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T. B. MARSHALL, First Sergeant Co. K.

HISTORY
OF THE
Eighty-Third
Ohio Volunteer Infantry
The Greyhound Regiment

BY
T. B. MARSHALL, Sidney, O.
First Sergeant, Co. K.

PUBLISHED BY
THE EIGHTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY ASSOCIATION
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PREFACE

Fifty years have passed since the Eighty-Third regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was organized. Fifty years have passed since those one thousand men entered the service of their Country and marched with deadly weapons to meet other thousands equally armed. Why? It seems no more than right and proper that some words should be said in answer to this query. Was the reason a good one, why these should leave their occupations of production and enter on one of destruction? Let a few comparisons be made the better to understand this reason.

About twenty-five centuries ago, when Greece was at the height of her glory, travelers had carried the knowledge of her attainments in the arts, sciences, and especially literature, into all the then known world. Xerxes, the Persian king, no doubt had heard so much about Grecian superiority that he resented it and at last said "he would buy no more figs of Greece but would go over and take the country and have figs of his own." The attempt was made and, from his temporary throne on the mountain side, he watched the struggle at Thermopylae and chafed at his inability to overcome the resolute bravery of the Greeks. He finally broke through, but the morale of the Persian forces was broken while Sparta gave the world an object lesson that has been a patriotic stimulus to all ages.

Four different times did this lower civilization of Persia attempt to destroy the higher civilization of Greece and always failed. Had Persia succeeded, Europe would have been invaded, the effete manners and customs of Persia been planted, and the civilization that we know would have been delayed a thousand years.

Again, in the sixteenth century the sword of Mahomet with its blighting influences was dominating the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and the higher Christian civilization was put in great jeopardy. Every effort that had been made to check disasters had failed. At last, in sheer desperation, the combined fleets of Spain, Italy and Venice sought the Turkish fleet, determined either to destroy it or be destroyed. The battle was fought in the placid Bay of Lepanto, and when night came the small remnant of the Turkish fleet escaped in the darkness. The maritime power of Turkey was broken and remains so to this day. Christian civilization held its place and no longer feared the evil influences of Mohammedanism. These two examples of conflicts between two different types of Civilization

are sufficient to make plain the comparison above spoken of, and we come down to our own time in the sixties.

It is no new thing to say that north of the Ohio river the people had free schools, free speech, a free press which made education universal, and education is the parent of free speech.

The maintenance of life brought to many people the absolute necessity of labor, and to this no stigma was attached; no one lost his self respect by it.

South of the Ohio river all these conditions were reversed. There were no free schools, no free press, and the right of free speech could only be indulged in at the cost of life. A race with "no rights that a white man was bound to respect," was held in slavery, bought and sold like cattle. To labor, therefore, was to be placed on the same level with the slave. Such a state of affairs could have but one result. The sixties thus found our Country dominated by these two different types of civilization, a higher and a lower. From the beginning, the lower had been directing the policies of the country, but as the years passed it became more and more evident that these two types could not exist side by side and in the same government, and it would be only a question of time when there would be a strife for the mastery. The guns of Sumter ushered in the conflict, and for four years or more, life and property were resolutely thrown into the maelstrom of internecine war.

As it was at Thermopylae, Marathon and Lepanto, the wheels of time moved forward at Appomattox and humanity stepped to a higher plane. The war was settled not on a commercial basis but on an ethical one. We not only wiped out our National stain, but, at the same time, showed to the world our existence as a Nation with a brighter outlook for the toiling millions than ever before. It is true that the Eighty-Third Ohio was but one of many units, but one of the many pawns on this huge chessboard of fate.

It would not be correct to say that this regiment was better or braver than others, but it can be said and said truly that the regiment was never called on for any duty that it was not ready to perform, nor placed in any position of danger from which it ever flinched.

Fifty years have now passed since we answered to the first call and as our minds revert to those years of strife and hardship, we are filled with pride to know that we were a part of a great movement which resulted so grandly for our country and for humanity.

This volume is a memorial of those days and is written in grateful memory of those whose lives went out that the great principles of liberty and union might be thoroughly and permanently settled.



P. R. FORTNEY, President

Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association.

INTRODUCTION

On the 50th anniversary of our regiment being mustered into the U. S. service as an organization, the meeting of the Eighty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association was held in Cincinnati at which P. R. Fortney was elected President and Wm. H. Davis was continued as Secretary-Treasurer.

It had for a long time been designed to have a history of the regiment, and the new President was directed to select a committee of one from each company as said committee to have the history compiled. In due time he announced the names as follows:

Franklin Hildreth.....	Co. A
Geo. E. Harvey.....	Co. B
Thos. G. Robinson.....	Co. C
Wm. C. Carter.....	Co. D
Frank McGregor.....	Co. E
L. L. Latta.....	Co. F
I. W. Boatman.....	Co. G
S. S. Wintersteen.....	Co. H
Chas. W. Snyder.....	Co. I
T. B. Marshall.....	Co. K

This committee was called together in October, and although I was not there yet I was selected to write the history of the regiment, and I hope you will not have cause to regret the choice. I have done the best I could.

I have had the benefit of the diaries of P. R. Fortney, John W. Burdsall, Wm. Voorhees, and C. B. Palmer, besides the published work of Gen. Andrews on the Mobile Campaign. I have also been very greatly assisted, especially so, by the labors of Major McComas, Lieutenant Carey, and Wm. H. Davis, all of whom spent many evenings during several years in collecting material. The only survivor of these three is Wm. H. Davis, our very efficient secretary-treasurer. He had kept these data with great care, and turned them all over to me, and they have been most valuable. Among the voluminous records, I wish especially to commend those of Comrade Thos. J. Chard, as they contained an important incident which was not found in any other paper.

I have also had the pleasure of reading a letter from Maj. John M. Gould of the I-10-29 Maine, Portland, Me. He was in the

skirmish at Moore's plantation, and highly commends the Eighty-Third Ohio.

I have also had the very efficient assistance of Miss Ida Hall, the Commercial teacher, and of the Senior Class of the Sidney High School in the correction and preparation of this manuscript.

No one will make the mistake of expecting in this book anything of the secrets of strategy or grand tactics, or inner history of campaigns, such as Generals would write, but rather the every day life of the soldier, his trials, hardships, amusements, feelings, hopes, joys and triumphs. It will tell of those strenuous times, and bring again to remembrance the scenes and incidents which come only to those who have marched in the ranks.

I now submit my labors to you, and if you will say it could have been done better, I will neither gainsay nor deny it.

Very respectfully,

Your Friend and Comrade,

T. B. MARSHALL,

First Sergt. Co. K. Eighty-Third O. V. I.

Sidney, O., 1912.



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Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.	Dec. 28-31,	1862
Arkansas Post, Ark.	Jan 11,	1863
Port Gibson, Miss.	May 1,	1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.	May 16,	1863
Big Black River, Miss.	May 17,	1863
Vicksburg (First Assault)	May 19,	1863
Vicksburg (Second Assault)	May 22,	1863
Vicksburg (Siege of)	May 19 to July 4,	1863
Jackson, (Siege of)	July 9-16,	1863
Grand Coteau, (Carenero) La.	Nov. 3,	1863
Sabine Cross Roads, La.	April 8,	1864
Fort Blakeley, La.	April 2-9,	1865

SKIRMISHES.

Greenville, Miss.	Feb. 20,	1863
Cane River, La.	April 23,	1864
Moore's Plantation, La.	May 2,	1864
Atchafalaya River, La.	Oct. 4,	1864
Atchafalaya River, La.	Oct. 17,	1864

DISTANCES TRAVELLED BY RAIL.

	Miles.
Sept. 3, 1862, Camp Dennison to Cincinnati	17
Oct. 31, 1863, Algiers to Brashear City, La.	75
Feb. 1, 1864, New Orleans to Lake Port, La.	5
Feb. 26, 1864, Lake Port to New Orleans, La.	5
Mch. 6, 1864, Algiers to Brashear City, La.	75
Jan. 30, 1865, New Orleans to Lake Port, La.	5
Aug. 4, 1865, Cairo, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.	398
Aug. 6, 1865, Cincinnati to Camp Dennison	17
Aug. 10, 1865, Camp Dennison to Cincinnati	17
Total	614

DISTANCES TRAVELLED BY STEAMER.

	Miles.
Nov. 22, 1862, Louisville to Memphis, Tenn.....	650
Dec. 21, 1862, Memphis to Vicksburg, Miss.....	400
Jan. 2, 1863, Vicksburg to Arkansas Post.....	250
Jan. 13, 1863, Arkansas Post to Young's Point, La.....	245
Feb. 15, 1863, Young's Point to Greenville, Miss.....	170
Feb. 22, 1863, Greenville to Young's Point, La.....	170
Mar. 11, 1863, Young's Point to Milliken's Bend, La.....	25
April 30, 1863, Carthage, La., to Oakland, Miss.....	35
Aug. 25, 1863, Vicksburg to New Orleans, La.....	400
Sept 25, 1863, New Orleans to Donaldsonville, La.....	75
Oct. 3, 1863, Donaldsonville to New Orleans, La.....	75
Oct. 3, 1863, Carrollton to Algiers, La.....	7
Dec. 21, 1863, Algiers to Ft. Jackson, La.....	60
Jan. 23, 1864, Ft. Jackson to New Orleans, La.....	60
Feb. 2, 1864, Lake Port to Madisonville, La.....	35
Feb. 25, 1864, Madisonville to Lake Port, La.....	35
Mar. 10, 1864, Berwick City to Franklin, La.....	28
May 28, 1864, Morganza to Baton Rouge, La.....	50
July 21, 1864, Baton Rouge to Algiers, La.....	130
July 26, 1864, Algiers to Morganza, La.....	180
Sept. 13, 1864, Morganza to Tunison Bend and return.....	30
Nov. 1, 1864, Morganza to White River and return.....	900
Dec. 6, 1864, Morganza to Natchez, Miss.....	90
Jan. 23, 1865, Natchez to New Orleans, La.....	280
Jan. 30, 1865, Lake Port to Barrancas, Fla.....	200
April 21, 1865, Mobile to Selma, Ala., and return.....	600
June 14, 1865, Mobile to Galveston, Tex.....	450
July 26, 1865, Galveston to New Orleans, La.....	450
July 29, 1865, New Orleans to Cairo, Ill.....	1050
Total.....	7,130

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Miles.

Sept. 4, 1862, Covington to Camp Mitchel and return to Camp King.....	8
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Sept. 18, 1862, Camp Orchard to Latonia Springs.....	10
Sept. 19, 1862, Latonia Springs to Camp in Field.....	13
Sept. 20, 1862, Camp in Field to Crittenden.....	10
Sept. 21, 1862, Crittenden to Latonia Springs.....	23
Sept. 22, 1862, Latonia Springs to Camp Orchard.....	10
Oct. 8, 1862, Camp Shaler to Latonia.....	10
Oct. 9, 1862, Latonia to Camp in Field.....	12
Oct. 10, 1862, Camp in Field to Grassy Creek.....	11
Oct. 11, 1862, Grassy Creek to Falmouth.....	17
Oct. 17, 1862, Falmouth to Cynthiana.....	22
Oct. 18, 1862, Cynthiana to R. R. Bridge.....	6
Oct. 19, 1862, R. R. Bridge to Kiser's Station.....	4
Oct. 20, 1862, Kiser's Station to Camp in Field.....	7
Oct. 21, 1862, Camp in Field to Paris, Ky.....	8
Oct. 24, 1862, Paris to Lexington, Ky.....	16
Oct. 31, 1862, Lexington to Nicholasville.....	16
Nov. 12, 1862, Nicholasville to Camp in Field.....	18
Nov. 13, 1862, Camp in Field to Frankfort, Ky.....	18
Nov. 14, 1862, Frankfort to Camp in Field.....	19
Nov. 15, 1862, Camp in Field to Louisville, Ky.....	15
Nov. 19, 1862, Changed camp.....	1
Nov. 21, 1862, Camp to Landing.....	2
Nov. 29, 1862, Landing at Memphis to Camp.....	2
Dec. 21, 1862, Camp to Landing.....	2
Dec. 25, 1862, Milliken's Bend to Dallas Station, La.....	26
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Jan. 1, 1863, Chickasaw Bluffs to Landing at Yazoo.....	5
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Jan. 13, 1863, Near Fort to Arkansas River.....	1
Jan. 15, 1863, Landing near Young's Point to Camp.....	5
April 5, 1863, Milliken's to Walnut Bayou.....	10
April 11, 1863, Walnut Bayou to Milliken's.....	10
April 14, 1863, Milliken's to Oak Grove, La.....	13
April 15, 1863, Oak Grove to Holmes' Plantation.....	20

April 22, 1863, Holmes' to Smith's Plantation	5
April 29, 1863, Hard Times Landing to below Grand Gulf	5
May 1, 1863, Bruinsburg to Magnolia Hills	15
May 2, 1863, Magnolia to Port Gibson, Miss.	6
May 3, 1863, Port Gibson to Bayou Pierre	9
May 7, 1863, Bayou Pierre to Junction of V. & J. road	15
May 9, 1863, Junction to Big Sandy Creek	8
May 10, 1863, Big Sandy to Cayuga, Miss.	10
May 12, 1863, Cayuga to 14 mile Creek	14
May 13, 1863, 14-mile Creek to Barre's Plantation	16
May 15, 1863, Barre's to Raymond	18
May 16, 1863, Raymond to Champion's Hill	10
May 17, 1863, Champion's Hill to Black River	10
May 18, 1863, Black River to Vicksburg, Miss.	12
July 5, 1863, Vicksburg to Jackson, Miss., and return	80
July 26, 1863, Rear of Vicksburg to River	4
Aug 27, 1863, Carrollton to Camp	3
Sept. 25, 1863, Near Donaldson to River	12
Sept. 26, 1863, Near River to landing on Mississippi	12
Oct. 8, 1863, Berwick to Pattersonville, La.	15
Oct. 9, 1863, Pattersonville to Camp in Field	20
Oct. 10, 1863, Camp in Field to Iberia	14
Oct. 11, 1863, Iberia to Vermillionville	21
Oct. 15, 1863, Vermillionville to Carencro	18
Oct. 21, 1863, Carencro to Barre's Landing	17
Nov. 1, 1863, Barre's to Carencro	17
Nov. 5, 1863, Carencro to Vermillionville	18
Nov. 7, 1863, Vermillionville to Camp in Field	8
Nov. 8, 1863, Camp in Field to New Iberia	13
Dec. 7, 1863, Iberia to Camp in Field	7
Dec. 8, 1863, Camp in Field to Franklin, La	18
Dec. 10, 1863, Franklin to Camp in Field	18
Dec. 11, 1863, Camp to Berwick	10
Dec. 15, 1863, Brashear to Tigerville	28
Dec. 16, 1863, Tigerville to Thibedeauxville	28
Dec. 17, 1863, Thibedeauxville to Mississippi River	25
Dec. 18, 1863, Mississippi River to Camp in Field	34
Dec. 19, 1863, Camp in Field to Algiers	20
Jan. 24, 1864, Landing to Factor's Press	1
Feb. 2, 1864, Factor's Press to Depot	2
Feb. 4, 1864, Madisonville to Camp	1

