication with Memphis. Grant replied: "Your plan will capture Vicksburg, but that is going backward. The Union loving people of this country expects this army to go forward. You will move at once."

The story of running the transports past the batteries, the march of the army, and its transfer to the

Mississippi side of the river below Grand Gulf, and the splendid victory at Port Gibson, and the battles of Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River, and the bloody assault on the fortifications around Vicksburg, is a story of war without a parallel for grand strategy and heroic bravery in the history of military achievements. The thrill of joy which swept over the Nation proclaiming victory, and giving promise of the ultimate triumph of our cause has never died. We have seen it manifested here on these grounds and in this meeting to-day. The army and the liberty loving people of the Union knew we had found a leader for our armies who would conquer all foes and secure a lasting peace.

We all remember the splendid discipline of the brave young men who composed the rank and file of the Army of the Tennessee. Grant, and Sherman, and McPherson, would have been powerless had they not commanded the most gallant men who ever wore a uniform. I think of them as I saw them thirty years ago. They were a superior body of men, imbued with a spirit of patriotism which made them willing to die for their country. Had they, and their comrades of the Eastern army, not saved the Nation it would not have been saved.

The various calls sent out by the immortal Lincoln for volunteers exhausted about all the patriotic men in all this broad land, who were willing to volunteer to save the Union. Some were induced to enlist by heavy bounties, and at last the Nation was compelled to resort to a draft to recruit the army. The men of the Army of the Tennessee, who made its wonderful history, and achieved so many splendid victories, were volunteers, who asked nothing but to be led to the front. When I raised my regiment—the 3rd Iowa Cavalry—eleven hundred men responded, and were in camp, each man with a horse, in ten days from the day the call for volunteers was issued. After more than two years continuous hard service, and after a large number had been killed

and wounded in the battles in which they had been engaged, in the middle of the coldest winter experienced in twenty years, in a new camp, with the ground covered with snow, without any surroundings to make the men comfortable, in response to the President's call for veteran volunteers, I called my regiment out in mass meeting and made a short address to the men, as to the duty we all owed the cause until it finally triumphed in a preserved Union. I had kept my regiment well recruited, notwithstanding heavy losses, and about nine hundred men were present. I asked all who were willing to enlist for another three years, or during the war, to march three paces to the front. Seven hundred men promptly advanced and stood firmly in the snow until their names were taken down by their company officers. These men were the first men of the army corps to which they belonged to enlist as veteran volunteers. Considering all the circumstances, the natural desire these men felt to return to their loved ones at home, the absence of excitement to influence their action and the discomfort they suffered, no more patriotic or gallant act was performed by any regiment during the war.

We all remember the triumphal procession which marched up Pennsylvania Avenue after Lee's surrender. The Army of the Tennessee, under its great leader, had completed its wonderful march to the sea. It had been victorious on every field. The heroes who composed its divisions, brigades and regiments were about to be disbanded. The liberty loving people of the preserved Union accorded them such a welcome as was never before bestowed upon a victorious army. The immortal Lincoln had pronounced his blessing upon the Union Army after Lee's surrender. With this and the gratitude of the Nation, they passed on to their homes, again to become private citizens. We all know the splendid record thousands of these brave men have made in the civil walks of life, occupying the highest offices in the gift of the peo-

ple, State and National. Twenty-seven years have passed and again the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic have assembled in Washington to greet each other and revive the memories of the war. Here, under the shadow of the great monument, erected to the immortal Washington, who fought for and secured to us liberty and a free government, in sight of the Capitol of the Nation, from which emanate the laws which governed us in war, in front of the White House, the home of our honored comrade, President Benjamin Harrison, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, in sight of the War and Navy Departments, from which issued the orders under which we all served, have gathered the men who saved the Union. Here are the army corps, division, brigade, regimental and company officers, under whom they served. Here are men who achieved distinction for splendid gallantry on the field of battle. Here are maimed and wounded veterans, whose military record is a part of the glorious history of the war for the Union, no longer soldiers but citizens of the Union they preserved, now grown to be the greatest, happiest and most prosperous Nation in the world. No such gathering as we now behold in Washington will ever again be witnessed in this beautiful Capitol. When we go hence it will be to meet in rapidly lessening numbers in other cities. Wherever the meeting place may be, I trust the Army of the Tennessee will be well represented so long as its survivors live.

---

Gen. Bussey was frequently interrupted by applause as he went along, and at the close of his address was warmly congratulated.

PROCEEDINGS  
of the  
FIRST REUNION  
of the  
13TH ARMY CORPS,

HELD IN MEADE TENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 22, 1892.

AT 12.30 O'CLOCK.





FIRST REUNION  
of the  
**13th ARMY CORPS,**

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 22, 1892,

AT 12.30 O'CLOCK, (MEADE TENT).

**LOCAL REUNION COMMITTEE.**

Chairman, Gen. GEO. W. CLARK, 34th Iowa Inf.      Secretary and Treasurer, FLETCHER WHITE,  
Vice Ch., Col. A. C. MATHEWS, 99th Ill. Inf.      16th Ohio Battery.

**GENERAL COMMITTEE.**

L. D. ALDEN, 33d Mo. Inf.	Capt. FRANK SWIGART, 46th Ind. Inf.
R. F. BARTER, 16th Ohio Inf.	Capt. J. W. THOMPSON, 49th Ind. Inf.
Maj. JOHN K. BOUD, 118th Ill. Inf.	Capt. JAS. W. WIESNER, 97th Ill. Inf.
B. F. BROCKET, 87th Ill. Inf.	J. R. WEATHERS, 49th Ill. Inf.
JAS. BRACKETT, 1st Wis. Light Art.	T. B. WOOD, 38th Iowa Inf.
HENRY BILLINGS, 46th Ind. Inf.	W. P. WORCESER, 91st Ill. Inf.
Col. H. L. BRUCE, 3d Ill. Cav.	A. KIGHTLINGER, 96th Ohio Vol. Inf.
Don. C. CAMERON, 1st Wis. Light Art.	Capt. JAS. C. MCCONAHAY, 49th Ind. Inf.
A. B. CHATFIELD, 33d Ill. Inf.	JAMES M. MILLER, 16th Ohio Battery.
Maj. CHAS. B. CHRONINGER, 34th Ill. Inf.	Col. E. P. PAYNE, 37th Ill. Inf.
Maj. HORACE COLEMAN, 46th Ind. Inf.	A. A. RUSSELL, 1st Mo. Light Art.
Capt. E. C. DOUGHERTY, 34th Iowa Inf.	A. M. SOMERS, 16th Ohio Vol. Inf.
GEO. GRINDLEY, 56th Ohio Inf.	W. H. SUMMERS, 42d Ohio Vol. Ind.
Gen. C. E. HOVEY, 33d Ill. Inf.	

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES.**

**EXECUTIVE**—Col. ASA C. MATHEWS, Chairman, Capt. J. W. THOMPSON, Capt. W. P. WORCES-  
TER, Capt. FRANK SWIGART.

**BADGES AND DECORATIONS**—A. B. CHATFIELD, Chairman, A. A. RUSSELL, T. B. WOOD,  
GEO. GRINDLEY.

**INVITATIONS**—Capt. FRANK SWIGART, Chairman, Gen. GEO. W. CLARK, FLETCHER WHITE.

**PROGRAMME.**

Call to Order and Prayer.

Address of Welcome by Gen. Geo. W. Clark.

Election of Officers.

Address by Chairman.

Music.

The 13th Army Corps. Paper by Capt. Frank Swigart, 46th Ind. Inf.

Music.

Addresses under the Five-Minute Rule. Gens. Carr, Hovey, Lindsay, Black  
and others.

Music.

Conclusion.

## REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

—OF THE—

## FIRST ANNUAL REUNION

—OF THE—

## SURVIVORS OF THE 13th ARMY CORPS,

HELD IN

MEADE TENT, GRAND ARMY PLACE,

Washington, D. C., September 22, 1892.



THE meeting was called to order by General Geo. W. Clark, Chairman of the 13th Corps Reunion Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. John B. Brandt, of St. Louis, Mo., of the 114th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

General Clark then delivered an address of welcome.

Officers to serve during the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, E. A. Carr; First Vice-President, George W. Clark; Second Vice-President, J. S. Ferguson; Secretary, Fletcher White; Treasurer, E. C. Daugherty; Surgeon, Dr. J. F. Curtis.

General Carr, formerly Commander of the 14th Division of the Corps, upon taking charge of the meet-

ing, thank the comrades for the honor in a neat speech, replete with facts connected with the service of the Corps.

Captain Frank Swigart, of the 46th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, read a historical paper, "The 13th Army Corps," written at the request of the committee, which was ordered printed by unanimous vote.

Then follows addresses under the five minute rule by Generals G. M. Dodge, Thomas J. Brady, Charles E. Hovey and Cyrus Bussey, Colonel H. L. Bruce, Comrades J. B. Brandt, J. S. Ferguson, R. F. Bartlett, McCormick and Peoples, and a recitation by Comrade Kightlinger.

At the close of these exercises a business session was held, and Captain George Simmons, of the 11th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

#### THE CORPS BADGE.

*Whereas*, The recently adopted badge of the 13th Army Corps has no official recognition in the War Department, and whereas such recognition is most desirable; be it

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested to place the said adopted badge on the Official Chart of the Army Corps badges issued by the War Department.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of this association, whose duty it shall be to take such action as may be necessary to accomplish the object of the foregoing resolution, the result of the labors of the said committee to be reported to this association at its next annual meeting.

The President appointed Comrades Simmons, Chatfield and White this committee.

An Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Generals Thos. J. Brady, Isaac H. Elliott, George F. McGinnis, Colonel H. S. Bunker, Captains Frank Swigart and George H. Childs.

Of the one hundred organizations that served in this Corps during the war over eighty were represented at the reunion.

The Reunion Committee was thanked for their efforts and zeal in preparing for this reunion and the comforts of visitors in the city during the encampment.

Those present then signed the Constitution and By-Laws adopted by the Reunion Association of the 13th Army Corps and paid the annual dues. It was ordered that books be kept open at the headquarters of the 13th Army Corps, Grand Army Place, until the close of the encampment, to enable all to sign the Constitution and become members of the association.

A motion to adjourn to meet at the next National Encampment, to be held at Indianapolis next year, was adopted, and the first reunion of the Thirteenth Corps closed after a most successful and entertaining meeting.

FLETCHER WHITE,  
Secretary.

## Reporters' Notes, Addresses, Etc.

General George W. Clark, formerly Colonel of the 34th Iowa Volunteer, Infantry, Chairman of the Re-union committee of the 13th Army Corps, called the meeting to order and spoke as follows:

### GENERAL CLARK'S ADDRESS.

*Comrades:* You have already been informed by the press and otherwise that this, the 26th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, was to possess a feature which has not distinctly marked the previous annual gatherings of the old soldiers.

This new feature consists of a well defined plan for the reunions of the various Armies and Army Corps, which made up the Union forces in the late war. Accommodations have also been provided for Divisions, Brigades and other organizations to hold reunions during the encampment. Having been connected from the start with the committee which has had charge of this reunion scheme and feeling some personal pride and satisfaction



GEO. W. CLARK was born in Johnson county, Indiana, December 26, 1835; was for a time at Franklin College and afterward at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana. He studied law at Indianapolis, and went to Iowa in 1856. The same year he was elected prosecuting attorney for Warren county, and practiced law at Indianola until the beginning of the war. He enlisted the first company of volunteers in his county. He was made first lieutenant of the company which afterwards became Company G, 3d Iowa Infantry, and with which he served until August, 1862, taking part in the battle of Shiloh and other important engagements. September 1, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the 34th

over the success of our work, and hoping it may be repeated at future National Encampments, you will pardon me for briefly alluding to what we have done.

Several months ago the idea was suggested of securing grounds and tents and arranging a series of reunions, &c. A committee of Grand Army men, residing in this city, was promptly organized and undertook the task of seeing that each Army and Army Corps should have a reunion at a given time during the Encampment, and that suitable accommodations be provided therefor. That committee was comprised of two members from each Corps and were designated the chairman and vice-chairman of the Corps to which they belonged. I had the honor to act as Chairman for the 13th Army Corps, and our worthy comrade, Col. A. C. Mathews, of the 99th Illinois, has acted as Vice-Chairman for our Corps. That general committee has worked with great zeal and determination, and I think with signal success. To that committee is due the transformation scene which you have witnessed on these grounds. But for this committee this would still be called the "White Lot," and would now be unoccupied, unadorned, instead of being as you see it to-day, a magnificent tented field, dedicated under the appropriate name of "Grand Army Place," and used by the old soldiers and sailors for the purpose of meeting their old comrades in arms and talking over old

---

Iowa Volunteer Infantry, then under orders to rendezvous at Burlington, Iowa. From that time until the close of the war, he was continuously in command of his regiment, or the brigade, or post to which it belonged. The names of the battles ordered to be inscribed on the flag of this regiment, as shown by the records at the Adjutant General's office, are "Chickasaw Bayou," "Chickasaw Bluffs," "Arkansas Post," "Siege of Vicksburg," "Morganza," "Fort Esperanza," "Fort Gaines," "Fort Morgan" and "Fort Blakely." He was breveted Brigadier General, U. S. A., March 13, 1865, and mustered out with his regiment August 15, 1865, at Houston, Texas. Soon after the war General Clark was appointed U. S. Marshal for the District of Iowa and held that office for four years. Afterwards he spent several years abroad, finally settling down in Washington, D. C., where he now resides.

times. The reproduction of the historic old war ship, the Kearsage, on these grounds, and the grand ceremonies of last Monday in the presence of the highest officers of the Nation, were all under the auspices of this committee.

Aside from this general committee, our corps, like other corps, has had a committee which has had frequent meetings to consider corps matters. The desire and aim of our corps committee have been to secure the attendance at this reunion of as many of our old comrades as possible and to provide, as best we could, for their comfort and happiness while here. We have sent special invitations to all the prominent officers of our corps and to many others who have become prominent in the country since the war. As chairman of that committee, I am sorry to say that none of our old corps commanders are with us to-day, and it is a matter of regret that not more of our army corps are present.

The 13th Army Corps was at one time the largest army corps that ever existed in this or perhaps in any other country. When it was first organized in October, 1862, it comprised all the troops under the command of General Grant. It embraced substantially all the forces of the Army of the Tennessee, and carried on its rolls about 80,000 men. This Army Corps, however, was re-organized in January, 1863, and was divided into four corps, the 13th, 15th, 16th and 17th.

In arranging for this reunion our committee has only sought to represent the corps from the time it was organized in January, 1863, under that gallant and indomitable old hero, General John A. McClernand. Under his command the glory the old corps had achieved at Shiloh, Corinth and Hatchie was proudly maintained. Nor was the efficiency and gallantry of the corps ever relaxed under any of its commanders, from McClernand, at Champion's Hill, to Gordon Granger, at Fort Blakely. It will be remembered that the magnificent charge of the

13th Army Corps at Ft. Blakely was practically the last battle of the war, it having been made April 9, 1865, the very day Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

But I will not attempt to recount the deeds of the 13th Army Corps. You will observe from the programme that our talented comrade, Captain Swigart, of the 46th Indiana, is to read a paper on our corps, which I have no doubt will recite with accuracy many facts and incidents connected with our corps.

On behalf of the committee, I welcome you all to the Capital of our glorious country and to this meeting, which we have arranged for your benefit and pleasure.

I am further directed by the committee to nominate General E. A. Carr as Chairman of this meeting.

Captain Frank Swigart, of the 46th Indiana Volunteer, Infantry, being introduced by General Carr, delivered the following address upon the history of the 13th Army Corps, prepared at the request of the Reunion Committee :

### CAPTAIN SWIGART'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President, Comrades and Ladies:*

The Thirteenth Army Corps was organized under General Order No. 168, from War Department, October 24, 1862. It was distinctively a western organization. The men composing this corps enlisted from the States of Illinois Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Arkansas. The First United States Infantry was assigned to this corps. More



FRANK SWIGART, born in Ohio, 1840, and, with his parents removed to Cass county, Indiana, when two years old. He spent his boyhood, with his father and brothers, clearing a farm. For two or three months each winter he attended the "district schools;" at the age of eighteen, he attended a select school for six months each year, for two years, and at twenty attended a Normal school nine months each year for two years; during



than ninety thousand men belonged to it at one time. These were organized into fourteen divisions of infantry and artillery, and two of cavalry, with from two to four brigades to each division.

In the early part of 1861 the men who afterward composed this corps were living in peace: only intent on thinking and working out the problem before them, the best way to tame the great West and convert it into prosperous happy homes for the millions who were to inhabit it. Little did they then believe that in a few short weeks the whole scene would be changed and they become parts of a great military machine to be hurled with irresistible force against the defenders of treason. They were rudely awakened from their peaceful confidence by the booming of cannon fired by rebels at the grand old stars and stripes, the sound of their guns echoing over mountains, hills and prairies, reached the uttermost parts of the land of the free and the homes of the brave men of the West. The citizen was at first appalled. This was but for a moment, however. Then all the pent up fires of patriotism burst forth. They knew no bounds. Upon the face of every man was observed a

---

the remainder of these years, he labored on the farm. When the war broke out, he enlisted in May, 1861, with Colonel W. L. Brown, but this organization was not accepted. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company "B," 46th Indiana Volunteers, was appointed Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, April 1862, and Captain October of the same year; resigned October 12, 1864, on account of wounds. Was engaged in the battles of St. Charles, New Madrid, Island Ten, Fort Pemberton, Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Carron Cro Bayou, Wilson Farm, and Sabine Cross Roads, besides numerous skirmishes.

Upon his return home, he read law; was admitted to the bar in Logansport, Indiana, and continued to practice there until 1889. In 1869 and 1870, he was corporation attorney for the city of Logansport, and prepared and published a code of laws for the city. In 1888, he, with Colonel Bringham, prepared and published a history of his regiment. He was a delegate to the National encampment, G. A. R., at Columbus, Ohio, in that year, and also an elector on the Republican ticket for his State, was elected, and voted for President Harrison. In 1889, he was appointed Chief of the Law and Miscellaneous Division, Second Comptroller's Office, Treasury Department.

settled determination to rally to the support of his native or adopted land, and to put down—stamp out—rebellion, and save the Nation for his posterity, and the posterity of those then engaged in the mad efforts to destroy the Union. As by magic the scene was changed. In place of the usual signs of peace and husbandry the sounds of preparation for war were everywhere heard. The shrill note of the fife and drum pierced the air and filled it full to overflowing with patriotism. Men of every avocation in life left their peaceful pursuits and the farmer, minister, doctor, lawyer, mechanic, merchant and banker, contended with each other for a place on the enlistment rolls. These recruits to the Grand Army of the Republic as rapidly as enlisted were organized into batteries, companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, and later on into corps. As each organization was completed it was hurried to the front, where the citizen was converted into the soldier.

The organizations which were finally brought together and made up the 13th Army Corps rendered much gallant and valuable service before they were consolidated into it. It is therefore proper to give that service a passing notice. Men of this corps are entitled to share in the credit of Belmont, the glory of Donelson and Henry, New Madrid and Island Ten, Shiloh and Corinth, Iuka, Corinth and Hatchie River. It will be impossible for me to give anything like a history of the 13th Corps in the time allotted me on this occasion. The men of this corps were never defeated when acting together; or while constituting the Army of the Tennessee. They have been temporarily repulsed, but never lost their discipline or forgot the duties and responsibilities of a soldier.

At Shiloh during the first day they were driven from their camps and after a hard day's fighting occupied ground in the rear of that held in the morning, but they were not defeated or discouraged. The following

morning they were ready to take the initiative and make the attack in the battle they knew must be fought, and with the help of General Buel's Army, gained a complete victory. General Grant has said since the battle that he could have defeated the enemy without General Buel's forces. I believe he was right. He knew what he was talking about when speaking of the men of the 13th Army Corps.

In the assault on Vicksburg in 1862 the forces under General Sherman were repulsed. The officers, however, had so much confidence in the men that they immediately led them against Arkansas Post, another strongly fortified position, and captured it. In this assault every man did his duty—there were no laggards. Defeated men could not have been depended upon to do this. I regard the assault and capture of Arkansas Post, under the circumstances, one of the most brilliant achievements of the war.

At the battle of Sabine Cross Roads parts of two divisions of this corps were engaged and disastrously repulsed. The day following, however, they were re-organized and ready to meet the foe with their comrades of the 16th, 17th and 19th Corps. These examples show that the men of the 13th Corps possessed the highest qualities of the soldier—complete discipline, obedience to orders, high courage, and indomitable will.

On the 24th day of October, 1862, by General Order No. 168, which reads: "The troops under Major-General Grant will constitute the Thirteenth Army Corps," was issued, this order changed the Army of the Tennessee to the 13th Army Corps, with General Grant Commander. This corps had the high distinction of having been the only army corps under the personal command of that great commander during the war. During the continuance of this organization, much hard military service was performed by the different commands. The assault on Vicksburg, December, 1862, was made

by the divisions of Generals Morgan, A. J. Smith, M. L. Smith and Steele. The capture of Arkansas Post was accomplished. None engaged can forget the anxious days of those occupied in holding the country captured from the enemy on the east side of the Mississippi river, during the fall of 1862; nor the efforts made by General Grant to advance along the railroad to get in the rear of Vicksburg and co-operate with General Sherman in his efforts to capture that place. I cannot give details of the marches and counter marches performed during this period of the corps' service.

On the 18th day of December, 1862, General Order No. 210 was issued, carving out of the troops in the Department of the Tennessee and the Department of the Missouri, the 13th, 15th, 16th and 17th Corps. The 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 14th divisions of infantry and the second division cavalry of the original 13th Corps composed the new corps, under the above order. General John A. McClernand was assigned to the command and Generals Osterhaus, Smith, Hovey, Ross, Carr and Washburn of the respective divisions. It was during the time the corps maintained this organization that the divisions of Osterhaus, Smith, Hovey and Carr participated in the campaign resulting in the capture of Vicksburg. One, and finally two divisions were engaged on the Yazoo Pass expedition and the effort to capture Fort Pemberton. This was prevented by the high water which completely encircled the fort. Other commands of the corps were engaged in efforts to secure a waterway to high land in the rear of the rebel stronghold. They all alike failed, and on the 29th day of March, 1863, the order was given to the 13th Army Corps to commence the march across the Peninsula on the west side of the river in front of Vicksburg to the river below the town. April 29th the command was on the west bank of the river opposite Grand Gulf, on boats and barges, ready to cross as soon as the Navy should succeed in

silencing the batteries. This was not done. The command disembarked on the west side of the river and marched to the river below Grand Gulf and crossed on the 30th of April, 1863. May 1st the battle of Port Gibson was fought and the enemy defeated.

This command was also actively engaged at Fourteen Mile Creek, Champion's Hill, where Hovey's Division lost 1202 men—more than thirty-three per cent of the command, Black River Ridge, and in the assaults on the city the 18th and 22d of May. The corps took an active part in the operations of the siege, until the surrender, July 4th, 1863.

By general order 164, June 18th, 1863; Department of Tennessee, General McClelland was relieved and General E. O. C. Ord was appointed to the command of the corps, July 10th, 1863, by General order 214, War Department, general order No. 164 Department of Tennessee, was approved and General Ord's appointment to the command of the corps made permanent. As soon as the surrender was an accomplished fact an expedition was organized to re-capture Jackson, the Capitol of Mississippi. A portion of this corps was detailed to assist. Jackson was again captured July 17th, and the army returned to Vicksburg.

I should state that the Thirteenth Division, General Ross commanding, did not participate in the Vicksburg campaign. Under the command of General Salomon this division maintained the reputation of the corps and won new laurels, doing its full share in the defense of Helena, July 4th, 1863, and largely contributing by its heroism to the splendid victory gained over the superior number of the enemy.

August 14th, 1863, the Thirteenth Corps was transferred to the Department of the Gulf and reorganized. The Ninth Division became the First, with General Benton commanding. Heron's Division of the Army of the Frontier became the Second Division; this division com-

manded by General Heron participated in the siege of Vicksburg. The Twelfth Division became the Third, with General Geo. F. McGinnis commanding. The Tenth Division became the Fourth, with General M. K. Lawler commanding. Under this organization the corps served until June 11th, 1864. During the time it was so organized a portion of it took part in the battle of Carron Cro Bayou and in the Red River Campaign, under General Banks, and sustained the reverse at Sabine Cross Roads, above mentioned. They continued to perform hard service until Banks' army reached the Mississippi river at Sims Port. The other portions of the corps were engaged in hard service at various places on the coast of Texas. This service was, perhaps, the most trying of any the men composing the corps had to perform. Nothing was accomplished. Everything and everybody seemed to be at sixes and sevens.

June 11th, 1864, General Order No. 210 was issued: "By direction of the President the 13th Army Corps is temporarily discontinued. The General commanding the Division of West Mississippi will assign troops of this Corps." Under that order the corps was broken up and the divisions and commands assigned to other corps. I have not had the time to trace the operations of the several commands of the corps during the period between its discontinuance and reorganization. We may safely say that each maintained its reputation for efficiency.

General Order No. 28, dated February 26th, 1865, "ordered that the 13th Army Corps, having been reorganized by Major-General Canby, by direction of the President, Major-General Gordon Granger is assigned to the command." This organization consisted of three divisions, commanded by Generals Benton, Andrews, and Veach, respectively. Under this organization of the corps we know the services were as brilliant as any of its former period. It is only necessary to recall its participation in the capture of Forts Gaines, Morgan, Powell and

Spanish Fort, on Mobile Bay, and Fort Blakely, on the Texas River. I have heard some of the men tell how hot the sand around Mobile Bay was, and how cold the north-west wind could get in the shortest time. I have heard them tell of how, in the charge on Blakely, General Andrews ordered the men to drive the rebels in the fort and then halt until further orders: that when the men got to going they did not stop until inside the fort. This was what might have been expected of the veterans of this corps. I have, in the most general way, given you a summary of the services of this most magnificent body of men, equal to any in the service. While I do not say it was the best, I do say it had no superior. The first important and telling victory gained by the Union arms in the West was the storming and capture of Fort Donelson. It was the fruit of the valor of men of the 13th Corps. The last crowning victory of the war was the capture of Fort Blakely. This was the glorious beginning and ending of the service of this body of citizen soldiers. At the death of the Rebellion they were found in the front line, with their armor on, ready to do greater service in defense of their country: but on July 20th, 1865, by General Order No. 124, the 13th Army Corps was finally discontinued and became something of the past. Its history, however, will live as long as the English language is written or spoken, and its memory will be kept green in the hearts of the children of the Republic as long as one lives and loves liberty and equal rights.

There is another feature of the service of the 13th Corps that I want to direct your attention to. It is the hundreds of miles these men marched during their service and the months and years they lived in the swamps of the South. Those who have not campaigned along the Mississippi River and its tributaries, in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and on the coast of Texas and Alabama, can form no adequate idea of the hardships entailed upon the

men of the army engaged in that service. Think of men having to wade these swamps for days and weeks together, to sleep in them, breathe the malarial air and drink the polluted water until the system became so full of its pestilential poison that nature could stand it no longer. The sufferings and deaths from these causes were a hundred times more than those from the shot and shell and rifles of the enemy. So great was the dread of the malaria of these swamps that men were constantly begging to be led against the enemy in the field to free themselves from their pestilence. They preferred to take their chances on the high ground in battle with the enemy to living along the river. I remember well the expression of men of my own command when we reached high ground on the east side of the river, April 30th, 1862. Although there was certainty of hard fighting, and that many would be killed and wounded before the campaign ended, yet they thanked God that they were on high ground and out of the swamps. It fell to the lot of this corps to conduct most of its operations from the great river and on the inhospitable Gulf coast of Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida.

The men of the 13th Corps were intelligent, thinking men. They studied the art of war and became so proficient in it that they aided their commanders. Much of the glory of the history of the corps is due to this fact. It has been impossible to give a history of the corps in this paper. It is out of the question to name the more than five hundred engagements the men participated in. It is impossible to describe the more than two thousand miles marched by its organization. It is impossible to give a statement of the hundred instances of special heroism of separate commands. Not even the names of the individuals whose acts of heroism commended them for such favorable mention at the time, that their names will be lasting as history, can be mentioned. It must suffice to say that I do not recall a single official



report of the operation of the corps that does not give the name or names of some comrade or comrades who were entitled to special mention because of some act of personal bravery. I recall one report which said: "When all have behaved so well, it is hard to make distinctions." I have therefore refrained from selecting any particular example, lest I should by so doing do some comrade an unintentional wrong.

While we are thinking and talking of the glories of the history of the men of the 13th Corps, we will not permit the recollections we cherish for our comrades who fell in that long struggle, either in battle or from disease, or those who have suffered and still suffer from wounds or disease, nor the memory of those who have been called hence by the Great Commander since their army service ended, to go out of our minds even for a moment. Neither will we forget the widows and orphans whom they left in our care and as the Nation's wards. May the God of Battles remember them. May the Nation never forget them. May we, their surviving comrades, keep a watchful care over them, is the prayer of their comrades and your comrade.

---

General Thomas J. Brady, late Colonel of the 117th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was called for, and being presented to the audience, spoke as follows:

## GENERAL BRADY'S ADDRESS.

*Comrades of the 13th Army Corps:*

I am glad to be with you and of you to-day, and am thankful for this kindly recognition.

My service with the corps was of about the same duration as that of our distinguished chairman and commander of the division in which I served. I commenced with him at Cape Girardeau, served throughout the Vicksburg campaign and back to Jackson under Sherman. Then, thanks to the goodly words said of me by Generals Carr and Benton, I was promoted from Major of the 8th Indiana to the Colonelcy of the 117th Indiana, a new regiment, then serving in East Tennessee. I have always felt that was the mistake of my life, and that I should have remained with my old comrades of the 8th Indiana and 13th Corps. But the desire to exchange the Major's leaf for the Colonel's eagle was too strong at the time to resist.



Thos. J. Brady is a native of Indiana and took one of the first Companies of Volunteers to camp at Indianapolis, under President Lincoln's first call for troops, in April, 1861. He served continuously with the 8th Indiana Infantry as Captain and Major until after the Vicksburg campaign, when he was promoted to the command of the 117th Indiana Infantry, a short term regiment, serving in East Tennessee. After that he assisted in rais-

ing the 140th Indiana and was made its Colonel, and with which he served until the end of the war, and was brevetted Brigadier General for "long and meritorious service."