Feb. 20, 1864, Camp to Madisonville.	1
Mar. 11, 1864, Franklin to Camp.	4
Mar. 16, 1864, Near Franklin to Camp in Field.	16
Mar. 17, 1864, Camp to Lake Tasse.	14
Mar. 18, 1864, Lake Tasse to Vermillionville.	17
Mar. 19, 1864, Vermillionville Bayou to Carencro Bayou.	19
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Mar. 22, 1864, Washington to Camp in Field.	16
Mar. 23, 1864, Field to Field.	22
Mar. 24, 1864, Field to Wilson's Plantation.	18
Mar. 25, 1864, Wilson's Plantation to Camp.	16
Mar. 26, 1864, Camp to Alexandria.	10
Mar. 28, 1864, Alexandria to Henderson Hill.	18
Mar. 29, 1864, Henderson Hill to Cane River.	18
Mar. 30, 1864, Cane River to Field.	16
April 1, 1864, Field to Field.	16
April 2, 1864, Field to Natchitoches.	6
April 6, 1864, Natchitoches to Camp in woods.	15
April 7, 1864, Woods to Pleasant Hill.	20
April 8, 1864, Pleasant Hill to Sabine Cross Roads.	15
April 9, 1864, Sabine Cross Roads to Camp in Field.	31
April 10, 1864, Field to Field.	6
April 11, 1864, Field to Grand Ecore.	17
April 22, 1864, Grand Ecore to Glondinville.	30
April 23, 1864, Glondinville to Cane River.	12
April 24, 1864, Cane River to Henderson Hill.	21
April 25, 1864, Henderson Hill to Alexandria.	18
April 28, 1864, Near Alexandria to City of Alexandria.	3
May 2, 1864, Alexandria to Moore's Plantation and return.	18
May 7, 1864, Alexandria to Field.	6
May 13, 1864, Field to Field.	16
May 14, 1864, Field to Wilson's Bend.	18
May 15, 1864, Wilson's Bend to Marksville.	14
May 16, 1864, Marksville to Cooperville.	10
May 17, 1864, Cooperville to Fort Taylor.	12
May 19, 1864, Fort Taylor to Atchafalaya River.	8
May 20, 1864, Atchafalaya River to Field.	1
May 21, 1864, Field to Mississippi River.	18
May 22, 1864, Mississippi River to Morganza.	16
May 28, 1864, Landing Baton Rouge to Camp.	1
July 31, 1864, Camp back to Landing.	1

Sept. 16, 1864, Morganza to Atchafalaya.....	10
Sept. 18, 1864, Atchafalaya to Morganza.....	10
Oct. 1, 1864, Morganza to Atchafalaya.....	15
Oct. 9, 1864, Return to Morganza.....	15
Oct. 18, 1864, Same trip and return.....	30
Mar. 11, 1865, Barrancas to Pensacola, Fla.....	15
Mar. 20, 1865, Pensacola to Field.....	12
Mar. 21, 1865, Field to Field.....	5
Mar. 23, 1865, Field to Field.....	11
Mar. 25, 1865, Field to Pine Creek.....	3
Mar. 25, 1865, Pine Creek to Canal Creek.....	10
Mar. 26, 1865, Canal Creek to Escambia River.....	8
Mar. 27, 1865, Escambia to Field.....	14
Mar. 28, 1865, Field to Field.....	4
Mar. 29, 1865, Field to Field.....	9
Mar. 30, 1865, Field to Field.....	10
Mar. 31, 1865, Field to Stockton, Ala.....	17
April 1, 1865, Stockton to Carpenter's Station.....	10
April 2, 1865, Carpenter's Station to near Blakeley.....	8
April 11, 1865, Near Blakeley to Blakeley.....	2
April 21, 1865, Landing at Mobile to Camp and return.....	3
May 14, 1865, Landing at Mobile to Camp and return.....	3
June 13, 1865, Camp to Landing.....	2
<hr/>	
Total Miles Marched.....	1,831

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Organized at Camp Dennison, moved to Kentucky, September 3rd.

Attached to First Brigade, First Division, Army of Kentucky; September to October, 1862.

First Brigade, Tenth Division, Department of The Tennessee; to December, 1862.

First Brigade, First Division, Sherman's right wing, Thirteenth Army Corps, Department of The Tennessee, to January, 1863.

First Brigade, Tenth Division, Thirteenth Corps, Army of The Tennessee, to July 1863.

First Brigade, Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Department of the Gulf, to June, 1864.

Third Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, Department of the Gulf to August, 1864.

Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, to November, 1864.

Third Brigade, Reserve Division, Department of the Gulf to February, 1865.

Third Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, to July, 1865.

*To the memory of those who met death
that their beloved country might have life
this volume is lovingly and gratefully
DEDICATED*





WM. H. DAVIS, Secretary-Treasurer
Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association.

HISTORY

OF THE

Eighty-Third Regiment

Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

CHAPTER I.

Recruiting—Camp Dennison—Passing through Cincinnati—Organization in Ky.—Battle of "Camp King"—March to Crittenden—March to Louisville.

The Eighty-Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry came into existence in the fall of 1862.

More than a year had passed since President Lincoln had issued his first call for troops to meet the armed resistance by the South to our Federal laws. Many battles had been fought, many lives had been lost, and our lines had become so extended, that the number of men in the field were insufficient for the duties required.

The President issued his third call—calling a new army to look duty in the face; a new army to fill up the thinned ranks of the old one; a new army to keep the Old Ship of State from going on the rocks, and to uphold the Grand Old Flag—The Stars and Stripes.

Recruiting during the summer was slow. Recruiting officers were, as far as possible, selected from those who had seen service, though there were many conditional commissions issued, requiring a prescribed complement of men when regular commissions would be issued. The men recruited were sent to the rendezvous to await assignments and muster in, and to attain some proficiency in drill.

Although sometimes much persuasion was required to induce enlistment, it was not always so. A very notable example of this was in the case of James Maytem, a Company K man afterwards. He was all of 45 years of age which was the limit.

About forty of us were lined up to be sworn in, in a long hall somewhere on Third Street, I think, in Cincinnati. Captain Breslin was the mustering officer. He suspected that Maytem was over age and questioned him rather sharply, but could get out of him only that he was forty years old. At last Captain Breslin, (who was a regular army officer) seemed to give it up and moved along down the line. When he got near the lower end, he suddenly wheeled around and with a firm and most decisive tread, heels clattering on the floor, he came rapidly back and halted as if shot immediately in front of Maytem and with an explosive voice said, "and how old are you now?." The old man did not scare worth a cent, and gave the same reply "forty years old," and he was mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war.

Many inducements were offered for volunteers and patriotic citizens vied with each other in their efforts to fill the ranks of the army which was fighting to preserve our National existence. Liberal subscriptions were made, and generous bounties given, to enable volunteers to leave something tangible with their dependent families. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad gave \$20.00 to each man of the first four Companies enlisted. The City itself gave \$25.00 in addition to the bounty given by the Government.

As fast as recruited, the men were sent to Camp Dennison which was located fifteen miles east of the City on the Little Miami Railroad—now a part of the Pennsylvania System. This was a large level plot of ground on both sides of the railroad. It was laid out with military pre-

cision and contained large comfortable wooden barracks. Each building was designed to accommodate one hundred men. One side had a tier of bunks, three high, while the rest of the floor space was for dining tables and room for assembling.

The Miami river was close by and afforded fine bathing facilities, which was a luxury very greatly appreciated by all.

The camp monotony was relieved by frequent visits of many friends, often laden with hampers filled with luxuries, and supplies, so that soldiering at Camp Dennison was very much of a picnic as compared with later experiences.

Finally, several of the companies were filled and the Mustering Officer appeared on the scene.

Supernumerary Officers, of which there were several, were assigned to other commands. Among these was Henry C. Corbin, who afterwards became Lieutenant General in the regular service and attained particular prominence during the Spanish-American war as Adjutant General.

In order to make a clear and accurate account of the completion of each company, I take the following from the Ohio Roster, as published by the State in 1888.

Individual enlistments, of course, vary from these dates, but the completion of each company and its muster is as follows:

- Co. A mustered Aug. 25, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O.
- Co. B mustered Aug. 29, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O.
- Co. C mustered Aug. 26, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O.
- Co. D mustered Aug. 25, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O.
- Co. E mustered Aug. 25, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O.
- Co. F mustered Aug. 26, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O.
- Co. G mustered Sept. 11, 1862, at Camp in Field.
- Co. H mustered Sept. 12, 1862, at Campbell County, Ky.
- Co. I mustered Sept. 11, 1862, at Campbell County, Ky.
- Co. K mustered Aug. 26, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O.

Other data says Company E was sworn in August 16th, while Company I was organized at Westchester and sworn in August 22nd. Not having any satisfactory statistics on the subject, we will take the official figures as they stand above.

Company K was originally recruited for the Seventy-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, R. B. Hays, Colonel, and was quartered on the North side of the track where it remained for several days. It was then moved to the South side and incorporated as part of the Eighty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

This made the seventh company at Camp Dennison and the balance, three companies, were attached in Kentucky, and Company H, being the last to come in on September 12th, is the reason why the muster rolls all date from then instead of August.

“Ohio in the War” says:

“On the 12th of September the seven companies were joined by the three from Butler County which had organized at Camp Dennison; but as all the companies had the requisite number of men on the 22nd of August, the regimental organization dated from that time.”

But it did not. September 12th is the official date, notwithstanding the statement of “Ohio in the War.”

To show how individual dates of enlistments had little to do with the regimental organization, there were four who enlisted on August 1st and among these was “Scotty.” Ten enlisted on August 2nd. Among these were Archie Young and Lieutenant Keene. Lieutenant Keene was later on acting as chaplain and after the war closed, became a Doctor of Divinity in the M. E. Church, and stood very high in ecclesiastical circles. (He is now at rest.)

KIRBY SMITH AND THE SQUIRREL HUNTERS.

While we were quietly at Camp Dennison, the armies in the field were quite active, especially the boys in gray. Their Commander in the West, General Polk, was paralleling the march of the Union army under Buell in an effort to get into Kentucky and allow Kirby Smith to push on to the Northern boundary and threaten Cincinnati.

The people became very much alarmed. Thousands of her citizens and soldiers from every section of the State were rushed to the rescue. Martial law was proclaimed and the City and vicinity became a veritable military camp. Every able bodied man was pressed into service in fortifying the outlying hills.

A pontoon bridge spanned the Ohio river just above the unfinished piers of the new suspension bridge, and about opposite the foot of Walnut street. Another pontoon spanned the river at the foot of Lawrence street. These were guarded by farmers with all kinds of shooting irons, and in all manner of dress, uniforms being conspicuous by their absence or scarcity. This peculiarity in the appearance of these enthusiastic volunteers, gave them the name of "The Squirrel Hunters."

The nucleus of the Eighty-Third was yet at Camp Dennison and ignorant, as a general thing, of the great danger which was impending. No doubt we were under the impression that our Southern friends would just stop awhile, sit down on a stump or on any old thing and wait for us to take off our coats and roll up our sleeves, and then come out and say, "Now then, come on and we will attend to your case." But they were not in the waiting business and did not propose to give us any latitude, or longitude either, for that matter. We had no guns or equipment of any kind, and, of course, no ammunition.

At last the Ordnance Department issued to us what looked to be very formidable weapons, viz.; fine, new, glittering, Belgian rifles with shiny bayonets, and finely polished and blackened accoutrements, with shoulder belts to hold up the cartridge boxes. We had to be very careful and not handle these rifles roughly, as the barrels were very soft and a hard knock would make such a dent in them as to render them useless.

To illustrate how ignorant we really were about nearly everything pertaining to military matters, this incident comes to mind. Many of the regiment lived in and near the City and had now been in camp what seemed like several months.

Some of them naturally wanted to see home once more, to sleep in a bed again, and eat some of the pie that mother knew how to make. A handful of furloughs, written on all kinds of scraps of paper, were granted by Lieutenant Clopper but to be good, must be countersigned by General Judah, the commandant. I was sent on this errand, and going to his office, went in. I saw a man there with stars on his shoulder-straps, nervously walking to and fro. I asked for General Judah. I did not know a General from a High Priest, and could not have told one from the other if I had met them in the big road. As I proffered my request, the man with the stars on stopped and exploded with, "I am General Judah, sir. What do you want?" I presented my fist full of passes and then he let out on me for sure. He raked me up one side and down the other and not by any means neglecting Lieutenant Clopper. He said, "He ought to be arrested and punished for presuming to ask for furloughs in the face of the enemy, and when we were expecting marching orders at any minute." I got away somehow, through the keyhole, presumably, as I must have shrunk to about that size. There were

evidently more things to learn than to march or to handle a musket.

Although our regiment was incomplete, and lacked nearly everything that went to make up efficient soldiers, yet, owing to the exigencies of affairs, we received marching orders, as the General had said. On September 3rd, the seven companies embarked on the cars as did all other troops in the camp. We were hurried through the City and across the pontoon into Kentucky, and thus began our actual career as soldiers. We slept that night in the streets of Covington. The market-house afforded shelter for the most, if not all of us; the butchers' benches and the brick floor being utilized in place of the comfortable beds to which we had been accustomed all our lives. The morning dawned on us with no rations, and with nothing to do but sit around on the aforesaid butchers' benches.

After a time we were all horrified to see what those greasy benches had done to our nice, new and clean blue breeches, but it could not be helped. As the commissary was to us an unknown quantity we seemed in a fair way of getting no breakfast, when Lieutenant Clopper came up. He had been a teacher on this side of the river, and some of his friends proffered his company a large kettle of hot coffee, to say nothing of other things. It was indeed a most acceptable offering and was heartily enjoyed and rapidly consumed.

It is said that the invitation was intended as a personal courtesy to Lieutenant Clopper, the invitation being a request for the "*pleasure of his company to breakfast.*" Lieutenant Clopper's loyalty to his "Company" made him think the invitation was to all. We had a long wait standing "at rest" in the street, while evident hustling was going on in the house. At last wash boilers and other big kettles, steaming with fragrant coffee appeared, and every man had his fill, after which our Lieutenant disap-

peared in the house and had a royal breakfast; but giving a hundred men a full breakfast was too much even for Kentucky hospitality on such short notice.

After this uncomfortable first night on Kentucky soil, and with a light breakfast at least for most of the men, we were called into line and ordered to march to Camp King. This was South of Covington on the Independence Pike. The weather was muggy and hot, and the unaccustomed accoutrements and other paraphernalia all contributed to our discomfort. We reached our destination about noon of September 4th, completely exhausted by marching only that short distance.

But this was war times, and we were allowed no time for rest or even to finish our dinner of which we were so sorely in need. The long roll was sounding and demanding that we form in line of battle at once. We took our position on the double quick, dimly comprehending the seriousness of the situation. For a brief season the scene beggared description. Infantry on the double quick; batteries at a gallop; the cavalry on the run created consternation indescribable, while clouds of dust following each movement quite obscured the view, often preventing those in the rear of the line from seeing those in front. Occasional shells from the batteries added to the already intense excitement.

Captain Cornell, of Company E rushed in front of his company and, waving his sword frantically over his head, cried out at the top of his voice, "It is victory or death." Most of us were so badly frightened that if the enemy had really appeared, it would have met with but a feeble resistance, so great was the confusion.

It is needless to say that we were greatly relieved to hear an officer of experience say there was no possible danger, as the enemy was miles away.

Our Commander, Colonel Taylor, of the Fiftieth Ohio, saw some fresh dirt being piled up on the top of a high hill, and after intently looking at it for a few moments remarked, "It is either our men or the rebels." After which profound remark he went to his quarters. Notwithstanding, we remained in line of battle the balance of the afternoon, which in itself was rather a serious matter. This affair was ever after facetiously called "The Battle of Camp King."

The following day, we started in the direction of Covington and arrived in the city about dark, weary, foot-sore, very hungry and thoroughly disgusted. We were given a good supper at the armory and bivouacked on a vacant lot in the vicinity. The following morning, as we were performing our ablutions in the Licking river, we were overtaken by a severe thunderstorm. An overturned flat boat afforded us shelter. This detention came near causing us to lose a mighty good breakfast which was set for us in the armory.

From this place we marched to Fort Mitchel and then returned to Camp King, going into camp adjoining a detachment of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

About eleven o'clock that night we were called up and started eastward. We soon came to the Licking river which it was necessary to cross. There seemed to be only one way, namely, wade.

Some had sense or judgment enough to stop and pull off their shoes and stockings and roll up their pants and some did not. Those of us who did not waded across in water a foot or more in depth, shoes and all. Right then we received a lesson that came of good use in the future, and by which we profited. We marched a little over two miles and thought it was ten. Those who had wet shoes and stockings soon had very tender feet, and in addition

had to spend the balance of the night before large fires in getting dry.

This was Camp Beechwood, on the Alexandria Pike, where we were supposed to support a battery. If the battery knew we were holding it up, it most certainly knew more than we did. We did picket duty for several days and then moved to the Robinson premises named Camp Orchard from the fruit trees that abounded on it. Our marches up to this time totaled some twenty miles.

At this camp we were joined by the three companies from Butler County. Our regimental roll was now completed and numbered one thousand and ten men. As soon as this was done our field officers were entitled to and received their commissions, dating on September 25th. The date of rank, however, differed somewhat.

Colonel Moore—from August 22nd.

Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin—August 20th.

Major L'Hommedieu—August 20th.

This now seems to be the proper place to halt in the narrative and give a short history of each of these three officers, who so ably conducted the affairs of the regiment and who so manfully staid with us on all our marches; commanded us in all our battles, endured with us all our hardships, and came home with the little band of survivors.

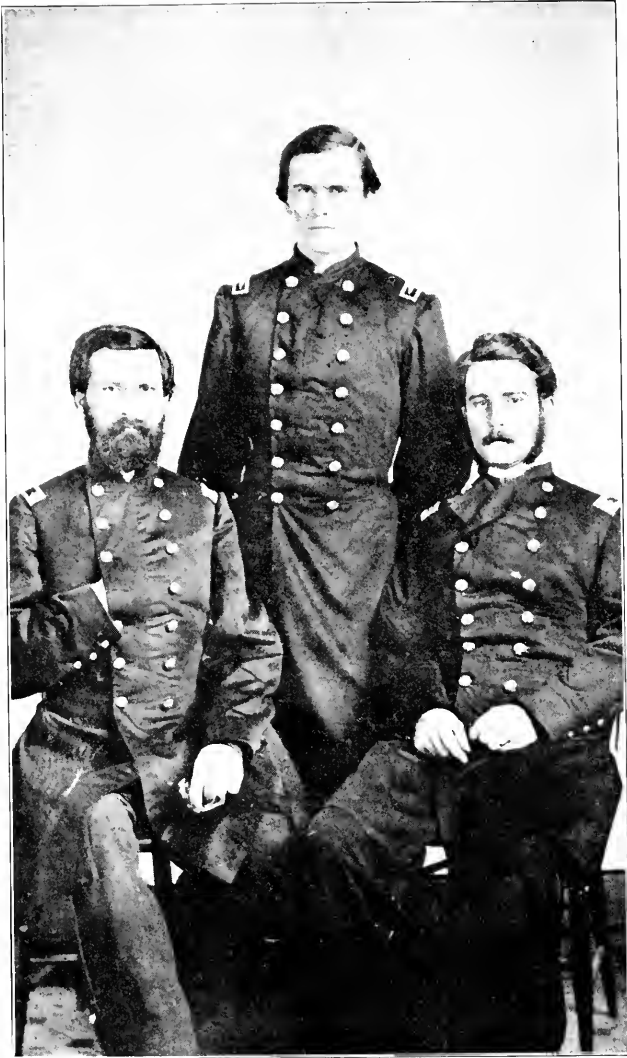
It may not be possible to procure a satisfactory history of each, as fifty years is ample time to allow the scattering of all data, and to lose track of any who might be able to furnish it.

FREDERICK W. MOORE.

Colonel.

Colonel Moore was born in Green Township, Hamilton County, February 11th, 1841. He entered the army on the first call and was appointed Second Lieutenant of





COLONEL FREDERICK W. MOORE
LIEUT. COLONEL WM. H. BALDWIN MAJOR S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU
Eighty-Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
Taken at Baton Rouge, La. in the summer of 1864.

Company G, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April, 1861, in the three months service.

He was mustered into the three years service, June 5th, 1861, as Second Lieutenant of the same Company and Regiment. Promoted to First Lieutenant, September 4th, 1861. Promoted to Captain April 22nd, 1862. Resigned July 23rd, 1862 to accept the appointment of Colonel of the Eighty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mustered into service as Colonel to date from August 22nd, 1862. He was our field officer during our whole term of service and with the exception of some few times of furlough was with us during the entire three years. Several times he acted as Brigadier and commanded different brigades.

For his long and faithful service he was brevetted Brigadier General of U. S. Volunteers to date from March 26th, 1865.

He was mustered out of the volunteer service with the Regiment, at Galveston, Texas, on July 24th, 1865.

He thought he had grown into a love of army life, so he sought and received an appointment as Second and First Lieutenant in the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry and accepted the same July 23rd, 1866.

He was stationed in some place in the West but after going through such stirring scenes as he did for four years, and ranking as a Colonel for so long and many times with a whole brigade under his command, this monotonous life of a subaltern and with such surroundings did not at all appeal either to his sense of patriotism or to his own aspirations. He therefore resigned in April, 1867.

After retiring to private life, he entered into the practice of law in Cincinnati. His qualifications and ambition gradually caused him to become eminent in his profession and he was elevated successively to the Common Pleas, District and Superior Court Benches.

He died at his home in Winton Place, Cincinnati, May 6th, 1905, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery.

(For several months I have been trying to get a detailed biography of our Colonel other than the above. This has been taken from the records of the Loyal Legion. I have been unable to procure any information concerning his early life, of his ancestry, of his school life or of his civil life further than the meager reference to his various positions in the law courts.

Late in life he married the second time but of this I have no information further than the mere fact.

His beautiful gold mounted sword which was presented to him by his grateful compatriots, on which was engraved his name and achievements, was sent to the Loyal Legion without a word of explanation.

The sword hangs in full view, a mute memento of the love and affection of those who knew him and appreciated his life and services.

T. B. M.)

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Wm. H. Baldwin, the second in command of the Greyhounds, came of a long line of military men reaching back to Bunker Hill. They were prominent in many engagements during the Revolutionary period, and the record is one of which anyone might be proud.

He was born in New Sharon, Maine. Was graduated from Union College, N. Y., in 1855, and from the law department of Harvard in 1858. He was for a time a student of civil law in the Universities of Berlin and Munich, in Europe. He was with General Garibaldi in 1860 in most of his important movements from Naples to Capri.

On learning of the outbreak of our civil strife he returned to the United States and was commissioned as Lieutenant

Colonel and assigned to the Eighty-Third Ohio. He participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, commanded the regiment at the battle of Arkansas Post as shown by the official reports and where our colors were the first on the enemy's works.

He was present during the siege of Vicksburg and was in command at the siege and capture of Jackson, Miss.

He was in command of the brigade which brought up the rear of Banks' army on the retreat from Sabine Cross Roads. He also had various commands while the regiment lay encamped at Morganza Bend. He was in command during the siege and assault of Blakely, Ala., and made a good record there, receiving the surrender of General Cockrell as our infantry swarmed over the works.

For his gallantry in this engagement he was brevetted as Brigadier General. He remained with the regiment until its final muster out on July 24th, 1865, at Galveston, Tex.

After the close of the war, he returned to the practice of his profession which was a large and important one in the U. S. Courts, especially in land cases.

He was an active member of the Loyal Legion and was the first Commander of George H. Thomas Post of the G. A. R., Department of Ohio. In the National Organization, he was at one time Judge Advocate General, and a member of the Council of Administration.

He married Isabella, daughter of Jonas Butterfield, an old citizen and merchant of Cincinnati.

He had four children, but at this writing there is no knowledge of them, further than that one of them died at an early age. The family resided in Norwood, a near suburb of Cincinnati, where he died on June 11, 1898.

S. S. L'HOMMEDIU.

Major.

Stephen Satterly L'Hommedieu was born in Riverside, Hamilton County, O., one of the suburban villages of Cincinnati, on August 3rd, 1841. He was the grandson of the Hon. Charles Hammond and the son of Stephen Satterly L'Hommedieu, both prominent and esteemed men of former days in Cincinnati.

He prepared for college at the classical school of Mr. E. S. Brooks and entered Kenyon College at Gambier, in 1856, and in 1859 entered the Kentucky Military Institute.

At the outbreak of the civil war all the members of the Senior Class, with the exception of himself, entered the Southern army. He returned to Ohio and his military education prepared him for the active service he subsequently performed in the service of his country.

His military career can be briefly summed up as follows: He enlisted and was commissioned as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, August 16th, 1861.

In August, 1862, he was transferred to the Eighty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry with the rank of Major and served continuously until mustered out in July, 1865.

He served with marked distinction in the Army of the Cumberland, Army of the Tennessee and Department of the Gulf under Generals Thomas, Grant, Buell, Sherman, Ord, Banks, A. J. Smith, Slocum and Canby. He was also during his long service, a member of the staff of Generals Smith, McClernand, Davidson and Slocum. He participated in the siege of Corinth and in all the engagements of the Eighty-Third.

Soon after the close of his service, he was married to Florence M. Symmes, daughter of Americus Symmes, of

Louisville, Ky., at which time he was engaged in business in Paducah, Ky.

In 1874 he commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of the eminent Dr. Roberts Bartholow and was graduated from the Ohio Medical College in March, 1877, and practiced in Riverside and Cincinnati until the time of his death which occurred on July 12th, 1883.

Major L'Hommedieu was one of those who first organized the Cincinnati Society of ex-army and navy officers and held the office of Treasurer for two successive terms, to the satisfaction and pleasure of the Association.

He was social in his disposition, entertaining to his friends and he made a lasting impression on those who knew best how to appreciate and love him for his generous and manly ways. He is now numbered among the many who patriotically and faithfully stood by the Flag of his Country in the dark days of the rebellion. As a soldier he was brave and as a friend he was true.

The Eighty-Third was now a recognized unit in the great army of the Union. It had a status, and future duties. The performance of these duties would determine whether the name was to be one of which we could all be proud, or not; it would determine whether or not Old Glory should have any stain on it, put there by any misconduct or dereliction of duty by any of us, who had sworn to uphold it.

Fifty years have now passed since it was first unfurled before us, and there has not been in all these years so much as a single word ever heard that could bring a blush of shame to any officer or enlisted man of this regiment.

At this camp, Orchard, we received our knapsacks, and canteens making us feel like thoroughbred soldiers. On the following day we saw how a new officer looked, one often looked for, but not as often seen—the paymaster. He gave us our advance pay, amounting to twenty-seven

dollars each. On September 17, 1862, marching orders were received, and to be ready to fall in at ten o'clock with two days rations, but it was four o'clock before we really moved out.

Our route was to Camp King and down the Independence Pike. At ten o'clock we went into camp on the banks of the Licking, in a field between two hills, and waked up at daylight with blankets wet with dew.

Our objective point was Crittenden, about thirty-three miles away. The march out required three days, but we returned in two. This march of sixty-six miles was very fatiguing, as the weather was quite warm, the roads dusty and water scarce. This marching and counter-marching was very severe on green, unseasoned troops, and evinced poor judgment on the part of our commanding officer, who was evidently putting us through a seasoning process which was too rapid to be at all healthy.

It was on this march that George W. Stanley tells how he got a square meal. His letter says:

"We started out with full knapsacks, mine weighing sixty-five pounds, besides a pair of high boots on my feet. On the return I became exhausted and was compelled to drop out and wait for the ambulance, which proved to be more than full. I rested and moved along as best I could. While I was lying in a fence corner during one of these resting spells, I saw a woman coming along carrying a basket and a jug. As soon as she saw me she said, 'you poor boy. Are you shot all to pieces?' She had a boy in the regiment and the papers had said we had been shot to pieces. I said: 'I had all my pieces yet.' She asked if I was not hungry, and proceeded to display the contents of the basket, roast chicken, biscuits and edibles generally, most of which disappeared—gradually!!!"

"I kept eyeing the jug somewhat wistfully, when she poured out a cup full. She warned me that it was cider

and it had a little "kick" in it. I said I would risk the "kick" which I did a couple of times, after which I was quite well rested. I closed up the account with her by confiscating a darkey who was in a buggy behind a couple of blooded bays, and induced him to drive us into camp which he very cheerfully did, when I told him the lady was the niece of our General. But he posed me when he asked what General, and as I did not know anything about that, I replied why, General Utility. He had never heard that name, he said, but it went all right."

On September 25th we moved from the Orchard to Camp Shaler, which was the Newport Cemetery, now known as Evergreen Cemetery. A long line of rifle pits had been constructed facing South, but we had no idea of their practical use. Had we been called on to use them, a good battery on the adjacent hills would mighty soon have routed us out, as those same adjacent hills were some hundred or more feet higher than we were.

On the 27th we marched down to Newport to undergo one of those celebrated functions called a grand review. It was presided over by Gen. Green Clay Smith and was intolerably and unnecessarily tiresome. We stood in one place for three hours, and with our guns at a shoulder the whole time without rest. Then when we moved, marching in Company front, one can imagine what a splendidly crooked line the different companies would make when it is known that we had so little drilling and were less than thirty days from our homes. General Smith sat on his horse and his eyes fairly glittered and his whole appearance showed complete disgust at the anything but soldierly alignments as we stolidly marched past him. He shook his head and showed plainly how he felt.