After the war he engaged in the practice of law at Muncie, Indiana, and published a newspaper for years. He was made Consul to Saint Thomas, West Indies, in 1871 and served until 1875, when he was made a Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district of Ohio and Indiana. In July of 1876 he was made Second Assistant Postmaster General, and served as such until in 1881.

He is now living quietly on his farm near Colonial Beach, Westmoreland County, Virginia, and enjoys nothing so much as the visits of his old soldier friends.

I saw other and hard service, but it is the proudest and brightest recollection of my life that I belonged to and served with the 13th Corps—the corps that led the way to the rear of Vicksburg, fought the first battles of that memorable campaign, and did its whole duty unto the end. And it should be a matter of pride with each one of you, and I have no doubt it is, that you are part of that most wonderful campaign, under the greatest Captain of the Union armies—a thing to boast of and to be proud of not only by you, but by your children and your children's children, unto the latest generation.

I have always contended, and I assert to-day, and I believe it is so recognized by all modern writers on the art of war, that the Vicksburg campaign of 1863, in its conception and execution, was the most daring and wonderful in the annals of our war, and the equal of any in the history of the world. Its strategy was perfect, its execution masterly and the results overwhelming to the enemy. If every other he planned and fought were stricken from the record that campaign would fix the position of Grant as the greatest Captain of the age and among the loftiest of all time. Well may we be proud of the fact that we were of it and in it and all the way through it.

And what a campaign it was. The toilsome marches over bayous and through swamps, the tiresome waiting on levees and in canebrakes, relieved only by the rough jokes of irrepressible jokers, with their yells of "alligators," as some luckless comrade would plunge over a cypress knee-deep into water or mud, or the tense listening to the boom of the gun-boats' cannon in their fruitless effort to silence the water batteries; the final passage of the river and the fierce rushes of battle after battle until Vicksburg was reached, and then the dreary, wasting labors of the siege. It was all very terrible, and many of our best and bravest we left there, and many of you bear about you and ever will the scars of those

burning days—but it was grand, for it was war as war should be fought, with only “unconditional surrender” as the end. And we won, and the imperishable glory that encircles the brow of our great commander reflects some of its brightness upon each one of us who did our duty then. Proud am I that I can wear this badge.

Just glad am I to see you—to see any one who wears our badge, and shall always esteem him comrade and brother. And I wish with all my heart that each and every one of you may live long and prosper.

### GENERAL HOVEY'S ADDRESS.

Hovey was the first Colonel of the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

*Mr. President and Comrades:*

I am not quite sure that I can claim membership in the old 13th Army Corps, although I served with the men of that corps at Chickasaw Bayou and at Arkansas Post. The doubt arises in this way: Up to December 21st, 1862, when Steele's Division, to which I belonged, was transferred to Sherman's command, then on its way to Vicksburg, we had been campaigning west of the Mississippi river, in the States of Missouri and Arkansas. At the time of the transfer, Sherman's command was known as the Right Wing of the 13th Army Corps, and was so designated in orders at the assault on the defenses of Vicksburg, from Chickasaw Bayou. Subsequently, McClelland, who had succeeded to the command, changed the name of the troops from Right Wing of the 13th Corps to Army of the Mississippi, and under that name they captured Arkansas Post.

The day after the capture, a War Department order was received, dividing this Right Wing of the old 13th Corps, or Army of the Mississippi, into a new 13th Corps and a 15th Corps, Steele's Division falling to the 15th. This order was dated December 18th, 1862, and if it took

effect from *its date* then we had been serving all the while in the 15th Corps; but if it took effect only from *its receipt* by the army, then we had served in the old 13th Corps and in the Army of the Mississippi.

However this may be, I have an abiding interest in the splendid record made by your corps, the new 13th; and though I was not privileged, personally, to help make that record, men who enlisted with me were; and their fame is my pride. I maintain that no better men or braver soldiers ever shouldered guns or faced an enemy than the men of the 33d Illinois Infantry; and of such regiments the 13th Corps was made up.

Now these Thirty-thirders occasionally got into close quarters and had unique experiences. Permit me to instance one or two.

On the march of Curtis' Army down White river from Batesville to Helena, it happened that an advance party of less than 500 Thirty-thirders and 11th Wisconsin men, with one small cannon (drawn by two horses) in charge of a detachment of the 1st Indiana cavalry, ran up against a Rebel force of "about 5,000 effectives." Such are the words and figures of the Rebel official report.

Our men were too far in advance of the main column to get help from it, and had to choose between a fight on grossly unequal terms, or a surrender. They certainly did not surrender, nor did their opponents stop running, after the battle, until they had put White river between themselves and their pursuers. This was the battle of Cache River, at Hill's Plantation.

It is but fair to say that reinforcements came up in time to join in the pursuit; but the battle had to be fought, and was fought by this advance party, aided just at its close, when the enemy were giving way, by two additional companies of the 1st Indiana cavalry.

The infantry regiments to which the advance party belonged, the 33d Illinois and the 11th Wisconsin, were subsequently transferred to the 13th Corps, and with

that corps took part in the most remarkable campaign of modern times, perhaps of any time—the campaign of Vicksburg.

During the progress of this campaign, and at or a little before daybreak in the morning after Champion's Hill, the 33d Illinois infantry were ordered forward as skirmishers "to feel" for the enemy. They got well on toward the Rebel works at Black River before being discovered. When discovered, they had reached the low ground between the Rebel intrenchments and the high ground half a mile or so to the rear: and while in this position the Union forces took possession of the high grounds and opened fire from them on the Rebel works. The fire was at once returned.

Thus the skirmishers found themselves between two fires, and were only saved from destruction by reason of the depression of the ground on which they stood. Their greatest danger lay in the premature explosion of shells while passing over them, and in the occasional lowering by the Rebel gunners of the aim of their guns. But what a situation! Just think of it! What a place to view the battle! It would have made the fortune of half a dozen war correspondents could they have been there and got away alive. The terrific grandeur of the conflict, as seen by these Thirty-thirders, may perhaps be imagined, but cannot be described, at least not by me.\*

This was what I call a unique experience, but such an experience as few men would care to indulge in a second time.

Comrades, I thank you sincerely for the opportunity of thus saying a word in remembrance of your fighting corps, and of some of its regiments (the 33d Illinois and 11th Wisconsin) with whose record I happen to be more or less familiar.

---

\*NOTE—The circumstance here referred to by General Hovey is recorded in "Army Life," by Albert O. Marshall (now of Joliet, Illinois.) Marshall

was a high private in the line of skirmishers, and has this, among other things, to say :

"It would be useless to attempt to describe the terrific scenes of the fierce contest, as viewed from the position held by us between the two contending forces. The heavy battle smoke, rapidly rising, continually opened the entire scene to our view. Even in the hottest of the fight every move of the enemy could be noted by us. One rebel officer, mounted on a powerful white horse, attracted unusual attention. As he first started, at the beginning of the fight, he appeared to be supported by a numerous staff. His daring was so reckless that he often became the mark our riflemen aimed at. As time passed, one by one of his staff were seen to be disabled; and after the last one of them had fallen or left the field, the rider on the white horse still held his ground and continued to inspire the rebel soldiers. At last, when it became plain that the day was soon to be ours, a feeling seemed to spring up to let the reckless rider live, and he was permitted to ride away unharmed.

"As the artillery battle reached its height, all incidents and individual matters were absorbed by the terrific grandeur of the fierce storm raging over and around us. The cannon in front of us, and behind us, and around us, poured forth a storm of fire and shot. Above us was a black cloud of battle smoke, through which crashed and screamed and burst the murderous shells. Few men ever looked upon what we saw and lived to tell the tale.

"Although the gigantic grandeur of the conflict was created by the heavy artillery and the solid ranks of infantry in the rear, still, perhaps, the most effective work was done by the skirmishers, who had approached so near the rebel works. We held our ground during the entire battle. In fact it was better to do so than to have attempted to go back.

"I had a little experience on this point. John Spradling, of our company, was struck by a fragment of shell and badly wounded. He thought if he could get medical aid he might live, and desired me to help him get back where his wound could be attended to before he bled to death. It was a dangerous undertaking. Standing up incurred more danger from the passing balls and shells than lying down. The worst, however, was to slowly walk over so much exposed ground, in plain sight and range of the solid line of rebel riflemen. The hope was that they would not care to waste shots on a crippled soldier and his assistant going to the rear. We started. Spradling could only use one foot, and going back was slow. We had not gone far before the screeching rifle balls aimed at us commenced hissing by our ears. Spradling knew that he would die if he stayed upon the field. A ball could do no more than kill him. He begged to go on. I told him to brace up and we would continue until one or the other fell. It is not wild to say that, during our tedious journey to the rear, at least a thousand rifle-balls aimed at us passed near, and, strange to say, neither of us was touched.

\* \* \* \* \*

"My return was none too soon. I had hardly reached our skirmish line again when the last move of the battle of Black River was made. This is how it happened :

∴ The woods to our right ran well down toward the rebel works. Colonel Bailey of the 99th Illinois—"Old Rough and Ready Number two," General

Benton had called him after the battle of Magnolia Hills—was with the advance. In their zeal the Union soldiers had pressed forward to the edge of the woods which brought them near to the rebel works. It became right hot for our boys so near to the enemy's lines. They had no orders to go further; in fact had already gone farther than orders had been given them to go. The proper thing to have done was to have fallen back to a less exposed position. Colonel Bailey, however, was one of those awkward officers who could never learn military rules. His only idea of war was to pitch in and whip the enemy whenever and wherever he could be found. By his impetuosity he became the hero of the day's battle.

“Finding it disagreeable to be so near the rebel works and seeing the effective fire upon his soldiers, Colonel Bailey became fighting mad, and yelled out in thundering tones that rang along the line: ‘Boys, its getting too d—d hot here. Let us go for the cussed rebels!’

“Before the last word was out of his mouth, with his sword flashing in the air, he was on a quick run toward the rebel works. With a wild hurrah his entire command joined him in the race. Others to the right and left, without a moment's delay or a single command, started on the run, and thus, with wild cheers, the whole Union line joined in the charge.

“The disheartened Confederates, remembering the pounding they had received the day before at Champion's Hill, abandoned their works, and were in a hot race to the rear before our men had reached their intrenchments. \* \* \* The 33d was soon inside the rebel works, being the first troops inside the main part of the fort.”



## ROBERT F. BARTLETT'S ADDRESS.

Robert F. Bartlett, First Sergeant Company D, 96th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, late Secretary of the Corps Association, was introduced and made the following address:

*Mr. President and Comrades:*

I sincerely hope that the surviving members of the 13th Army Corps will become members of the 13th Army Corps Association. Less has been done by the members of the Corps to perpetuate the history of its glorious achievements than by the ex-members of any other corps. An organization of the survivors can do more to accomplish that end than any other. It was the misfortune of our Corps to have been detached from the Army of the Tennessee and sent to serve in the Department of the Gulf. It was also unfortunate in being, at one time, temporarily disbanded; but it was again reorganized and was



ROBERT F. BARTLETT enlisted as a private in Company D, 96th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, August 2d, 1862, from his native County, Morrow, in Ohio, at the close of the freshman year in the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he had been in college two years.

He was promoted to Sergeant and afterward to First Sergeant. At the charge and capture of Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11th, 1863, he was wounded in the head by a piece of a shell, and at the battle of Grand Coteau, Louisiana,

November 3d, 1863, he received a gunshot wound in the left fore-arm and elbow, from which his left arm was amputated.

He was in the Vicksburg campaign and siege, having been present at the first attack at Chickasaw Bayou, December 28-29th, 1862, and at the surrender July 4th, 1863.

Since the war he served nine years as Clerk of Courts in his native county, and since June, 1878, has been in the practice of the law.

At the 23d National Encampment of the G. A. R. he was a delegate from Ohio, and at the meeting at Milwaukee in September, 1889, to organize the 13th Army Corps Association, was elected Secretary of the Association, and has been untiring in his efforts to promote the same.

in the last battles of the war in the campaign about Mobile Bay.

The leading part our corps took under the commands of Generals McClelland and Ord in the Vicksburg campaign and siege and its achievements in the Department of the Gulf, and especially at Forts Blakely, Gaines and Morgan, near Mobile, under the command of General Gordon Granger, make its history heroic, and it was the peer of any of the great army corps.

But I arose, Sir, to speak of its Association, in which I have taken great interest, and I think every soldier who ever belonged to the old corps ought to feel it a pleasure to belong to the Association. The Association, as it now exists, was organized in this manner: At a meeting, or reunion of General A. J. Smith's Division, at Columbus, Ohio, on September 12th, 1888, a committee was appointed to report a constitution at the reunion of the corps, which was announced to meet at Milwaukee at the time of the next National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1889. That committee consisted of John L. Boakes, 83d Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. W. C. Raynor, 23d Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.; Henry W. Crosier, 17th Ohio Battery, Washington C. H., Ohio; John Merriman, 67th Indiana, Columbus, Ind.; Colonel Thomas J. Lucas, 16th Indiana, Lawrenceburg, Ind., and myself. I was made chairman of the committee by the meeting.

The committee appointed at Columbus reported a constitution to a meeting of the survivors of the corps, held in Plymouth Church, Milwaukee, August 28th, 1889, at which Captain Charles A. Dibble, 29th Wisconsin, was chairman. The constitution was amended and adopted. The admission fee was placed at fifty cents and the annual dues at twenty-five cents, which were too low, and, in my judgment, ought to be increased. The Association can not prosper, financially, until they are increased. At the meeting at Milwaukee General J. J. Guppy, late Colonel of the 23d Wisconsin, was elected chairman, and myself

secretary of the meeting. No meeting of the Association has been held since until now, and to the comrades of the local committee of our corps we are indebted for this very pleasant reunion and meeting of our Association to-day.

Comrades, it is a matter of pride to be able to say that we took part in the Vicksburg campaign, or that we were at Arkansas Post, or at Forts Gaines, Morgan and Blakely, or at Mobile, or at any other of the conflicts with the enemy in which our Corps was engaged; and we ought to keep fresh the history of them, and perpetuate that history, by making our 13th Army Corps Association a permanent and vigorous organization.

The heroes of the 13th Army Corps have suffered in reputation because of the lack of such an organization. Whilst the survivors of other corps have been making valuable additions to the history of their organizations, ours has been resting on the laurels so gallantly won and trusting to history to justify their claims.

My comrades, we did not make our reputation by allowing things to take their course, but we made it with our good swords and faithful guns, backed up by the indomitable bravery and unflagging endurance of gallant western men, with hearts true as the steel they carried and a patriotism as inextinguishable as the fires of Vesuvius. And now, my comrades, let us be as untiring and as faithful in transmitting the history of those achievements to posterity as we were in making it.

Major John S. Ferguson, of the 28th Iowa, in response to calls of the comrades, and upon invitation of the President, took the platform and spoke feelingly upon the question of adopting a Corps Badge.

## MAJOR FERGUSON'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President and Comrades:*

I am not ashamed of the record the 13th Army Corps made during the war. Her long marches, skirmishes, battles fought and victories won add to the glories of the period from 1861 to 1865. There were just as good officers and soldiers in the 13th Corps as there were in the field supporting the grand old Stars and Stripes. The officers and men of the Corps did as good fighting as any other to put down the Rebellion. Her record stands second to no other. I have been wondering for twenty-five years why we have no Corps Badge. If it was because of our superior service in the field, and we have refrained from adopting one for that reason, I am content. Notwithstanding our exceptionally gallant ser-



JOHN S. FERGUSON was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, October, 1830. At eight years of age he emigrated to Indiana, and from thence to Iowa in 1848; married Miss J. H. Odell, 1851; was licensed a local preacher in the M. E. Church in 1856, farmed until 1860, entering the itineracy that year. When the flag of his country was insulted, he at once went to enlisting men for the war, sending forward a number of troops, then he went to the front as Fifth Sergeant of Company E, 28th Iowa Infantry. He was with the regiment in fourteen hard fought battles, besides numerous skirmishes. He was with General Banks, and at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864, lost his right arm at the elbow and received ten other wounds, and taken prisoner and held at Mansfield 93 days, and lost 96 pounds of flesh because of the poor bill of fare. He was mustered out in August, 1865, as brevet Major for meritorious conduct. At the close of the war he re-entered the ministry, traveling up to 1883; his health failing, he was put on the supernumary list. In that year he was appointed Superintendent of the National Cemetery, Keokuk, Iowa, where he yet remains. In 1886 he organized the Prisoners of War Association in Missouri, was elected first President and has been re-elected each year. He served three years as Department Chaplain G. A. R. in Missouri. He is now serving his third year as Chaplain of the National Association of Prisoners of War. Ever ready to help a needy comrade in life, and after to plant a rose on his grave and guard the spot with a watchful eye.

vice, I believe we ought to have a badge. I have been attending encampments for fifteen years and have heard a good deal of talk about it in that time, but have seen no badge. I believe that at St. Louis some steps were taken to have one adopted. A committee was appointed with full power to act. I have not seen this report or any design for a badge adopted by them. Now, comrades, let us act on the matter at once. Let us do something now and stop delaying.

Our comrades are dropping off rapidly and passing over the dark river without the knowledge that a badge may be possessed by their children as an evidence of the fact that their fathers were members of that organization. Action now will bring joy to the survivors. We must organize and get in good working order, and then there will be larger inducements to attend the reunions each year.

The regiment to which I belonged, the 28th Iowa Infantry, played no small part at Coldwater, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, and a great many skirmishes and less important actions.

The 13th Corps was compelled to do most of its work in swamps and overflowed lands.

Now, comrades, I thank you for your attention, and may God bless you and keep us that we may meet next fall and have a grand reunion.

NOTE—The cut at head of proceedings of the 13th Corps is the badge adopted by the survivors of that Corps at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at the G. A. R. Encampment in that city in 1889 and affirmed by the meeting in Washington in 1892.

It is a canteen, with General Grant's bust in relief on the front and the letters U. S. on the back, suspended by chains from a horizontal bar.

The proper committee is now negotiating for the necessary dies to make the badge, and it is hoped to have them ready to deliver to all comrades who desire them at the meeting at Indianapolis next year.



PROCEEDINGS  
of the  
FIRST REUNION  
of the  
15TH ARMY CORPS,

HELD IN SHERMAN TENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 22, 1892.

AT 1.30 O'CLOCK.





FIRST REUNION  
of the  
15th ARMY CORPS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 22, 1892,

AT 1.30 O'CLOCK, O-SHERMAN TENT.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS AND RECEPTION.

Chairman, General Green B. Baum,  
Vice Chairman, Captain George W. Wilson,  
Recording Secretary, Sergeant Byron W. Bonney,  
Corresponding Secretary, Captain Thos. J. Spencer,  
Quartermaster, Captain H. W. Brelsford,

Serg't Byron W. Bonney, 17th O. V. I.	Val. Mendel, 6th Iowa,
Capt. H. W. Brelsford, 80th O. V. I.	J. W. Neff, 54th Ohio,
Maj. Wm. C. Carroll, 13th Illinois Cavalry,	Ass't, Surg. Wm. Newell, 12th Illinois,
Capt. Benj. F. Darling, 9th Iowa V. I.	Lieut. J. F. Poetry, 95th Ohio
B. F. Entrikin, 8th Wisconsin V. I.	Maj. Wm. B. Pratt, 31st Missouri,
Gen. Thomas C. Fletcher, 31st Mo. V. I.	Gen. Green B. Baum, 56th Illinois,
Maj. John B. Foster, 6th Ohio,	J. E. Richmond, 8th Ohio,
Capt. A. D. Gaston, 26th Iowa,	Lieut. Richard Roman, 13th U. S. Infantry,
W. M. Goodlove, 57th Ohio,	Lieut. J. S. Roy, 10th Illinois,
Lieut. J. E. Hart, 12th Indiana,	Capt. Samuel Snow, 25th Iowa,
Col. B. F. Hawkes, 78th Ohio,	Capt. Thos. J. Spencer, 1st Alabama Cav.
Serg't M. J. Houston, 13th U. S. Infantry,	Capt. F. D. Stephenson, 18th Illinois,
Gen. Chas. E. Hovey, 33d Illinois,	Lieut. F. M. Taylor, 26th Missouri,
Capt. S. N. Hoyt, 7th Illinois,	Asst. Surg. H. West Vail, U. S. A.
A. J. Joslyn, 113th Illinois,	Serg't J. D. Watson, 10th Missouri,
Capt. Jos. W. King, 26th Illinois,	Edward Welsh, 54th Ohio,
Capt. A. F. Kingsley, 13th Illinois,	Capt. Geo. W. Wilson, 54th Ohio,
Capt. John A. Lynch, A. Q. M.	

---

SUB-COMMITTEES.

**EXECUTIVE**— Wm. C. Carroll, Chairman, Chas. E. Hovey, A. D. Gaston, M. J. Houston, George W. Wilson, J. T. Poetry.

**INVITATIONS**— Chas. E. Hovey, Chairman, Thos. C. Fletcher, Wm. B. Pratt, Samuel W. Snow, Wm. C. Carroll, Benj. F. Darling, Byron W. Bonney.

**BADGES**— Geo. W. Wilson, Chairman, Henry West Vail, B. F. Hawkes.

## REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

—OF THE—

## FIRST ANNUAL REUNION

—OF THE—

## SURVIVORS OF THE 15th ARMY CORPS,

HELD IN

SHERMAN TENT, GRAND ARMY PLACE,

Washington, D. C., September 22, 1892.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1892.



COMRADES: The Regiments of the 15th Army Corps, as you will remember, were mostly enlisted in 1861 and 1862. Some of them were in all the important battles of Grant's western army. They were at Fredericktown Belmont, Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, the battle of

Corinth and of the Hatchie. They shared in the assault on Vicksburg Heights from Chickasaw Bayou, and in the capture of Arkansas Post. They went down the Yazoo Pass. They dug in the cut-off canal. They were part of

the army that crossed the Mississippi below Vicksburg, in May, 1863, and in twenty-two days fought five battles and assaulted the defensive works of that world-famous fortress. They joined in the siege which resulted in the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. They immediately marched upon Jackson and dispersed General Johnston's army. They went by steamboat to Memphis, thence marched 300 miles to the relief of Chattanooga, and fought at Missionary Ridge. They then hurried to the relief of Knoxville. As part of the Army of the Tennessee, they were in the campaign against Atlanta; were one hundred days under fire and fought in its battles. This army alone fought and defeated Hood's army, July 22, when its commander, McPherson, fell. Parts of it held Altoona Pass and Resaca against Hood. With it they (the 15th Corps) were on the great march to the sea, fought at Griswoldville and captured Fort McAllister. They entered Savannah about Christmas and rested three weeks. On January 16, 1865, they started, on their last campaign, through the Carolinas. It was winter. The first day they encountered a tremendous storm, which caused the greatest flood in the Savannah river in fifty years. Their camps were necessarily pitched in mud and water. The roads were almost impassable. They swam or bridged swollen streams; they overcame every impediment; they fought in Sherman's battles; they helped to drive the enemy before them; they witnessed the surrender of the opposing army under General Jo. Johnston; they marched from Raleigh on to Richmond, where, for the first time, they touched elbows with the great Army of the Potomac, and finally they completed at Washington their long circuit of the insurgent States and took part in the Grand Review. From first to last they had marched many thousands of miles and fought in hundreds of battles; and now that the end had come, they turned their faces homeward to the great West, whence they came, conscious of having done their full share

toward maintaining, unimpaired, the integrity of the Union of the States. On reaching their homes they resumed the occupations of private life—many of them joining the pioneers of that splendid civilization which has covered the new empire beyond the Mississippi.

Such is the record; and now, after twenty-seven years of unparalleled progress in peace, an opportunity is offered to the survivors of the great Patriot Army, of which our corps was a part, to revisit the National Capital in an official way—some to look once more upon the scenes of hard-fought battles in which they participated, others to pass again over the line of the Grand Review, and still others, who campaigned on distant fields, to visit the historic city of the Republic, where Lincoln lived—and died—a martyr for his country.

It is part of the programme of the forthcoming Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to have *Corps Reunions* on the fifty-acre lot, known as the White Lot, south of the Executive Mansion. This reservation, which it is proposed to christen "Grand Army Place," is ample, convenient and well adapted for the purpose. On it, near the center, will be erected a number of spacious tents in which to hold the reunions, and around its edge will also be erected thirty-two large tents as corps headquarters, where comrades may report and register on arrival, and where members of the Reception Committees will be in attendance to give information. Connected with each of these corps headquarters' tents will be a number of smaller tents for the use of brigades and regiments, where *reunions* can be arranged for, if desired.

It only remains for us, who happen to be residents, or temporarily in Washington, to invite our comrades of the 15th Corps to come and unite with the G. A. R. in its National Encampment, to be held in this city on the 20th to the 23d of September, 1892. You will be expected to take possession of the Capital during encampment week. The local committee will aid as best they can. You need

not stand upon the order of your coming, but come in any order you please. When you get here, report at Grand Army Place, south of the Executive Mansion, at the corps headquarters' tent, which has for a sign a *Cartridge Box and 40 Rounds*. The latch-string of the front door of that tent will hang out all the time.

CHARLES E. HOVEY, *Chairman*.

2d Brig. 1st Div.

THOS. C. FLETCHER,

WILLIAM C. CARROLL,

1st Brig. 1st Div.

12th Ill. Cav. (A. D. C.)

WILLIAM B. PRATT,

BENJ. F. DARLING,

21st Mo. (A. D. C.)

9th Iowa.

SAMUEL W. SNOW,

BYRON W. BONNEY,

25th Iowa.

47th Ohio.

*Committee on Invitation.*

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

SHERMAN TENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22, 1892.

General Raum called the veterans of the 15th Corps to order in the Sherman Tent, on Grand Army Place, at 1:30 P. M., Thursday, Sept. 22, 1892, and was himself elected to preside, and C. H. Noble, of the 13th Illinois Infantry, to act as Secretary.

The presiding officer, after a word of welcome, introduced General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, as the first speaker; and after him, in order, ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri, Gen. Granville M. Dodge, Iowa, Comrade Wm. A. Croffut, of Connecticut, and Major Charles Townsend, of Ohio.

Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Hazen, Mrs. Chas. Ewing and Mrs. Hovey, accepted seats on the platform as guests of the Corps, having been specially escorted to the Reunion by the Logan Camp Sons of Veterans, headed by the Wausau, Wisconsin, band, under the direction of Major Wm. C.

Carroll, Chairman of the Local Executive Committee. John A. Logan, Jr., John McLean Hazen, and Charles Ewing, Jr., sons of Generals Logan, Hazen and Ewing, respectively, were also on the platform.

The exercises were enlivened by war songs, and by plentiful cheering of all the speakers.

At the conclusion of the proceedings in the Sherman Tent, the veterans formed in line, headed by the band, and marched to the Grant Tent, where the Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee took place.

C. H. NOBLE, Secretary.

The officers of the Logan Camp Sons of Veterans were:

Charles Conrad, Captain,	Mitchell Skinner, 1st Lieut.,
O. M. Budlong, 2d Lieut.,	C. LeRoy Parker, 1st Sergt.,
H. A. Hullish, 2d Sergt.,	Chas. E. Sayles, 2d Sergt.,
— Bond, Color Sergt.,	F. M. Skinner, Quartermaster.

OFFICERS OF THE 3D REGIMENT BAND, W. N. G., WAUSAU, WIS.

F. G. Dana, Business Manager and Musical Director,  
 A. V. Gearheart, Secretary and Treasurer.  
 B. W. Pulling, Drum Major,  
 Bert Dunbar, Sergeant Major.

MEMBERS AND INSTRUMENTATION.

H. W. Tuller, piccolo,	Grant White, 2d B flat cornet,
Geo. Bochringer, E flat clarinet,	Will Wylie, solo alto,
Ruben Lyon, solo B flat clarinet,	F. R. McCullough, 2d alto,
C. Bandeline, 2d B flat clarinet,	F. Heartel, 3d alto,
J. W. Parker, 3d B flat clarinet,	Robt. Clarke, trombone soloist,
Ralph Wylie, soprano saxophone,	F. R. Houston, 2d trombone,
J. C. Alderson, alto saxophone,	Ed. Slimmer, bass trombone,
Ed Olson, tenor saxophone,	A. V. Gearheart, solo euphonium,
J. Fischer, baritone saxophone,	D. W. White, E flat bass,
Frank Bliss, E flat cornet,	Fred Burns, tenor drum,
F. G. Dana, solo B flat cornet,	V. J. Splain, drum and cymbals,
Rus Lyon, 1st B flat cornet,	O. L. Ellis, color sergeant.

## AS ESCORT MUSIC THE BAND PLAYED :

"The Pilot" March, - - - -	By Geo. D. Sherman.
"The Princess" March, - - - -	By Geo. D. Sherman.
Major Price's March, - - - -	By Geo. D. Sherman.
Free Press March, - - - -	By Geo. D. Sherman.
General Palmer's March, - - - -	By Tregia.

## AT THE REUNIONS, IN THE TENTS, THE BAND PLAYED :

Recollections of the War, - - - -	_____
Selection—Journey Through Africa -	By F. V. Suppe.
Overture—Martha, - - - -	By Fr. V. Flotow.
Happy Thought Fantasie, (tuba solo), -	By I. Beasler.
Danube Wave—Waltz, - - - -	By J. Ivanovici.
Tanhauser March, - - - -	_____
William Tell, - - - -	_____
Organ Voluntary, - - - -	By Pettee.

## Reporters' Notes, Speeches, Etc.

When the veteran survivors of the 15th Army Corps had assembled in the Sherman Tent, General Green B. Raum, Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements, said :

### *Comrades of the 15th Corps:*

By direction of the Local Committee of the Corps, the agreeable duty has been assigned to me of bidding you welcome to the City of Washington on this interesting occasion—the assembling of the 26th Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. We bid you welcome in the name of patriotism and in the name of loyalty to the National Capitol you did so much to save.

In calling you to order, the first question before you is the choice of a presiding officer for the Reunion. This question is now in your hands.

Upon motion, General Raum was chosen Chairman, and C. H. Noble, Secretary.

After the election of officers the exercises proceeded as follows :

### *The President:*

I take great pleasure in presenting to you a distinguished son of Ohio, who, although not a soldier of the 15th Army Corps, performed gallant services on other fields, and is endeared to us because of his relationship to General Sherman and because his two brothers, Gen. Hugh Ewing and Gen. Charles Ewing, both served in our Corps. I am much gratified to be able to present Gen. Thomas Ewing, who will now address you.