While at Camp Shaler we were assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Kentucky. We remained in this camp until October 7th. While here and before

our final departure, Sergeant Davis of Company K concluded he wanted some more pie his mother made. His good mother had made frequent trips to our camp, bringing such liberal and satisfactory contributions to the private larder of our mess, that she had been elected by the boys as honorary, or brevet, quartermaster of their dozen. It was Saturday and he applied to Captain Thornton for a pass, by which he could spend Sunday at home. The Captain told him of the strict rules regarding passes, and that a Captain's pass, without endorsement, was worthless, even to getting out of our own lines, but he gave it, and personally passed him out and walked with him a short distance to give him a clear start and told him nothing but cheek would carry him through. By dodging pickets along the pike, and hiding behind country wagons carrying produce for the markets while the guards were examining them, he finally reached the pontoon across the Ohio river. He came near being stuck there but by dint of persistence and bluff he went through, and surprised his folks. By a free use of soap and water he finally convinced his mother of his identity; Kentucky dirt and grime being such a close sticker.

Camp Shaler had many pleasant occasions. Numbers of friends made frequent visits and the amount of good things they brought was a very welcome addition to our unaccustomed army fare, though, at that time we were reveling in luxury as compared to what our haversacks contained during some of the subsequent months.

Drilling was comparatively light as were guard and picket duty. Such a state of affairs was not intended for real soldiering and the higher powers soon inaugurated a change. October 7th, we received marching orders and we slung our knapsacks like veterans, and headed South on those hard, stony pikes that had an entirely different feel to the feet from Brussels carpet.

We were marching towards Falmouth on the Kentucky Central Railroad, fifty miles from Covington. On the second day out we began to impress teams to haul our knapsacks, which, as a general thing were loaded only(!!!) about 40 per cent above necessities, and the men were breaking down through their ignorance. We finally reached Falmouth, pretty well used up, and camped opposite the town, in a fine level field. It was Saturday evening, October 11th. The Licking river ran close by and bathing was enjoyed to the fullest extent.

During our stay at Falmouth one of our men was drowned under somewhat peculiar circumstances. He had been using mercurial ointment on his person to get rid of vermin. Desiring to cleanse himself of the ointment he jumped into the stream and was immediately drowned.

The time at this place was occupied as much as possible in squad and Company drill. The bugle called us up at five o'clock for these exercises, and every minute of the day was used, and we most certainly needed it.

We also found here the regiments that were to compose our brigade, viz.; Eighty-Third, One Hundred and Eighteenth and Ninety-Sixth Ohio; Twenty-Third Wisconsin, Eighty-Fifth Indiana and the Nineteenth Kentucky. With these on the following day, October 19th, we moved out on our way to Cynthiana, distant twenty-two miles.

We marched continuously until we reached our destination, suffering all the while for water as it was a very scarce article and to camp enroute was out of the question. It was a groundhog case, we had to go, and did not get into camp until eight o'clock for our much merited rest. The Cavalry brought in fifty prisoners.

The country between Falmouth and Cynthiana was found to be very rough and rugged, but much of it was susceptible to cultivation as indicated by prosperous looking farms. The fields were mostly marked by stone

fences, and the roads also were thus enclosed, said stones having been gathered from the surface of the soil.

Our march, therefore, was on a narrow pike, shut in by these walls. During this march, a team of six mules attached to the blacksmith and repair wagon of our brigade, and coming up in the rear, became frightened and unmanageable, and plunged through the marching ranks, scattering the contents of the wagon and endangering life and limb.

The several companies promptly opened ranks and all escaped injury until Company I was reached, when Adam Curry, from Bethany, was struck by the hub of the front wheel and was so seriously injured that he died after being removed to the hospital in Cynthiana.

The only other incident worthy of note connected with this monotonous march, happened the same night. When we reached camp, the several details were dispatched to the front for picket duty. Just before sundown, a First Lieutenant with a detail of forty men started out to picket the front. They disappeared at dusk in a dense wood. At daybreak the next morning it was discovered that the entire party had been lost and had wandered about all night, leaving the command entirely unprotected, except by the videttes.

This incident is only equalled by the egregious error at Vicksburg, where the regiment was posted left in front: that is, facing the rear, with our backs to the enemy. In this position it remained during the entire siege, as the regiment was so assiduously employed with digging, sharp shooting, and various duties that no opportunity was found to change front.

On the morning of October 18th we were awakened early in anticipation of continuing our march to Paris, distant twenty-five miles, but we did not start as expected. No guards were posted so several went on a tour of observation. Several of the party got breakfast at a private

house. The proprietor, it seems, was a Union man, and had abandoned his home a few days previous on the approach of some rebels. He left the house in charge of two of his slaves who very cheerfully supplied our party in the way of breakfast, with the best on the place.

We moved camp to a beautiful woods a half-mile South of town. October 19th, was Sunday, and we had our regular inspection.

In the evening a report was widely circulated that John Morgan, with thirty-five hundred men was approaching. We advanced to the South a short distance to strengthen the picket lines. This was strongly posted behind stone walls and fences, and patiently awaited the approach of the enemy who never came. While in this camp, Lieutenant Clopper, with two of his Company, Snow and Marshall, took occasion to call on Mr. and Mrs. Peck, the parents of Hon. H. D. Peck, now one of Cincinnati's eminent jurists. Judge Peck and the above three had been intimate college friends and it was a pleasure to be in his house, even in his absence. Their front door was bored by a bullet through its center, made during a skirmish but a short time before.

A half-mile East was the home of another college friend, "Kentuck" Williams, as he was always called, but as he was wearing the gray and was one of Morgan's men, we did not call, nor did we see him.

On the morning of October 20th we broke camp and started for Paris, and at night bivouacked within a half-mile of the town. "Company F," according to "Siewers MS." was here detailed to go as guard for a bridge at the railroad station of Kiser.

"On this little trip I happened, (happened—mind you) to do a little foraging and came into possession of some half dozen fine chickens. As soon as we reached camp, I hastened to dress them, but had hardly finished when a

native came and complained that some of the men had stolen his chickens. Captain Ross said he would inquire about them, and asked the man if he could identify them. He said he could. I, being the only one who had any chickens, was haled before the irate man and the Captain, who told me to produce the birds. I did so. When asked if those were his fowls, said he could not tell as they were cleaned. Hence he got no relief. That is where quick work got me out of a scrape."

Part of the regiment was left at Townsend Bridge, a long trestle spanning Townsend Creek, five miles north of Paris, and remained on guard several days, fearing Morgan's men would attempt to burn the structure and interfere with our communications and supplies.

On the 22nd we marched through Paris and were overjoyed with the enthusiasm manifested by the people. They had been afflicted recently by a visit from John Morgan, and, although quite a number of his men were from this section, yet the Union sentiment expressed so far preponderated that the disloyal citizens kept quiet. As we marched through the little city, Union flags were everywhere displayed. Ladies, young and old, waved the Stars and Stripes enthusiastically in the faces of the men as they passed. The demonstration was so surprising that we could scarcely believe our eyes.

We marched out on the Winchester Pike to Senator Garret Davis' woods and went into camp opposite his palatial residence. He had come back with us from Cynthiana, on his return home after an enforced absence of months.

We experienced another alarm on the 22nd, and the entire regiment was kept on duty the whole night.

Drills were the order of the day, while the customary evening dress parade was always witnessed by numbers of the citizens. We had been treated, during our stay at

Paris, with unusual courtesy which both officers and men fully appreciated.

Our brigade up to this time had been under the command of General Green Clay Smith. He was now relieved of the command and succeeded by General S. G. Burbridge, who assumed command, after a very complimentary address to the brigade by the retiring officer. This took place on October 24th and the new Brigadier proved himself to be a most excellent and deservedly popular commander.

It was at Paris that we had our first taste of camping in the snow and we had a much heavier snow fall at Nicholasville, but they were the last, as we soon passed below the snow line, though we had much cold and inclement weather.

Comrade Siewers, of Company F, gives this experience of some picket duty in this connection. He says, "I think it was on the first night that we went into camp in the woods, I was detailed for picket duty and was on the first relief. After my trick was over, I lay down with my head against a stump, and, covering myself with my blanket, went soundly to sleep. I was not disturbed the whole night and when I awoke it was still dark.

It seemed to me that my blanket was very weighty, and I moved in order to relieve myself, when I got my face full of snow. Sitting up, at once, I found it had snowed nearly all night, and looked to be about a foot deep, but was really only seven inches. I was completely covered which accounted for the corporal failing to find me when our relief was next called."

On October 28th we started for Louisville, via Nicholasville, Shelbyville and Frankfort, a distance of 102 miles. While in Kentucky, the regiment was allowed two two-horse ambulances and one four-horse ambulance, and twenty-six six-mule wagons, and even this amount of

transportation was inadequate to supply the wants of the regiment, while two years later three wagons to a regiment was deemed an extravagant allowance.

On October 31st we marched through Lexington, passing the last resting place of one of our Country's great statesmen, Henry Clay. The tall shaft was plainly visible from the road, and from its apex, the marble effigy of the Great Pacificator looked down, and, viewing the armed hosts as they filed rudely past, seemed to say, "Oh! That I was where I once stood that I might aid my countrymen in this their great hour of need."

We reached Nicholasville on the evening of the 31st and remained there—Camp Price—until November 11th. As we remained for so long a time in this camp, it was but natural that the usual routine should be occasionally broken by the use of various devices.

One was the caricature of an elephant which afforded amusement for some thousand or so. Another time, just after taps, one of the Sergeants of Company E went up in front of the Captain's tent and sung out at the top of his voice, "*mail, mail,*" and he had hard work to get into his bed and be fast asleep before being discovered. It was in this camp where Sergeant McGregor played a smooth trick on one of the boys while on guard duty. This guard had just received a letter from his girl, and Mac was very anxious to know whether or no he was not fishing in his preserves.

He made several approaches, but was unsuccessful until at last he offered to read to him a letter from a young lady if he, (the guard) would read his. By that means Mac found out all he wanted to know and which was apparently satisfactory, and then to fulfill his part of the agreement, began his letter. But when he began to read and the first words were "Dear Brother," there was a hitch. Mac was accused of not dealing fairly. Most anybody would

call that mean, wouldn't they? But McGregor said he had promised to read a letter from a young lady and he was. As everything is fair in love and war and as this was both, they let it go at that.

As long as McGregor is being talked about, a little incident seems all right here. It happened at Springfield, O., in 1912, during the State G.A.R. Encampment. Several of the Eighty-Third boys were guests at his house and Orderly Palmer was the first to arrive. While being seated and enjoying themselves, one of McGregor's little grandsons, six years of age, (Robert Ross McGregor, and if you want anything *Scotchier* than that you will have to hunt a long time to find it) kept looking anxiously around, in all the corners, behind doors and everywhere. At last it was noticed and he was asked what he was hunting? He replied, "why, his things." "Things, what things?" "Why, his gun and things." The little shaver could not understand how he could be a soldier and not have a "gun and things." It was explained to him so that he understood it, and then, looking up into the face of his grandfather, he said, with all the earnestness and simplicity of childhood, "Grandpa, was you a fighter or only an officer?"

Leaving Camp Price on the 11th, we resumed our march, camping near Versailles, and the next night, November 13th, bivouacked South of Frankfort a short distance. Here we also passed in view of another historical monument, the one erected to Kentucky's patron saint, Daniel Boone. From Frankfort we tramped over the hard iron-like roads, passing through the towns of Shelbyville, Simpsonville and Burton, making a march of eighteen miles and within sixteen miles of Louisville.

While on the march, each regiment took turns of being at the head of the column. The one at the head one day, took the rear the next, and gradually worked forward to

the front again. On this last day, the Eighty-Third had the lead, with sixteen miles to go. Colonel Moore determined to show some things to the rest of the brigade. During this march it had been the custom of the other regiments to roll up their clothing, blankets and such heavy weights, in their tents and have them hauled in the wagons. This left them in light marching order, and made it easy work. This caused a kick by the Eighty-Third and consequently an order was issued from headquarters that this practice was to stop, and every soldier was to carry his own traps. As said before, we were to lead the column.

We filed out in the road and made eight miles without a halt. We were a long ways ahead when we stopped to rest. Just as the brigade came up with us, we started and rapidly marched away from them. These tactics we kept up all the time, giving the other regiments no rest until we reached Louisville.

By records of October 19th, repeated October 29th, we had been given the name of "Greyhounds." With the Twenty-Third Wisconsin, we had formed the nucleus of the Brigade, and that regiment had given us this name, because of our beating them in the rapidity of our marching, the name dating from near October 1st. This last day's march into Louisville, November 15th, confirmed the name in the entire Brigade as then completed.

Meanwhile, the rest of the brigade were cursing us for a lot of "greyhounds," and from that day to this, the name has stuck to us. All of our literature has this imprint and the monument at Vicksburg has the same in enduring granite. We were pretty well done up when we reached the city, and every inequality in the cobble paved streets was felt through our thick soled shoes. The roads traveled were hard macadam, and at the end of each day our feet would be covered with blisters. As we had been marching

several days, our feet were particularly tender on this our "trial day."

More than two years after this episode, Dr. Cassidy, who was then our surgeon, said "that days' work of foolishness had cost the lives of several men." We covered the sixteen miles in three hours and fifty minutes actual marching time, being an average of over four miles an hour. Of course we carried our arms and accoutrements. Arriving at Louisville we were placed in camp near the Portland Ship Canal on low ground. It rained all that night and in the morning our camp was six inches deep in water. It was simply awful. We were beginning to get a taste of real campaigning.

We were soon moved to higher ground and so were again in comparative comfort, and remained so until November 21st when we moved to Portland and embarked on board steamers.

CHAPTER II.

Leaving Louisville—Cairo—Memphis—Tensas
River—Chickasaw Bayou—Arkansas Post—
Young's Point—Milliken's Bend.

We were assigned to the Belfast on which we slept and were ordered off in the morning. Stacked our arms on the landing for a few hours and were then ordered on board again and started about 3 P. M. We tied up part of the night. The Belfast could carry about 300 and the Hastings a few more than that. Companies D and E were placed on board the Trio, to protect the sutler and his stores. This last steamer met with a mishap by running on a sand bar some five miles from the starting point and stuck for two hours until she was pulled off by the ferry boat Excelsior.

We crossed to New Albany to coal, and then proceeded on our torturous way. After going fifty miles, the steamer landed to afford the troops a chance to do a little cooking. Our house wives of the present day can imagine the quality of the said cooking when not one in a dozen knew a stew-pan from a stove damper.

November 23rd we steamed down 67 miles to Cannelton, Indiana, to prepare our supper, and coaled at Harrisville, Ky. About eight o'clock we passed the steamer St. Cloud, hard aground. She was the headquarters steamer. On account of shallow water, we tied up six miles above Newberg in company with the Emma Duncan, having the Nineteenth Kentucky on board.

On November 25th, we passed Newberg early and after passing the mouth of Green river, landed at Evansville where we disembarked, and, for a change occupied a large hall formerly used as a hospital. The passengers on the

Belfast were not so fortunate as they were not allowed off the boat. One of the fleet ran aground and had to spar two hours to release her.