## GEN. EWING'S ADDRESS.

*My Comrades:*

I am not a veteran of the 15th Army Corps. I entered the army from Kansas, and served in Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, with the troops which formed the 7th Corps. I came here to-day at the invitation of General Hovey, and to escort my sister, who now sits beside me, the widow of my beloved brother, General Charles Ewing, whom you all know and who loved you all—one of the bravest, kindest and ablest of the American youth who followed Tecumseh's flag through the war. Sherman and he lived together in St. Louis before rebellion. Sherman saw the storm gathering and recognized in advance its tremendous potencies. When it



THOMAS EWING was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas when the war broke out, and resigned that office and recruited the 11th Kansas Infantry, of which he was commissioned Colonel. He took part in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and Van Buren in Arkansas, and was made Brigadier General of volunteers for gallant conduct at Prairie Grove. From May, 1863, to February, 1864, he commanded the District of the Border, comprising Kansas, the Indian Territory and Western Missouri, and then was assigned

to command the District of St. Louis.

In September, 1861, General Sterling Price invaded Missouri with an army of 22,000 men, marching directly on St. Louis. Fort Davidson, a small earth-work mounting fourteen guns, was in Ewing's district, near Pilot Knob, at the terminus of the Iron Mountain railroad. General Ewing took possession of this fort the day before Price reached it, with 1,080 men. Price, unwisely, attempted to carry it by storm, but was repulsed with great slaughter. The night following the assault, under cover of darkness, Ewing spiked his guns, withdrew his command, blew up the fort and marched for Rolla, sixty miles westward. He was pursued and harrassed by two divisions of Price's army, but carried his little command through in safety. The rebels were so crippled and delayed by the assault and pursuit that they abandoned the campaign and retired from the State. General Ewing was made Brevet-Major-General in recognition of his ability displayed in this campaign. When the war ended he resumed the practice of law.

burst he took the colonelcy of the 13th Regular Infantry, and my brother was appointed to the command of company A of that regiment, and marched under his great Captain from Arkansas to the sea. I can see him now, as he rode at the head of his splendid brigade, up Pennsylvania Avenue twenty-seven years ago. This is his eldest son, Charles Ewing, who will join the order of the Sons of Veterans, so that the services and honors of his noble father may be transmitted as long as the American people prize the liberties which the Union army won.

What an astonishing concourse of veterans is now assembled in Washington. I remember well, the two days at the close of the war, when the Grand Armies of the Tennessee and the Potomac marched down Pennsylvania Avenue a quarter of a million strong, amid the acclaim of a quarter of a million of citizens who filled the pavements and roofs of this now splendid city. Rome never accorded to her heroes returning from their conquests a triumph more glorious than that. We have

---

CHARLES EWING, referred to in the above address, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, March 6th, 1835. In 1861, he entered the military service of the United States as Captain of Company A, in the 13th U. S. Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry in the Vicksburg campaign, he was promoted to be Inspector General of the 15th Army Corps. He followed Sherman's conquering banner as Inspector General of the Army of the Mississippi, and later as Brigade Commander. The records of the War Department show that he received three suc-

cessive brevets in the regular army, two staff promotions and commission as Brigadier General of volunteers, and that he bore an honorable part in the following battles and campaigns: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Deer Creek, Heines' Bluff, Champion's Hill, Bridgeport, the two assaults on Vicksburg, the siege of Vicksburg, the siege of Jackson, battle of Collierville, the Chattanooga campaign, battle of Missionary Ridge, march to Knoxville, battles of Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, Ruff's Station, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesborough, the Savannah campaign, and, finally, that he commanded the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 7th Army Corps, through the Carolinas, and at the battles of Aversborough and Bentonville. He was present at the final surrender of the Confederate army at Durham Station.



now assembled again in Washington in a great reunion of that splendid army. Our numbers are shrunken, for half our comrades are dead. Our step is less elastic, for we are growing old. But the patriotic fires which burned in our breasts a quarter of a century ago when we marched home from the war, will burn there as hotly as ever until death ends the scene.

We look about us now, and see, not a mouldy straggling town of the days of slavery, but a glorious new-born metropolis instinct with the life and fire of the regenerated Republic, and filled with statues of the great commanders, who led us to victory. But let us not forget, and let not our descendants forget, that we owe our final triumph to no one or ten or an hundred great captains, splendid and effective as were their services. If Grant and Sherman and Sheridan had never lived, the result would have been substantially the same. It was not to them chiefly, but to the resolute, intelligent, and noble officers and men around and behind them, that our final triumph was due, and to the equally resolute, intelligent and noble people behind the soldiery. It was due above all to the fact that, over our great captains, and over our splendid armies and magnificent people, animating all, guiding all, giving to all their power and success, was the spirit of the Creator and Ruler of the Republic—Almighty God.

Every event of great moment to mankind is divinely directed. This was the greatest event in the annals of mankind since the advent of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. It sounded the death knell of slavery, and the birth of real free government. When our Republic became emancipated from slavery, and not till then, it was fitted to be the model and the exemplar for all the governments of mankind. Through its example, the world is fast becoming Republican. Napoleon said "Cossack or Republican." But he was only the blind instrument, the battering ram, to destroy old monarchies.

preparatory to that glorious consummation when all countries will be ruled by their own citizens, and when the Union which we saved will lead the Republicans of the world to the highest reaches of National glory, illuminated by the virtue, intelligence and fraternity of the people.

To have helped unite the Republic and redeem it from slavery and thus fit it for its divinely appointed mission, is the great pride and glory of our lives. Let us never forget the honor done us by being chosen instruments in this indescribably beneficent result. Let us cherish our comrades, and help them on, as we did when we trod the forests and fields of the South together. If one falls by the wayside, lift him up. If one needs refreshment, give him from our canteen. Let us all stand helpfully and lovingly together, until the aged and tottering remnants of this Grand Army of the Republic shall break up their last encampment, and take transportation Home.

This speech was intently listened to by the veterans, who managed to make their appreciation of it known as the orator went along, and when he sat down.

*The President:*

I now have the pleasure of introducing a man who not only served in our corps with great distinction, but who was elected Governor of Missouri during war times and filled that position with honor. I introduce General and Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri.

## GENERAL FLETCHER'S ADDRESS.

*Comrades:*

The part borne by the Army of the Tennessee in the work of restoring and maintaining the National authority was, in my opinion, the most important and most effective of that of any army engaged in that great conflict. Our commanders were five. Belmont, Henry, Donelson, Shilo and the Republic rang and reverberated the name of our first commander, and with shouts and cheers of victory it echoed through the land till, as General of all our armies, his fame filled the world, and the Army of the Tennessee knew no pride so great as that it was organized and first commanded by U. S. Grant. He never hesitated to say that it made the successes which made his earliest fame. If we were proud of him he was not less proud of us. His fame will last while history endures, and that of our Army of the Tennessee is so linked to that fame that its fame, too, will be fadeless forever. When he was called to a higher command, in September, 1863, no one ever thought of any other successor than the



THOMAS C. FLETCHER is a native Missourian, and the first native Missourian ever made Governor of his State. He entered the military service of the United States, as a volunteer, early in 1861, and for a time was Provost Marshal of Missouri. He was senior Colonel of Blair's famous Missouri Brigade. He led his regiment in the charge at Chickasaw Bayou, December 29, 1862, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. After his exchange, he took part in the capture of Vicksburg. At one time he commanded a brigade. He participated in the assault on Lookout Mountain and in the Atlanta campaign. While on that campaign he became ill and had to be sent back to the hospital. He was subsequently elected Governor. He recruited the 47th and 50th regiments of Missouri volunteers, taking command of the former. He was second in command at the battle of Pilot Knob and was brevetted a Brigadier General for gallant conduct on that occasion. He is a Grand Army man and a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

man who had been Grant's right arm from the beginning. We, of the old 15th Corps especially, waked the echoes of the hills with our shouts when Sherman took command of our army, and soon all the other corps vied with us in honoring, trusting and loving the great captain who so well succeeded Grant, till he, too, at last became General of all the armies. The centuries will not dim the glory that lies like a halo around the name of our second commander, when, on the 10th of March, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the military division of the Mississippi. And our third commander came from the command of a corps a trained and educated soldier; an American gentleman in the highest and broadest and best sense of that designation. He had joined Grant at Cairo on the 1st of February, 1862, as a Lieutenant Colonel and Chief of Engineers. Honored, loved and confided in by Grant and Sherman and by our whole army; younger than either of them; their equal in everything except their experience; gallant, knightly soldier; he was the only commander of an army of the Union forces in all that great war who fell in battle. You all do recollect that 22d day of July—its fire and blood and gloom, and the wild passion for revenge which swept along our lines with the announcement that McPherson had fallen. Then a moment of pause, the army without a commander—only a moment—when, like a bugle blast, there rang out the voice of the Commander of the 15th Corps as he dashed to the front, his sword gleaming in the air and his steed flecked with foam, and the Army of the Tennessee had another commander, and a wild cheer shook the leaves of the forest and echoed afar over the mountains as we recognized General John A. Logan, and under his command the battle went on. It was on the 26th of July that our next leader assumed command. I rejoice to see him here to-day. Of all our five commanders he only is left to us. We rejoice that he still wears the sword of a soldier, and I am sure we all unite in an earnest prayer that

General O. O. Howard may be spared yet many years to us, his comrades and to the country he has so well served. He continued in command until assigned to other duty, on the 10th of May, 1865, when our great volunteer soldier, Logan, again took the command and finally marched the army, crowned with victory, and the peace which came from victory, to stack our arms and return to our loved ones at home— the national authority fully asserted and our flag waving in beauty and victory, unchallenged, from sea to sea and from the lakes to the gulf. General Rawlins, writing of Logan, styled him “the daring, intrepid soldier of volunteers, who carved his name with his sword as high up on the column of fame and to be as long read there as any army commander of the war.”

Comrades, if the time allotted me permitted, I would love to wake up some reminiscences and express some impressions of our corps and division commanders, but I will not exceed the time apportioned to those of us who are called for brief extemporaneous talks.

Governor Fletcher is constitutionally unable to make a speech without indulging in sundry laughable anecdotes or reminiscences, and he illustrated this peculiarity on the present occasion. But it is difficult to write out these anecdotes so as to preserve their wit and humor, and the reporter has not attempted it.

When the Governor had concluded, the band struck up “Marching Through Georgia,” and the veterans joined in the chorus.

#### *The President:*

I take peculiar pleasure in introducing the next speaker. He has distinguished himself in so many fields of endeavor that his military career, although conspicuous, seems only to have opened the way to a great and useful life. This man was a close friend of Sherman, an intimate of McPherson and Logan, and commanded the

16th Army Corps. He was always to be found at the right place precisely at the right time, as you have a right so well to know, when you recall the conspicuous part he took in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 22, 1864. Comrades, I have the honor to present General Grenville M. Dodge.

### GENERAL DODGE'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President and Comrades of the 15th Army Corps:*

It is a great satisfaction to me to receive so kindly a greeting from you and that your President here gives me the opportunity to say a word to you. As you all know, I was not a member of the 15th Army Corps, although I served alongside of it and saw its deeds on a great many fields; and I also knew personally, and in the friendliest way, during the war and after the war, your great chief, General Logan. And it is a great satisfaction to me to see here on the platform the wives of those men who commanded you so well, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Hazen, Mrs. Ewing, and Mrs. Hovey. Every one and all of them were and are better generals than we were. Then, again, I have a great love for the 15th Army Corps, because in it and sharing all its fortunes and all its battles and all its victories, is my own regiment, the 4th Iowa Infantry, the one I took into service and into its first great battle, where it won my first star. And General Logan said to me once, "Dodge, I think a great deal more of you than I did since I saw the fighting qualities of the 4th Iowa." And now, my comrades, it has been a great surprise and a great satisfaction to see so many of you present here in Washington, looking so well and feeling so well, and I hope you, one and all, may live to come to more of these meetings. Thanking you again for your kindly reception, I say good day to you. [Cheers and clapping of hands.]



*The President:*

Comrades, I now desire to present to you a man who, descending from the Mount of Sion, will recite to you an original poem, in which I know you will take a keen interest. I take pleasure in introducing Comrade Wm. A. Croffut.

## A VISION.

BY W. A. CROFFUT.

Last night I dreamt a dream of ill  
That made my veins with terror chill,  
And my poor, quivering heart stand still.  
I dream't foul Treason's dreadful blow  
Had laid the great Republic low,  
And slam it—thirty years ago.  
The old Confederate chief to me  
The Nation's head appeared to be:  
Its capital—Montgomery,  
Potomac's pride was sad to view:  
For cattle browsed and grasses grew  
In every spacious avenue.  
Its homes were blighted with decay:  
Its wretched hovels hid from day:  
Its temples tall in ruin lay.



W. A. CROFFUT, born in Redding, Connecticut, was a member of the 1st Minnesota, and was a correspondent of the *New York Tribune* in the field. Since the war he has followed the profession of journalist and correspondent. He has been editor in chief of the *New Haven Post-Herald*, *Rochester Democrat*, *Chicago Evening Post*, *Minneapolis Tribune*, and *Washington Post*; has contributed largely to the chief New York dailies and has sent syndicate letters to hundreds of papers. He is the author of seven books,

"A Mid-summer Lark," "The War History of Connecticut," "The Vanderbilts and Their Fortune," "Bourbon Ballads," "A Heaping Hand," "Desert and "Folks Next Door." He has written two volumes of poetry and is now editor of the *U. S. Geological Survey* at Washington.

Hushed was the patriot's glad acclaim,  
And haggard Want was wed to Shame,  
In mockery of a hero's name.

Beneath the dome's high architrave  
An auctioneer, in trappings brave,  
Sold on the block a helpless slave.

Across the green sward impotent  
A baleful broken shadow bent—  
A torso of the monument.

Grim Bondage over all the land,  
From lucent lake to ocean strand,  
Had laid its paralyzing hand.

Labor fought Hunger as it could,  
For Wealth withdrew in sullen mood  
And wheel and spindle silent stood.

And Death held Freedom as a guest,  
In Slavery's shroud her limbs were dressed,  
The asp was at her perfect breast.

I dreamt, and struggled with dismay—  
The monstrous Ogre on me lay :—  
I shook it off—and it was day.

I looked and saw fair visions come—  
The silver bubble of the dome—  
And knew that Freedom had a home!

I saw yon finished shaft immersed  
In radiance stand—the golden burst  
Of sunrise touched its summit first.

With color all the air was bright,  
For blossoms, blue and red and white,  
Had climbed the halyards in the night.

I heard the drums exultant rout—  
I siezed a flag and shook it out  
And shouted to the answering shout

“Hurrah! proclaim the happy din!  
Columbia's sons are all akin;  
The homestead's safe! Come in! Come in!

“Come in and rest, ye worn and scarred :  
A world’s applause is your reward—  
Freedom’s exultant body-guard !

“Come bind again her virgin zone  
And sit beside her burnished throne—  
Her opulent halls are all your own !”

The power and beauty of this poem so impressed the comrades that they insisted upon expressing their appreciation of it by a formal vote of thanks to its author.

*The President:*

A call has been made for Major Townsend, a soldier from the great State of Ohio, which sent so many men—so many distinguished men—to the front. He fought side by side with you upon many a field and won laurels of which any soldier may be proud.

I present Major Charles Townsend of the 30th Ohio Volunteers.

### MAJOR TOWNSEND’S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President:*

I came not expecting to speak, but to meet my comrades, enjoy their society and have the pleasure of hearing. But I am called upon and requested to aid in entertaining the audience. I was a volunteer in the war, because volunteers were needed. I was not drafted. And now, therefore, being called, I will adhere to the analogy of my military service and answer the call.



CHARLES TOWNSEND was born in Belmont County, O., December 22, 1834, and was reared on a farm. He graduated, through his own unaided effort, from the Ohio University before the late war, and from the Law Department of the University of Cincinnati just after the war.

At the beginning of the rebellion he was teaching, as principal, of Decamp Institute, in his native State, which place he relinquished, and, without commission, enlisted, along with 120 other volunteers, for the suppression of the

There is one phase of our military service that preserved the country intact, maintained her liberties and gave assurance of our capacity of self-government, which has been little referred to; and that is the character of the soldiery that maintained the Union. We were not regulars, we were citizen-soldiers. Citizens voluntarily going into the ranks of war, in numbers more than 2,300,000, for the patriotic purpose of maintaining the free constitution and laws of our land. With our hearts upon the preservation of the constitution and the maintenance of the integrity of the country, as a sailor guiding his ship on the bosom of the great deep, keeps his eye day and night, in sunshine and in storm, if possible, upon the polar star, so the volunteer ever kept his eyes on the purpose to maintain and uphold the Union.

We were citizens in arms, controlled and disciplined for the purposes of war; and as citizens in arms, we were wedded and remained wedded to the interests of the Republic. We had no intent other than that of the patriot, and no love of self, but only love for our common country. We did not think of our pay, we did not think of the pomp and circumstance of war; we thought only of duty and of victory in maintaining the life of the Republic.

It is to the citizen-soldier and the spirit that led him, that the preservation of the Union is due.

Had not the volunteer been imbued with a profound love of the country, its institutions, its laws and its liberties, the Union would have been destroyed. And

---

rebellion. He served as Captain and as Major of the 30th Ohio Infantry in West Virginia, Virginia and in Maryland, until after the battle of Antietam. He was then transferred to the 15th Army Corps, and served in that corps, beginning at the siege of Vicksburg, on through the Atlanta campaign, when, after the battle of Jonesborough, he was compelled to retire from service because of injury received in battle. Since the war he has practiced law in Athens, Ohio; has held the office of public Prosecuting Attorney; has been a member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of Ohio, and also Secretary of State of that State.

to-day, instead of one free and unshackled people, we would be living in the midst of discordant and beligerant states. The sun would not be shining upon one land, under one flag, of one people of one tongue, and of unparalled prosperity, contentment and happiness from ocean to ocean and from the great lakes to the gulf.

The history of the citizen-soldiery is the history of the struggle of man for liberty. To him is due in all ages of the world, whatever has been attained in the formation of a government by the people and for the people. If we go back to the cradle of civil liberty to see who rocked it, we will behold the citizen soldier standing by its side. His first great feat was when 10,000 volunteer and disciplined citizens of Athens went out to Marathon to meet 110,000 of the enslaved minions of Persia, come to enslave the free states of the Hellenic race, controlled solely by a despotic ruler. The question was whether the free institutions of Europe, manifested in the government, laws and institutions of Greece, should prevail and be handed down to posterity, or whether the autocratic despotism of the Orient, which allowed neither liberty of purpose or action to its subjects, should prevail and dominate the world, or whether the seed of liberty sown in classic Greece should bud and bloom. The citizen-soldier at Marathon overcame the despotism of Persia, and assured the liberty and the continued growth, in all ages to come, of the idea of the rights of man and of personal freedom. The advancement of the individual as distinguished from the oppression of the individual.

“The mountains look upon Marathon,

And Marathon looks upon the sea,

And musing there one hour alone

I dreamed that Greece might still be free;

For standing on the Persian grave,

I could not deem myself a slave.”

And again at Salamis and on other fields where Per-

sia renewed her effort to place her yoke upon the neck of liberty, the citizen soldier of the Hellenic race, maintained and preserved against overwhelming numbers and autocratic power, the liberty of the then most advanced, enlightened and ennobled people in all the annals of the human race, which had manifested a characteristic for self government up to that day.

On the Tiber, liberty lifted her head only to be crushed to the dust by the mailed hand of Cæserism. But the spirit of liberty never died and its seed ever sown, continually sprang forth and gave promise. At length a long struggle took place between the English people and their king in their effort to govern themselves through parliament, until, at last, Cromwell vaulted into the saddle and he and his associates called about him, in the liberty-loving yeomen of England, the citizen-soldier, whose interest was liberty and whose object was to maintain all he had and to obtain still more. The Ironsides made the name of Cromwell illustrious and established in England the right of man to have voice and influence in the government, in a degree unparalleled up to that period, in the history of kings. It was the citizen-soldier of Cromwell, who, following his maxim, "Trust God, but keep your powder dry," laid deep and broad and built high and strong the foundation of English liberty, on the field against the professional soldier of the Crown. The victory wrought by themselves, trained citizens in arms, has not been destroyed by the hand of power. But the laws, institutions of liberty established and manifested by Cromwell and his Ironsides, endures in England in greater force and in more controlling power in these later days, than it did even under the iron hand of the great soldier and statesman.

At a later period the citizen of the United States of America, became the greatest benefactor to mankind that had yet appeared, George Washington and his Continentals, the very embodiment of the citizen and

soldier, uniting interest for liberty, with unqualified patriotism, enabled Washington and his associates to cast off the yoke and fetters of Great Britain, and to establish the idea for which the revolutionary soldier fought: a government which, in every characteristic, is a government of the people. The first instance in which man, as man, became his own complete governor.

Had George Washington led a regular army, controlled by those ideas which usually dominate an established and technical army, the result which he wrought out, would have been impossible.

It was the citizen in arms with the citizen's feelings, his sentiments, his personal interests, his idea of fighting for himself, fighting that he may make his own laws, build up his own institutions, that consolidated and fixed the then budding idea of self-government in the heart of the American people; led and controlled by one, even the great Washington, who rose high above self, into the dominion of disinterested patriotism, and thereby crowned himself with a diadem of unequalled glory. Upon the achievement of the citizen soldier of the revolution, this government, the fairest, the most beneficent boon to the human race, was accomplished; not only for this race, but many races. Lafayette and his Frenchmen, after serving with Washington in the United States, and seeing the Republic arise from the field of war, being imbued with the idea of liberty regulated by law, went back to France and preached as missionaries, the sermon of liberty as they had seen it in America. The memory of liberty coming down from the classic ages, and taught in colleges, like a slumbering ember, grew into a great flame, and France took up the cry of the rights of man, and Lafayette and the citizen-soldier, achieved those rights and established a Republic. But that people, remembering the wrongs of centuries, the despotism of ages, were carried away to unlimited retaliation, and for a time liberty was drowned

in the deluge of the guillotine. Not to remain in its grave, but to be resurrected in due time. And again the citizen of France has placed on her brow the cap of liberty and re-established freedom in France. And may it there abide in spite of cast and the greed of power.

Had it not been that George Washington and his associates founded a "government of the people, by the people and for the people" in the truest and most enlightened sense which the world had ever yet seen manifested, there would have been no Republic in South America. The example of the United States, its form of government known and understood by the leading spirits of the South American States, caused the citizen-soldier of those States, when time ripened, for them to cast off the yoke of oppressive and despotic Spain, to come forth into the sunlight of liberty and establish Republics from the Carabean sea to Cape Horn. The people, by the sword, through the light that came down from the United States, established, not in completeness, but in hope and in growing strength, governments of civil liberty. Such had been the result of the achievement of the citizen-soldier on this continent. In our day the United States was to be tried in an ordeal of fire and blood, and the question was, whether the Republic should remain on the map of the globe, or whether the despotic spirit of slavery and the mailed patracidal hand of oppression should reach forth and erase the map of the United States from the map of the globe. Then was presented an heroic ordeal: then was placed before mankind a question unparalleled in its importance in the struggle for liberty: shall the United States remain intact? Will the Republic maintain its integrity? Shall the flag that floats over the Republic continue to be its emblem, or shall the United States be torn into fragments in the interest of human bondage? The Republic become a by-word in the mouths of the haters of liberty?



And shall the hearts of all the peoples of the world, looking forward with hope to this country, be stilled with disappointment and shocked with fear? Then was presented a stake in its importance and consequences, greater than that of Marathon, greater than that of Runnymede, greater than that for which Cromwell drew his sword and Lafayette led his legions. And the question was upon every lip, will they that love the Union, the northern industrious school teaching and school attending and church going and peace loving people fight for the preservation of the Union? And when that illustrious man, who was the embodiment of everything characteristic of the American, and who centered in himself more that was truly of our country and our people than any other contemporaneous American, Abraham Lincoln, asked for volunteers, the question was answered. They came in hundreds of thousands, and finally in millions. They were almost as numerous as the leaves on the trees and the sands on the seashore. All that liberty needed. Led by the true spirit of the citizen-soldier to preserve the Republic and maintain it intact, to hand down to their children and to keep it before the world as a beacon light of civil liberty. Tears fell thick and fast. Hundreds of fields were stained with blood, and sighs, groans and woes were in all the land, but the struggle went on, and on, and on. And as more volunteers were needed they came, until finally by the zeal of patriotism and disinterested heroism of the citizen soldier, the gigantic form of treason and secession lay prostrate and still in death. Not a slave lived in all the realm. The country made harmonious with the Declaration of Independence. Then the people came together as if by the law of affinity. That which had separated them had been destroyed. The deadly Upas of slavery, whose fruit was poison, had been torn up by the roots and consumed in the fire of civil conflict, and in its place had been planted the tree of liberty and watered with the

blood of patriots to remain and flourish, we fondly hope, forever. They tell us in the South, the late Confederates in arms, meet together and decorate the graves of their dead, and shed tears over their memory; that they erect monuments and make speeches eulogistic to their heroism. Let them do this. It is natural that they should appreciate courage, and courage they had. It is natural that they should shed tears for their relatives, for they loved them. It is natural that they should eulogize heroic endeavor. Let them do it. It is natural that they should sing poems of praise to the courage of those who, misguided, died in an unjust and forever lost cause. Let them sing. But history, unerring and inexorable history will write the truth. It will declare to all the ages that slavery is dead, slain in the house of its friend. It perished because, in its interest, its advocates endeavored to erase the Republic from the face of the globe. That it sought to establish an oligarchy whose chief corner-stone should be slavery. History will record that there was but one side that was right, and that was the cause of the Union. History will record that there was but one side that was patriotic, and that was the side of the Union. History will record that there was but one side that was wrong, and that was the side of unjustifiable and inexcusable secession. History will record that there was but one side that was defeated, and that was the side of oppression and wrong, that was the side of the enemy of civil liberty. Nothing, no gathering of the people, no monuments, no tears, no eulogy can bribe history. All alive with devotion to the truth, she will record that there was but one right and there was one great wrong. And this record will be made and made for all ages, and go down with the blessing which the citizen-soldier wrought out in the preservation of his country, in the purification of its institutions, in making it homogeneous and advancing it until, without dispute

and without question, it is in the vanguard of the progress of the human race.

The record made by the citizen-soldier in the war for the preservation of the Union, is one of the most illustrious chapters in the annals of the human race. History will defend and preserve that record, and all false claims will be unavailing to abate it. The gates of hell shall not prevail to question its immortality or tarnish its supreme glory.

When the applause had subsided, which followed the conclusion of this splendid address, the veterans of the 15th Corps adjourned to the Grant Tent to participate in the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.



PROCEEDINGS  
of the  
FIRST REUNION  
of the  
16TH ARMY CORPS,

HELD IN THOMAS TENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C. SEPT. 30, 1892.

AT TWO O'CLOCK.



## REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

—OF THE—

## FIRST ANNUAL REUNION

—OF THE—

## SURVIVORS OF THE 16th ARMY CORPS,

HELD IN

THOMAS TENT, GRAND ARMY PLACE.

Washington, D. C., September 20, 1892.

## SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE 16TH ARMY CORPS.

*Comrades:*

We take great pleasure in announcing to the surviving members of the old 16th Army Corps that we intend holding a grand reunion of that corps, and also of the divisions and brigades composing it, in this city, during the session of the National Encampment of the G. A. R., which meets here September 20th next.

The hours for holding reunions will be announced in the official programme, and will also be posted at G. A. R. headquarters. The reunion will be held in a large tent on "Grand Army Place."

We expect a number of our old commanders to be present to address us, and we will have a good chance to grasp hands once more and talk over our old marches and battles.

This will probably be the best opportunity you will ever have to see this magnificent city.

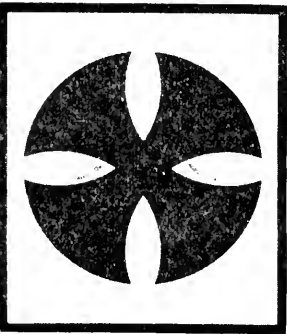
D. F. McGowan, 47th Illinois.  
 M. M. Bane, 50th Illinois.  
 E. E. Holman, 1st Miss. Mounted Rifles.  
 W. W. Jackson. Com. Subs.  
 Thos. J. Shea, Co. F, 40th Mo.  
 J. H. Miller, Co. D, 10th Minn.  
 J. M. Alger, 35th Iowa.  
 F. J. Young, Bt'y G, 2d Ill. A'y  
 Edwin Turner, 34th N. J.  
 John T. Reed, 46th Illinois Inft.  
 C. H. Carrington, 103d Ohio In.  
 J. C. S. Colby, 24th Mo.  
 J. B. Foster.  
 Joseph E. Hart, 12th Ind.  
 George H. La Fetra.  
 J. W. Powell.  
 E. S. Woodford, 1st Ala Cav.  
 E. A. Carr, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.  
 G. W. S. Bell, 12th Kansas.  
 T. M. Billingsly, 52d Kentucky.  
 T. S. Matchett, 5th Ohio.  
 M. M. Lewis, 39th Iowa.

F. A. Niles, 49th Illinois.  
 L. D. Alden, Co. F, 33d Mo.  
 G. W. Leonard, 5th Ohio Bt'y.  
 C. N. Halford, Co. D, 33d Wis.  
 Willis Case, 95th Illinois.  
 Isaac G. Peetrey, 95th Ohio.  
 John T. Laning, 35th N. J.  
 S. R. Burch, 12th Iowa.  
 George C. Ross, 49th Illinois.  
 C. E. Diemar, 49th Illinois.  
 Wm. Lamborn, 117th Ill. Inft.  
 M. M. Jarvis, 5th Ohio Cav.  
 J. H. Boggis, 27th Ohio.  
 O. V. Mitcham, 34th N. J.  
 R. G. Dyrenforth, 17th Ill. Cav.  
 Philander Lucas, 114th Illinois.  
 B. P. Mapes, 44th Iowa.  
 B. P. Entriken, 8th Wis.  
 W. W. Uttz.  
 Joseph K. Miller, 39th Wis.  
 H. J. Plater, 12th Iowa.  
 W. T. Gooch, 49th Illinois.

## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1892.

**I**MMEDIATELY after the fireworks the members of the 16th Army Corps began to assemble in the "Thomas" tent to hold their reunion, but, although all was bright and brilliant on the outside, the inside of the tent was black as night, owing to the fact that the electric lights had slipped their cable. The chairman of the com-





mittee. Mr. D. F. McGowan, went out upon a foraging expedition, and soon returned with a small "fallow dip," which, when stuck upon the table, served to make a small hole in the darkness by its feeble flickerings; dim forms could be discerned in the background and eager faces of old comrades could be seen peering through the darkness. There were quite a number of ladies present and also a number of the Sons of Veterans.

Chairman McGowan then opened the meeting with a few brief remarks, and stated that he had letters from General Richard J. Oglesby, General G. M. Dodge, General A. J. Smith and others, regretting their inability to be present; and then, in a few well chosen remarks, introduced as the presiding officer of the meeting, the only old commander of the 16th Corps present in the city, General E. A. Carr, of the regular army. The General opened with some humorous remarks concerning the situation and his novel duties as chairman of this most unique meeting. He then called upon some one to lead in a song, and Comrade C. H. Carrington, of the 103d Ohio, led off with "Marching Through Georgia," and was joined in the chorus by nearly all present. After the song the General produced a copy of the war record of the corps, and after speaking of its grand achievements from its organization to the close of the war, handed a list of the commanders to Chairman McGowan and requested him to read it. The latter remarked that reading by the light of a solitary candle reminded him of old times, but unfortunately his eyesight was not as good now as then; however, by the aid of eyeglasses he made out to read the list, and the first name mentioned, that of Stephen A. Hurlbut, brought forth cheers for the first commander of the corps. Then the inspiration struck General Carr, who had just declared that he was no orator, and he pronounced a most eloquent eulogy upon the soldierly, scholarly and gentlemanly Hurlbut. As the other commanders' names were

mentioned they awakened memories in almost every breast, and cheers were followed by eager questions.

At the mention of the name of A. J. Smith the assembly went wild with enthusiasm, thus showing their appreciation of his worth. General Carr then explained that General Smith was only prevented from being present by an unfortunate accident—a fall from a horse—and added that it must be a fiery equine which the 16th Corps "Centaur" could not ride. Then followed the names of the different commanders of the left wing, Hamilton, Oglesby, Mower, Carr, etc. General Carr was the only one to answer "present." At the mention of General Joe A. Mower, "Where's Old Joe?" was a question from a member of his old "Eagle" brigade. "He's in Heaven, I know," said Comrade McGowan (who was a member of the same brigade) in a solemn voice, and a voice from the assembly added a subdued "amen." And so it went, every name on the long list evoking some question or comment, along with frequent cheers.

The name of General J. B. Weaver provoked a controversy when he was mentioned as a Presidential possibility, but it ended in hearty laughter. The crowd was too congenial to quarrel, even over politics.

Then the session merged into a sort of experience meeting, each comrade rising as the spirit moved him and relating stories of army life appropriate to the occasion.

Among the speakers were Comrades Jackson, of the Commissary Department, Vaughn, of the 7th Illinois, Aiken, of the 11th Missouri, T. W. Eater, of the 7th Kansas, and others. It is to be regretted that space will not permit some of the stories to be embalmed in type. There were some "whoppers," even for war stories, and judging from the record the boys gave themselves, the 16th Corps, better known as "Smith's Gorrillas" and the "Wandering tribe of Israel," were the greatest foragers on record.

And so the meeting continued in true social session, when at a late hour the "Bald Eagle" boys dispersed, having spent a most enjoyable evening. The remarks of Comrades Young, Ross, and others, follow the report.

The speaking was interspersed with war songs. The exercises of the Reunion were finally brought to a close by the singing of "America"—all standing.

D. F. MCGOWAN, Chairman.

## Reporters' Notes, Speeches, Etc.

Comrade F. J. Young, of the 2d Illinois Light Artillery, when called upon, responded as follows:

### F. J. YOUNG'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President and Comrades:*

The battery with which I was connected joined the 16th Corps at Memphis in May or June, 1864, consequently I have no recollection of some of the distinguished officers of whom so many pleasant things have been said this evening. About half our battery-men were new recruits just entering on active service; the boys had just returned from the Red River campaign and were about the first real soldiers we had seen, and we felt that the War Department had treated us rather shabbily in assigning us to such a rough looking lot of fellows. However, the first week in the field convinced us that if their clothes were not so clean as ours, our new comrades could give us points on campaigning. They never seemed to get tired, did not spend all their spare time in grumbling at their rations, and knew how to take care of themselves and make the best of everything. Then they had faith in themselves and a supreme belief that with A. J. Smith in command nothing was impossible. General Smith, although of the regular army,

was not one of those officers of whom General Sherman said: "They could not understand how men could be good soldiers who lounged around in their shirtsleeves and who considered saluting their officers a useless ceremony." General Smith cared little for display, but looked for results; so the guns were bright and in good order, was not so particular about the brass buttons. He did not worry his men while in camp, with useless dress-parades and inspections; and when on the march, was liberal in his construction of orders against foraging, provided his men were on hand when needed, cared little as to the order of their march. The expeditions into Mississippi to destroy the rebel communications and to draw part of their force from Sherman's rear; the long, tiresome and dreary campaign which ended in driving Price from Missouri; the crushing blow dealt Hood at Nashville and the capture of Mobile and the final operations of the war in the Southwest, all added laurels to those already won. The chances of war enabled other corps to become more prominent on occasions, but there is no room for jealousy among comrades. As Abraham Lincoln once said: "There is glory enough to go all around," and nobody of men has a better record of duty well performed than the 16th Corps.

An incident painful but not serious, has prevented our old commander from being with us on this occasion, but we are fortunate in having as our presiding officer General Carr, one of the men whose gallant service in command of a division did much to gain for the corps the place it occupies in history.

After the applause which followed Comrade Young's remarks had subsided, Comrade George C. Ross, of the 49th Illinois Infantry was introduced and spoke as follows:

## GEORGE C. ROSS' ADDRESS.

*Mr. President and Comrades of the 16th Army Corps:*

This event has been long anticipated; we have long looked forward to the time when we were to meet again at our Nation's Capital, and again clasp hands as brethren in a holy cause.

Many of us, once almost inseparable, have met for the first time in a quarter of a century. We were then sharers in common toils and common dangers and engaged in the same great cause. We then learned to know each other. When success crowned our efforts, we separated. Our numbers were then large, our spirits buoyant, our hopes inspiring. Every state in the Union claimed some of us and we again took our places as citizens in a re-united, but once dissevered and discordant nation. What a victory we won! A force, brave, gallant and determined; an enemy builded of the same warp and woof as ourselves, at once praying to the same God as we, and professing loyalty to a cause which we could not tolerate. We fought for a Union of States, for national supremacy, for the perpetuation of an inheritance which came alike to our foes as to ourselves. We fought that



GEORGE C. ROSS was born in Franklin, Illinois, April 15, 1848; he was reared on a farm, attending the district school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. At the age of 16 he left home against his father's consent and enlisted in Company "G," 49th Regiment Illinois Volunteers and served with his regiment until the close of the war. Returning home, he began attending school and teaching; he subsequently graduated from

the Southern Illinois Normal University; afterwards he began the study of law and graduated from the Union College of Law at Chicago. He was an elector in 1876, and voted in the Electoral College for Hayes; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention from the 19th Illinois Congressional District in 1888. He practiced law in Benton, Illinois, until 1890, when he accepted a position on the law force of the Interior Department.

foes might become friends and we won in the contest. Our own gallant enemy vie with us in honoring the flag which they were wont to destroy; they would now "unite" when they would once "separate": the sentiment of dissolution, so arrogantly proclaimed and so bravely fought for, is extinguished forever, and upon the ruins thereof a mighty temple of union has been builded. (Applause).

The flush of victory had been tempered by the pursuits of peace. A quarter of a century has decimated our ranks, and but a remnant of the gallant army remains. The stalwart soldier of 1865, whether union or rebel, has passed into the "sear and yellow leaf" of life.

Many of us will doubtless never meet again. The pleasurable emotions incident to our reunion are mingled with those of sadness and grief. Many of us will doubtless separate from this reunion never more to meet in this life. We can only look forward to a time, certainly not far distant, when, having no enemies to forgive and trusting in the righteousness of Him "who doeth all things well," we shall join the Grand Army above where reunions are perpetual.

Loyalty to the Union gives lasting peace here; so loyalty to the Grand Commander above will give everlasting peace on the other shore.

## SECOND REVIEW OF THE GRAND ARMY.\*

BY BRET HARTE.

I read last night of the Grand Review  
 In Washington's chiefest avenue,—  
 Two Hundred Thousand men in blue,

I think they said was the number,—  
 Till I seemed to hear their tramping feet,  
 The bugle blast and the drum's quick beat,  
 The clatter of hoofs in the stony street,  
 The cheers of people who came to greet,  
 And the thousand details that to repeat

Would only my verse encumber,—  
 Till I fell in a revery, sad and sweet.

And then to a fitful slumber.

When, lo! in a vision I seemed to stand  
 In the lonely Capitol. On each hand  
 Far stretched the portico; dim and grand  
 Its columns ranged, like a martial band  
 Of sheeted specters whom some command

Had called to a last reviewing.

And the streets of the city were white and bare,  
 No footfall echoed across the square;

But out of the misty midnight air  
 I heard in the distance a trumpet blare,

And the wandering night winds seemed to bear  
 The sound of a far tattooing.

---

\*This poem was printed in the city papers during Encampment week and read from them by the comrades and at reunions.

Bret Harte, its author is the son of a school teacher, and was born in Albany, N. Y., August 25, 1839. His father having died, he and his mother went to California in 1857. There he taught school, set type and edited a paper in Sonora. He next went to San Francisco and was connected with the Golden Era, Californian and Overland Monthly. He was also, for a short time, Professor of Recent Literature in California University. While in California he published "Society Upon the Stanislaus," "Luck of Roaring Camp," "Outcasts of Poker Flats," "Miggles," "Idyl of Red Gulch," "The Heathen Chinee," and other works. He returned to New York some years ago and is now, we believe, living abroad as a consul.

Then I felt my breath with fear and dread,  
 Then on the square, with a lion on head,  
 There rode a figure whose stately head  
 O'erlapsed the review that morning,  
 That never saw I from its dim-set seat  
 When the living lamp passed its feet,  
 Yet not a life steady upon the street  
 To the phantom angel's waiting,  
 That reached the Capitol square and wheeled,  
 A light in the morning that I'd revealed  
 A well-known name on that station field  
 Had led me past the seas—  
 Whose face was turned to the steering lamp,  
 A light in the morning and lamp,  
 That showed me these things in the lamp,  
 A light in the morning—  
 And I saw a phantom in the sea,  
 With a name and a face of the sea,  
 But kept a name and a face of the sea,  
 A light in the morning and lamp,  
 The light in the morning of Midway Hill,  
 Of Cray's and of Cray's smile,  
 The light in the morning of the sea,  
 The light in the morning of the sea,  
 And there were the nameless dead—the dead  
 Who perished in fever, snow, and den,  
 The light in the morning of the sea,  
 A light in the morning of the sea,  
 Came the light in the morning of the sea,  
 With a name and a face of the sea,  
 The light in the morning of the sea,  
 The light in the morning of the sea—  
 The light in the morning of the sea,  
 And so I light in the morning of the sea,  
 With a name and a face of the sea,  
 A light in the morning of the sea,  
 A light in the morning of the sea,  
 The light in the morning of the sea,  
 With a name and a face of the sea,  
 The light in the morning of the sea.



Will never be forgotten—no, never  
 On the distant grass—where I am  
 No gift that was ever before  
 So all night long saw the stars in the sky  
 So all night long saw the stars in the sky  
 I watched for one that was like you  
 With a regiment of men—  
 Till a day was over—till a day was over  
 And I knew that you were not  
 He had come and he had gone—  
 Awakened me from my sleep—

### THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

Washington is favored in being the scene of the Grand Army encampment. When we have gatherings here in celebration of the reinstated and perpetuated Union, we want them to include the men who bore the heat and burden of the struggle, who did the fighting and endured the hardship, who carried the musket, the canteen and the knapsack—the plain, untrilled soldier.

While these arrangements were being made, the *Private Soldier* appeared in the *Times*. It was written by a man who turns out to be a Communist, Mr. R. W. G. He is a well-known writer on the *Times*. While he was in the army in 1845, he went south in 1861 and served in the army through the war and was shot in the stomach in the battles of Lexington, Manassas and Bull Run. After the war he lived in New Orleans and was a radical working in the *Times*. He was in the army in 1861 and went to Washington as a correspondent of the *Times*. He has accepted a position in the *Times*. The following is a portrait along with a list of his

over war in Post-Whisper, D. C., Feb. 10,

*Chas. E. H. E.*

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 25th regarding the *Private Soldier* is received. I shall be greatly gratified at such a prospect of my having been of any use. It will be

That is the kind of a gathering we have here, and we are happy and glad and proud to have it.

The officers are all right. They did their duty as became patriots and brave men. But they had many compensations which were beyond the reach of the rank and file. Fame beckoned to them; glory waited on their deeds. They had comfort, even luxuries to sustain them in health, the tenderest care in sickness and in suffering. The private soldier rejoiced in none of these. Love of country and of flag was his only incentive, and conscience his sole reward. Footsore and famished, he followed the weary march in unnoticed patience. He stood a lonely sentinel through nights of terror and of pain. He fought in the forefront of the battle with peril for his company and death or mutilation waiting at the end. His nameless headstone dots a hundred Southern hills, and peaceful harvests laugh above his scattered bones. To his memory, if dead, and in his honor, if surviving, this splendid nation which his valor saved should offer the tribute of its grateful reverence. At once the victim and the hero of the tragedy of thirty years ago, he is the worthiest object of our thought to-day.

Wherever subsequent encampments may be held,

---

impossible, however, for me to furnish a photograph of myself, for I really have none. After all, I am a mere employe of the *Post*, and not entitled to any credit for what the *Post* may say. I wrote the article on the "Private Soldier" out of the fullness of my heart, to be sure, because until nearly the end of the war I was one myself. I know what the private soldier endured; how much they suffered; how slight was their encouragement and their reward. The fact that I was a Confederate soldier argues nothing against my ability to appreciate the devotion and patient heroism of those on the other side. I fancy the privates of both armies fared about alike—taking the hard knocks and privations and letting the glory and the gold lace go to others. Still, as I say, the article was written for the *Post* and, but for Mr. Hatton's generosity in disclosing my identity as its author, I should never have been known in the connection. Suppose we let it go as the *Post's* tribute to the Union soldier, offered in all sincerity and affection by one who had abundant opportunity of observing his bravery, his worth, his unselfish patriotism, his indescribable hardships and his scanty recompense.

Yours very Truly,

RICH. WEIGHTMAN.

Washington will follow them with an ever-growing interest and pride. Time will thin the veteran ranks, as battle thinned the armies of thirty years ago, and each succeeding celebration will illustrate the mournful record of their mortality. But never, so long as Americans love liberty and honor, the precepts of their fathers, will America forget her debt to the private soldier who fought with Grant and Sheridan and Sherman, with Hancock and Thomas and Meade, and to whose courage and fidelity under every trial the country owes its present happiness and peace.—*Washington Post*.

### W. W. JACKSON'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President and Comrades:*

If it were necessary to look for a justification of Dr. Stephenson's work in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic, a full and complete vindication of the wisdom of the act is found in this assemblage of more than one hundred thousand veterans in this grand encampment. The survivors of the days of 1861 to 1865 are here from every State.

To the survivors of the Army of the Tennessee, and the 16th Corps this event will be referred to as the one event, since the ending of the long journey of our corps from Henry and Donelson to Blakeley.

My comrades, we have the proud distinction of having taken an active part in the crowning event of the century—the reuniting a nation—that our own beloved Nation.

The vigor and activity of youth, in us, is succeeded by the decrepitude of old age; but this event has proven that the ancient fire of patriotism still burns upon the altar in our hearts, and that we will allow no sacrilegious hand to tear it from us.

Comrades, we are as ready to defend the flag, the

emblem of our country's greatness and freedom from the assaults of foes, whether within or without our native land.

To those who led in the achievements of that glorious and invincible band, who in more than one hundred battles upheld the glorious old Stars and Stripes, in victory, without a single reverse, let all honor be given; remembering that without that indomitable energy displayed by the rank and file these splendid results would have had a different ending.

Some of you were on the Red River campaign, and under the command of that peerless leader, A. J. Smith, stood like a wall between Banks' army and destruction. If you had performed no other services, that was enough to make your history glorious.

It was my fortune to be attached to the staff of Gen. S. A. Hurlbut for nearly three years and a half, commencing with his first active service in the field, in 1861, and continually until 1864.

Comrades, "the shadows are lengthening," and soon our roll-call will cease to elicit a report, but while we live this shall ever be our watchword, "The Stars and Stripes forever."

PROCEEDINGS  
of the  
FIRST REUNION  
of the  
17TH ARMY CORPS,

HELD IN SHERMAN TENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 21, 1892.



REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
 —OF THE—  
 FIRST ANNUAL REUNION  
 —OF THE—  
 SURVIVORS OF THE 17th ARMY CORPS,  
 HELD IN  
 SHERMAN TENT, GRAND ARMY PLACE,  
 Washington, D. C., September 21, 1892.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS AND RECEPTION.

Chairman, General Dennis T. Kirby.  
 Vice Chairman, Colonel William P. Davis.  
 Secretary, Sergeant Benjamin F. Chase.

J. M. Alger.  
 Maj. W. W. Bliss.  
 J. S. Bosworth.  
 C. H. Bliss.  
 Lieut. A. U. Crosby.  
 Capt. George E. Dayton.  
 A. B. Frisbie.  
 Lieut. J. B. Gage.  
 M. J. Hall.  
 J. B. Hayden.  
 Lieut. H. S. Hurter.  
 Lieut. Fred Hope.  
 Asst. Surg. J. T. Lanning.  
 Capt. J. W. King.  
 Serg't J. B. Littlewood.  
 C. N. Moore.  
 R. H. Morgan.  
 Capt. J. L. Nichols.  
 John Welch.  
 O. M. Watt.

Col. W. H. Plunkett.  
 Jacob Pinnack.  
 Capt. J. B. Pearce.  
 Col. D. G. Purman.  
 Capt. A. A. Rice.  
 Capt. A. B. Royerson.  
 Gen. J. M. Rusk.  
 Capt. T. J. Spencer.  
 J. C. Taylor.  
 Capt. E. M. Truell.  
 Jonathan Thatcher.  
 Col. S. L. Taggart.  
 Capt. I. B. Thatcher.  
 Col. Wm. G. Tyrrell.  
 Charles W. Urrthank.  
 Hosp. Stew. H. W. Vail.  
 Lieut. J. D. Verney.  
 Capt. Bernard Wagner.  
 Capt. Edward Webster.  
 ——— Wells.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

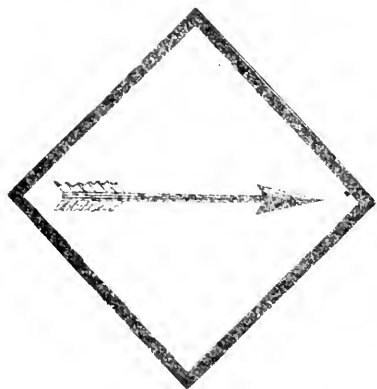
EXECUTIVE—Col. Wm. P. Davis, Chairman; Capt. Bernard Wagner, B. F. Chase, R. H. Morgan,  
 Lieut. T. J. Spencer.

BADGES—Henry West Vail, Chairman; Col. Wm. P. Davis, B. F. Chase.

INVITATIONS AND ADDRESS—Lieut. J. B. Gage, Chairman; Lieut. H. S. Hurter, M. J. Hall.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

SHERMAN TENT, GRAND ARMY PLACE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21st, 1892.



WEDNESDAY afternoon, September 21, 1892, members of the 17th Army Corps held a reunion in the Sherman Tent, on Grand Army Place. Above the platform were suspended portraits of its most distinguished commanders, McPherson and Blair, and also a group of portraits having Sherman's in the center

The day was rainy but the rain did not keep the veterans away. They filled the tent to overflowing.

Gen. Dennis T. Kirby, of Blair's staff, but originally of the 8th Missouri Infantry, called the meeting to order and welcomed the veterans, who had so often stood side by side in battle, to the capital of the Republic for which they fought.

Gen. Howard was nominated for Chairman of the meeting by Gen. Kirby.

The nomination was agreed to by acclamation, and General Howard on coming forward, made a brief speech, and then called on Chaplain C. H. Remington, of the 11th Iowa, to offer prayer. After the prayer, Col. Wm. Hemstreet, of General Mower's staff, was chosen Secretary, and read letters from Gen. Hickenlooper, Col. Cadle, Col. Morrell, Maj. Geo. T. Rich, Gen. John E. Smith, Judge Walter Q. Gresham and other comrades who were unable to attend the Reunion.



The Chairman made another short speech, alluding in feeling terms to McPherson and Blair.

Speeches were made by Gen. Kirby, Gen. Swayne, Gen. Rusk, Gen. Fletcher, Gen. Hovey and Lieut. Gage.

Like all the other meetings, time enough was not at the disposal of the Reunion to allow all the old comrades to make speeches, but every moment of the time allotted was occupied with greetings of old comrades, and recounting army experiences.

B. F. CHASE, Secretary.

THE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## GENERAL [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible text block containing multiple lines of faint, mostly illegible text]



[illegible text block containing several lines of faint, mostly illegible text]

General Howard in introducing General Wazer Swayne, recounted a reminiscence of the General's army experience when he called from the audience to the platform for a speech.

It is to be regretted that General Swayne's humorous, pathetic and very able address was not taken down at the time and has not been written out since. Some idea of it, however, may be gathered from the following, which he said in substance—

### GENERAL SWAYNE'S ADDRESS.

I knew that the 17th Corps was nearby, on account of a little bit of rumoring I saw as I came along. You remember our Corps was rather a talker in rumoring. Well, as I was passing over the grounds on my way here, I met a comrade of the 17th Corps, who told me they had secured General Howard for their reading. But some of our foraging members came along and there sits the General pointing to the presiding officer.

Of course General Howard had his here. He is a member of our Corps. He may not have been its immediate commander, but he was the commander of the army to which our Corps belonged and this is sufficient. It was



We also saw a picture of General Swayne for some years after the war. General Swayne was a very able man and was a member of the 17th Corps. He was a very able man and was a member of the 17th Corps. He was a very able man and was a member of the 17th Corps.

New Mexico and then New York. He was a very able man and was a member of the 17th Corps. He was a very able man and was a member of the 17th Corps. He was a very able man and was a member of the 17th Corps.

perfectly regular for our foragers to capture and bring him in.

I was not in the procession yesterday (the General has but one leg) but I stood on the street and watched our boys go by. They do not look like boys now; they look like veterans. They look like men who have faced hardship and privation and danger and death to preserve intact their government and flag. They looked like brave men, every one of them. It is said that *every man needs an apology for living*. We have our apology. It is these United States of America, which we rescued from dismemberment and destruction.

After the applause that greeted General Swayne's speech had subsided, General Jeremiah M. Rusk, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, was called for. Everybody knows Jerry Rusk—and knows he is a modest man, at least, he said so.

### GENERAL RUSK'S ADDRESS.

"I am not competent," he began, "to fill this place. I feel like an Indiana friend of mine who was colonel in the war. He didn't know much about tactics, but he had managed to collect a company or two and so, of course, was made a colonel. One day he executed some maneuvers in such an execrable manner that he brought down on himself a reprimand. He was running, at the time, for some office at home, and was very indignant at this treatment, and having searched out his superior, said to him: 'Now, what's the matter with me?' He was told, 'He glanced contemptuously about the tents for a moment, and then said: 'Wall, I'll be switched. Mebbe I don't know tactics, but by gum I'll bet \$500 that I can plow a straighter furrow than any son of a tinker in the army.'

"That's how I feel. It was our duty to do our best

and we did it, especially when there was any foraging to be done. I don't think anybody could beat us at that.

"I am glad that I was a member of the 17th Army Corps. I am proud of it. General Blair always led us to victory. And we put down the rebellion. The 17th Corps did that. Others claim to have been responsible for it, but we did it."

Of course Uncle Jerry was cheered to the echo as he went along, and at the conclusion of his speech, of which the foregoing is only a point or two.

About this time the veterans discovered their old comrade, Ex-Governor Tom Fletcher, and insisted upon his taking the platform. He was evidently in good humor. Upon being presented by the chairman he spoke as follows:

#### EX-GOVERNOR FLETCHER'S ADDRESS.

I know all you old fellows. I'm here having a good time. I'm meeting the old soldiers and they are also having a good time spinning yarns. An old soldier telling his experiences reminds me of the man who was always telling his wife and daughter what he had done in the war. He had done wonders. Finally, one day, his daughter said to his wife: "Mamma, why didn't Mr. Lincoln help papa put down the Rebellion?" Now, don't tell them that I said so, but these old soldiers are the biggest liars in creation. Some day, when I have time, I will tell you what I did.

I served under General Frank Blair, and he was one of the best, bravest, biggest-hearted soldiers I ever met. He served his God and his country as only such a man could. And the boys under him were true blue, too. It is to them this country belongs. Yes it does: for if it hadn't been for them, and such as them, it wouldn't exist now.

Comrades, it wakes up glorious memories to meet

you to-day. You look out on this marvelously beautiful city, typical of the grand Republic of which it is the Capital. This is our city. This Republic, the wonder and admiration of the peoples of all the world, is our country. We won it in a fair fight and made possible all that it is. Furthermore, we were not mustered out of its service when our army was disbanded, but merely assigned to other duties. That other duty we have performed with like fidelity as we displayed in the field, marching and fighting with Grant, and Sherman, and McPherson, and Blair and Howard and our other great commanders. As we upheld the national authority as soldiers, so have we upheld the authority of the constitution and laws as citizens.

Yes, we are all getting somewhat old, but we are still in the vanguard of the great column of human progress and we stand here at the Capital to-day and notify all men that we are ready to fall in with the Grand Army of the United States to enforce all legal process, issued in execution of the laws of the country, for the suppression of lawlessness and the protection of every citizen in all his legal rights. Anarchists, communists and all the lawless may take notice.

The Governor wound up with humorous anecdote and story, and retired amid bursts of laughter and cheers.

As Governor Fletcher concluded his address, General Charles E. Hovey, who about this time entered the tent, was called to the platform.

### GENERAL HOVEY'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. Chairman and Comrades:*

I need not remind you of my embarrassment in being called upon to follow so brilliant and, with all, so humorous an orator as the comrade who has just taken his seat. It was, however, a characteristic of our army to obey orders, no matter what the odds or how desperate the ser-

vice. The commander now orders me into the breach left vacant by the retiring speaker and I must do the best I can to fill the gap. Of course I cannot hope to do so long, but in the few moments you may be willing to listen to me, I desire to express, so far as I am able, my profound respect for the ability and public services of that tireless patriot and gallant soldier, Major-General Frank P. Blair. It is to him, as I think, more than to any other one man, the American people owe the salvation of a great and pivotal State at the outbreak of Rebellion in 1861. Nearly everybody then knew, in a general way, that the State officials and the ruling class in Missouri sympathized with the secessionists, but very few of us, outside the State, believed that they really intended to join the secessionists in their effort to break up the Union, nor did we fully understand their great power. Certainly we did not then appreciate the tremendous odds Frank P. Blair and his little band of Spartan heroes, one of whom has just addressed you, had to contend with in defeating, as they did, the whole syndicate of rebel conspirators, both in office and out of office.

These few men, by their vigilance and courage, held Missouri in the Union, and, aided by their German fellow citizens and by that incomparable military genius, Captain Nathaniel Lyon, sent Governor Jackson and General Price in panic from St. Louis back to Jefferson City, captured the organized "fire-eaters" of Camp Jackson and rescued the imperiled United States arsenal, with its seventy thousand stand of arms, from being "looted" by the "chivalry."

These were transcendent services, performed by, comparatively speaking, a mere handful of men. Their record reads more like a tale of romance than of sober realities.

The man who was at the fore-front of this battle for a State was the same man who led the 15th Army Corps to the relief of Chattanooga and at Missionary Ridge, and

who commanded the 17th Army Corps in the Atlanta campaign and on the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He was as uncomplaining in defeat as he was magnanimous in victory. He cared for his friends first, himself last. Of all the men I met with during the Rebellion, no one impressed me as his superior except Lincoln, and, take him all in all, I venture to believe that the future historian of these times and of the great Rebellion will enroll his name close up to the head of the column.

No one as yet has fully measured and fairly estimated the value to the government of the services rendered by the men who throttled treason in St. Louis in 1861. But the time is coming—must inevitably come—when this will be done; and when it is done, Frank P. Blair and the names of the men who stood by him at the supreme moment when the fate of a great State, and some think of the Republic itself, was decided, will be found recorded on the scroll of the immortals.

The response that greeted this recognition of the splendid services of a favorite commander was genuine, and showed how affectionately his old comrades in arms cherish his memory.

Paul Kamerer, bugler of the 15th Ohio Battery, was called for and recited Mr. Fred. Emerson Brooks' dialect poem, entitled:

#### PAT'S CONFEDERATE FIG.

When the war broke out Pat was first to enlist;  
 He'd fight wid shillaly or fight wid his list.  
 Now Patrick was fresh from the ould, ould sod,  
 And carried a gun as he'd carry a hod,  
 He'd soon learn to shoot it, he said, without doubt,  
 If they'd put in the load phile he'd watch it come out.  
 But when he had shot it he said he had ruther  
 Be pricked wid the one end than kicked wid the other!  
 His rations of whiskey he'd drink at one swig;  
 And never mark time but he'd end wid a jig.