We passed the mouth of the Wabash and just before night tied up at Shawneetown. We passed the mouths of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers and the town of Paducah. The day was stormy and disagreeable. November 26th, we came to Mound City with Cairo in sight. We had here our first good view of Uncle Sam's inland water craft. We rounded to at Cairo about ten o'clock and found there the steamer Emerald with three companies on board. The rest of the regiment was then transferred, except Companies D and E, which were on the Trio, and they were still behind. There was another incident here, recalling the other and more pleasant civil life of other days.

Lying alongside was a barge load of Confederate prisoners, in their motley garb, the first we had ever seen at close range. While we were chaffing them, whom should we see but an old time friend of our college days, Ed (known at college as "Tup") Southgate from Newport, Ky. He was a classmate of Snow. Lieutenant Clopper, Snow and Marshall all being acquaintances of his, greeted him and talked with him a long time.

As we backed out, the last words we heard from Southgate were, "Will meet you at Vicksburg." After the war he became an eminent divine, but none of us ever saw him again. After backing away from the Confederate prisoners, we moved alongside a coal barge and took in 1,000 bushels of coal, which occupied the whole of the 27th. At the time of writing this, this coal would have been loaded in about an hour or less. The steamer Trio finally came in, and the two Companies, D and E, with all the stores were transferred to the Emerald, when we turned the prow down stream again.

We passed Island No. 10 after dark and tied up about a mile above New Madrid.

On the morning of the 29th we started before daybreak, too early to see the little town, but do not think we missed very much of a sight.

We passed Fort Pillow about 5 P. M. and, for the first time, saw formidable earthworks, with tier upon tier of batteries, mounted with heavy guns.

About six o'clock we passed Fort Randolph but nothing was visible except chimneys, of which we counted fifteen.

From this place for about a mile, the left bank presents a very beautiful appearance. The bank is composed of regular strata of soils, plentifully intermixed with iron. The lower stratum is of blue clay covered with layers of different soils, all intermixed with sand.

On the 30th we passed Fort Wright and at last came in sight of Memphis, where we unloaded about noon.

Memphis was the first place we reached after leaving Evansville, Ind., which could be dignified by the name of "City." It was built on very high ground, bluffs in fact. The landing was reached by long, narrow, inclined roads, cut through the bluff. It was a great shipping and distributing point, the inlet and outlet for all Western Tennessee. It was regularly laid out and well built, but would not at all compare with any Northern city of equal size.

Just below the city our forces had constructed a large fort, named Fort Pickering, the guns of which commanded the city and the river. It was on lower ground than the city, but very effective for all that. This city was a regular hotbed of secession, and there was no attempt made to repress it by its citizens. One day, some of the young bloods came walking by the camp, where our regimental flag was unfurled and floating in the breeze. One of these young men made some scurrilous remarks, when Captain Ross, of Company F, summarily brought

the party up short, and compelled the one who had made the insulting remark, to take the folds of the flag in his hand and kiss it. He was loud in his protestations, but he did it, just the same. Captain Ross would not take "No" for an answer. He did not have red hair that meant nothing.

Our camp lay in a wood, about a mile and a half out, where we remained during our stay. The weather was generally very pleasant, but the unusual food, and more especially, the unusual manner of its preparation produced quite a good deal of sickness. While in this camp Company K met with its first loss by death—John Lullman, of Cincinnati, and the third in the regiment.

The time here was spent as much as possible in drill, and in perfecting ourselves in the various duties of soldier life. We were as yet very raw troops and required far more practice than we had as yet been able to secure.

At this time there was a large body of troops in camp and it was thought necessary by our commander to see how much proficiency we had really attained and how we would conduct ourselves under scrutiny. For this purpose, a grand Reveiw was held by General W. T. Sherman. There were thirteen regiments and two batteries of artillery, and these contained about their full complement of men. In a review, the troops were drawn up in two ranks as was the formation in the sixties. At the command the rear rank steps backward four to six paces, called open order. The commanding officer with his staff and visitors ride down from the right on an ordinary fast trot of the horses, at a distance in front of the line of about one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. After passing the brigade or division, he then passes to the rear and, at a distance greater than when he rode down in front, proceeds at as fast a pace as his horse can gallop to his starting place.

But this review was an entirely different function. Instead of being in open ranks with our guns at a shoulder, we were allowed to stand in close formation, with the butts of our muskets on the ground. General Sherman now rode his horse at a slow walk as close to the front rank as he could get, and looked every man in the face. It was no meaningless display, for he did see every man, as the following will show. There was a small boy in Company K, Elliot Stroup, by name, not over sixteen years of age, and small. He was standing in the rear rank, but the general, singling him out, stopped his horse and said, "Well, my boy, do you think you will be able to stand it?" Of course he was too much embarrassed or scared for that matter, to make any answer, but the lieutenant standing near made reply that was satisfactory, and the general rode on.

After this close scrutiny, the troops were marched, regiment by regiment, in company front, before the general and his staff, that they might in this way mark what proficiency the troops had attained in drill.

At this camp we were exercised in target shooting and in firing volleys by company and by regiment. It was a good practice and helped us very much. Nothing of special interest further than the usual camp routine occurred until the 20th of December, when we received marching orders. All our camp equipage was packed and loaded, when we marched out, down to and through Fort Pickering to the landing, and went aboard the steamer "Citizen," which was our home until January 24th, 1863, except for expeditions like Bayou Tensas, Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Etc. This steamer was a stern wheeler of the first class.

We started for Vicksburg at three o'clock P. M., on the 21st, being a part of 30,000 men in a fleet of one hundred

steamers. The boats containing our brigade were: "Citizen," Eighty-Third Ohio; "Hiawatha," Ninety-Sixth Ohio; "J. W. Cheeseman," Nineteenth Kentucky; "S. Pringle," Sixty-Seventh Indiana; "John H. Dickey," Twenty-Third Wisconsin. General Burbridge, Brigade Commander, and Staff were on "J. C. Swan," General A. J. Smith, Division Commander, and Staff on the "Desark," and General W. T. Sherman, Commander in Chief and Staff on the "Forest Queen."

The boats were directed to preserve an interval of fifty yards, and maintain this formation as near as possible. It was a sight wonderful to behold, but dreadful to think about. We moved only by daylight, tying up by night, otherwise it would have been too easy for a battery or even for riflemen to have made it a very precarious voyage.

One night we tied up at Friar's Point, where it was reported that a Union man had been headed up in a barrel and rolled into the river. It was thought necessary that this be avenged. The boys opened several houses, and, the owners being away, they took what they could carry and as the fleet steamed away about all the town was reduced to ashes.

Leaving Friar's Point about noon, we tied up at midnight below the mouth of White river. At nine o'clock next morning we again moved out into the stream, and, passing Napoleon, arrived at Gaines Landing where we burned all of the houses. The fleet had been fired on at Napoleon for the first time, so the gunboats returned and paid them their compliments.

December 24th we reached Milliken's Bend where our brigade was ordered to unload, and prepare two days rations. The next morning, Christmas Day, we started back into the country to destroy a large railroad bridge across the Bayou Tensas, belonging to the Shreveport &

Vicksburg Railroad. This road was the main artery of supply between the cattle and wheat fields of Texas, and the Confederate armies East of the Mississippi river. The distance was twenty-six miles, an exceedingly long march. The men were in light marching order, carrying only a blanket apiece. We reached our objective point, Dallas Station, very late in the day and immediately began the work of destruction.

The bridge was of wood and two hundred feet long. There were two others, smaller ones, and all were destroyed, together with all buildings, and Confederate cotton. The bridges were piled full of ties, railroad bars and cotton, and fired. The great heat warped the iron, rendering it useless. The next morning, the work of destruction was continued on two smaller bridges, with some warehouses and cotton mills that had escaped in the darkness. The job was completed about nine o'clock, and after a few hours rest we started back. We, being but a small force, were compelled to hasten, as the whole Vicksburg garrison was called on to go out and crush us, and a light rain had made the peculiar soil of that section more slippery than glass, making marching extremely difficult.

We now had the twenty-six miles again to traverse, and we were well nigh exhausted. General Burbridge got back about midnight, but some of the "gun toters" just made it in the morning when the gang planks were being pulled in. This was a famous march, and gave the brigade a great name.

Our army status had now been again changed—our designation was First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Sherman's right wing.

The fleet again started on the 27th, and, turning into the Yazoo river, proceeded a few miles and landed. We marched through the woods some five or six miles toward

the Chickasaw Bluffs, where we bivouacked within about three miles of Vicksburg.

These bluffs were a range of high hills, a continuation of the hills on which Vicksburg was situated. The range extended to the banks of the Yazoo, ending at a high bluff called Hayne's Bluff, and which was strongly fortified. It was attempted to reduce this place by the gunboats, but the fort was so high that when they got near enough for the guns to be effective, they could not elevate their guns enough. When they moved back far enough so they could get enough elevation, they were too far away to make any impression. This chain of hills was fortified throughout its entire length, and it was thought that the city had been denuded of troops to meet Grant's forces, which were on their way down from Corinth. In this case, this line of fortifications might be successfully turned and give us a very short line to the rear of Vicksburg. Owing to the slow methods of transmitting intelligence then in use, General Sherman was in complete ignorance of General Grant's having turned back, thus relieving the rebel forces, which immediately hastened back to fill the gap in their lines, and avert the threatened danger. Instead, therefore, of finding a weak line, we were confronted with a very strong one.

This Chickasaw Bayou expedition was the first taste of real war which we had experienced, and it was a very bitter one. It seemed to rain nearly all the time, and there was not a spot of dry ground to lie on. We were not allowed to build fires, as the smoke would betray our position. Some of us, however, made small ones, about the size of a tin cup, no larger, and so got some hot coffee. I take the following incident from the MS. of Siewers of Company F, which will give an idea of what we had to endure and what our dangers were:

“Company F was one day sent out to the edge of the bayou and deployed as skirmishers. We put in our time trying to pick off the rebel gunners. The trees had all been felled, affording quite a protection. While we were there, we saw a German regiment draw up about 150 yards in our rear, and begin to fire at us. They probably thought we were rebels and were doing their best to clean us out. All we could do was to lie close to the ground and take things easy until they learned their mistake. I was stretched out between two trees, and at my feet was my companion, L. L. Latta. For all the danger we were in, I had to laugh, and laughed so loud and so long that finally Latta got mad and said things. A shot had struck his rifle stock and wounded him in the wrist. My head was lying on a limb and I felt a severe shock when the bullets struck. The German regiment was called off and we also were recalled.

“When we got back to the regiment, I found that I had left my haversack out in front. I told the Captain of it and asked permission to go and get it. He said I could not but I assured him I could, and anyhow I had to have it, for a haversack is a necessity to a soldier. At last he said, ‘Go ahead.’ I crawled out to where I had left it, and fortunately found it. After taking a short rest I started back, but it was such dreadfully hard work crawling over fallen tree trunks that I concluded to run for it. I did not think the rebels would hit me, so I jumped up and started, leaping over trees and bushes and I doubt not, making pretty good time. The enemy peppered me rather lively, but fortunately did not hit me.

“When I got back, the Colonel came up and ordered the Captain to get ready to take his Company across the bayou. The Captain’s face went very pale, but quietly said, ‘All right.’ We then waited for the orders which never came.”

It was very fortunate that the orders were countermanded, as it would not have been possible to have effected anything. We could lie on the edge of the bank, and, by looking through the trees and underbrush, could easily see how impossible the attempt would have been.

The countermanding of the orders was given by General A. J. Smith, who did not know of Sherman's order under which we were about to proceed. When General Sherman demanded an explanation, he was told, not a man of his Division should cross that Bayou, and to a further demand to know what General Smith intended to do, the terse reply was "By God, they shan't chase you"—and they didn't. Sherman's troop made a gallant charge, but three lines of rifle pits, with cannon so planted as to rake either line from the line above, was too much for any assault and they were driven back with great slaughter with the rebels in hot pursuit. General Smith was good as his word, The chase was short, and the pursuing troops quickly returned to their own lines.

When attending the dedication ceremonies over the Ohio Monuments in 1905, General Steven D. Lee (who commanded the Southern forces at Vicksburg, in 1862), commenting on this assault remarked to a lot of us that when he saw our boys start on that ill judged assault, he said to his men "Boys! Boys! This is not war, this is murder," and added that nothing so hurt his feelings as giving the order to shoot down those gallant men. He added that had Sherman gone but a very little way further up the Bayou, he would have found the road to Vicksburg comparatively open—but Sherman had not reconnoitered that far, and made his attempt by the direct road.

Sherman was a great fighter, but very far from being a great soldier. He made a good lieutenant to work under orders, but was not a safe leader. Under Grant he did good

work, and was given more prominence than he deserved over others equally or much more worthy.

As illustrating Sherman's mental workings and lack of heart, a contributor writes as follows:

"In July 1862, a Sanitary Commission Boat went to Memphis, as other boats had done before, to get sick and wounded soldiers to bring them to the hospitals in Cincinnati where they could have better care than in Memphis. On proffering their request to General Sherman he cursed the Sanitary Commission as a body doing the army more harm in the rear, than the rebels did in front, and refused to let a single sick or wounded soldier go. To the remark that very many were dying, he returned reply: 'There was plenty of room to bury them in Memphis' and the boat with its nurses and doctors returned empty."

We spent the nights on the wet ground and the days in building roads. Had our position been known, we would have been shelled out of our boats.

Our Commander by this time came to the conclusion that the attempt was a failure, for about eight o'clock of the night of January 1st, the Adjutant came around and in a whisper directed us to fall in. We thought it was to be a surprise on the enemy, but instead it was a surprise on us, for we made a quick march out of the woods and on board the boats. The old "Citizen" once more housed us, and we had at last a dry plank under us.

We steamed out of the Yazoo, and turned up stream for some destination unknown to us. Fuel for the boilers was very scarce and it was a part of our duty to bring to the river bank, rail-fences, parts of trees, anything, chop them into convenient lengths, and pile them on board for the furnaces.

It was not always wood that demanded our care, for sometimes when we steamed away a mound or two of fresh earth was seen: silent witnesses of grief in some home.

For several days we kept this up, so as to get a surplus in time of need. While we were busily engaged one day in the "rail business" Archie Young said, "I don't mind the work, but it is the sin of it. Think of it! If it was only night, I would not care so much, but in broad daylight, when everybody is looking, it makes me blush."

Early on the 9th of January we were told we must have twenty cords of wood on board before breakfast. Well, we did it, and started up White river, which the diary says, "is the crookedest stream in seven states." At five o'clock we reached the "cut off" which was a safe passage over into the Arkansas river. This river empties into the Mississippi river some 25 or 30 miles below the mouth of White river. It was far easier to steam up the broad Mississippi and use this cut off than to attempt the crooked Arkansas, especially when there was a large sand bar at its mouth.

All this time, our destination was well known to our general officers, and it was Fort Hindman, but always called by us Arkansas Post. Being in the Arkansas river we would have threatened Little Rock had it not been for the above named Fort.

A little after noon on January 10th we disembarked and marched about three miles and halted in front of a deserted rebel stockade, and prepared to pass the night. We were not allowed to stay long, however, and after dark were quietly moved forward and laid down in line of battle. It was a very cold night, and many were far from comfortable to say the least. Called up early on the 11th, we moved forward, and were ordered to lie down. We were now getting very close to the Fort, and they began to hunt for us with their artillery. Balls came screeching through the woods, occasionally, the limbs falling in profusion. We were in range all night, if the enemy had only known it.

The forenoon passed in making preparation and getting into position for assault.

As soon as the land forces were ready the gun boats moved up in range and opened fire on the water side, while the land batteries limbered up, and added their powers. Soon the rebel artillery was practically silenced, and the infantry moving forward began with musketry.

The Eighty-Third was placed on the left of the first line of Smith's Division, and we were ordered forward with instructions to keep in line with the Sixteenth and Sixty-Seventh Indiana on our right. The woods were thick with under brush, and with a small stream flowing toward the river, the line was badly broken. We finally reached a fence, at the edge of the woods, and climbing over it, moved forward and opened fire. From some cause the Indiana regiments on our right broke and fell back, and we followed as we had been ordered. There was no panic, nobody was scared, all wondering why we fell back.

General Smith and his staff rode to and fro, pistols in hand, to reline the troops and start them in again, and Oh! how he swore! (For artistic, and effective profanity, General A. J. Smith had no superior, and, coming from him, it never sounded wicked. His every word hit the nail on the head, while all the air was blue.) We soon reformed and moved forward in good order, going to the edge of the slashing and to the top of the little rise. The fort was now in plain sight and the bullets were singing their songs as they flew both ways. We dropped to the ground, loaded and fired as fast as we could, or when we could see something to shoot at—all the time edging toward the fort. Most of the artillery had been silenced so that we had only the musketry to face.

A force also came up on the South side of the river and with their artillery knocked off about two feet of the muzzle of a large pivot gun in the Southwest corner of the Fort.

We were reinforced by the other brigade and allowed to be quiet for a while. We did not lie idle very long, but moved forward, and, taking the front of the line, kept up a steady fire, so that the enemy could not even look over the parapet.

At one time there was a lull, and all rose up to see the cause, but when the "bees began to hum again," we dropped down and kept up our steady fire.

The following description is taken from a pamphlet published a few years after the war:

"The enemy seemed determined to hold the fort, and fought like so many tigers. We kept our lines formed as well as we could. We were about out of ammunition and none could be gotten to us. The Ninety-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Seventy-Seventh Illinois came to relieve us, but the three regiments were so badly mixed up that no one could tell one from the other, and no commands could bring order out of chaos."

"This may not be understood by those who never saw a real battle, but have formed ideas from pictures which put the soldiers all in line. In modern warfare, such a line would be cut down like grass before a scythe. When the real battle is on, while all try to keep together yet everyone looks out for himself. A stump or tree is always made use of, and under a heavy fire one of the best points about a good soldier is to be able to save himself while he fights and kills the enemy. The regiment was never under a heavier fire than for the few hours on that day. This terrible fighting did not cease until five o'clock in the afternoon, when, without warning, white flags were hoisted above the works of the enemy."

All firing instantly ceased. Cheer upon cheer followed, while all order being cast aside, every effort was made by every one to be the first in the fort. The flag of the Eighty-Third was the first one planted on the rampart.

For two hours and fifty minutes we had been under fire, and having received this baptism, we were all full-fledged soldiers. The regiment went into the engagement with about four hundred men, and lost ten killed and eighty wounded, over twenty per cent. The regiment was honorably mentioned in official reports, while the Ohio legislature showed its appreciation by a unanimous vote of thanks. This victory was the first break in the great cloud of gloom which had settled over the land since the preceding summer.

It would be scarcely possible to give an adequate description of the inside of the fort. The shot and shell had torn it all to pieces. Dead and wounded were everywhere. The casemate with its large gun was rendered utterly useless; headquarters buildings were totally wrecked, field artillery dismounted. The loss in the fort was fifty killed, three hundred wounded, and six thousand prisoners, one thousand mules, and a large amount of commissary stores. The regiment remained on the ground during the 12th and 13th, burying the dead, caring for the wounded, leveling the earthworks, and transferring the captured property to the boats.

During our stay here, the temperature dropped very low, below freezing. Snow and ice were again a familiar sight to our Northern eyes. The cold was so intense that some had their feet frozen. When we boarded the boats, the same conditions prevailed, but harder to endure, as we had no way to protect ourselves. It was made still worse for us by the sick of the Sixteenth Indiana being placed on board our boat. This crowded us very much and in addition, there had been no provision made for their rations, so we had to share with them. On the 15th of January we completed our embarkation, steamed our into the Mississippi, and tied up for the night at Napoleon.

It was during these days, from the time of leaving the Yazoo, until we arrived at White river, that the army became very much discouraged. It got to be a general thing for men of all companies to go foraging, allow themselves to be captured and paroled, so as to have a chance to get home. Sometimes the parole would be accepted from a woman, at least it was so reported. After Arkansas Post battle an entirely different and better phase was shown on every side.

At this engagement there were two incidents that deserve a place among these pages. One of them is to show the difference in the medical department between that which confronted us, and what it would be at the present time. Looking at it from the height of the present, we wonder that the fatalities were not very much greater.

As an example of the surgery then in vogue the following, no doubt, had its counterpart in hundreds, if not thousands of instances, and will show the immense amount of needless suffering, and often of death, as the result.

It was given me by D. B. Snow in a letter, as follows:

"I remind you that my brother-in-law, R. N. John, was wounded at the battle of Arkansas Post by a shot through the left wrist. He was taken on board the hospital boat and five surgeons considered whether or not the hand should be taken off. Three voted to permit it to remain, and two to take it off. I chanced to be a clerk at the Jefferson hospital at Memphis, Tenn., where he was taken as a patient, and several times the chief surgeon ordered the amputation, but I prevailed on the surgeon directly in charge, to allow it to remain on. I thought if he was discharged and removed north, his hand might be saved. He was discharged and went home and his hand was saved. True, it was not a very good hand but it was far better than none, and he lived until October 1910."

The other incident is taken from a letter which Major L'Honmedieu wrote immediately after the engagement and which was read by his daughter at our Semi-Centennial meeting, and which shows in an unmistakable manner his personal bravery. He was helping a wounded man off the field and to do so, required all parties to keep as close to the ground as possible.

When the duty was completed, the major found that his sword had slipped from its sheath. He thought that it would never do, for an officer to lose his sword. It would require too much explanation. So he crawled back and recovered it. This shows an action marvelous for its bravery. He knew the danger, and yet deliberately made the trip despite the death dealing balls that were so thickly flying.

Leaving Napoleon we proceeded down the river and on the twenty-third of January made our final landing at Young's Point.

This was a plantation about ten miles from Vicksburg, and was embraced in a huge bend of the river that swept down and washed the high bluffs on which was perched what is now the historical city of Vicksburg.

The river was very high, almost bank full; the ground was well soaked and consequently, very soft. It took but little tramping to have a mud hole, and the teams, especially, had a hard time.

The reason why this place had been selected for a camp, was its proximity to the proposed canal across the neck of the big bend, which would thus make a cut off through which the gunboats, and even the entire fleet could pass without danger from the fire of the Vicksburg batteries. General Butler had first started this ditch, and General Grant said of it, that it could not have been of much use, as it ran almost perpendicular to the line of bluffs in the East side, and the enemy would plant guns that would command it throughout its entire length.

There were very many wet days at this place and often time hung rather heavily and it was a question how one could properly use the hours. Sometimes one would do one thing, and another, another. W. P. John tells how he managed to use some of his, and he writes the following account which is in his own words:

“I was casting about for some kind of diversion, when I saw a cow on the guards of a steam boat. The idea came to me that it would be a good thing to have some milk for my coffee. After dark I eluded the sentry, who spent the most of his time in fishing on the river side of the boat. I clambered along on the outside of the guards until I reached the cow. I squatted down and reached for the lacteal founts when my hands came in contact with another pair on the same errand. Each tried to get away, and the other fellow being on the inside beat me off of the boat. As soon as the coast was clear I tried it again, but it was no go. The cow had been drained and I afterwards learned that she had been milked about every fifteen minutes since sundown.”

The above shows how the average Yankee soldier keeps on the lookout for himself.

Referring again to Young's Point, it was far from being a desirable camp. It was in a cotton field, and the seepage from the river, the surface of which was several feet above the level of the land inside the levee, kept the ground very soft. Some of us managed to get boards for our tent floors, but this was the exception and not the rule. Straw or anything else than the bare ground was not to be thought of, let alone expected.

About a mile and a half in our front ran the railroad which we had cut at the Tensas Bayou, on the preceding Christmas. We kept pickets along this “right of way” and, it being above the level, afforded the guards a good footing of dry ground during the heavy rains.

Details were frequently called for to work on the canal before mentioned, besides various other duties at the landings.

There was much sickness and burial parties could be seen almost every hour on the levees—the only possible place for a grave.

About the second evening after landing here, we had our usual dress parade. When the line was formed, there were but eighty men in the ranks, beside the fileclosers. Company K had six men. This showing was not very encouraging, as we left Cincinnati but a few days less than five months before, with 1,010 men in the ranks. It was a fearful shrinkage, and mostly attributable to disease.

While lying in this camp, the river transportation was much harrassed by the enemy coming out and firing on the passing boats, when unattended by a convoy. It was very easy for them to plant a battery of even one gun, which could damage if not sink those open, unprotected steamers.

Greenville, Miss., was a favorite place for such displays, and our brigade was ordered out to put a stop to this. We boarded the Pembina on February 15th and started, convoyed by the turreted Monitor Monarch. As we approached Greenville a few shells were landed back in the woods.

Landing, we entered a road leading Eastward, made mostly of mud, and this was of a consistency that would bear nothing owing to excessive rains. In order to keep out of the worst of the mire, it had been freshly corduroyed, with logs from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, and had been down just long enough for the bark to be soaked ready to slip. This made the logs as slippery as glass, as many a pair of feet found out. There would be a dull thud heard and a rattling of tin ware, and everyone would know what had happened even if the ears did not hear some language that was not commonly used in polite society.

We marched some six or seven miles and were most of the day at it. The rest of the brigade took another road, and expected to entrap the rebels, but they brought out a couple of guns and shelled us so we had to fall back a mile or more. We went into camp, so to speak; some in a corn crib; some in a pile of ginned cotton. Some sat up all night by roaring fires before the huge fireplaces in the negro quarters and ate corn bread, roasted sweet potatoes, and boiled fowls; while some others, favored of the gods, slept in the big house in regular beds with sheets and quilts and white blankets.

The expedition was simply a wild goose chase, as the enemy had all the advantages and could withdraw as fast as they chose, having a full knowledge of the country. When we returned to Greenville which we did the next day, a large cotton gin that stood in the edge of town was burned as a warning to let our boats alone. If anybody should ask if there were such things as chickens, ducks, sweet potatoes, pork, salt and fresh, tell them you don't know or "ask the big 5."

On the 18th of February we steamed up to Cyprus Bend, a point on the Arkansas shore, and next morning prepared to march into the country after another band of guerillas. We had some cavalry along, and they went ahead. As a reinforcement, volunteers were called for from the infantry. They were expected to ride the mules, of which we had quite a number and had been brought along to bring back the forage. These mules had never been ridden but after several ineffectual attempts by the volunteers to get on their backs, they finally succeeded. With a gun strapped over the shoulder and no saddle—staying on after mounting was no small matter. We started, however, with the cavalry, marched several miles into the country, found the enemy, captured their picket post, came to a standstill when the volunteer cavalry dis-

mounted and got into line while the regular cavalry went to feel for something to fight. It was easily found, and in a few moments the whiz of shells fell on our ears. Knowing that we could easily be cut off from our boats, the order was given to start for the river, to prevent such a catastrophe. The cavalry, being already mounted, started, regardless of us or the time it would take to get on the mules. It was an unusual sight to see us, now on, now off and using every effort in our power to keep in sight of the regulars in front, and going at full speed. We reached the river bank a little ahead of the enemy, and so were saved. There we had several dashes from the cavalry, but held our foe until we could send word to the boats for the rest of the brigade. When these came up, on the 20th, we resumed the pursuit. All we found was a large gun mounted on the front wheels of a wagon, drawn by two oxen. We took that and returned to the boats, reaching them about sundown, very tired and I may say for the mule riders, very much afflicted.

Another incident of this raid is related by Wm. H. Davis. We were sent to support the outpost with orders to make no fires. However, we found a house full of chickens, lots of yams, and a big kettle. The temptation was too great, and we soon had a roaring fire and spent the night in boiling chickens, putting the best pieces away and eating wings. When we were done, we had a blaze twenty feet high and it was not our fault we were not all shot.

These expeditions were somewhat laborious, and yet they always had their compensations. The forage that was gathered in was not all for the use of the four-footed stock. Pork, alive or dead, became abundant, sweet potatoes galore, to say nothing of fowls, meal and molasses. Our regular camp fare was always laid aside on such occasions while we regaled ourselves on what the country afforded. On this occasion, while the boat was rounding

to at the camp, orders had been given the officer of the day to permit no one to take any of this captured property for his own particular use. It must all be pooled and distributed in the camp, "share and share alike" with those who were not along.

As we began to disembark, it was comical to see the different ways by which this order was circumvented. The "big 5" wrapped what each thought he was entitled to in his blanket and so marched off the boat. If the officers observed the trick, nothing was said of it.

March came, and instead of such bleak, blustering weather as we had always been accustomed to, we now basked in the warm, pleasant atmosphere of a semi-tropical region. It was new to us, and at the same time so delightful! Of course, there were many days when it was unpleasant, but, as a general thing, the pleasant ones predominated.

The time was passed in the usual camp routine, except by frequent details for work on the canal. The river was rapidly rising, and, as there were several breaks in the levee above us, it was only a question of time until we should be drowned out. It was a state of affairs that was being watched and prepared for. At last we had orders to break camp and go on board the boats. The water was invading the peninsula, and the last picket detail had to wade a part of the way back to camp when they found the brigade about ready to board the boats.

We were assigned to the Spread Eagle, and on March 12th, 1863, we steamed up the river about twenty-five miles, to Milliken's Bend. This camp was on much higher ground than the last one, and in a great measure, quite dry. There was no immediate danger of overflow, but rains were frequent and heavy, and this obliged us to guard against local deluges.

We managed to secure some lumber from unoccupied houses and proceeded to fix up our tents as inclination or ability suggested. Floors, tables and benches were common and added much to comfort. The non-commissioned tent in Company K had a board floor, with about two feet of the center battened, and notched around the tent poles. At night the floor was level, but in the morning the battened part was raised, propped up to a suitable height, making a convenient table for dining or writing purposes. Many others had equally as good accommodations. The average Yankee had the inclination for good things and the ability to procure them, being unwilling simply to exist.

On March 19th we received a visit from the paymaster, and we got our greenbacks up to December 31st which still left us over two months in arrears. No one complained. We were not in the army for money, and considered it but the usual fortune of war, and made the best of it. Of course we used it, as soon as we got it, but did not think life was not worth living when we did not have it. We were not built that way.

The month of March passed and April, with its more than balmy days now came.