They went to the front. Pat thought it was hard,  
 The very first night to be put upon guard.  
 Yet he paced back and forth out in the night air,  
 Rehearsing his "halt" and "who goes there?"  
 "I'm to shoot at the rebels, and aim at the heart—  
 But how is a stranger to tell 'em apart?  
 "I'm to know Mr. Rebel, the officers say,  
 By the clothes he has on, supposed to be gray!  
 "Is a gentleman judged by the cut of his clothes,  
 As a toper is tould by the tint of his nose!  
 "But how can I tell if he comes in the dark?  
 Must I judge of the tree by feelin' the bark?  
 "I'll be sure of the wardrobe, bedad, ere I shoot!  
 To be the right man he must wear the wrong suit!  
 "Oi think I'll surround him, the first thing I say;  
 Then axe him this question: Your coat, is it gray?  
 "But I swear by the phiskey that's in my canteen  
 I'll not throuble him if he's wearin' the green!"  
 'Tis late in the night—all the camp is asleep—  
 When Pat hears a noise that makes his flesh creep!  
 Something crawls through the brush! Pat halloes out "Halt?"  
 And "Who goes there? If ye're deaf, it's yer fault!"  
 All he hears is: r-r-ruff! r-r-ruff! that sounds like a grunt—  
 "He's a rough, sure!" says Pat, "for his language is blunt!  
 "March here and surrender, me Reb, or ye die!  
 Come! out wid your business! I'll bet yer a spy!—  
 U-g-h-w-e-e! U-g-h-w-e-e! "Holy murther! Phat language is that?  
 'Tis some foreign tongue, I'll be blowed!" muttered Pat.  
 "An officer, sure—but betwixt you and me,  
 Is the whole army wid ye?" U-g-h-w-e-e! U-g-h-w-e-e! U-g-hw-e-e  
 U-g-h-w-e-e!  
 "We? We?" muttered Pat. "Surely that's French for yes!  
 I'll capture an army! Hold aisy, I guess.  
 "I'd bether have hilp—so I'll call up the crowd.  
 The rebels are on us!" he cries out aloud!  
 "The rebels are on us!" Out rush the whole corps,  
 Surrounding the wood, which they quickly search o'er—  
 Then sweep through the brush on a double-quick jog,  
 But all they can find is a dirty white hog!  
 They cursed till they laughed and laughed till they cried.

For rousing the army next day Pat was tried.  
 "Court martialled?" said Pat. "My offenise is not big!  
 Phy not try the army for rousin' the pig!  
 "But, since I've no lawyer to fix up me case  
 Wid fiction, I'll give ye the truth in its place.  
 "He came in the night wid a lie in his mouth,  
 Just loike a Confederate, straight from the South!  
 "I axed him this question, fur I couldn't see,  
 Are you, sir, a spy? Then he answered—We! We!  
 "As I am a soger, I'll ne'er dance a jig,  
 But he was a Rebel disguised as a pig!  
 "I've brought into court, to confirm phat Oi say,  
 These bristles, that prove he was wearin' the 'gray!'  
 "'Twas all that was left me, I'm sad to relate,  
 For the rest of the pig, sirs, your officers ate!

Pat was acquitted.

Paul Kamerer keeps his war bugle carefully protected in a leather case and money can't buy it from him. He enlisted in the battery when scarcely 16 years old, served through the war and, at its close, rode down Pennsylvania avenue in the Grand Review along with the Captain, at the head of the battery. He was with the Army of the Tennessee all the way from Donelson to Richmond. He now lives in New York City.

The presiding officer introduced the next speaker as one who had been a private, a corporal, a sergeant, a lieutenant, and, he believed, a captain—Comrade J. B. Gage, of the 10th Ohio Battery.

While the lieutenant was making his way to the platform, General Howard spoke of the splendid record made by the Union troops during the late civil war, and of the value to mankind, as well as to this Nation, of their success.

With a warm grasp of his left hand (his right was left at Fair Oaks), he led the Lieutenant forward.

## LIEUT. GAGE'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. Chairman and Comrades:*

Gen. Howard's remarks recall the admonition of one of America's grandest men, Horace Mann:

"Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity."

Our comrades who have crossed over to the other shore, and those yet on this side, may safely accept the admonition, and abide the test. They have won a victory for humanity and need not now be ashamed to be "mustered out!" They have rescued from destruction the best Government the world has yet known, and have given the death blow to a stupendous crime against humanity—the crime of slavery. In the mighty struggle which resulted in the accomplishment of these two victories for humanity, the 17th Army Corps took no inconsiderable part.

Early in the war, before this corps organized, many of its sub-divisions had shown the stuff they were made of on the fields of Belmont, and Donelson, and Shiloh.

At Shiloh, the enemy had the advantage of the



JOSEPH PARKER GAGE, son of Judge James L. and Frances Dana Gage, was born in 1812; attended public schools until 1859; was a member of Capt. Lilly's volunteer company, on duty in Southern Ohio in July and August, 1861; enlisted as a private in the 10th Ohio Independent battery, Feb. 21, 1862; promoted Corporal April 1, 1862; in the advance on Corinth, Miss., May, 1862; in the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3d and 4th, 1862; promoted Sergeant June 9, 1863; in the siege of Vicksburg, 1863, and the Jackson campaign following; re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 22, 1864; promoted 2d Lieut. May 9, 1864; in the Atlanta campaign, 1864; in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15th and 16th, 1864; promoted senior 1st Lieut. Dec. 19th, 1864; Adjutant of Post Artillery, Nashville, March 1865; returned to battery, Sweetwater, Tenn.; acting ordnance officer at Nashville and Edgfield, April 22 to July 14, 1865; rejoined battery and mustered out July 17, 1865, at Camp Dennison, Ohio; married in 1871; Clerk in War Department, Washington.

initiative—of surprise, if you please. They were superior in numbers and had a well formed line of battle. Our men were camped here and there, wherever there was a knoll or high and dry ground. They had no line of battle or good position on which to form one. The regiments, brigades and divisions of Grant's army were whipped in detail, but not as a whole. With the advantages gained by the Confederates at first one might have supposed they could have driven our army to a surrender or into the river. But they did neither, and could do neither. They were stubbornly fought all day long, and at the time Prentiss and his division were captured, the other divisions were in line ready for the assault they knew was coming. It was here that the splendid staying qualities of the Union troops were shown.

When our line was formed, when organizations touched elbows, as was done about 5 o'clock in the evening of that terrible Sunday, the rebels could not budge our boys one inch. It was then for the first time during the day a fair, square, open-field fight with the advantages on the side of the "Johnnies." But they were beaten, and beaten, too, before any of Buell's troops came into the fight.

After Shiloh came Iuka, Corinth, and the march down the Mississippi Central Railroad. Then the passage by river from Memphis to Vicksburg, the running of the transports past the batteries, and the crossing the river at a point below.

Our force, under Grant at this time, including the 17th Corps, was scarcely greater than was afterwards surrendered at Vicksburg. This comparatively small army marched to Raymond and won a battle; then captured Jackson and destroyed the rebel stores there, and then turned toward Vicksburg, meeting and beating the enemy at Champion's Hill and Black River Bridge, and investing the town itself.

Thus the Army of the Tennessee, of which our

corps was part, had in three weeks' time marched over 100 miles, fought four important battles, destroyed valuable Confederate equipments and supplies, prevented a junction of Johnston with Pemberton and cooped up the latter in Vicksburg with 35,000 or 40,000 men.

No wonder such a campaign should have attracted the attention and won the admiration of the whole world. Its results were far-reaching. In fact, it was the beginning of the end, by far the most important success of the war.

After Vicksburg, came Chattanooga, Atlanta, the "March to the Sea," and the advance from Savannah to Raleigh. Here you were halted, and for the first time, but not by the enemy—Oh, no! It was General Grant who arrested your march. He says in his memoirs, that the Army of the Potomac had earned the right of finishing General Lee's army, and Sherman was, therefore, ordered to keep still until they had done it.

So, I say, that the troops which formed the 17th Army Corps were never defeated by the foe, were never stopped by them when once "the boys" had made up their minds to go on. Other corps may be proud of their record, but none was more brilliant than ours.

And now a word as to the great parade, in some respects without a parallel in history. There was no boastful display of captives and plunder, such as in other times signaled the return home of successful armies, but only the marching together of a body of peaceful veterans, proud of having belonged to an army which a little more than a quarter of a century ago put down a causeless rebellion and arrested the dismemberment of the Union, established by the fathers of the Republic. While a grateful people shouted its applause, their former enemies could say: "You preserved the Republic, yet it is our country as truly as it is yours." [Cheering].



## APPENDIX.

### ROSTER OF GENERAL OFFICERS\*

WHO, AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER, SERVED AS COMMANDERS OF THE  
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, OR OF SOME OF ITS CORPS, DIVI-  
SIONS OR BRIGADES.

#### GENERALS.

U. S. Grant.	Wm. T. Sherman.
	P. H. Sheridan.

#### MAJOR-GENERALS.

Blair, Frank P.	McClelland, John A.
Dana, N. J. T.	McPherson, Jas. B.
Dodge, G. M.	Mower, Joseph A.
Granger, Gordon	Oglesby, R. J.
Grierson, B. H.	Ord, E. O. C.
Hamilton, C. S.	Osterhaus, P. J.
Hazen, Wm. B.	Smith, A. J.
Herron, F. J.	Steele, Frederick.
Howard, O. O.	Swayne, Wager.
Hurlbut, S. A.	Washburne, C. C.
Logan, John A.	

\*This Roster is supposed to be substantially correct so far as it goes. But it does not include Colonels temporarily acting as general officers in command of brigades or divisions; nor does it include all the general officers of cavalry. The committee had no list at hand of cavalry officers who commanded brigades or divisions.

## BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

Andrews, C. C.	Leggett, M. D.
Asboth, Alex.	Lucas, T. J.
Benton, Wm. P.	McArthur, John.
Belknap, W. W.	McMillan, W. L.
Brayman, M.	Oliver John M.
Burbridge S. G.	Potts, B. F.
Buckland, R. P.	Rice, Elliott W.
Bussey, Cyrus.	Sanborn, J. B.
Cameron, R. A.	Scott, R. K.
Carr, Eugene A.	Slack, J. R.
Clark, Wm. T.	Smith, Giles A.
Corse, John M.	Smith John E.
Dennis, Elias S.	Smith, T. Kilby.
Dornblaser, B.	Smith, Wells S.
Ewing, Hugh.	Salomon, Fred'k.
Fisk, C. B.	Spooner, B. J.
Force, M. F.	Sprague, J. W.
Fuller, J. W.	Stevenson, J. D.
Garrard, Kenner.	Thayer, J. M.
Gilbert, J. I.	Tourtellotte, J. E.
Gresham, W. Q.	Vandever, Wm.
Hatch, Edward.	Veatch, J. C.
Hawkins, J. P.	Walcutt, C. C.
Hovey, Alvin P.	Warren, F. H.
Hovey, Chas. E.	Washburn, H. D.
Kimball, Nathan.	Williamson, J. A.
Lauman, J. G.	Woods, Chas. R.
Lawler, M. K.	Woods, Wm. B.

## BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Catterson, R. F.	Gorman, W. A.
Chambers, Alex.	Harrow, Wm.
Clayton, Powell.	Haynie, I. N.
Crocker, M. M.	Lee, A. L.
Deitzler, G. W.	Lightburn, J. A. J.
Denver, J. W.	McGinnis, G. F.
Ewing, Charles	Maltby, J. A.
Garrard, T. T.	Mathies, Chas. L.



Morgan, Geo. W.	Rice, S. A.
Orme, Wm. W.	Ross, L. F.
Quinby, I. F.	Smith, M. L.
Ransom, T. E. G.	Stolbrand, C. J.
Raum, G. B.	Stuart, David
Reid, H. T.	Tuttle, J. M.
Rice, A. V.	Sweeney, T. W.

## BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS

Adams, R. N.	Hutchinson, F. S.
Anthony, D. C.	Jones, Theodore.
Baldwin, W. H.	Jones, Wells S.
Bertram, Henry.	Karge, Joseph.
Black, J. C.	Kent, Lorin.
Blanden, Leander.	Kinney, T. J.
Clark, Geo. W.	Krez, Conrad.
Coates, J. H.	Landrum, W. J.
Cockerill, J. R.	Lippincott, C. E.
Crandal, F. M.	Lynch, W. F.
Curly, Thomas.	Macauley, Dan.
Day, H. M.	McCook, E. S.
De Groat, C. H.	McCrellis, L.
Dye, Wm. McE.	McNaught, T. A.
Engelmann, A.	McNulta, John.
Fairchild, C.	Marshall, M. R.
Farrar, B. G.	Martin, J. S.
Fletcher, Theo. C.	Mersy, August.
Geddes, J. L.	Miller, M.
Grier, D. P.	Mills, J. K.
Hall, Cyrus	Mizner, J. K.
Hanna, Wm.	Montgomery, M.
Harris, C. L.	Moore, David
Heath, T. T.	Moore, F. W.
Herrick, W. F.	Moore, J. W.
Hickenlooper, A.	Morgan, W. H.
Hill, S. G.	Morrill, John
Howe, J. H.	Noble, John W.
Hubbard, L. F.	Parry, A. C.
Hudnutt, J. O.	Phillips, J. J.
Humphrey, T. W.	Pomutz, Geo.

Agar, L. C.	Staring, F. A.
Amussen, J. J.	Thomas, DeWitt C.
Anger, G. C.	Tolson, John
Rowen, R.	Trotter, J. M.
Rusk, J. M.	Tunnet, Chas.
Rust, Henry	Wangelin, Hugo
Seefeld, H.	Ward, J. M.
Seddon, L. A.	Weaver, J. B.
Sedden, C. S.	Weaver, C. R.
Sank, David	Williams, Reuben
Spicer, W. T.	Wilson, John
Stone, Geo. A.	Winslow, T. F.
Stone, W. M.	Wolfe, F. H.

# ROSTER

OF

## FIELD OFFICERS.

### ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

#### ILLINOIS REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

- 7th. Colonels, John Cook, Andrew J. Babcock, Richard Rowett.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Nicholas Greusel, Hector Perrin.  
 Majors, James Monroe, Geo. H. Estabrook, Edward S. Johnson.
- 8th. Colonels, Richard J. Oglesby, Frank L. Rhodes, John P. Post, Josiah A. Sheetz, Lloyd Wheaton.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Robert H. Sturgess, Noah W. Dennison.  
 Majors, Herman Lieb, Daniel Sayers.
- 9th. Colonels, Eleazer A. Paine, August Mersy, Samuel T. Hughes.  
 Lieut Colonel, Jesse J. Phillips.  
 Majors, John H. Kuhn, William Padon.
- 10th. Colonels, Benj. M. Prentiss, James D. Morgan, John Tilson.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Charles H. Adams, McLean F. Wood, David Gillespie.  
 Majors, Francis A. Dallam, Josiah G. Rowland, Charles S. Cowan, Samuel J. Wilson, George A. Race.

This Roster is intended to include all Field Officers whose commands at any time served in the Department or Army of the Tennessee.

If errors or omissions are noticed, the Committee would be glad to have them pointed out, that the Roster may be perfected.

Address the Secretary,

B. F. CHASE, Pension Office,

Washington, D. C.

- 11th. Colonels, Wm. H. L. Wallace, Tho. E. G. Ransom, Garrett Nevins, James H. Coates.  
Lieut-Colonels, Lloyd D. Waddell, Nathaniel C. Kenyon.  
Majors, George C. McKee, Samuel O. Lewis.
- 12th. Colonels, John McArthur, Augustus L. Chetlain, Henry Van Sellar.  
Lieut-Colonel, Arthur C. Ducat.  
Majors, Wm. D. Williams, James B. Hugunin.
- 13th. Colonels, John B. Wyman, Adam B. Gorgas.  
Lieut-Colonels, Benjamin F. Parks, Fred'k W. Partridge.  
Majors, Douglas R. Bushnell, James M. Beardsley.
- 14th. Colonels, John M. Palmer, Cyrus Hall.  
Lieut-Colonels, Amory K. Johnson, William Cam, Malcomb H. Copeland.  
Majors, Jonathan Morris, John F. Nolte, Carlos C. Cox.
- 15th. Colonels, Thomas J. Turner, George C. Rogers.  
Lieut-Colonels, Edward F. Ellis, James Rany, Lemuel O. Gilman.  
Majors, Wm. R. Goddard, Adam Nase, Rufus C. McEathorn, Joseph Develin.
- 17th. Colonels, Leonard F. Ross, Addison S. Norton.  
Lieut-Colonels, Enos P. Woods, Francis M. Smith.  
Major, Frank F. Peats.
- 18th. Colonels, Michael K. Lawler, Daniel H. Brush.  
Lieut-Colonels, Thomas H. Burgess, Samuel B. Marks.  
Majors, Samuel Eaton, Nathan Crews, Henry S. Wilson.
- 20th. Colonels, C. Carroll Marsh, Daniel Bradley, Henry King.  
Lieut-Colonels, William Erwin, Evan Richards.  
Majors, John W. Goodwin, Fred A. Bartleson, Geo. W. Kennard, Roland N. Evans.
- 26th. Colonels, John M. Loomis, Robert A. Gilmore, Ira J. Bloomfield.  
Lieut-Colonels, Charles J. Tinkham, George H. Reed.  
Majors, John B. Harris, John B. Bruner.
- 28th. Colonels, Amory K. Johnson, Richard Ritter, Hinman Rhodes.

Lieut-Colonels, Louis H. Waters, Thomas M. Kilpatrick,  
Edwin P. Durell.

Majors, Charles J. Sellon, Barclay C. Gillam, Albert J.  
Moses, Tho. A. Swaringuin.

29th. Colonels, James S. Reardon, Mason Brayman, Charles M.  
Ferrill, Loren Kent.

Lieut-Colonels, James E. Dunlap, John A. Callicott, Elijah  
P. Curtis.

Major, Eli W. Green.

30th. Colonels, Philip B. Fouke, Elias S. Dennis, Warren Shedd.

Lieut-Colonels, Geo. A. Bacon, Wm. C. Rhodes.

Majors, Thomas McClurken, Robert Allen, John P. Davis.

31st. Colonels, John A. Logan, Lindorf Osborn, Edwin S. Mc-  
Cook, Robert N. Pearson.

Lieut-Colonels, John H. White, John D. Reese, Wm. B.  
Short.

Majors, Andrew J. Kuykendall, Martin V. B. Murphy,  
Harry Almon.

32d. Colonels, John Logan, Geo. H. English.

Lieut-Colonels, John W. Ross, William Hunter, John J.  
Rider.

Majors, John S. Bishop, Henry Davidson, Smith Town-  
send.

33d. Colonels, Charles E. Hovey, Charles E. Lippincott, Isaac  
H. Elliott.

Lieut-Colonels, Wm. R. Lockwood, Edward R. Roe,  
Leander H. Potter, Henry H. Pope.

Major, Elijah H. Gray.

40th. Colonel, Stephen G. Hicks.

Lieut-Colonels, James W. Boothe, Rigdon S. Barnhill, Hi-  
ram W. Hall.

Majors, John B. Smith, Wm. H. Summers.

41st. Colonel, Isaac C. Pugh.

Lieut-Colonels, Ansel Tupper, John Warner, John H.  
Nale.

Majors, Francis M. Long, Robert H. McFadden,

- 43d. Colonels, Julius Raith, Adolph Engelmann, Adolph Dengler.  
Lieut-Colonel, Hugo Westerman.  
Majors, Hugo M. Starkloff, Charles Stephani, Geo. H. Hoering.
- 45th. Colonels, Charles H. Adams, John E. Smith, Jasper A. Maltby, Robert P. Sealy, John O. Duer.  
Lieut-Colonels, Charles C. Campbell, Melancthon Smith, James J. Palmer.  
Majors, Luther H. Cowen, Leander B. Fisk, Joshua Van Devert.
- 46th. Colonels, John A. Davis, Benj. Dornblaser.  
Lieut-Colonels, Wm. O. Jones, John J. Jones.  
Majors, Fred A. Starring, John M. McCracken, Joseph Clingman.
- 47th. Colonels, John Bryner, Wm. A. Thrush, John M. Cromwell, John D. McClure.  
Lieut-Colonels, Daniel L. Miles, Samuel R. Baker.  
Majors, Rush W. Chambers, John B. Miles.
- 48th. Colonels, Isham N. Haynie, Wm. W. Sanford, Lucien Greathouse, Ashley T. Golbraith, Thomas L. B. Weems.  
Lieut-Colonels, Thos. H. Smith, John W. Ingersoll.  
Majors, Manning Mayfield, Wm. J. Stephenson, Edward Adams, B. F. Reynolds.
- 49th. Colonels, Wm. R. Morrison, Phineas Pease, Wm. P. Moore.  
Lieut-Colonels, Thomas G. Allen, Wm. W. Bishop, Jacob E. Gaun.  
Majors, John B. Hay, Thomas W. Morgan.
- 50th. Colonels, Moses M. Bane, William Hanna.  
Lieut-Colonels, Wm. Swarthout, Thos. W. Gaines, Mervin B. Converse.  
Majors, Geo. W. Randall, Samuel R. Glenn, Horace L. Burnham.
- 52d. Colonels, Isaac G. Wilson, Thos. W. Sweeney, John S. Wilcox, Edwin A. Bowen, Jerome D. Davis.  
Majors, Henry Stark, Wesley Boyd, Albert C. Perry.

- 53d. Colonels, Wm. H. W. Cushman, Daniel F. Hitt, Seth C. Earl, John W. McClanahan, Robert H. McFadden.  
Lieut-Colonel, Charles H. Brush.  
Majors, Theodore C. Gibson, Rolland H. Allison, Elisha H. Stumph.
- 54th. Colonels, Thomas W. Harris, Greenville M. Mitchell.  
Lieut-Colonels, Augustus H. Chapman, Hiram M. Scarborough.  
Majors, John M. True, Moses W. Robbins.
- 55th. Colonels, David Stuart, Oscar Malmborg.  
Lieut-Colonels, Wm. D. Sanger, Theodore C. Chandler,  
James J. Heffernan, Milton L. Haney, Chas. A. Address.  
Major, Giles F. Hand.
- 56th. Colonels, Robert Kirkham, William B. Brown, Green B. Raum, John P. Hall.  
Lieut-Colonel, James F. Cooper.  
Majors, Pinckney J. Welsh, James F. Files, Samuel Atwell.
- 57th. Colonels, Silas D. Baldwin, Frederick J. Hurlbut, Frederick A. Battey.  
Lieut-Colonel, Charles Rattray.  
Majors, Norman B. Page, Eric Forsee.
- 58th. Colonel, William F. Lynch.  
Lieut-Colonel, Isaac Rutishowser.  
Majors, Thomas Newlan, Robert W. Healy.
- 61st. Colonels, Jacob Fry, Simon P. Ohr, Daniel Grass, Jerome B. Nulton.  
Major, Daniel S. Keeley.
- 62d. Colonel, James M. True.  
Lieut-Colonels, Daniel B. Robinson, Stephen M. Meeker,  
Lewis C. True.  
Major, Guy S. Alexander.
- 63d. Colonels, Francis Moro, Joseph B. McCown, James Isaminger.  
Lieut-Colonel, Henry Glaze.  
Majors, Joseph K. Lemon, Joseph R. Stanford.

- 64th. Colonel, John Morrill.  
Lieut-Colonels, David E. Williams, Michael W. Manning,  
Joseph S. Reynolds.  
Majors, Frederick W. Matteson, George W. Stipp, John  
W. Stewart, Samuel B. Thompson, Henry Logan.
- 66th. Colonels, Patrick E. Burke, Andrew K. Campbell.  
Lieut-Colonels, Charles W. Smith, David C. Gamble.  
Majors, George Pipe, Thomas O. Chestnut.
- 72d. Colonel, Frederick A. Starring.  
Lieut-Colonels, Joseph C. Wright, Joseph Stockton.  
Majors, Henry W. Chester, William James.
- 76th. Colonels, Alonzo W. Mack, Samuel T. Busey.  
Lieut-Colonels, William A. Dubois, Charles C. Jones.  
Majors, Geo. C. Harrington, Walter W. Todd.
- 77th. Colonels, Charles Ballance, David P. Grier.  
Lieut-Colonels, Lysander R. Webb, John A. Burdett.  
Majors, Memoir V. Hotchkiss, Joseph M. McCulloch.
- 81st. Colonels, James J. Dollins, Franklin Campbell, Andrew W.  
Rogers.  
Majors, Cornelius S. Ward, Thomas Hightower, James P.  
Cowens.
- 83d. Colonels, Abner C. Harding, Arthur A. Smith.  
Lieut-Colonel, Elijah C. Brott.  
Major, William G. Bond.
- 87th. Colonels, John E. Whiting, John M. Crebs.  
Majors, George W. Land, John S. Anderson.
- 90th. Colonels, Timothy O'Meara, Owen Stewart.  
Lieut-Colonel, Smith McCleavy.  
Majors, Patrick Flynn, David O'Conner.
- 93d. Colonels, Holden Putnam, Nicholas C. Buswell.  
Major, James M. Fisher.
- 94th. Colonels, William W. Orme, John McNulta.  
Lieut-Colonel, Rankin G. Laughlin.  
Majors, Alexander T. Briscoe, James C. McFarland.
- 95th. Colonels, Lawrence S. Church, Thomas W. Humphrey,  
Leander Blanden.

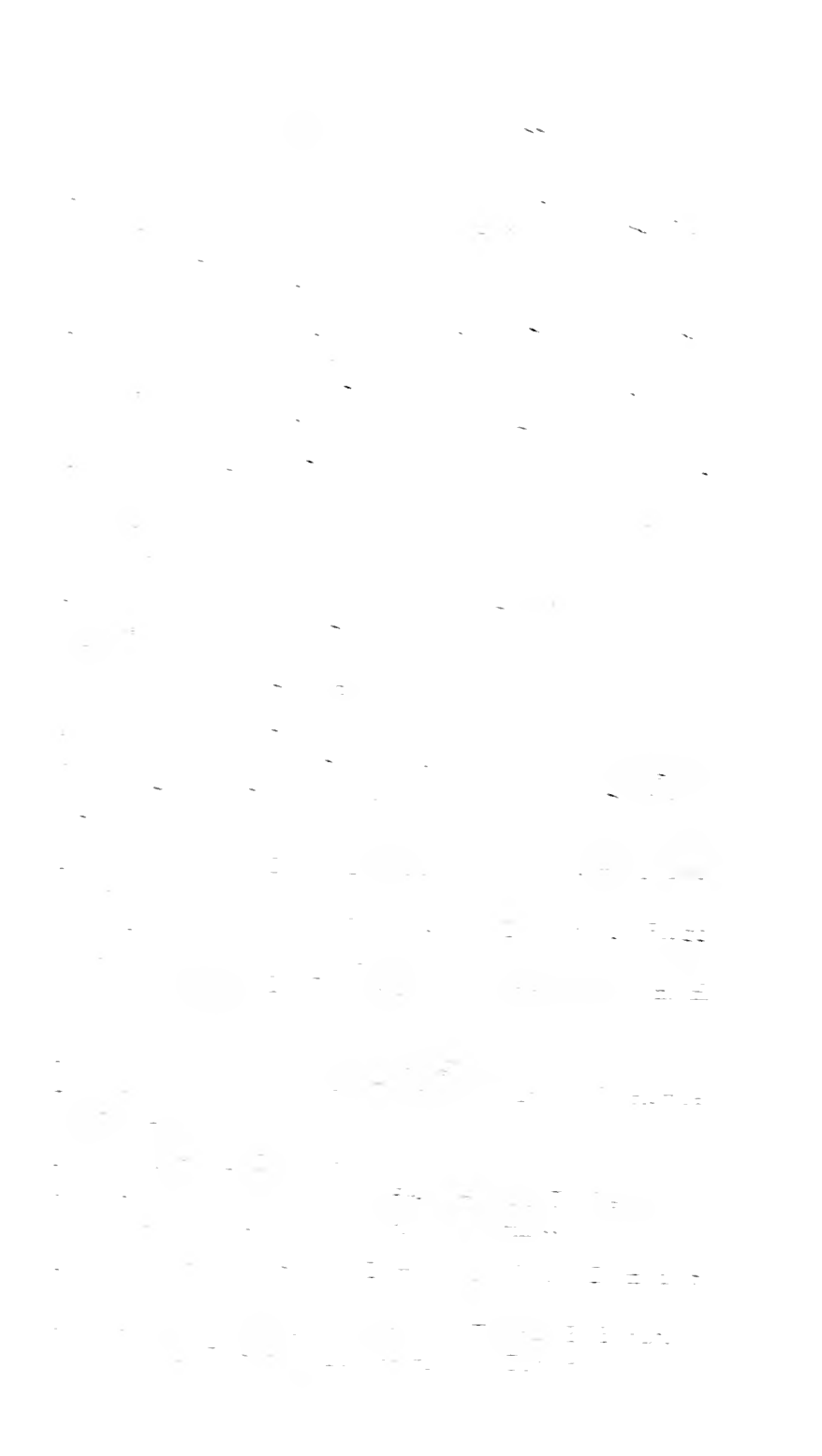


- Lieut-Colonel, William Avery.  
Major, Charles B. Loop.
- 97th. Colonels, Friend S. Rutherford, Lewis D. Martin, Victor Vifquain.  
Majors, Stephen W. Horton, James G. Buchanan.
- 99th. Colonels, Geo. W. K. Bailey, Asa C. Matthews.  
Lieut-Colonel, Lemuel Parke.  
Majors, Edwin A. Crandall, John F. Richards.
- 101st. Colonels, Charles H. Fox, John B. Lesage.  
Lieut-Colonels, William J. Wyatt, Jesse T. Newman.  
Majors, Napoleon B. Brown, Sylvester L. Moore.
- 103d. Colonels, Amos C. Babcock, Willard A. Dickerman, George W. Wright.  
Lieut-Colonels, Parley C. Stearns, Asias Willison, Charles W. Wills.
- 106th. Colonels, Robert B. Latham, Henry Yates, Jr., Charles H. Miller.  
Lieut-Colonels, Geo. H. Campbell, John M. Hurt.  
Major, David Vanhise.
- 108th. Colonels, John Warner, Charles Turner.  
Lieut-Colonels, Reuben L. Sidwell, Wm. R. Lackland.  
Major, Lyman W. Clark.
- 109th. Colonel, Alexander J. Nimmo.  
Lieut-Colonels, Elijah A. Willard, Thomas M. Perrine.  
Major, Samuel M. P. McClure.
- 111th. Colonel, James S. Martin.  
Lieut-Colonel, Joseph F. Black.  
Major, William H. Mabry.
- 113th. Colonel, George B. Hoge.  
Lieut-Colonels, John W. Paddock, George R. Clark.  
Majors, Lucius H. Yates, Cephas Williams.
- 114th. Colonels, James W. Judy, John F. King, Samuel N. Shoup.  
Majors, Joseph M. McLane, John M. Johnson.
- 116th. Colonels, Nathan W. Tupper, John E. Maddux.  
Lieut-Colonels, James P. Boyd, Anderson Froman, John S. Windsor.

- Majors, Austin McClurg, Nicholas Geschwind,
- 117th. Colonel, Ridsen M. Moore.  
Lieut-Colonel, Jonathan Merriam.  
Majors, Thomas J. Newsham, Robert McWilliams, William P. Olden.
- 118th. Colonel, John G. Fonda.  
Lieut-Colonel, Thomas Logan.  
Majors, Robert W. McClaughry, William J. Evans.
- 119th. Colonel, Thomas J. Kinney.  
Lieut-Colonel, Samuel E. Taylor.  
Majors, William H. Watson, Peyton C. Smith.
- 20th. Colonels, George W. McKeaig, Spencer B. Floyd.  
Lieut-Colonel, John G. Hardy.  
Major, John M. Raum.
- 22d. Colonel, John I. Rinaker.  
Lieut-Colonel, James F. Drish.  
Major, James F. Chapman.
- 24th. Colonels, Thomas J. Sloan, John H. Howe.  
Lieut-Colonel, Adin Mann.  
Majors, Rufus P. Pattison, Henry L. Field.
- 26th. Colonels, Jonathan Richmond, Lucius W. Beal.  
Lieut-Colonel, Ezra M. Beardsley.  
Majors, William W. Wilshire, John Morris.
- 27th. Colonels, John Van Arman, Hamilton N. Eldridge.  
Lieut-Colonel, Frank S. Curtiss.  
Majors, Thomas W. Chandler, Frank C. Gillette.
- 28th. Colonel, Robert M. Hundley.  
Lieut-Colonel, James D. Pulley.  
Major, James D. McCown.
- 30th. Colonels, Nathaniel Niles, John B. Reid.  
Lieut-Colonel, James H. Matheny.  
Majors, William Prescott, Jacob W. Wilkin.
- 31st. Colonel, George W. Neely.  
Lieut-Colonel, Richard A. Peter.  
Major, Joseph L. Purvis.

## INDIANA REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

- 8th. Colonels, William P. Benton, David Shunk.  
Lieut-Colonels, Charles S. Parish, Alexander J. Kenny,  
John R. Polk.  
Major, Thomas J. Brady.
- 11th. Colonels, Lewis Wallace, George F. McGinnis, Daniel  
Macauley.  
Lieut-Colonels, Wm. J. H. Robinson, William W. Darnall.  
Majors, Isaac C. Elston, Jr., George T. Butler.
- 12th. Colonels, John M. Wallace, William H. Link, Reuben  
Williams.  
Lieut-Colonels, Solomon D. Kempton, James Goodnow,  
Elbert D. Baldwin, George M. Trotter, George Hum-  
phries.  
Majors, Samuel Boughton, Henry Hubler.
- 16th. Colonels, Pleasant A. Hackelman, Thomas J. Lucas.  
Lieut-Colonels, Joel Wolfe, John M. Orr, James H. Red-  
field, Robert Conover.  
Major, James M. Hildreth.
- 18th. Colonels, Thomas Pattison, Henry D. Washburn.  
Lieut-Colonels, Jesse L. Holman, Dewitt C. Thomas,  
William S. Charles.  
Majors, John C. Jenks, Jonathan H. Williams.
- 23d. Colonel, William L. Sanderson.  
Lieut-Colonels, DeWitt C. Anthony, William P. Davis,  
George S. Babbitt.  
Majors, Henry C. Ferguson, Alonzo Tubbs.
- 24th. Colonels, Alvin P. Hovey, William T. Spicely.  
Lieut-Colonels, Richard F. Barter, John F. Grill, Francis  
A. Sears, John Geber, William S. Pollard.  
Majors, Cyrus C. Hines, Francis M. Redburn, David Kelly.
- 25th. Colonels, James C. Veatch, William H. Morgan.  
Lieut-Colonels, John W. Foster, John Rheinlander, James  
S. Wright.  
Majors, John T. Walker, William H. Crenshaw.



- 410 1. Name: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 2. Distribution: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 3. Date: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*
- 420 1. Name: *Chrysomelidae*  
 2. Distribution: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 3. Date: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*
- 430 1. Name: *Chrysomelidae* (cf. *Chrysomelidae*)  
 2. Distribution: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 3. Date: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*
- 440 1. Name: *Chrysomelidae*  
 2. Distribution: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 3. Date: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*
- 450 1. Name: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 2. Distribution: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 3. Date: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*
- 460 1. Name: *Chrysomelidae*  
 2. Distribution: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 3. Date: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*
- 470 1. Name: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 2. Distribution: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 3. Date: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*
- 480 1. Name: *Chrysomelidae*  
 2. Distribution: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 3. Date: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*
- 490 1. Name: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 2. Distribution: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 3. Date: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*
- 500 1. Name: *Chrysomelidae*  
 2. Distribution: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 3. Date: *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

- 93d. Colonel, DeWitt C. Thomas.  
Lieut-Colonels, George W. Carr, John W. Poole, Samuel S. Crowe.  
Majors, James F. McCurdy, Chas. A. Hubbard.
- 97th. Colonels, Robert T. Catterson, Aden G. Cavins.  
Lieut-Colonel, John Fields.  
Majors, William H. Schlater, David Shely, James Hudson.
- 99th. Colonels, Alexander Fowler, Josiah Farrar.  
Lieut-Colonels, Richard P. DeHart, John M. Berkey, William V. Powell.  
Majors, Joseph Homan, Samuel Moore.
- 100th. Colonels, Charles Case, Sanford J. Stoughton, Albert Heath, Ruel M. Johnson.  
Lieut-Colonel, John W. Headington.  
Majors, Edward P. Williams, William H. Ghere, Edwin Goldsmith.

## IOWA REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

- 2d. Colonels, Samuel R. Curtis, James M. Tuttle, James Baker, Noah W. Mills, James B. Weaver, Noel B. Howard.  
Lieut-Colonels, Marcellus M. Crocker, Henry R. Cowles, George L. Wright, George S. Botsford, Charles W. Gurney.  
Majors, Norton P. Chipman, Matthew G. Hamil, Oliver C. Lewis.
- 3d. Colonels, Nelson G. Williams, Aaron Brown.  
Lieut-Colonels, John Scott, Matthew M. Trumbull, James Tullis.  
Majors, William M. Stone, George W. Crosley.
- 4th. Colonels, Grenville M. Dodge, James A. Williamson, Samuel D. Nichols.  
Lieut-Colonels, John Galligan, George Burton, Albert R. Anderson.  
Majors, William R. English, Joseph Cramer, Randolph Sry.
- 5th. Colonels, Wm. H. Worthington, Charles L. Matthies, Jabez Banbury.  
Lieut-Colonel, Ezekiel S. Sampson.

- Majors, Wm. S. Robertson, Wm. S. Marshall.
- 6th. Colonels, John A. McDowell, John M. Corse, William H. Clune.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Markoe Cummins, Alex. J. Miller.  
 Majors, John Williams, Thomas J. Ennis, David J. McCoy.
- 7th. Colonels, Jacob G. Lauman, Elliott W. Rice, James C. Parrott.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Augustus Wents, Samuel Mahon.  
 Major, James W. McMullen.
- 8th. Colonels, Frederick Steele, James L. Geddes.  
 Lieut-Colonels, John C. Ferguson, Wm. B. Bell, Andrew Geddes.  
 Majors, Joseph Andrews, F. S. Palmer, Wm. Stubbs, S. E. Rankin.
- 9th. Colonels, William Vandever, David Carskaddon.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Frank J. Herron, Wm. H. Coyle, Alonzo Abernethy.  
 Majors, Don A. Carpenter, George Granger, Chester W. Inman.
- 10th. Colonels, Nicholas Perczel, William E. Small, Paris P. Henderson, William H. Silsby.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Nathaniel McCalla, Haron W. Drew.  
 Majors, John C. Bennett, Robert Lusby, John M. Cochran.
- 11th. Colonels, Abraham M. Hare, William Hall.  
 Lieut-Colonels, John C. Abercrombie, Benjamin Beach.  
 Majors, Charles Foster, John C. Marven.
- 12th. Colonel, Joseph J. Wood, John H. Stubbs.  
 Lieut-Colonels, J. P. Coulter, S. R. Edgington, S. G. Knee.  
 Majors, Samuel D. Bradtbeck, E. M. Van Duzee.
- 13th. Colonels, Marcellus M. Crocker, John Shane, James Wilson.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Milton M. Price, Justin C. Kennedy.  
 Majors, George M. Van Hosen, William A. Walker, Alonzo J. Pope.
- 14th. Colonel, William T. Shaw.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Edward W. Lucas, Joseph H. Newbold.





1. *...*
2. *...*
3. *...*
4. *...*
5. *...*
6. *...*
7. *...*
8. *...*
9. *...*
10. *...*
11. *...*
12. *...*
13. *...*
14. *...*
15. *...*
16. *...*
17. *...*
18. *...*
19. *...*
20. *...*
21. *...*
22. *...*
23. *...*
24. *...*
25. *...*
26. *...*
27. *...*
28. *...*
29. *...*
30. *...*
31. *...*
32. *...*
33. *...*
34. *...*
35. *...*
36. *...*
37. *...*
38. *...*
39. *...*
40. *...*
41. *...*
42. *...*
43. *...*
44. *...*
45. *...*
46. *...*
47. *...*
48. *...*
49. *...*
50. *...*

- 36th. Colonel, Charles W. Kittridge.  
 Lieut-Colonel, Francis M. Drake.  
 Major, Thomas C. Woodward, Augustus H. Hamilton.
- 38th. Colonel, D. Henry Hughes.  
 Lieut-Colonel, Joseph O. Hudnutt.  
 Majors, Charles Chadwick, Hinckley F. Beebe.
- 39th. Colonels, Henry J. B. Cummings, Joseph M. Griffiths.  
 Lieut-Colonels, James Redfield, George N. Elliott.  
 Major, Isaac D. Marsh.
- 40th. Colonel, John A. Garrett.  
 Lieut-Colonel, Samuel F. Cooper.  
 Major, Sherman G. Smith.

## KANSAS REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

- 1st. Colonels, George W. Deitzler, William F. Roberts.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Oscar E. Learnard, Otto M. Tennison,  
 Newell W. Spicer.  
 Majors, John A. Halderman, James Ketner.

## KENTUCKY REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

- 7th. Colonels, Theophilus T. Garrard, George W. Monroe,  
 Reuben May.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Joel W. Ridgell, John Lucas, Thomas J.  
 Daniel.  
 Majors, Isaac H. Cardwell, Hugh W. Adams, Elisha B.  
 Treadway.
- 19th. Colonel, William J. Landrum.  
 Lieut-Colonel, John Cowan.  
 Majors, John R. Duncan, Morgan V. Evans, Josiah J.  
 Mann.
- 22d. Colonels, George W. Monroe, Daniel W. Lindsey.  
 Lieut-Colonel, William J. Worthington.  
 Majors, Wesley Cook, John Hughes.

## MICHIGAN REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

- 2d. Colonels, Israel B. Richardson, Orlando M. Poe, William  
 Humphrey.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Adolphus W. Williams, Sylvester Larned,

Louis Dillman, Edwin J. March, Henry L. Chipman,  
Charles B. Haydon, Frederick Schneider.

Majors, Cornelius Byington, John C. Boughton.

8th. Colonels, William M. Fenton, Frank Graves.

Lieut-Colonel, Ralph Ely.

Majors, Amasa B. Watson, Ephraim W. Lyon, W. Ely  
Lewis, Horatio Belcher, Richard N. Doyle.

12th. Colonels, Francis Quinn, William H. Graves, Dwight  
May.

Lieut-Colonel, Phineas Graves.

Majors, George Kimmel, Lewis W. Pearl.

15th. Colonels, John M. Oliver, Frederick S. Hutchinson.

Lieut-Colonels, John McDermott, Austin E. Jaquith, Moses  
A. La Point.

Majors, Thomas E. Morris, John Bell.

17th. Colonels, William H. Withington, Constant Luce.

Lieut-Colonels, Lorin L. Comstock, Frederick W. Swift.

Majors, George Collins Lyons, Thomas Mathews.

20th. Colonel, Adolphus W. Williams.

Lieut-Colonels, Byron M. Cutcheon, Claudius B. Grant, W.  
Huntington Smith, Clement A. Lounsberry.

Majors, George C. Barnes, Frank Porter.

27th. Colonels, Dorus M. Fox, Byron M. Cutcheon, Charles  
White.

Lieut-Colonels, J. H. Richardson, William B. Wright, Ed-  
ward S. Leadbeater.

Majors, Samuel Moody, Daniel G. Cash.

#### MINNESOTA REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

3d. Colonels, Christopher C. Andrews, Chauncey W. Griggs,  
Henry C. Lester, Hans Mattson.

Lieut-Colonels, Benjamin F. Smith, Everett W. Foster,  
James H. Holt.

Majors, John A. Hadley, William W. Webster.

4th. Colonels, John B. Sanborn, John E. Tourtellotte.

Lieut-Colonels, Minor T. Thomas, James C. Edson.

Majors, Luther L. Baxter, A. Edward Welch, Leverett R.  
Wellman.

- 5th. Colonels, Rudolph Borgesrode, Lucius F. Hubbard.  
Lieut-Colonel, Wm. B. Gere.  
Majors, Francis Hall, John C. Becht, John P. Houston.
- 7th. Colonels, Stephen Miller, William R. Marshall.  
Lieut-Colonel, George Bradley.  
Major, William H. Burt.
- 9th. Colonels, Alexander Wilkin, Josiah F. Marsh.  
Lieut-Colonel, William Markham.  
Major, Horace B. Strait.
- 10th. Colonel, James H. Baker.  
Lieut-Colonel, Samuel P. Jennison.  
Majors, Michael Cook, Edwin C. Sanders.

## MISSOURI REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

- 2d. Colonels, Frederick Schæfer, Bernard Laibold.  
Lieut-Colonels, Francis Ehrer, Arnold Beck.  
Majors, Julius Windshuke, Mathias Kramer, Bernard A. Carroll.
- 3d. Colonels, Isaac F. Shepard, Henry Ramming, Theodore Meumann.  
Lieut-Colonels, Henry Bischoff, W. A. Hequembourg.  
Majors, Alexis Mudd, Joseph Conrad.
- 6th. Colonels, Peter E. Bland, James H. Bland, Delos Van Deusen.  
Lieut-Colonels, Ira Boutell, Patrick G. Galvin.  
Majors, Joseph S. Gage, John W. Fletcher, James S. Temple, Bowman H. Peterson, James C. McGinnis, Wm. D. Coleman, Mahlon Weber.
- 7th. Colonels, John D. Stevenson, William S. Oliver.  
Lieut-Colonels, Thomas Curley, E. B. Brown, Robert Buchanan.  
Majors, Edwin Wakefield, William B. Collins.
- 8th. Colonels, Morgan L. Smith, Giles A. Smith, David C. Coleman.  
Lieut-Colonels, James Peckham, Dennis T. Kirby.  
Major, John McDonald.

- 
- 10th. Colonels, Chester Harding, Samuel A. Holmes, Geo. R. Todd. Francis C. Deimling.  
Lieut-Colonels, John D. Foster, Leonidas Harney, Christian Hoppel.  
Majors, Aaron Brown, Joseph Walker.
- 11th. Colonels, Joseph B. Plummer, Joseph A. Mower, David Bayles, A. J. Webber, Wm. L. Barnum, Eli Bowyer.  
Lieut-Colonels, Wm. E. Panabaker, M. J. Green.  
Majors, B. F. Livingston, Wm. W. W. Clelland.
- 12th. Colonels, Peter Joseph Osterhaus, Hugo Wangelin.  
Lieut-Colonels, Otto Schadt, Jacob Kærcher.  
Majors, Gustavus Lightfoot, Frederick T. Ledergerber.
- 15th. Colonels, Francis J. Joliat, Joseph Conrad.  
Lieut-Colonels, William Jackson, John Weber, Theodore Meumann.  
Majors, George Landry, Henry F. Deitz, Francis Mohrhardt, George Ernst.
- 17th. Colonels, Francis Hassendubel, John F. Cramer.  
Lieut-Colonel, Francis Romer.  
Majors, August H. Poten, Frederick Niegemann, Francis Wilhelmi.
- 18th. Colonels, Madison Miller, W. James Morgan, Charles S. Sheldon.  
Lieut-Colonels, William H. Minter, Isaac V. Pratt, William M. Edgar.  
Majors, Alfred Williams, James A. Price, Edward S. Donnelly.
- 21st. Colonel, David Moore.  
Lieut-Colonels, Humphry M. Woodyard, James J. Lyon, Edwin Moore, Joseph G. Best.  
Majors, George W. Fulton, Barnabus B. King, Henry McGonigle.
- 24th. Colonels, Sempronius H. Boyd, James K. Mills.  
Lieut-Colonel, W. H. Stark.  
Majors, Robert H. Fyan, Eli W. Weston, James J. Lyons.

- 26th. Colonels, George B. Boomer, Benjamin D. Dean.  
 Lieut-Colonels, John H. Holman, John M. Fall, Theron M. Rice.  
 Majors, Ladislaus E. Koniuszeski, Richard C. Crowell, Charles F. Brown, John Rees.
- 27th. Colonel, Thomas Curley.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Augustus Jacobson, James F. Howe, Dennis Kirby.  
 Major, Dennis O'Connor.
- 29th. Colonels, John S. Cavender, James Peckham, Joseph S. Gage.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Thomas H. McVicker, Philip H. Murphy.  
 Majors, Bowman H. Peterson, Christian Burkhardt.
- 30th. Colonel, Beuard G. Farrar.  
 Lieut-Colonels, John W. Fletcher, Otto Schadt, William T. Wilkinson.  
 Major, James S. Farrar.
- 31st. Colonel, Thomas C. Fletcher.  
 Lieut-Colonel, Samuel P. Simpson.  
 Major, Frederick Jaensch.
- 32d. Colonel, Francis H. Manter.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Henry C. Warmoth, Abraham J. Seay.  
 Major, Andy B. Treece.
- 33d. Colonels, Clinton B. Fisk, William A. Pile.  
 Lieut-Colonel, William H. Heath.  
 Majors, George W. Van Beck, William J. McKee.
- 35th. Colonel, Samuel A. Foster.  
 Lieut-Colonels. Thomas F. Kimball, James A. Greason, Horace Fitch.  
 Major, Thomas H. Penny.

## OHIO REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

- 16th. Colonel, John F. De Courcy.  
 Lieut-Colonels, George W. Bailey, Philip Kershner.  
 Majors, Robert W. P. Muse, Milton Mills, Eli W. Botsford.

- 20th. Colonels, Manning F. Force, Charles Whittlesey.  
Lieut Colonels, James N. McElroy, John C. Fry, Harrison  
Wilson.  
Majors, Edward C. Downs, Francis M. Shaklee, Peter  
Weatherby.
- 22d. Colonels, Crafts J. Wright, Oliver Wood.  
Lieut-Colonels, Benjamin T. Wright, Homer Thrall, Joseph  
F. St. James.  
Majors, Charles W. Anderson, George R. French.
- 27th. Colonel, John W. Fuller.  
Lieut-Colonels, Henry G. Kennett, Zeph S. Spaulding,  
Mendal Churchill, Isaac Newton Gilruth.  
Majors, Edwin Nichols, James P. Simpson.
- 30th. Colonels, Hugh Ewing, Theodore Jones.  
Lieut-Colonels, George H. Hildt, Emerson P. Brooks.  
Majors, John Ferguson, David Cunningham, Charles Town-  
send.
- 32d. Colonels, Benjamin F. Potts, Thomas H. Ford, Jefferson J.  
Hibbets.  
Lieut-Colonels, Robert H. Bentley, Ebenezer H. Swinney,  
Sheldon Guthrie.  
Majors, Sylvester M. Hewitt, Abraham M. Crumbecker,  
Isaac B. Post.
- 37th. Colonel, Edward Siber.  
Lieut-Colonel, Louis Von Blessingh.  
Majors, Charles Ankele, Charles Hipp.
- 39th. Colonels, Alfred W. Gilbert, Edward F. Noyes, John Groes-  
beck, Daniel Weber.  
Lieut-Colonels, Henry T. McDowell, Henry A. Babbitt,  
Majors, William H. Lathrop, John S. Jenkins, George T.  
Rice.
- 42d. Colonels, James A. Garfield, Lionel A. Sheldon.  
Lieut-Colonel, Don. A. Pardee.  
Majors, Frederick A. Williams, William H. Williams.
- 43d. Colonels, Wager Swayne, J. L. Kirby Smith, Horace Park.  
Lieut-Colonels, Walter F. Herrick, John H. Rhodes.  
Majors, Harley H. Sage, Albert H. Howe.

- 46th. Colonels, Thomas Worthington, Charles C. Walcutt.  
Lieut-Colonels, William Smith, Isaac N. Alexander, Edward N. Upton.  
Majors, Henry H. Giesy, John B. Neil.
- 47th. Colonels, Frederick Poschner, Lyman S. Elliott, Augustus C. Parry.  
Lieut-Colonels, Frederick Hesser, John Wallace.  
Major, Thomas T. Taylor.
- 48th. Colonels, Peter J. Sullivan, Job R. Parker.  
Lieut-Colonels, Joseph W. Lindsey, James R. Lynch,  
Majors, James S. Wise, Virgil H. Moats, John A. Bering.
- 53d. Colonels, Jesse J. Appler, Wells S. Jones.  
Lieut-Colonels, Robert A. Fulton, Preston R. Galloway.  
Majors, Harrison S. Cox, Ephraim C. Dawes.
- 54th. Colonel, Thomas Kilby Smith.  
Lieut-Colonels, James A. Farden, Cyrus W. Fisher, Robert Williams, Israel T. Moore.  
Major, George F. Kili.
- 56th. Colonels, Peter Kinney, William H. Reynor.  
Lieut-Colonels, Sampson E. Varner, Henry E. Jones.  
Major, Charles F. Reiniger.
- 57th. Colonels, Americus V. Rice, William Mungen.  
Lieut-Colonel, Samuel R. Mott.  
Majors, Silas B. Walker, John McClure.
- 58th. Colonel, Valentine Bausenwein.  
Lieut-Colonels, Ferdinand F. Remple, Peter Dister, William S. Friesner, Ezra P. Jackson.  
Major, Andrew Gallfy.
- 63d. Colonel, John W. Sprague.  
Lieut-Colonels, William E. Gilmore, Alexander L. Harkins, Charles E. Brown.  
Majors, James H. Odlin, John W. Fouts, Oscar L. Jackson.
- 78th. Colonels, Robert K. Scott, Samuel H. Steedman.  
Lieut-Colonels, John S. Snook, George E. Wells.  
Major, Arthur Crockett.



- 70th. Colonel, Jos. R. Cockrill.  
Lieut-Colonels, DeWitt C. Loudon, Henry L. Phillips.  
Majors, John W. McFarren, William B. Brown, James Brown.
- 71st. Colonels, Rodney Mason, Henry K. McConnell.  
Lieut-Colonels, George W. Andrews, Barton S. Kyle, James H. Hart.  
Major, James W. Carlin.
- 72d. Colonel, Ralph P. Buckland.  
Lieut-Colonel, Herman Canfield, LeRoy Crockett, Chas. G. Eaton.  
Majors, Eugene A. Rawson, Samuel A. J. Snyder.
- 76th. Colonels, Charles R. Woods, William B. Woods.  
Lieut-Colonels, Willard Warner, Edward Briggs.  
Major, Reason C. Strong.
- 78th. Colonels, Mortimer D. Leggett, Zachariah M. Chandler, Greenbury F. Wiles.  
Lieut-Colonels, Benjamin F. Hawkes, Gilbert D. Munson.  
Majors, David F. Carnahan, John T. Rainey, Israel C. Robinson.
- 80th. Colonels, Ephraim R. Eckley, M. H. Bartilson.  
Lieut-Colonels, William Marshall, Pren Metham, Thomas C. Morris.  
Majors, David Skeeles, Richard Lanning, Henry C. Robinson.
- 81st. Colonels, Thomas Morton, Robert N. Adams.  
Lieut-Colonels, John A. Turley, James W. Titus, William H. Hill.  
Majors, Charles N. Lamison, Frank Evans, William H. Chamberlin, William C. Henry.
- 83d. Colonel, Frederick W. Moore.  
Lieut-Colonel, William H. Baldwin.  
Major, S. S. L'Hommedieu.
- 85th. Colonel, Wm. L. McMillan.  
Lieut-Colonel, Jefferson Brumback.  
Majors, James M. Stuart, Wm. R. Warnock.

- 96th. Colonel, Joseph W. Vance.  
Lieut-Colonel, Albert H. Brown.  
Majors, Charles H. McElroy, Joseph Leonard.
- 114th. Colonels, John Cradlebaugh, John H. Kelly.  
Lieut-Colonels, Horatio B. Maynard, John F. McKinley.  
Majors, John Lynch, Emanuel Gephart, Ephraim Brown.
- 120th. Colonels, Daniel French, Marcus M. Spiegel.  
Lieut-Colonels, John W. Beekman, Williard Sloeum.  
Major, John F. McKinley.

## NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

- 35th. Colonel, John J. Cladeck.  
Lieut-Colonel, William A. Henry.  
Major, John B. Sine.

## NEW YORK REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

- 17th. Colonel, H. S. Lansing.  
Lieut-Colonels, Thomas F. Morris, Nelson B. Bartram.  
Majors, Charles A. Johnson, William T. C. Grower.
- 173d. Colonels, Charles B. Morton, Lewis M. Peck.  
Lieut-Colonels, William N. Green, Jr., M. T. Holbrook.  
Majors, G. A. Powers, George W. Roger.

## WEST VIRGINIA REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

- 4th. Colonels, Joseph A. J. Lightburn, James H. Drayton.  
Lieut-Colonels, Wm. H. H. Russell, John L. Vance.  
Majors, Henry Grayum, John T. Hall, Azro M. Goodspeed.

## WISCONSIN REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

- 5th. Colonels, Robert C. Murphy, John W. Jefferson, George W. Robbins.  
Lieut-Colonel, William B. Britton.  
Major, James O. Bartlett.
- 11th. Colonel, Charles L. Harris.  
Lieut-Colonels, Charles A. Wood, Luthur H. Whittlesey.  
Majors, Arthur Platt, Jesse S. Miller.

- 12th. Colonels, George E. Bryant, James K. Proudfit.  
Lieut-Colonels, Dewitt C. Poole, William E. Strong.  
Majors, John M. Price, Carlton B. Wheelock.
- 13th. Colonels, Maurice Malony, William P. Lyon.  
Lieut-Colonels, James F. Chapman, Augustus H. Kummel.  
Majors, Thomas O. Bigney, Charles S. Noyes.
- 14th. Colonels, John Hancock, David E. Wood, Lyman M. Ward.  
Lieut-Colonels, Isaac E. Messmore, James W. Polleys, Eddy F. Ferris.  
Majors, Asa Worden, William I. Henry.
- 16th. Colonels, Benjamin Allen, Cassius Fairchild.  
Lieut-Colonel, Thomas Reynolds.  
Majors, William F. Dawes, Joseph Craig.
- 17th. Colonels, John L. Doran, Adam G. Malloy.  
Lieut-Colonels, Thomas McMahon, Donald D. Scott.  
Majors, William H. Plunkett, Patrick McAuley.
- 18th. Colonels, James S. Alban, Gabriel Bouck.  
Lieut-Colonels, Samuel W. Beall, Charles H. Jackson.  
Majors, J. W. Crane, James P. Millard.
- 23d. Colonel, Joshua J. Guppy.  
Lieut-Colonels, Edmund Jussen, William E. Vilas, Edgar P. Hill.  
Majors, Charles H. Williams, Joseph E. Greene.
- 25th. Colonel, Milton Montgomery.  
Lieut-Colonels, Samuel J. Nasmith, Jeremiah M. Rusk.  
Major, William H. Joslin.
- 27th. Colonel, Conrad Krez.  
Lieut-Colonels, John I. Brown, Ten Eyck G. Olmstead.
- 28th. Colonel, James M. Lewis.  
Lieut-Colonels, Charles Whitaker, Edmund B. Gray.  
Major, Calvert C. White.
- 29th. Colonel, Charles R. Gill, William A. Greene.  
Lieut-Colonels, Gerrit T. Thorn, Bradford Hancock.  
Major, Horace E. Connit.

- 31st. Colonels, Isaac E. Messmore, Francis H. West.  
Lieut-Colonel, George D. Rogers.  
Majors, Robert B. Stephenson, William J. Gibson.
- 32d. Colonels, James H. Howe, Charles H. De Groat.  
Lieut-Colonels, Abel B. Smedley, William A. Bugh, Joseph  
H. Carleton.  
Major, William S. Burrows.
- 33d. Colonel, Jonathan B. Moore.  
Lieut-Colonels, Frederick S. Lovell, Horatio H. Virgin.  
Major, George R. Frank.
- 34th. Colonel, Fritz Anneke.  
Lieut-Colonel, Henry Orff.  
Major, George H. Walther.

## UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

- 1st. Major, Maurice Malony.
- 13th. Major, Daniel Chase.

## UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS—INFANTRY.

- 16th. Colonels, William F. Wood, Julian E. Bryant, Eliphalet  
Whittlesey.  
Lieut-Colonels, James W. Campbell, Will Lyon.  
Majors, George M. Burson, George A. Barnes.
- 17th. Colonel, Hiram Scofield.  
Lieut-Colonel, Ferdinand E. Peebles.  
Major, Charles E. Compton.
- 18th. Colonel, Frederick M. Crandal.  
Lieut-Colonels, Van E. Young, Moses H. Crowell.  
Major, Benjamin F. Stevens.
- 19th. Colonels, Edwin W. Chamberlain, Van E. Young.  
Lieut-Colonel, Cyrus Sears.  
Majors, William Cotton, Thomas S. Free.
- 50th. Colonel, Charles A. Gilchrist.  
Lieut-Colonels, Robert S. Donaldson, Moses H. Tuttle.  
Major, Abner E. Barnes.
- 51st. Colonels, Isaac F. Shepard, B. Watson Webber.  
Lieut-Colonels, Julian E. Bryant, Alfred Buck.  
Majors, William S. Aken, Richard J. Hanna.