During this time, as far as we could see, General Grant was trying all kinds of expedients to get a fleet of transports below Vicksburg. We were scheduled to prepare for one of these trials. On April 6th we were ordered to take in our haversacks one day's rations with six more in the wagons and move to Mason's plantation, or Walnut bayou, a distance of ten miles. The design was to use a chain of streams and bayous, when the water was so high, to pass from the river above Vicksburg to the river below. This would require some digging, and the trees and stumps removed from the waterways. This was sometimes called the Duck Creek passage. It was found to be about as

chimerical as the famous Northwest passage of past centuries.

We spent a week here in pretended labor; all the while enjoying the fine products of the planters' smoke house and hennery. This enabled us to recruit rapidly from the wasted energies of past labors. Having accomplished the duty we set out to do, we retraced our steps to the banks of the Mississippi, in far better health and spirits than when we left.

The trip was what we would now call a regular little outing, and we enjoyed it immensely.

CHAPTER III.

Milliken's Bend—Holmes' Plantation—Hard Times Landing — Grand Gulf — DeShroon's Landing—Bruinsburg—Port Gibson—Champion's Hill—Big Black River—Siege of Vicksburg —Siege of Jackson.

April 14th arrived and with it came the long expected marching orders which proved to be the beginning of the famous historical expedition which resulted in the siege and capture of the Confederate stronghold, Vicksburg.

It will not be possible to give in exact chronological order, and in detail all the events of this wonderful campaign. When it began, and as it progressed, the military experts of the old world stood aghast and prophesied overwhelming disaster.

The plan, however, was conceived in a brain of marvelous resources, which had marked out a course for an army that astounded the world. The military genius of the "man of silence" foresaw with clearness all the many details which would present themselves, and the many obstacles which might, in all probability be placed in his pathway, and his provision for meeting all these was definite and exact. His lieutenants were of such a caliber that he placed full confidence in their ability to second him; and the results were just as he had planned.

How little could we, the units of this great movement, comprehend the mighty acts that the pages of history would chronicle as the outcome of the movement which had its beginning on this balmy April day. All we were asked or required to do was to be ready and in our places whenever and wherever duty called.

Sometimes the regiment would be separated for various duties, and again we would be all together. To keep a

record, therefore, as near as possible of what the majority were engaged in, will be the best that can be done.

Our general direction was parallel with the river, crossing the bends and shortening the march so as to reach some point where we might cross to the Eastern side, and be on high ground, and free from swamps. We would meet with streams, of course, but these could be either forded or bridged.

As we marched on the Louisiana side, the roads were very soft, the waters high, so that we often marched along the tops of the levees, shinned around the fence rows as best we could to keep dry, while the wagon train floundered along in the mud.

At Holmes' plantation, we waited for our wagons until the 16th, when they caught up with us.

That night we were startled and alarmed by very heavy cannonading in the direction of Vicksburg, and the whole army was very much excited, until it became known that six or seven of our best gunboats and as many large transports had successfully run past the entire line of batteries and were now ready to place the army where it could be best used, viz.; on the East side of the river.

The army had not yet reached the point decided upon as the place from which to embark. We had, practically, but just started, and much labor was yet required from all arms of the service.

On the 20th the Eighty-Third had been placed as guard at McClernand's headquarters.

On this march, whenever we were in camp long enough, company and battalion drill were required, and the regiment needed all it could get.

The same day we were detailed as guard, we embarked on the steamer "Silver Moon" and moved down the narrow, crooked bayou, on which we were encamped, some distance back from the river.

Finally the steamer ran out into the broad Mississippi, and landed at Perkin's plantation, below New Carthage.

On the 28th, being received as headquarter's guard, the regiment boarded the steamer "Empire City." Quite a fleet was now assembled, and in addition to the steamers, there were several barges and flatboats lashed to their sides. These added very much to their carrying capacity, and were all filled with troops, carrying three days' rations but no baggage.

On April 29th we came in full sight of Grand Gulf, at Hard Times Landing.

We were now far below Vicksburg, but not, by any means, on the East bank of the big river, where it was necessary we should be to accomplish anything. We must now await the next move on this great chess board of war. It was no child's play, but a struggle of Titans, with most tremendous interests at stake.

The enemy had thrown a fence, so to speak, across our road.

Grand Gulf was at the junction of the Big Black and Mississippi rivers, forming a large estuary, which, at this particular time, afforded sufficient water to float the heaviest of our gunboats. The land was a promontory about 200 feet high, a veritable sentinel of Vicksburg, and the only fortified place between that city and Port Hudson.

This promontory had been fortified with the same care and skill as had Vicksburg, though of course, not so extensively. The fleet was confronted with tier upon tier of earth works; battery upon battery, filled with very heavy guns.

It was the expectation that the gunboats, carrying almost 100 heavy guns, would be able to reduce this fort, or at least so to silence the batteries that it would be reasonably safe to allow the steamers with their loads of infantry to run down, quickly unload, storm the heights, capture what

had not been already destroyed, and drive away whatever support the fort had. General Bowen was present and under his command were 5,000 infantry, ensconced in rifle pits, and with several batteries of light artillery capable of being moved wherever occasion demanded. The Eighty-Third was on a barge, and lashed to a steamer ready for the start. We were in plain sight of the fort, and the broad surface of the river with the flotilla of war-vessels and loaded transports.

At eight o'clock, the fleet was under way, consisting of the Benton, LaFayette, Mound City, Carondolet, Tuscumbia, Louisville, Pittsburg, DeKalb. Mr. C. A. Dana, in his special report to the War Department, says there were six turtle backs, besides the LaFayette and General Price—armed rams. He leaves out the Tuscumbia, but the regiment will remember seeing this vessel tied up close by the bank where we camped for the night, and below the fort, disabled. It was but a short time after the gunboats started until they began the attack and it was a most wonderful sight.

All we could do, was to sit still and watch the maneuvers, and speculate on how soon we would be called on to move out and be exposed to the fire of muskets and artillery. The sacrifice would have been fearful, unless the enemy had been totally silenced. The troops were as thick as they could stand, and aside from the bullets, the boilers were no mean danger, as a single shot would destroy a vessel and its entire load. This was well known, and it was far from a pleasant thought, and no doubt many were wishing they might be able to foresee what the day would bring forth.

The battle as we watched it, was a grand and thrilling spectacle. Those marine engines of war, steamed in a large circle, using the estuary of the big Black. As they approached the fort, each vessel would fire the bow guns,

as long as they could be made to bear, and as the vessel moved around, the side guns would come into action, then the stern guns, and as the circle was completed, the other side guns. One vessel followed another in as close a formation as it was possible to maneuver. Hour after hour the roar of this huge artillery continued. It was not always the noise of our guns that reverberated. The sharp, spitting roar of the sixty-eight pounder rifles in the fort showed we had no mean antagonists, and they kept up the fight with a persistency that showed our Commanders they considered themselves the masters yet.

For five long hours did this titanic play continue, and then, baffled and defeated, the gunboats withdrew.

As the Benton steamed slowly by our fleet, one of her port holes was filled by a large bale of cotton. She had been hard hit. The probable result of this battle had no doubt been foreseen, for not a moment was lost. We rapidly unloaded, and after a short march of about five miles, across the neck of land caused by the long bend of the river, we found ourselves again on the bank, at De Shrank's, far below Grand Gulf Point, and out of reach of the guns.

The same tactics were again resorted to which were so successful at Vicksburg. As soon as night fell, the fleet again started to run the blockade, and before we had covered ourselves with our blankets, the wicked flashes, and the rapid boom of the heavy guns told us that the fight was on once more. It did not last very long this time, and the batteries failed to prevent our passage, for in the darkness, with every light extinguished their aim was far from accurate, and every boat came through unharmed. We now had the means by which the river could be crossed unmolested, and we could place ourselves on high ground, away from the low swampy land on the West side.

The movement began at once, and continued all night, so that by morning there was such a strong force ferried over, that General Bowen with his five thousand were in a very precarious situation.

At this point, a digression will be pardonable. The army had completed a most arduous and fatiguing march.

On May 3rd, General Grant sent his report which is found in the official records of the Union and Confederate armies, Series 1, Vol. 24, Part 1, page 33.

Hd. Qrs. Dept. of Tennessee.

Grand Gulf, Miss., May 3, 1863.

Major General Halleck,

General in Chief, Washington, D. C.:

This army is in the finest health and spirits. Since leaving Milliken's Bend, it has marched as much by night as by day, through mud and rain, without tents or much other baggage, and on irregular rations, without a complaint, and with less straggling than I have ever before witnessed.

U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

What higher praise could be asked for or expected from one of our greatest Commanders whose experience and observation would not lead him to bestow unworthy praise.

The Eighty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry can take the above as their due, and from the very highest authority. It is most certainly a record of which we can justly be proud.

General Grant stated the truth *exactly*.

Returning now to the narrative, the Eighty-Third being in the reserve division, as before stated, did not cross until afternoon of the 30th of April. After landing we were

ordered to draw four days rations and make them last six, and all that can be crowded into the average haversack is three days rations. It looked rather ominous, but it was accepted and not a word said. We expected to make the best of it, in fact, there was but little thought about it.

We remained at Bruinsburg the balance of the day, and some went to bed in abandoned slave quarters.

About midnight, a horseman came galloping into camp, and loudly inquired "Where are the General's Headquarters?"

It was very evident that there was pressing need of our presence out towards the front, but no move was made for something like a half an hour, when suddenly the bugles woke the echoes, and, incidentally the sleeping soldiers. As soon as our traps could be folded and buckled into place, the commanding voices of our officers were heard, "Fall in! fall in!!" They said our forces had met the enemy, which had no doubt been reinforced, but it was not known to what extent. It was a necessity, therefore, for the reserve to move within supporting distance, though the enemy had been driven all the preceding day. This position of reserve, long before assigned to us, is by far the most laborious; the least glorious; and frequently the most dangerous; often under fire with no chance to return it.

We soon found that marching up and down the Mississippi hills, even if they were not very high, was far different and more tiresome than the level ground on the West side, and we soon became very much wearied.

The sound of cannonading, however, was imperative in its summons. In order that we might move with greater celerity, knapsacks were ordered off, and piled along a fence, with a guard for them.

Grand Gulf had been evacuated, and General Bowen having been reinforced, his forces now numbered some 11,000

men, and he was in our front, between us and Port Gibson.

We made good time and were close by at nine o'clock, and the enemy was met at Magnolia church.

D. J. Ireland says that when we were filing into this field a circumstance brought to his mind how he hated history as he had to memorize battles, dates and places and be punished if he failed. It was when filing into this place that he saw a fine looking old gentleman (who was probably some visitor at Headquarters) dressed in a black dress suit, and mounted on a dilapidated gray horse with saddle to match. He was a tall man with white hair and beard and his whole soul seemed bent on doing something to help out the fight. He was earnestly haranguing the troops as they filed by. The only words Company K caught as we passed were, "Go on my men, you are doing well, you're making history very fast, you're making history very fast." Dave says he smiled as he said to himself, "yes, making more history for the coming child to memorize."

During the day, we were exposed to the enemy's fire but very little. In the afternoon, we were lying in a grassy valley; the most of us being asleep. We were suddenly aroused by a volley fired into us from the adjoining hill. A few slight wounds were all the result. Company F was sent to see what was on the top of the hill. A few of the enemy were seen running, but no infantry force. A battery was discovered on a distant hill, and the skirmishers, getting close enough, began on it. We were afterwards told that more than half the men of the battery were killed or wounded.

Night now came on, and we had to rest the best way we could, without blankets. The team to bring up our knapsacks had lost its way and been delayed. It was quite cool, but we managed to have some fires and so got through the night even if it was uncomfortable.

The next morning we started forward in line of battle, but in coming out into the road, found it littered with debris of every kind from a fleeing army, from canteens to artillery.

We knew they were on the retreat, so we swung into column of fours, our marching order, and were soon treading the streets of Port Gibson.

This was a small town on the banks of Bayou Pierre. There had been a suspension bridge here, but it had been wrecked, in the hopes of delaying our army. Yankee ingenuity soon overcame that. The stream was deep, sluggish and about forty feet wide. Teams soon brought the dry trunks of trees, logs, rails and boards, anything that would float and piled them into the water.

When it seemed that there was a sufficient amount of buoyancy it was thought best to try and see if it would "fill the bill." The trial was made by a piece of artillery and four mules. They started over and when about midway, the "bridge" tipped over and the whole outfit went to the bottom in fifteen feet of water to rise no more. It was rather an expensive trial, but better than a column of infantry. After this trial, there was nothing else to do but pile on more floatable material. Of course it took a good deal, but enough was put in so that its buoyancy was sufficient to bear up even the artillery. This obstacle was thus overcome. It has been stated in Gerard's History, that the pontoon here was made of rubber boats, but in no diary from which this narrative has been compiled, has there been found anything to substantiate it. Nor can any living witness be found to corroborate it.

From Port Gibson, the Eighty-Third moved to Willow Springs where it lay for a couple of days, as guard to a road which it was feared the enemy would take in an endeavor to escape, and probably get into our rear and harass us.

Our coffee here ran short, and the woods furnishing an abundance of sassafras, we used that as a substitute. Sassafras tea versus coffee, but we considered it as one of the things to endure and said nothing.

We spent the time in foraging, individually and collectively, and did not suffer for food except for bread.

On the 7th we moved to Rocky Springs and camped on a branch of Big Sandy Creek, nineteen miles from Port Gibson. It was at this camp that we received some hard tack, and the excessive amount was a cracker and a half to last a day and a half. The brigade had a flock of sheep along, and we were told, if we wanted one, to go and get it. I think it was John Beard went with me, and we made one into mutton in very short order. Taking it to camp, we sliced it up, fried it, and ate it all for supper and breakfast, the two of us. One thing is certain, either the sheep was a small one or we were very hungry.

At noon on the 9th orders came to move. We marched three miles and stopped near Big Sandy. We marched ten miles the next day, through Cayuga, camping near the town, some twenty miles from Jackson. On May 12th we moved out on the Baldwin's Ferry road about three miles, turned to the right about seven miles further, and came on some rebel pickets, which we drove off.

Next day, the 13th, we came back on the same road to Bethesda Church and took a road that led into Raymond. We marched about seven miles and bivouacked for the night. It rained next day, and on the 15th we moved towards Raymond. As we approached the town, we saw the ground seamed and furrowed by cannon shot, trees shattered, limbs torn off and strewn on the ground. We knew what had taken place there. We passed a church that was being used as a hospital. A few were standing outside and one grey-coated man was heard to remark

when he saw what a short line the Eighty-Third made, "Not much bigger than one of our companies."

We went into camp about a mile beyond Raymond. From there on the 16th we turned Westward towards Edwards, on the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad. After going some five or six miles, we turned due West, and met the enemy drawn up to dispute our progress. This was the beginning of our part in the famous battle of Champion's Hill.