- 52d. Colonel, George M. Ziegler.  
Lieut-Colonel, Henry R. Brenkerhoff.  
Major, Charles Holstein.
- 53d. Colonels, Richard H. Ballinger, Orlando C. Risdon.  
Lieut-Colonels, John F. Robinson, Charles E. Compton.  
Major, Edward L. Moore.
- 55th. Colonels, James M. Alexander, James M. Irvin, N. B. Bart  
ram.  
Lieut-Colonels, Edgar M. Lowe, William B. McCord.  
Major, Frank M. Ewing.
- 58th. Colonels, Absalom S. Smith, Simon M. Preston.  
Lieut-Colonels, Samuel A. Harrison, Norman S. Gibson.  
Majors, Samuel B. Deane, Lewis Reynolds, Warren Peck.
- 59th. Colonel, Richard Bonton.  
Lieut-Colonels, Robert E. Phillips, Robert Cowdon.  
Major, James C. Foster.
- 61st. Colonel, Frank A. Hendrick.  
Lieut-Colonel, John Foley.  
Major, Edmund R. Wiley.
- 63d. Colonel, John Eaton, Jr.  
Lieut-Colonels, Samuel Thomas, Albion L. Mitchell.  
Major, William G. Sargent.
- 64th. Colonel, Samuel Thomas.  
Lieut-Colonels, John Phillips, Robert S. Donaldson.  
Majors, George W. Young, Edward B. Metyard.
- 66th. Colonels, William T. Frobock, Michael W. Smith.  
Lieut-Colonel, George W. Simpson.  
Majors, Joseph Clark, Frank E. Miller.
- 68th. Colonel, J. Blackburn Jones.  
Lieut-Colonels, James H. Clendening, Daniel Densmore.  
Major, Oliver H. Holcomb.
- 70th. Colonel, Willard C. Earle.  
Lieut-Colonels, Charles B. Leavitt, Morris Yeomans.  
Majors, James T. Watson, W. W. Boatright.
- 110th. Colonel, Wallace Campbell.  
Lieut-Colonel, Dedrick F. Tiedemann.

Major, William C. Hawley.

111th. Colonels, William H. Lathrop, Joel A. Dewey.

Lieut-Colonel, William H. Scroggs.

Major, James Henry.

135th. Colonel, John E. Gurley.

Lieut-Colonel, David H. Budlong.

Major, David Dixon.

#### ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

1st. Colonels, Joseph D. Webster, Ezra Taylor.

Lieut-Colonels, Charles H. Adams, Allen C. Waterhouse.

Majors, Charles C. Campbell, Charles M. Willard, Charles Houghtaling, Samuel B. Barrett, John T. Cheney, Raphael G. Rombauer, John A. Fitch.

Battery A. Captains, Jas. Smith, Chas. M. Willard, Francis Morgan, Peter P. Wood, Samuel S. Smith, Edward P. Wilcox.

Battery B. Captains, Ezra Taylor, Samuel E. Barrett, Israel P. Rumsey, Lyman Bridges, Lyman A. White.

Battery C. Captains, Charles Houghtaling, Mark H. Prescott, Joseph R. Channel.

Battery D. Captains, Edward McAllister, Henry A. Rogers, Edgar H. Cooper.

Battery E. Captains, Allen C. Waterhouse, John A. Fitch, Orrin W. Cram.

Battery F. Captains, John T. Cheney, Josiah H. Burton.

Battery G. Captains, Arthur O'Leary, Raphael G. Bombauer.

Battery H. Captains, Axel Silversparre, Levi W. Hart, Francis DeGress.

Battery I. Captains, Edward Bouton, Albert Cudney, John C. Neely.

Battery K. Captain, John H. Calvin.

Battery L. Captain, John Rourke.

Battery M. Captains, John B. Miller, George W. Spencer.

- 2d. Colonel, Thomas S. Mather.  
Lieut-Colonel, William L. Duff.  
Majors, Frederick A. Starring, Charles J. Stolbrand, Adolph Schwartz, Edwin Smith, Peter Davidson, Rolla Madison, John W. Powell, Wm. H. Bolton.
- Battery A. Captains, Peter Davidson, Herman Borris,  
Battery B. Captains, Rely Madison, Fletcher H. Chapman,  
Battery C. Captains, Caleb Hopkins, James P. Flood,  
Battery D. Captains, Jasper M. Dresser, James P. Timmony, Fritz Anneke, Charles S. Cooper.  
Battery E. Captains, Adolph Schwartz, George C. Gumbart, George L. Nispel.  
Battery F. Captains, John W. Powell, George R. Richardson,  
Battery G. Captains, Charles J. Stolbrand, Frederick Sparrestrom, John W. Lowell.  
Battery H. Captains, Andrew Stenbeck, Henry C. Whittimore,  
Battery I. Captains, Charles W. Keith, Judson Rich.  
Battery K. Captains, Benjamin F. Rodgers, Thomas C. Barber,  
Battery L. Captains, William H. Bolton, Erastus A. Nichols, Thaddeus C. Hulaniski.  
Battery M. Captain, John C. Phillips.  
Chicago Board of Trade Battery. Captains, James H. Stokes, George I. Robinson.  
Chicago Mercantile Battery. Captains, Charles G. Cooley, Patrick H. White.  
Springfield Battery. Captain, Thomas F. Vaughn.  
Elgin Battery. Captains, George W. Renwick, Andrew M. Wood.  
Ottawa Battery. Captain, Edward C. Henshaw.  
Cogswell's Battery. Captains, William Cogswell, William R. Elting.

## INDIANA LIGHT ARTILLERY—INDEPENDENT BATTERIES.

- 1st. Captains, Martin Klauss, Lawrence Jacoby.

- 3d. Captains, Thomas J. Ginn, Wm W. Frybarger, James M. Cockefair, Richard Burns.
- 6th. Captains, Michael Mueller, Frederick Behr.
- 9th. Captains, Noah S. Thompson, George R. Brown.
- 14th. Captains, Meredith H. Kidd, Francis W. Morse, John W. McGuire.

## IOWA INDEPENDENT BATTERIES.

- 1st. Captains, Chas. H. Fletcher, Junius A. Jones, Henry H. Griffiths, Wm. H. Gay.
- 2d. Captains, Joseph R. Reed, Nelson T. Spoor.
- 3d. Captains, Mortimer M. Hayden, Melvil C. Wright, Orio H. Lyon.

## KANSAS FIRST INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

Captains, Norman Allen, Thomas Moonlight, Thomas Bickerton, Marcus D. Tenney.

## MICHIGAN LIGHT ARTILLERY.

- 1st. Colonel, Cyrus O. Loomis.  
Lieut-Colonels, Luther F. Hale, William H. Ross.  
Majors, Josiah W. Church, John J. Ely, A. F. R. Arndt,  
John C. Shuetz.

Battery B. Captains, Wm. H. Ross, A. F. R. Arndt.

Battery B. Captains, Alexander W. Dees, George Robinson, William W. Hyzer.

Battery G. Captains, Charles H. Lanphere, James H. Burdick, Edwin E. Lewis.

Battery H. Captains, Marcus D. Elliott, Samuel DeGolyer, Major F. Lockwood, Benjamin Kinney.

## MINNESOTA FIRST INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

Captains, Emil Munch, William Z. Clayton.

## MISSOURI REGIMENTS—ARTILLERY.

- 1st. Colonels, Frank P. Blair, Jr., John V. Dubois, Warren L. Lothrop.  
Lieut-Colonels, James Totton, George L. Andrews, Albert M. Powell.



Majors, John M. Schofield, Nelson Cole, David Murphy, George H. Stone, John S. Cavender, Thomas D. Maurice, Charles Mann, Frederick Welker.

Battery A. Captains, Francis H. Manter, George W. Schofield, William Fuchs.

Battery B. Captains, Thomas D. Maurice, Martin Welley.

Battery C. Captains, George H. Stone, Charles Mann, John L. Matthacl.

Battery D. Captains, Henry Richardson, Byron M. Callender.

Battery E. Captains, Nelson Cole, Joseph B. Atwater, Edmund H. Nichols.

Battery F. Captains, David Murphy, Carey Gratz, Joseph Foust.

Battery G. Captains, John S. Cavender, Henry Hescoek.

Battery H. Captains, Theodore Yates, Frederick Welker, Charles M. Callahan.

Battery I. Captains, Madison Miller, James T. Buel, Charles S. Sheldon, Benjamin Taurath, Robert E. Bulliss.

Battery K. Captains, George H. Stone, Thomas D. Maurice, Stillman O. Fish, Patrick E. Burke, James Marr.

Battery L. Captains, A. M. Randol, Frank Backof, J. W. McMurray.

Battery M. Captains, Albert M. Powell, John H. Tiemeyer.

Battery F. (2d Regt.) Captains, Henry Duncker, Clemens Landgraber, Louis Voelkner.

Bissell's Engineer Regiment. Colonels, Josiah W. Bissell, Henry Flad.

Lieut-Colonels, Charles E. Adams, William Tweeddale.

Majors, Montague S. Hasie, Eben M. Hill.

#### OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY—INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

2d. Captains, Thomas J. Carlin, William B. Chapman, Newton J. Smith, Augustus Beach.

3d. Captains, Wm. S. Williams, John Sullivan.

4th. Captains, Louis Hoffman, George Froehlich.

- 5th. Captains, Theophilus Kates, Andrew Hickenlooper.  
 7th. Captains, Silas A. Burnap, Harlow P. McNaughton.  
 8th. Captains, Louis Markgraf, Charles H. Schmidt, James F. Putnam.  
 10th. Captains, Francis Seaman, Hamilton B. White, John R. Crain.  
 11th. Captains, A. G. A. Constable, Frank C. Sands, Fletcher E. Armstrong.  
 14th. Captains, Jerome B. Burrows, William C. Meyers.  
 15th. Captains, Edward Spear, Jr., James Burdick.  
 16th. Captains, James A. Mitchell, Russell P. Twist.  
 17th. Captains, Ambrose A. Blount, Charles S. Rice.  
 26th. Captain, Benjamin F. Potts.

#### WISCONSIN INDEPENDENT BATTERIES.

- 1st. Captains, Jacob T. Foster, Daniel Webster.  
 6th. Captains, Thomas R. Hood, Henry Dillon, James G. Sampson.  
 7th. Captains, Richard R. Griffeth, Henry S. Lee, Arthur B. Wheelock.  
 12th. Captain, William Zickerick.

#### U. S. C. BATTERIES—LIGHT ARTILLERY.

- Battery A. Captains, I. V. Meigs, Fielding P. Meigs.  
 Battery B. Captain, Francis C. Choate.  
 Battery C. Captains, Isaac B. Goodloe, Robert Ranney.  
 Battery D. Captain, William M. Pratt.  
 Battery E. Captains, James F. Lembke, Edwin Bancroft.  
 Battery F. Captain, Carl Adolf Lamberg.  
 Battery G. Captain, Jeremiah S. Clark.  
 Battery H. Captain, John Driscoll.  
 Battery I. Captain, Louis B. Smith.  
 Independent Company. Captain, H. Ford Douglass.

- 6th. Colonels, B. G. Farrar, Hubert A. McCaleb.  
Lieut-Colonel, George D. Reynolds.  
Majors, John P. Coleman, Charles W. Smith.
- 7th. Colonel, Henry W. Barry.  
Lieut-Colonels, Richard D. Cunningham, James D. McBride.  
Majors, Henry Borting, William Scott, Daniel P. Long.

## U. S. C. REGIMENTS—HEAVY ARTILLERY.

- 3d. Colonel, Ignatz G. Kappner.  
Lieut-Colonels, James P. Harper, Edward R. Wiley.  
Majors, Ichabod S. Jones, Emil Smith.
- 4th. Colonels, Charles H. Adams, James N. McArthur.  
Lieut-Colonels, William B. Roberts, Peter P. Dohozy.  
Majors, William N. Lansing, William M. Harris, William D. Hale.
- 5th. Colonel, Herman Leib.  
Lieut-Colonels, Erastus N. Owen, Lyman J. Hissing.  
Majors, John G. Davis, David Cornwell, Robert Wilson.

## U. S. C. REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

- 3d. Colonel, E. D. Osband.  
Lieut-Colonel, Jeremiah B. Cook.  
Majors, Charles H. Chapin, Edwin M. Main.

## ALABAMA REGIMENTS—CAVALRY.

- 1st. Colonel, George E. Spencer.  
Lieut-Colonels, Ozro J. Dodds, George L. Godfrey.  
Majors, Michael F. Fairfield, Jude H. Shurtleff, Francis L. Cramer, Sanford Tramel.

## ILLINOIS REGIMENTS—CAVALRY.

- 2d. Colonels, Silas Noble, John J. Mudd, Daniel B. Bush, Jr., Benjamin F. Marsh, Jr.  
Lieut-Colonels, Harvey Hogg, Quincy McNeil.  
Majors, Louis H. Waters, Hugh Fullerton, Thomas J. Larri-son, John R. Hotaling, Franklin B. Moore, Thomas W. Jones.



The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the work done during the year, and the second section deals with the work planned for the next year.

In the first section, the following points are mentioned:

- The work done during the year has been very satisfactory.
- The progress made has been in accordance with the programme of work.
- The results obtained have been of a high standard.
- The work has been carried out in a most efficient manner.
- The staff have been most co-operative and helpful.
- The work has been carried out in a most efficient manner.
- The staff have been most co-operative and helpful.

In the second section, the following points are mentioned:

- The work planned for the next year is of a high standard.
- The progress made during the year has been in accordance with the programme of work.
- The results obtained have been of a high standard.
- The work has been carried out in a most efficient manner.
- The staff have been most co-operative and helpful.
- The work has been carried out in a most efficient manner.
- The staff have been most co-operative and helpful.

- Colonels, William D. Heathorn, Charles C. Horton.  
 Majors, Thomas A. Kendrick, Thomas W. Loyal, Gustavus Springer, Charles D. Young.
- Colonels, Lewis Bessey, Henry C. Caldwell, John W. Noyes.  
 Lieutenant-Colonels, Henry H. Thibault, George Duffell, Benjamin S. Long.  
 Majors, George Carkendall, Clifton H. Perry, Oliver H. P. Scott, Othman C. Mangum, John C. McClary, William C. Duke, Peter H. Walker, Cornelius A. Stanton.
- Colonels, Ashury B. Porter, Edward V. Winslow.  
 Lieutenant-Colonels, Thomas Drummond, Simon D. Swan, John H. Peters.  
 Majors, George A. Stone, Joseph F. Jewett, Vernon B. Parkell, Cornelius P. Spearman, Benjamin Reardon, Abel R. Pierce, William W. Hayes, Edward W. Dix.
- Colonels, William W. Lowell, Morris Young.  
 Lieutenant-Colonels, Morrison T. Danck, Haman Baird.  
 Majors, Alvin B. Barrett, William Kelsey, C. Schaeffer, DeWinstan.

KANSAS RIFLES—CAVARY

- Colonels, Albert C. Lee, Charles R. Jenkinson, Thomas P. Herries.  
 Lieutenant-Colonels, Daniel R. Anthony, William S. Jenkins, David W. Houston, Francis M. Malone.  
 Majors, John T. Snoddy, Clark S. Mortman, Francis M. Malone, Charles H. Gregory, Levi H. Urt.

KANSAS RIFLES—CAVARY

- Colonels, Oliver T. Baldwin, David R. Haggard, William P. Sanders.  
 Lieutenant-Colonels, Isaac W. Scott, William F. Hobland.  
 Majors, Michael H. Owsley, Thomas C. Wirtfey, John Q. Owsley, James L. Wharton, Christopher E. Cheek.
- Lieutenant-Colonel, Albert P. Henry.  
 Major, Willie Walker.
- Major, George F. Barnes.

## MICHIGAN REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

- 3d. Colonels, Francis W. Kellogg, John K. Mizner.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Robert H. G. Minty, Gilbert Moyers,  
 Thomas B. Weir.  
 Majors, Thomas Saylor, Obed H. Foote, Edward Gray,  
 Lyman G. Wilcox, William S. Burton, Gilbert J. Hudson,  
 Edward B. Nugent, James G. Butler.

## MISSOURI REGIMENTS—CAVALRY.

- 4th. Colonel, George E. Waring, Jr.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Rudolph Blome, Gustav Von Helmrich.  
 Majors, Gustav Heinrichs, Emeric Meizaros, James F.  
 Dwight, Gustavus M. Elbert, B. C. Ludlow, Edward  
 Langen, Eugene Keilmansegge.
- 6th. Colonel, Clark Wright.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Samuel N. Wood, Theodore A. Switzler.  
 Majors, Bacon Montgomery, Henry P. Hawkins, Samuel  
 Montgomery.
- 10th. Colonel, Florence M. Cornyn.  
 Lieut-Colonel, Frederick W. Benteen.  
 Majors, Thomas Hynes, William H. Lusk, Martin W.  
 Williams.

## MISSISSIPPI MARINE BRIGADE.

- 1st. Colonel, Alfred W. Ellet.  
 Lieut-Colonels, George E. Curris, John A. Ellet.  
 Major, David S. Tallerday.

## NEW JERSEY REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

- 2d. Colonel, Joseph Karge.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Marcus L. W. Kitchen, P. James Yorke.  
 Majors, Philip L. Van Rensselaer, Peter D. Vroom, Fred B.  
 Revere.

## OHIO CAVALRY—INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

- 3d. Captains, Philip Pfau, Frank Smith.  
 4th. Captains, John S. Foster, John L. King.

## PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

- 19th. Colonel, Alexander Cummings.

Lieut-Colonels, Joseph C. Hess, Frank Reeder.  
 Majors, Norman M. Finleys, Amos J. Hollohan, Charles F. Huston.

WISCONSIN REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

2d. Colonels, Cadwallader C. Washburn, Thomas Stephens.  
 Lieut-Colonels, Levi Sterling, William H. Miller, Harry E. Eastman, Nichols H. Dale.  
 Majors, Edward D. Luxton, John Whytock, William Woods, George N. Richmond, Newton De Forest, Edwin Skewes.

ROSTER OF NINTH CORPS\* COMMANDERS AT SEIGE  
 OF VICKSBURG.

Major-General, John G. Parke.

Brigadier-Generals, Edward Ferrero, Robert B. Potter, Thomas Welsh.

Colonels, Henry Bowman, Benjamin C. Christ, Simon G. Griffin, Daniel Leasure.

INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

29th Mass. Col. Joseph H. Barnes.  
 35th Mass. Col. Sumner Carruth.  
 36th Mass. Lt-Col. John B. Norton.  
 2d Mich. Col. William Humphrey.  
 8th Mich. Col. Frank Graves.  
 17th Mich. Lt-Col. Constant Luce.  
 20th Mich. Lt-Col. W. Huntington Smith.  
 27th Mich. Col. Dorus M. Fox.  
 6th N. H. Lt-Col. Henry H. Pearson.  
 9th N. H. Col. Herbert B. Titus.  
 11th N. H. Lt-Col. Moses N. Collins.  
 46th N. Y. Col. Joseph Gerhardt.  
 51st N. Y. Col. Charles W. Le Gendre.  
 79th N. Y. Col. David Morrison.

\*The Ninth Corps took part in the Seige at Vicksburg and in the movement against Joe Johnston at Jackson. This was service in the Department of the Tennessee, if not in the Army of the Tennessee, and would seem to entitle the Corps to recognition and fellowship.



- 45th Penn. Col. John I. Curtin.  
50th Penn. Lt-Col. Tho. S. Brenholtz.  
51st Penn. Col. John F. Hartranft.  
100th Penn. Lt-Col. Mathew M. Davison.  
7th R. I. Col. Zenas R. Bliss.

## LIGHT ARTILLERY.

- Battery L, N. Y. Captain Jacob Roemer.  
Battery D, Pa. Capt. Geo. W. Durell.  
Battery E, U. S. Lieut. S. G. Benjamin.  
Battery L & M, U. S. Capt. John Edwards, Jr.

# PARTIAL ROSTER OF COMRADES

REGISTERING AT THE REUNION.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1892.

ROSTER OF VISITING MEMBERS WHO REGISTERED  
AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE THIR-  
TEENTH ARMY CORPS.

## INDIANA.

Eighth Regiment, S. Marshall, G; W. D. Stayman, F; W. S. Belford, E; M. W. Haines, I; Thos. J. Brady, John A. Markley, D; Joseph M. Thomson, I.

Eleventh Regiment, Geo. Simmons, A; C. W. Barenfauger, K; George House, C; Geo. W. Rohm, II; Geo. W. Right, F; Elias Whaley, K.

Sixteenth Regiment, A. McFeeley, G.

Eighteenth Regiment, R. Evans, C; B. S. Fisher, K; Mat Bener, C; Noah Tyron, F; Abraham Star, B.

Twenty-fourth Regiment, R. F. Barter; E. Mac, II; Isaiah Phipps, A.

Twenty-sixth Regiment, H. Chairsell, K; J. H. Brady, J. M. Story, II.

Thirty-fourth Regiment, John C. Bromagan, B; Aaron W. Lethy, B; J. Coles, D; W. Ketchum, D; R. H. Rine, B; A. B. Shidler, G; H. B. Makepeace (Band); O. D. Walker, D.

NOTE.--The names above given are as nearly correct as possible for us to give them. There are no doubt errors in the spelling; but they are such as could not be avoided.

The books in which the names of the visiting members of the Fifteenth Corps were registered were lost, hence we have no list of their names.

Forty-third Regiment, A. M. Scott, B.

Forty-sixth Regiment, H. H. Deyo, A; D. M. Reid, K; W. H. Niles, D; Morris Conner, H; Frank Swigart, B; L. Billiard, A; David Studebaker, K; John Vernon, I; Henry Herrick, H; John B. Walden, G; Henry Snyder, E; William Shaefer, A; David T. Krisher, I; Geo. McCormick, F; Hez Robinson, A; Thomas Carey, H; Horace Coleman (Surgeon); A. G. Sinks, K; W. W. McBeth, E.

Forty-seventh Regiment, Eli Elser, F; Wm. Ralstin, A; David R. Potter, F; A. Wasmuth, E; E. Yalme, E; John Hockett, E; Jacob Bishop, K; H. P. Jennings, C; A. J. Juday, A; Reuben Myer, D; John O. Frame, F; Asa Whitesheve, F; Wm. Hurling, John P. Auspach, F; J. A. Bash, E.

Forty-ninth Regiment, W. H. Woughton, D; J. W. Thomson, B; Jas. C. McConahay, Jas. R. Weathers.

Fifty-fourth Regiment, John Weatherwax, B.

Sixtieth Regiment, J. R. Elderfield, D; Louis Shilles, A; Herman Knowl, G.

Sixty-seventh Regiment, D. W. Dennison, W. T. Maddox, John McCormick, G; F. M. Lemon, H; Howard Cordell, G.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, J. E. Rogerson, F.

#### ILLINOIS.

Thirty-third Regiment, Charles W. Bailey, B; D. M. Morris, F; Robt. W. Clearey, C; Geo. B. Hardt, B; A. B. Chatfield, B; Charles E. Wodleigh, B; Geo. Smith, H; John Stillmill, F; J. S. Taylor, C; C. E. Huston, A; J. P. Patten, A; E. D. Chase, B; R. D. Cary, Cornelies Dubois, C; Isaac Knitzer, E; Chas. E. Hovey, W. M. Moore, D; Wm. Campbell, C; C. C. Breckenridge, D.

Thirty-seventh Regiment, C. B. Chroninger, Luther Fitch, B; John C. Cass, G; Jesse E. Barker, G; M. T. Atkinson, G; M. M. Stewart, K; F. Lacy, W. H. Galiger, G; Morris Wetzler, K; P. B. Rust, E.

Seventy-seventh Regiment, E. F. Green, A; Chas. C. Tracy, B; Normon Smiley, H; C. C. Enstow, C; A. B. Scrogin, C; P. Jenkins, C; C. Sanborn, A; Jos. Adams, E.

Eighty-seventh Regiment, B. F. Brockett, F.

Ninety-first Regiment, A. P. Stoven, Daniel W. Mannes, A; Thomas Painter, A; J. G. Menz, K; Allen Foster, D; Henry Fry, D.

Ninety-fourth Regiment, J. B. Weaver, F; Jonathan Teter, F; John K. Moore, K.

Ninety-seventh Regiment, J. B. Stout, F; Jas. Wilson, D; H. C. Bull, K; A. D. Beadle, D; G. W. Macker, C; Silas Nichols, Daniel Logan, F; R. T. Curtiss, A. Ray, H. M. Sutton, E; W. T. Gardner, G.

Ninety-ninth Regiment, A. C. Mathews, Joseph Hubbard, C; H. M. Ingalsbe, K; G. S. Marks, I.

Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, Joseph Beezly, B; E. B. Hamilton, B; Walter A. Roche, G; Adam Curry, A; J. E. Cochran, I; John W. Stevens, F; E. A. Hogan, C; John K. Bonde.

Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Jesse Rodgers, I; Martin L. Stoffe, H; John L. Edwards, I; John B. Reid.

Second Cavalry, John Kirby, F; A. H. Hogan, H.

Third Cavalry, H. L. Bruce.

Chicago Mercantile Battery, Joshua Bell.

#### IOWA.

Eighth Regiment, Andrew Geddes, K.

Nineteenth Regiment, J. M. Raymond, F; A. Robinson, C; Oscar G. Bard, B; Daniel A. Shire, B; A. Robenette, C.

Twentieth Regiment, D. P. Beale, K; R. Hulet, K; S. I. Huss, A; A. W. Dix, H; A. G. Barnell, I; W. M. Johnson, C; J. C. Murphy, G; S. H. Church, F; J. W. Sherwood, A; H. B. Willis, F; John Miller, K; F. A. Wilson, A; J. C. Burkhurst, A; F. J. Foote, G; J. W. Carver, I; J. A. Wagor, F; Peter Hought, A.

Twenty-first Regiment, L. E. Spear, K; W. W. Vann, E; John Meyer, B; D. C. Burge, E; D. Graves, I; S. B. Pickle, A; W. H. Appleton, B; G. H. Childes, F.

Twenty-second Regiment, S. C. Jones, A; S. R. Fuller, D; B. I. Radcliffe, E; A. D. Stiles, F.

Twenty-third Regiment, John K. Hall, K; H. M. Rhodes, A.

Twenty-fourth Regiment, John J. Davey, C; T. E. Groat, D; O. B. Ford, D; J. N. Sheldan, E; R. W. Rosenberger, E; J. D. Hull, D.

Twenty-eighth Regiment, John Brannan, D; V. S. Keckley, C; John Steffy, B; Fred Shafer, F; C. Culp, A; T. D. Ferguson, F; C. C. Craver, C.

Twenty-ninth Regiment, H. H. Williams, I; J. K. P. White, I; F. C. Barker, I; P. Carbery, I; F. M. Wey, E; J. J. Williams, I.

Thirty third Regiment, A. R. Curby, H: A. L. Sperry  
 Thirty-fourth Regiment, A. M. Crail, I: E. C. Dougherty, I;  
 J. A. Bacher, I: F. B. Wood, K: Jacob Seward, A: L. B. Fish,  
 G: D. V. Beele, K: Elias Ackors, C: D. V. Reed, A: G. W.  
 Clark, John Dayton, C: L. D. Bays, I.  
 Third Cavalry, A. J. Pickler.  
 Fourth Cavalry, E. O. Butler.  
 Third Battery, W. E. Headley.

## OHIO.

Sixteenth Regiment, B. F. Clark, H: Jonathan Tipton, B:  
 J. W. Anderson, E: David Workman, E: Henry Fletcher, D: John  
 Yoder, F: A. M. Sanders, H: James Major, H: Conrad Fisher, A.

Forty-second Regiment, J. T. Eagler, D: J. M. Swaley, C:  
 A. F. Price, D: W. H. H. Monroe, A: J. H. Louderback, I: Her-  
 bert Parsons, C: N. J. Dean, G: Christian Guess, I: G. G. Striker,  
 G: A. Teeple, A: D. C. Gardner, A: W. S. Chapin, G: W. Sum-  
 mers, D: W. M. Crandell, K: S. A. Davis, D.

Forty-eighth Regiment, F. M. McKee, D: E. R. Philips, E:  
 F. Kieset, B: Morgan Fredrick, C: J. H. Thompson, C: W. H.  
 Smith, F: John Johnson, F: F. M. Brown, B: W. W. Pearl, G:  
 W. H. Smith, Fred Kiser, B.

Fifty-sixth Regiment, A. B. Crawford, G: J. E. Bing, E:  
 Geo. Grindley, E: Albert D. Brown.

Eighty-third Regiment, Peter Schokman, B: James Bowen,  
 E: J. J. Scott, A: M. Burke, F: Wm. W. Park, G.

Ninety-sixth Regiment, M. B. Talmadge, D: W. F. Barr, C:  
 H. C. Bostwick, A: J. M. Swalley, E: M. Ducker, I: J. S. Ran-  
 ney, G: Geo. S. Singer, C: John Smith, G: Henry Karrar, A:  
 I. N. Gosnell, K: R. D. Finley, K: R. T. Bartlette, D: George  
 Stolel, A: Ransom Campbell, C: A. Kightlinger, A.

Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, John B. Brandt, H: D. G.  
 Burnside, I: N. P. Underhill, E.

Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, J. J. Douglas, K: Samuel  
 Luckett, G: Silas Gurmell, K: N. S. Hawkins, A: Jas. Browne,  
 D: J. R. McKinney, A: J. P. Van Ness, F: R. P. Wallace, C:  
 D. W. Mack, F: S. M. Coe, A: R. F. Welsh, F: M. L. Stophlet,  
 D: J. W. Johnston, D: J. F. Lawrence, A: J. P. Rummel, B.

Second Battery, C. B. Fenton, J. H. Slater,

Sixteenth Battery, J. M. Miller, F. D. Torrence, Thos. Mere-

dith, J. Q. A. Smith, Wm. Hunter, David Lawman, Moses Myers, Fletcher White.

WISCONSIN.

First Wisconsin Battery, J. M. Bridgeford, Francis Domer, Don C. Cameron, James Brackett, Robert Watson.

Eleventh Wisconsin Battery, J. B. Cowen, II.

Twentieth Regiment, S. C. Martin, B; B. Ayers, B.

Twenty-third Regiment, J. E. Owen, D; R. M. Addison, E; L. Wells, II; Edward Blackmore, E; Franklin Fisher, G; Thomas Butler, G; W. H. Little, K.

Twenty-eighth Regiment, Jas. Taylor, D; F. E. Bingam, I; E. B. Gay, C.

Twenty-ninth Regiment, S. S. Darward, E; H. Galloway, A; E. J. Tyler, K; Chas. Campbell, D; Moses Myers, F.

KENTUCKY.

Seventh Regiment, J. P. Smallwood, A.

Nineteenth Regiment, J. H. Bussing, II; B. J. Freeman, I.

MISSOURI.

Thirty-third Regiment, L. D. Alden, F.

First Regiment, Engineers, Wm. H. Jones, D.

First Artillery, A. A. Russell, F.

ROSTER OF VISITING MEMBERS WHO REGISTERED  
AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SIX-  
TEENTH ARMY CORPS.

ALABAMA.

First Regiment—E. S. Woodford, W. W. Jackson.

ILLINOIS.

Second Regiment—F. J. Young, G.; W. W. Keigwin, G.; John Chichester, —; J. W. Powell, —; M. Walter, D.; C. M. Gager, L; P. S. Hensley, I.

Third Regiment—R. H. Carnahan, —.

Fourth Regiment—O. W. Moon, —.

Seventh Regiment—W. F. Martin, I; J. M. Vaughn, F.; Frank Enes, E.; I. E. Robinson, B.; John C. Campbell, C.; C. S. Johnson, —; Rhodes Hinman, —.

- Ninth Cavalry—A. G. Bracket, —; Joshua Bell, L; H. C. Varr, G; H. E. Burbank, F.
- Eleventh Cavalry—T. B. Crisp, C; W. J. Ickes, M.
- Seventeenth Cavalry—Robt. G. Dyrenforth, L.
- Ninth Regiment—Bernard Niegle, D; Amos T. Smith, D.
- Twelfth Regiment—W. M. Jones, E; F. M. Seals, C; M. V. Taylor, I; Enoch Heusel, I.
- Fourteenth Regiment—W. L. Clark, D; E. W. McIntosh, —; John T. Metier, H; C. P. Roberts, K; M. F. Burges, I.
- Fifteenth Regiment—C. H. Osterhandt, H.
- Twenty-fifth Regiment—Jos. C. Collins, D.
- Twenty-eighth Regiment—Wm. Frame, C; O. M. Johnson, E; David Lucas, F; Z. W. Zimmerman, C; A. J. Parker, C; Richard Spencer, D; J. R. Lukins, A; Henry Fensner, K.
- Thirty-second Regiment—T. J. Hart, A.
- Thirty-third Regiment—Chas. E. Wadleigh, B. C. E. Hustin, A; Isaac Kintzer, E; G. B. Heartt, B.
- Thirty-ninth Regiment—James Milnes, D.
- Forty-first Regiment—W. W. Murphy, F; E. T. Lee, —; Sam'l. Coleman, C; B. S. Bowles, G.
- Forty-third Regiment—Geo. L. Hax, —.
- Forty-fifth Regiment—John Annable, —; James Barnhardt, K.
- Forty-sixth Regiment—W. J. Eckleman, K; E. S. Clark, G; John T. Reed, —; Ames Fauver, A; Cyrus Booth, I.
- Forty-seventh Regiment—John D. McClure, —; Henry Wiar, B; Wm. M. Patton, —; Wm. Godfrey, B; E. A. Tubbs, H; J. T. Mead, G; R. D. Stout, C; D. F. McGowan, I; J. H. Enslow, I; Eph. Bane, I; W. H. Daft, I; C. Dodson, I; Sam'l. Hesselton, G; H. N. Crosby, B; Henry Thamer, B.
- Forty-eighth Regiment—John Lowe, I.
- Forty-ninth Regiment—Geo. C. Ross, —; C. E. Diemar, —; W. P. Tooch, —; Peter Boehmer, C; J. B. Brooks, K; F. A. Niles, D; J. W. Chesney, D; F. J. Borrows, —.
- Fiftieth Regiment—Wm. Evatt, A; S. G. Cooke, —; J. E. Hardings, F; M. M. Bane, —; W. R. McMonigal, D; John Feehen, E.
- Fifty-second Regiment—Uriah Titus, D; W. C. Widmayer, K; M. C. Getselman, K; Fred Gerhart, H; S. E. Winchester, G; James Compton, C; S. Kilburn, H.
- Fifty-third Regiment—Abraham Buenan, E.

- Fifty-fourth Regiment—W. M. Watson.
- Fifty-eighth Regiment—E. P. Dustin, E. J. T. Pursley, I.
- Sixtieth Regiment—W. F. Ross, I.
- Sixty-second Regiment—William Arbetton, H.
- Sixty-fourth Regiment—Alex. W. Annsmith, P.; Jacob Knood-  
ler, H.; Charles Bonner, A.; David Kline, C.
- Sixty-sixth Regiment—C. F. Kimmert, G.; John H. Steele, P.;  
R. W. Van Brunt, D.; J. W. Fuxel, G.; H. B. Highfield, I.; Geo.  
F. Aiden, B.; M. C. Blake, B.; H. C. Ladd, C.
- Sixty-seventh Regiment—Judson W. Reed, —
- Seventy-first Regiment—H. H. Black, A.
- Seventy-second Regiment—Wm. McCarnochie, K.; Orwin  
Looser, D.; M. A. Adams, P.; J. M. Campbell, G.; A. K. Heffeling,  
G.; E. B. Patten, G.
- Seventy-sixth Regiment—Marion Rudisell, G.; Jacob Thomas  
I.; Hiram Johnston, K.
- Seventy-seventh Regiment—Geo. E. Whitman, B.
- Eighty-second Regiment—Chas. Beck, A.
- Ninety-first Regiment—W. J. Miller, A.
- Ninety-fifth Regiment—Wm. F. Morris, —; F. G. Blake, E.;  
Pauley Inman, A.; Andrew Fern, H.; Willis Case, —; E. E.  
Cox, —
- One Hundred Eighth Regiment—Dan McClintock, D.; Robt.  
Fiegel, K.; W. F. Henry, B.
- One Hundred Fourteenth Regiment—Philander Lucas, A.; Henry  
German, C.; C. W. Wells, G.; James B. Brown, C.; Geo. W. Friend,  
E.; Robt. Hornbeck, K.; J. S. Lake, G.; Jas. M. Chadsey, H.; Wm.  
McCune, I.
- One Hundred Seventeenth Regiment—Wm. Wassman, D.;  
Wm. Wallace, C.; J. B. Williams, B.; John L. Moore, A.; George  
Jenkins, K.; Andrew J. Melvin, I.; Wm. Lamborn, F.; E. R.  
Blake, C.; C. Prillman, C.; John Myerseough, H.; C. S. Beath, A.;  
A. Vesburgh, K.
- One Hundred Nineteenth Regiment—John H. Srdler, I.
- One Hundred Twenty-second Regiment—H. G. Keplinger, —;  
A. Hocke, A.; J. B. Gabbie, B.
- One Hundred Twenty-fourth Regiment—H. W. Merrill, F.;  
Emory Caskey, B.; Jacob Delay, D.; John E. Roach, E.; J. C. Gil-  
mer, D.
- One Hundred Twenty-fifth Regiment—J. B. Albert, E.



One Hundred Thirty-third Regiment—A. P. Carr, F.  
 One Hundred Thirty-seventh Regiment—D. S. Kent, D.  
 One Hundred Thirty-ninth Regiment—Jos. R. Phillips, B:  
 E. Harbo, K.  
 One Hundred Fortieth Regiment—A. M. Dayton, A.  
 One Hundred Forty-first Regiment—J. P. Eberhart, D.  
 One Hundred Forty-third Regiment—W. W. Wilson.  
 One Hundred Forty-fourth Regiment—Wm. F. Shields, F.  
 One Hundred Forty-fifth Regiment—W. H. Martin, I.  
 One Hundred Forty-sixth Regiment—S. M. Cooke, F.  
 One Hundred Fifty-first Regiment—Wesley Kent, B.  
 One Hundred Seventy-eighth Regiment—Patrick Riehl, —

## INDIANA

First Regiment—G. W. Cart, M; M. Joseph, L.  
 Ninth Regiment—Asa Sanderson, —; G. W. McKinsev, —.  
 Fourteenth Regiment—W. H. Stephenson, A.  
 Eleventh Regiment—S. Morehead, Davis Portis.  
 Seventh Regiment—S. A. Jenes, F; James Sloan, E; Josiah  
 Jillison, D; A. E. Hart, D.  
 Ninth Regiment—Ora Sanderson, C.  
 Twelfth Regiment—John Langel, F; F. J. G. Cöbler, G;  
 Henry Edmunds, G; Jacob Hooker; Jarvis H. Gale, H; Ed. Hart,  
 H; Josephus Bills, H; G. H. Johnston, K.  
 Twenty-Fifth Regiment—W. H. Stowe, G.  
 Twenty-Sixth Regiment—Doniel Weidner, —; C. W. Thomp-  
 son, K; A. Hunnershagan, A; C. M. Troutman, K; J. H. Brady,  
 —; J. D. Roberts, E; J. M. Story, H.  
 Fiftieth Regiment—Arthur H. Veal, I.  
 Fifty-First Regiment—J. F. Dawson, C; W. W. Tilford, C;  
 Wm. Curry, C; Ed Tote, C; M. B. Guard, D; John Patterson, H;  
 N. Dimmer, I.  
 Sixty-Sixth Regiment—Geo. E. Clarke, B; Andrew Fite, C;  
 Geo. W. Pfeimmer, C.  
 Eighty-Ninth Regiment—J. W. Alden, B; John Y. Miller,  
 E; Aaron Weimer, G; Thomas F. Banks, H. S.; Train C. Mc-  
 Clure, H; Fred Wilhelm, C; W. M. Gifford, G; Jas. B. Benner,  
 A; John Treider, A.  
 Ninety-third Regiment—Ben Lewis, —; Wm. Lamb, K;

John Campbell, A; A. Hageman, D; David Williams, K; Lewis Bir, K; W. W. Gage, G.

One Hundred Seventeenth Regiment—S. B. Kinsey, A; L. Archer, C; T. Mason, A; Dennis Yenyon, A.

One Hundred Thirty-sixth Regiment—J. B. Syphert, D.

## IOWA

Second Battery—G. M. Dodge, Geo. Williams, Con Smith.

Third Battery—W. E. Healing.

Second Cavalry—Lewis S. Beemer, A; James H. Day, B; Jacob M. Watts, F; Joshua Leonard, M; A. N. Elliott, M.

Third Cavalry—J. A. French, B.

Fourth Cavalry—M. C. Mason, G.

Seventh Cavalry—Jonathan Heacock, C.

Second Regiment—M. Smallburg, B; A. H. Clark, B; W. M. Johnston, C; Robert Higley, C; H. M. Austin, C; C. D. Rogers, C; Henry Simmons, C; Geo. S. Burchell, C; W. L. Cady, D; J. J. Williams, D; John Gardner, D; W. W. Uttz, E; G. T. Balding, E; D. T. Donnell, F; T. S. Geddis, G; F. H. Miller, I; E. L. Jones, I; J. D. Davis, K.

Third Regiment—J. L. Bool, A; J. M. Hand, B.

Fifth Regiment—A. C. Moore, A.

Seventh Regiment—S. C. Cunningham, A; Henry H. Clark, B; E. H. Snider, B; H. P. Smith, B; Joseph McPherson, K; A. F. Fields, G.

Eighth Regiment—Andrew Geddis; S. B. Jones, D.

Eleventh Regiment—D. D. Rockhill, B.

Twelfth Regiment—S. B. Burch; Jas. Barr, Surg.; Jno. W. Burch, D; Jno. D. Cole, B; H. J. Plater, II; John Vonander, —; H. A. Barden, K.

Fourteenth Regiment—John Severeign, B; E. G. Weisbitt, A; C. W. Wheelock, A; Geo. D. Rose, E; F. P. Cowman, E, C. C. Dodson, II; Issac H. Tyson, K; Jno. Tyson, K.

Twenty third Regiment—Halsey M. Rhodes, A.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—H. C. Heminway, C; Lucien Stephens, C; J. G. Flemming, D; J. W. Pratt, D.

Twenty-eighth Regiment—Wm. Geddis, D.

Thirty-second—Lewis Miller, C; Thos. B. Doxey, C; W. R. Dyer, D; Jesse P. Boone, D; Isaac Aigh, E; G. A. Toole, I.

Thirty-fifth Regiment—L. B. Waters, B; J. M. Alger, D; T.

R. Chase, D; A. B. Luce, D; J. Barter, F; Jacob Kyger, G; Geo. Williams, G; Manford Watt, G; Charles M. Preston, G; W. E. Marshall, G; Blair Woolf, G; Robert Beard, —; Wm. G. Stephens, E; R. G. Foster, F.

Forty-fourth Regiment—R. P. Marshall, A; W. S. Reed, —.

Forty-fifth Regiment—J. M. Chapman, G; Joseph Mitchell, K; Geo. Workman, I.

Forty-sixth Regiment—G. W. Lancaster, B.

## KANSAS.

Seventh Cavalry—G. W. Kenno, A; T. A. Catenger, D; W. Mowrey, D.

## KENTUCKEY.

Thirteenth Regiment—James Marley.

## MICHIGAN.

Twelfth Regiment—E. P. Bennett, G.

## MINNESOTA.

Sixth Regiment—A. T. Connolly; A. M. Daniels, A; Fred Kreamer, E; C. J. Stier, G.

Seventh Regiment—L. M. Collint, F; Wm. Whitehill, H; A. Witter, H; M. P. Aeckley, I.

Ninth Regiment—Wm. Reemes, B; Robt. W. Phillips, C; D. N. H. Thaver, E; Seth Hoag, K; W. W. Case, C; Jno. C. Burton, C; Thos. Clipperuon, C; J. H. Miller, D; Chas. C. Horton, D.

Eleventh Regiment—D. F. Ludwig, I.

## MISSOURI.

Third Cavalry—J. J. Veatch, —.

Eighth Cavalry—John N. Watson, C.

First Regiment—Wm. C. Peveler, B.

Fourth Regiment—Chas. A. Rubin, A.

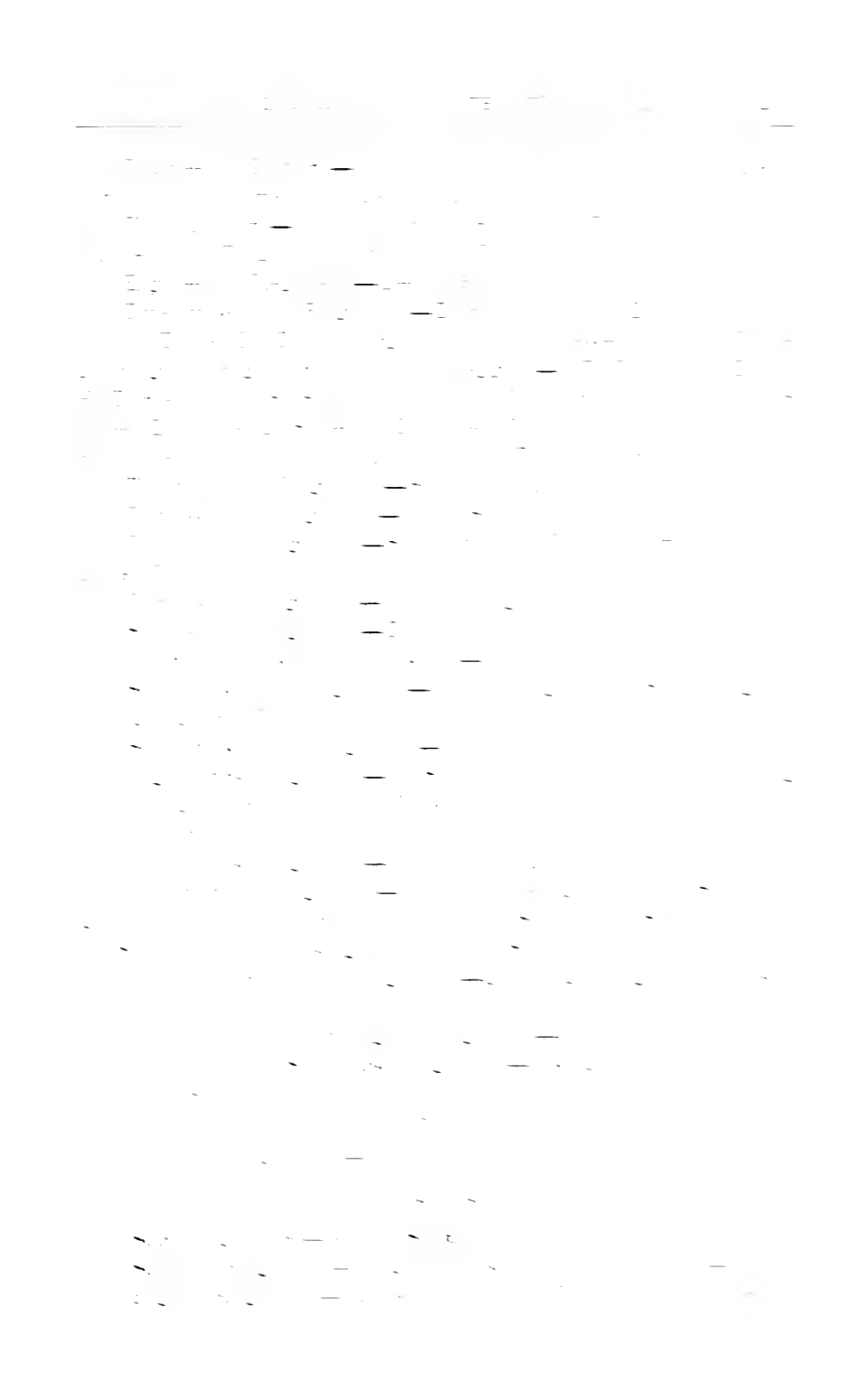
Eighth Regiment—John O'Dea, D; Max K. Plumley, D.

Tenth Regiment—Wm. Funk, F.

Eleventh Regiment—J. E. Coleman, B; U. J. Akin, —; J. B. Hussay, D; Dr. Hanley, —; Benj. F. Roush, E; T. B. Gould, G; Fred E. McNeil, H; H. N. Davis, I; Jacob Fisher, K; Solomon Lesem, K.

Eighteenth Regiment—J. V. Pratt, Chas. V. Sheldon.





1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records.

2. It then goes on to describe the various methods used to collect and analyze data.

3. The next section details the results of the experiments and the conclusions drawn from them.

4. Finally, the document discusses the implications of the findings and suggests areas for further research.

5. The authors express their gratitude to the funding agencies and the staff of the laboratory.

6. The document is published in the Journal of Applied Physics, Volume 10, Number 1, 1938.

7. The authors are: J. H. Van Vleet, R. W. Ditchburn, and G. S. Kino.

8. The title of the paper is: "The Theory of the Propagation of Light in a Medium with a Randomly Varying Refractive Index."

9. The paper is available in the following libraries: University of California, Los Angeles; University of Michigan; and the National Science Library.

10. The authors can be contacted at the following addresses: J. H. Van Vleet, Department of Physics, University of California, Los Angeles, California; R. W. Ditchburn, Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; G. S. Kino, Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

11. The paper is available for purchase from the American Institute of Physics, 530 North Dearborn Street, Washington, D. C.

12. The authors are grateful to the National Science Foundation for its generous support of this work.



Ninety-fifth Regiment—Parley Inman, A; G. H. Autbank, A; W. H. Nrederick, G; George Townsend, A; A. C. Swan, —.

One Hundred Thirteenth Regiment—J. C. Ramsey, D.

One Hundred Twenty-fourth Regiment—Jacob Pottsford, —; J. Robert, E; G. A. Davis, A; R. A. Hogaboom, D; L. E. Kelsey, D; Jacob Pate, H.

First Artillery—L. Q. White, B.

Second Artillery—J. K. Irkland, L; J. W. Howell, F; Edward Webster, F; George Wiley, B.

#### INDIANA.

Fifth Regiment—Joseph P. Harrison, L.

Twenty-third Regiment—J. W. Esmunston, E; E. B. Stephenson, E; J. B. Whalen, K; Dennis W. Brown, D; W. P. Davis, George S. Kendal, G; J. S. McPhilliers, —.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—Phillip Kline, John Nelson, G; George Schubert, B; W. H. Cook, B.

Fifty-second Regiment—M. B. Guard, G.

Fifty-third Regiment—J. M. Price, A; Marshall Hallzeson, A; W. W. Curry, Andrew Oiler, I; M. D. L. Gibbs, D.

#### IOWA.

Third Regiment—S. A. Daniel.

Fifth Regiment—W. T. Crozier, K.

Tenth Regiment—W. R. Manning, I.

Eleventh Regiment—A. J. Hanson, B; Samuel Steffey, D; C. N. Remington, —.

Thirteenth Regiment—W. T. Gilkey, D; Wm. H. Penar, E; R. S. Martin, D; E. Gerberick, F; W. H. Easterly, F; Geo. M. Van Hosen, —; L. L. Catlin, G; D. B. Torry, A. Jno. S. Manle, H; W. L. Wiley, I; T. P. Marshall, —.

Fifteenth Regiment—A. L. Errkine, G; A. U. Crosby, G; Geo. DeHart, E; W. P. L. Muir, E; L. S. Tayler, H; J. S. Bosworth, K.

Sixteenth Regiment—Jacob Prussing, B; Fred Hope, —.

Seventeenth Regiment—Albert Boyer, B; W. J. Hibbs, D.

Forty-fifth Regiment—W. W. Power.

#### MINNESOTA.

First Battery—W. L. Clayton, Henry Hurter, August M. Shilling, Thomas D. Christy.



## MISSOURI.

First Regiment—Conrad Filkel, C; Charles I. Casady, M; Fountain Fox, A.

Tenth Regiment—B. F. Willets, F; John Querdo, F.

Eighteenth Regiment—E. N. Arnold, H; Wm. Hemstreet, G; D. Torbell, Conrad Fisher, C; C. S. Sheldon, B. F. Chance, E; A. J. Hume, John Lowry, G; Adam Bruner, D. W. Pollock, B; H. B. Douglas, K.

Twenty-sixth Regiment—James Harkins, B.

## OHIO.

Seventeenth Regiment—Jonathan Weaver, C.

Twentieth Regiment—Hiram Ohl, H; John Lawrence, H; Amos Wright, H; Rube Woodman, E; N. T. Longwell, D; Lewis Bush, D; Matthew Aiste, D; William Ohl, H; John Audrist, I; J. F. Hatterman, B; B. F. Walker, A; Samuel McBride, I; H. B. Neal, F; James Hone, B.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—Hugh Montgomery, E; W. D. Phillips, E; Daniel Sowers, I; E. M. Nichols; Leroy P. Fluia, C; Samuel Know, A; John A. Toole, B; Thos. Morgan, B; Robert Turner, I; W. F. Miller, C; H. C. Evans, C; J. W. Akers, D; J. Griffith, C; E. S. Moorhead, K; J. H. Baggis; J. B. Young; T. E. Davis, E; Alden Reese, C; T. M. Elliott, H; J. S. Stuckay, I.

Thirty-second Regiment—Walter Lowry, G; Geo. W. Landis, G; Henry Saviers, E; Jacob Pinnock, A; James Watson, A; R. G. Thompson, A; Wm. Kernahan, I; B. F. Shearer, E; Jas. Twaddle, A; R. H. Morgan, G; J. W. Voorhis, H; Richard Blackstone, C; Harding Bailey, A; Adj. J. B. Pearce; J. A. Morrow, A; A. P. Kiplinger, H; Elias P. Green, C; C. D. Eoff, G; D. C. Groves, B; W. W. Figley, A; H. Huber, D; J. M. Coburn, F; S. Loveless, B; J. C. Taylor, K; Geo. E. Tungt. —; H. H. Thrall, K; H. G. Wright, A; W. H. Buckins, F; William Twaddle, F; Isaac Ribble, G.

Thirty-ninth Regiment—D. D. Hughes, B; John A. Hall, E; N. B. Connill; Chas. Lewis, K; Jas. L. Sweeney, K; Allen Temple, E; Levi Bogard, I; W. H. Gordan, I; Joseph M. Burrows, K; T. C. McGrath, K.

Forty-third Regiment—S. Martin, A; E. J. McElwee, E; Wagner Swayne; Olcazer Rothwell, D; David Mintser, G; M. M. Smith, B; Robt. Giffin, A; Benj. Balderson, F; P. Zinn, F;

Frank M. Green, K; H. C. Garver, C; Herbert Smith, F; H. T. Underwood, I; G. M. Connell, K; John F. Rogers, B; John J. Gruber, B; H. S. Rockey, F; Giles H. Russ, C; M. G. Ruble, K; John M. Clay, H.

Fifty-eighth Regiment—John Bennett, D; G. W. Ludwig, I; W. H. Hulls, H.

Sixty-third Regiment—A. Orton, F; W. H. Waitman, C; Leopold Montz, B; M. Royall, B; D. E. Hersey, K; Oscar L. Jackson; F. H. Emley, G; Chas. E. Brown; Ephriam Somers, H; John Compton, H; David Carey, H; Hiram Graham, A.

Sixty-eighth Regiment—J. H. Kibbey, E; L. W. Richardson, G; J. H. Baltshouser, G; W. C. Fields, C; T. D. Pomeroy, E; F. M. Brubaker, F; W. H. Rice, K; E. E. Bechtol, K; W. J. Manley, K; J. W. Broant, B; W. S. Williams, G; E. A. Coheer, I; W. B. Smith, G; Ern Shaw, E; Geo. Lemp, K; Charles G. Cleveland, K; Jacob Bartlett, K; W. H. Booker, D.

Seventy-eighth—Albert Gleen, I; B. H. Saunders, A; W. G. Fraser, I; J. M. McNutt, A; L. D. Morgan, B; C. B. Mason, D; D. A. Sinsabaugh, F; C. V. Neiderhauser, A; L. L. Johnson, C; A. W. Scorch, A; W. S. Ayers, A; Thos. G. Hawkins, I.

Eighty-ninth Regiment—J. K. Fenton, I.

Third Battery—John A. Smith; Geo. H. Wise; J. H. Dunbar; Samuel Rhodes, J. H. Dundas.

Eighth Battery—J. W. Cashner.

Eighteenth Battery—John Sayers, J. C. Bontecon, J. B. Gage.

Eleventh Battery—D. W. Montgomery, J. M. Ike, Geo. Weider.

Fifteenth Battery—Jas. Nixon, Paul Hammerer, C. W. Anderson, C. A. Twing, L. W. Kerner.

Twenty-sixth Battery—Ben Davidson.

#### WISCONSIN.

Second Regiment—Albert Steadman.

Twelfth Regiment—J. P. Curreece, K; V. W. Morton, D; E. Wescott, D; O. W. Bennett, I; W. M. Pynchon, C; Thos. G. Frost, Edwin M. Truell, E; J. M. Clement, E; Fred A. Smell, E; L. J. Lawrence, H; H. E. Weston, A; J. M. Gullick, E; James Ward, A; J. Kammerer, K.

Fourteenth Regiment—J. H. Punshost, F.

Sixteenth Regiment—D. G. Purman, I; H. E. Robinson, F; J. G. Fleming, B; U. Whitman, A.

Seventeenth Regiment—Edward Conlin, E; James Hayden, H; J. W. Brocaw.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—A. W. Winter, E; W. H. Joslin; Ivis Patterson, K; S. P. Muffley, I; C. H. Henry, K; Robert King, H.

Thirty-second Regiment—W. T. Daniels, I; A. J. Wells, C; P. D. Cumstock, A; A. L. Ballou; P. W. Copeland.

Thirty-third Regiment—A. U. Thompson, H.

#### NEW JERSEY.

Thirty-fourth Regiment—John Atkin, B.

Thirty-fifth Regiment—Cunningham, H; J. T. Lanning, E. Clammy, F; R. D. Cook, D; A. M. Mossman, I; Bartley Behan, B; Chas. Douglass, K; C. S. Hrtrim, K; J. B. Sine, G. E. Dayton, C; W. Williams, D.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

L. W. Tillotson, E. S. Woodford, O. D. Kinsman, W. E. Thayer, E. A. Duncan, E. W. Whittlesey, Jas. W. Wiley, Gottlieb C. Hank, Jas. H. White, John T. Berry, Geo. McLaughlin, L. Lenton, Wm. C. Fields, Jno. P. Connell, J. G. Hill.



## MEMORANDUM.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the four corps composing the Army of the Tennessee, General Green B. Raum, Colonel Wm. P. Davis, Captain George W. Wilson, Fletcher White and D. F. McGowan were appointed a committee to prepare articles of association for a permanent organization (for reunion purposes) of the survivors of the Army of the Tennessee.

Subsequently this committee submitted a draft of articles of association, which was approved by the Joint Committee and ordered to be printed in this appendix for information.

The special committee was continued and instructed to present these articles of association to the survivors of the Army of the Tennessee at the coming reunion in Indianapolis next September, for their consideration and action. These articles are as follows:

## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION FOR THE ANNUAL REUNION OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

1. This association shall be called the "Association of Survivors of the Army of the Tennessee."

2. Its object shall be to keep alive the memory of each other and of the stirring scenes in which this army participated from 1861 to 1865.

3. It shall meet annually at the time and place of the meeting of the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, unless otherwise ordered by vote of the Association.

4. Its officers shall consist of a President, twelve Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Quartermaster and an Execu-

tive Committee, composed of the President, Secretary and Quartermaster—all to be chosen by the Association, upon nominations of a committee appointed for the purpose, and to hold their offices for one year and until successors are elected.

5. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Quartermaster shall perform the duties usually performed by said officers.

6. The Executive Committee shall have charge of issuing notices of meetings or reunions, of arranging programmes for same, and of the publication and distribution of all reports of proceedings.

7. All speeches at reunions shall be limited to five minutes, unless the time be extended by unanimous consent.

8. Every comrade who, at any time, served in the Army of the Tennessee, and was honorably discharged, shall be entitled to membership in the Association.

9. The annual membership fee shall be 50 cents, the payment of which shall entitle the member to have his name and address included in the report of proceedings of each reunion and to have a copy of the report of each reunion sent to him without further charge.





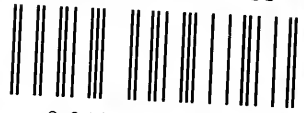








LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 013 701 310 1