The main force of the enemy was on the Jackson road, some one or two miles North, with their right resting on this road over which we were marching. Their force in our front was not a heavy one, as they knew our force was equally light. As we came out on the first hill, we could look across the valley, and see their skirmishers hurrying out of the gullies and depressions, and getting back to their main line. It was probably a half a mile from this crest to the crest of another, which was a wooded hill. Our line of battle advanced across this valley, and came up to this second hill and was there met with a greater resistance. On this hill, nestling in a wilderness of flowers and shrubbery and large forest trees, stood the comfortable Coker house, with its large, airy hall running from end to end. It stood on brick pillars, some three feet or more above the ground, allowing a free circulation of air, a very necessary thing in that climate.

Over on our right the battle soon began to rage fiercely, and became one continued roar of artillery and rattle of small arms. A dense cloud of powder smoke arose, but we were unable to see anything, the distance being too great and too many intervening trees and heavy underbrush.

The Jackson road and our road formed a junction about four or five miles West, and commanded the rear of the enemy's forces. As they began to feel themselves over-

powered, they knew it was a necessity for them to be sure that our part of the line should stay where it was, and not threaten this junction.

In the afternoon, they moved a battery to an adjoining hill on the South side of the road, and opened out on us with all the vim and power they possessed. They scattered solid shot, shells and shrapnel all over that hill top, until it would seem that not a living thing could possibly be left alive. Our batteries replied. supplemented by as sharp a musketry fire as it was possible to make, every man loading and firing to the best of his ability.

For several hours this duel was continued; the heavens reverberated; the ground shook; the very atmosphere seemed charged with the furious, villainous fires of Hell. This very vigorous defence prevented our advance, and as their line broke, on the other road, the way of retreat was left clear.

At the dedication of the Ohio Monuments in 1905, I had a long conversation with the Confederate General, Stephen D. Lee. Reviewing this battle, I asked him the pointed question: "Suppose that McClernand had vigorously charged down this road, or swung far enough around so as to flank this battery and got near enough to control this junction, what would have been the result?" He very quickly and decidedly replied, "Not a man of us would have got away."

McClernand should have been cashiered for not doing this very thing. He seemed to have the knack of not doing the right thing and of foiling the plans of General Grant whenever he could.

This chance was plainly seen by General Burbridge, who, in his report of this battle, in Vol. 24, Series 1, Part 2, Page 32, says:

"It was my conviction at the time, confirmed by all I have learned since, that properly supported by General

Blair's Division, we could have captured the whole force opposed to us, and reached Edwards Station by sunset."

But it was not to be, and this caused many weary weeks of labor and hundreds of lives.

There were several incidents in our front connected with this day, some humorous, some tragic. Our losses were comparatively small, considering the mass of iron and balls that hurtled over that ground.

The Eighty-Third lost but three, several were stunned but eventually recovered and returned to the ranks.

The Seventeenth Ohio battery lost about half their horses.

The rebel general, Tilghman, was killed. James T. De Mar, orderly of Company B, afterwards its commander, was firing from behind a large gate post, when along came a piece of a shell and severed his haversack strap. As the bag dropped, he quickly grabbed it and grumblingly anathematized the enemy as trying to cut off his supplies. It was a lucky thing *he* was not cut off.

The Coker house came in for a full complement of bullet marks. One cannon shot went straight through the house, boring a beautiful three inch round hole through both outside window and inside door casings, the doors being on opposite sides of the wide hall, and in exact line of the windows. In the room nearest the battery was a piano, standing diagonally across the room, with the corner just in the right place to be in the path of the ball. Of course it was knocked off, but the tones were all left. After the siege, on our road returning from Jackson, we stopped a while on this hill, and Sergeant Snow took the occasion to try the piano, and it furnished very good music as his fingers flew over the keys. The last heard of it was that it was yet in Edwards, sadly run down, it bringing but \$5.00 at its last sale.



MRS. M. M. CHAMPION,
At Age of Seventy-seven years and eight months.

October 8th, 1827.

December 17th, 1907.

We remained on the battle field all night, and the next morning found the enemy in full retreat. We followed over a road that from Edwards was littered with everything imaginable that belonged to an army.

It seems appropriate in this place, to write something of the Champions—owners of the Champion's Hill battle ground. Mr. Champion was an officer in the army resisting our approach. Mrs. Champion was at home until warned to flee, and was within sound of the battle from her place of refuge. Her mansion was turned into a hospital and some time later was burned, but this was an accident, not an act of vandalism. After the exciting events of the campaign, the family returned and occupied a smaller house on the place. Mr. Champion died soon after the war, but Mrs. Champion continued to live on the old place until 1907, when she went to reside with relatives in Edwards. Such a battle field as Champion's Hill has always been visited by large numbers of soldiers of both sides, and it was the good fortune of the Secretary of the Eighty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association to visit the field in November, 1904, with a large Indiana delegation locating their various monuments. A dozen or more asked for dinner and were well entertained, for all of which no pay would be accepted, the dear old lady saying she had welcomed every old soldier who visited the place, from either side, and had never accepted any remuneration. When the delegation of eleven from the Eighty-Third visited the place in May, 1905, it was a general regret that Mrs. Champion was not at home. When the Secretary again visited the place in November, 1907, on the occasion of the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee in Vicksburg, she was again away, having removed permanently to Edwards, but Colonel Montgomery, of Edwards, kindly invited several of us to supper, promising that Mrs. Champion could be seen. A very delightful call was made but

the following month the sad news of her death came, and thus passed a noble woman of most kindly nature and generous impulses. Had all the women of the South been of her temperament, it would have moderated the feelings of bitterness at last happily dying out, and now practically ended.

The next line of defense was a series of very elaborate rifle pits at the crossing of Black river.

Here is where General Grant wanted the enemy to hold us in check, and for them to think we were not able to force a passage. The reason was, to enable General Sherman to throw his corps across their path, between them and Vicksburg, and so capture the whole army. Here again McClernand made a failure and the long siege was the result. Two chances to capture Pemberton's army and Vicksburg at the same time, fouled by McClernand.

General Grant said more than once that McClernand was an officer in whom neither he nor the army had any confidence and these two instances are in corroboration.

General Grant said in his reports that McClernand's Corps gave him more anxiety than all the rest put together.

The resistance at Black river was but feeble, though the rifle pits were good, and they had several pieces of artillery. Our forces did not wait for them to recover from their demoralization of the day before, and immediately attacked.

The Eighty-Third was on the extreme left and charged across an open field, with fixed bayonets. The enemy in our front was a Tennessee regiment. They did not wait for us to get within reach of them, but threw down their guns and hoisted bunches of cotton on ramrods, bayonets, anything so we could see their surrender. Afterwards, many showed that their guns had not been fired and some not even loaded.

The general results are all recorded in history and not needed here.

On May 18th we crossed Black river, marching eleven miles and camped for the night.

Our army was now drawing its folds irresistably around the doomed city on the hill, and its inhabitants must have been filled with dread and anxiety about their immediate future. Their armies had been defeated time after time; they had lost men, munitions of war, and artillery and were now compelled to give up a long line of very strong fortifications that reached from the City, twelve miles along the Chickasaw bluffs, to the Yazoo, with all of its equipment. It would seem as if blank despair would have filled their hearts and have taken away all desire of resistance and even hope of life.

On the 19th of May, our lines were pushing for positions, and, for the first time, came in sight of those fortifications which we had labored so long and marched so far to attack.

It is difficult here to separate the unit from the mass; difficult to say this regiment was distinct in its labors and duties from that regiment. The lines were so closely intermingled; the individual members so closely associated in their deadly endeavors; that it is hardly possible to make much distinction

There was a general feeling that every man was expected to do his full duty, no matter if he was in front of some other regiment than his own. Our work was cut out for us; it was lying in plain sight, and to shirk our manifest duty, was far from the thoughts of any. Personal danger, personal discomfort or personal hardship, hunger, thirst, weariness, were never thought of for a moment, or, thought of only to endure.

It is hardly possible to convey in words an adequate idea of the magnitude of the task before us. None of us realized it; none of us came anywhere near comprehending it.

In 1905 I was on the same ground and had several conversations with the Confederate General, Stephen D.

Lee, who commanded their right from the railroad around to the river.

He said, "We had the only line of continuous hills from the river above to the river below; we had fortified it with the greatest military skill; while to you were left the spurs and the hollows." This was a fact. They had all the advantages while we had all the disadvantages, so that we had to make up in numbers and skill that which would bring about an equality.

But conclusions were to be tried to see if it would be possible to bring this stronghold under subjection without a long siege. As the lines were drawn closer and closer, the strength of the skirmishers was increased to almost a battle line. So passed the 19th, 20th and 21st of May.

Owing to the strength of the skirmishers and their great proficiency in marksmanship, the enemy found it exceedingly difficult to use their artillery with any degree of effect.

The days were consumed in placing our forces; getting batteries in position, and learning the forts and enemy's positions by active firing trials at frequent intervals.

An incident of May 20th is worth recording. In studying the position of the rebel works, General Grant and his staff rode through our regiment on one of the near hills. With his glass he observed up and down the line, writing his orders, and delivering them to his different commanders. We were interested spectators, and our respect for General Grant prompted us to observe silence, but the gnawings of hunger overcame some of the ruder ones, and despite reproof from our officers they began to call out "Crackers! crackers!! crackers!!!" General Grant paid no attention, but calmly finished his work; then when ready to leave he turned suddenly to the regiment and said, "Boys, General Sherman has forced his way over Haynes' Bluff, and connected with the boats in the Yazoo.

The wagons are there now loading, and I doubt not yours are there too, and as soon as they can cover the distance you will have all you want." The boys cheered, and sure enough next morning we had full supplies.

On the 21st the Eighty-Third was ordered up near the front, and stationed in a deep gully just north of the road. This gully was eventually the camp of the brigade. The fateful 22nd of May dawned. All knew that there was serious work ahead. It was to be tried whether or not the fortifications opposed to us were sufficient to prevent the Union Army from running over them, and taking possession. A charge along the whole line was ordered at 10 o'clock.

In our front, Benton's brigade was to take the lead, supported by Burbridge's brigade. Owing to the crooked ravines, Benton's brigade and Burbridge's became so mixed up that there was no organization that could keep lines distinct.

The following description of that day is taken from a memorandum of a comrade of the regiment. "The troops were massed in sheltered places as quickly and unobservedly as possible. Most of the artillery had, by this time been placed in position, and, at the signal, two hundred guns belched forth hoarse thunder. The startled hills trembled to their foundations. The flight of the rifled balls cut the air with horrid screech, and gun and shell polluted all the atmosphere with a sulphurous breath whose fumes rose like exhalations from the infernal pit.

"For twenty minutes the storm raged and then came a silence filled with a foreboding which language fails to express; imagination is powerless; it could only be felt, not described. Men felt the impress of the Invisible, for Eternity lay between the bottom and top of that hill. 'Twas but a moment. The command was given, the line

dressed, and, elbow to elbow that thirteen miles of blue moved towards the Confederate works.

"We reached them, that was all. Those massive re-doubts and miles of rifle pits had not been built to be turned over, with only slight resistance, into the hands of an enemy. Every embrasure and every foot of rifle pit blazed, and smoked, and hissed, and hurled volleys of multitudinous death.

"We reached the brow of the hill and threw ourselves flat upon the ground to escape the withering fire from the trenches. A few reached the ditch in front of the fort and were rescued only by digging a passage way to the ditch from the brow of the hill. We were so close to the enemy's works that from the front they overlooked us and threw hand grenades into our ranks, while a murderous fire from the hill on our right enfiladed us and depleted our ranks. For ten long hours we lay upon the brow of that hill in the scorching sun of an unclouded summer's day.

"Right and left, pale and blanched, stretched upon the greensward, lay the forms of our comrades, heedless of the storm that raged about them."

Douglas Hutchins of Company K had been killed immediately on our reaching the hill, being shot in the top of his head, while crawling rapidly on hands and knees to the edge of the cut where the Baldwin's Ferry road passed the fort, and less than ten yards from the fort. Being so close to the rebel works, and his death being instantaneous, he was not carried off, although his comrades were right by him all day, and he was the only one of our regiment left on the field. Corporal Davis will never forget the experience of this 25th day of May (and it happened to be his nineteenth birthday anniversary), when the truce was granted to remove or bury the dead. He was detailed with four comrades to bury Hutchins, and did so

on the spot where he fell, as three days of sun and rain had made the body in such a condition, that it was impossible of removal. Meantime the rebels and Union forces were in close intermingling, laughing and talking, right where this sad duty was being performed, making a picture with strange minglings of light and shade, with cheerful boasting on one side, and good natured defiance on the other, followed, as soon as the burials were over, with the sharp crack of the sharpshooter's rifle, and the more emphatic roar from the batteries.

The stone marking the farthest point reached by our regiment during the assault, is the spot where Hutchins fell.

Twilight came, but the conflict ended not until darkness settled down over the hills, and the stars, one by one, silently took their stations in the blue vault above. Then we withdrew and left the field to the enemy and the dead.

The loss to the Eighty-Third on that miserable day was four killed and twenty-six wounded. It must certainly have exceeded four killed as Company K lost two, Company E one, Company G one and one of Company K died next day and one each of Company H and E within three days. Colonel Moore in his official report gives twenty-four killed and wounded. This difference can be accounted for by the fact of several being wounded but slightly, not enough to require them to go to the hospital.

The prolongation of the battle with its consequent loss could have been very much curtailed had not McClernand falsely reported that in our front, the outer works were in our possession. This caused General Grant to persevere which he would not have done had he known the real facts. At the end of three days a truce of two and a half hours duration was arranged for, to bury the dead. The silence was most profound. Each side came out and words were passed as the two armies laughed and joked one

another, telling how each was succeeding. Some said they could hold out for six months while others said they were then on half rations.

The truce came to an end and the rattle of musketry began anew.

When the regiment withdrew, it was placed in the position it held during the entire siege. In some way, we were placed left in front, in other words, with our backs to the enemy, and so remained.

This error, however, was not made unconsciously. We had been on the battle line from middle morning that celebrated May 22nd, within a few feet of the fort on the Baldwin's Ferry road, until near dark, when General Quinby's Division came to relieve our lines. His troops were quickly driven off before we had fairly started down the ravine, and we were rushed up a hill to intercept the pursuing rebels, and held there until fully nine o'clock. When we finally marched back to our ravine, we were too tired to care just how we were arranged, the ravine was too narrow for a countermarch in the dark, so we camped as the line happened to be, and the activities following gave no time for change.

It was now very evident, that the only chance to gain the city was by the slow process of a siege.

First, as to our camp. We were in a deep gully, perfectly shielded from all possible danger from the enemy's artillery. The weather was such that we needed only a slight shelter, more from the sun than anything else. A small stream of water ran out of the hill-side very close to Company B. An empty barrel was sunk, so that not only our regiment but the whole brigade had a good supply of water, clear and free from contamination.

The Colonel's headquarters were in a shady nook, a short distance back, a stream of water flowing near by.

Burbridge's and Smith's tents were still farther back, under a leafy shade and entirely out of reach of all missiles.

The hill in our front was steep, and by the use of shovels was made into benches and level places for our company tents and sleeping places.

All along the top of the hill, there was a trench dug, some thirty inches deep, and the dirt thrown on the outside into a ridge. In this pit we could gather in case of a sortie or some such necessity. We really had but little use for this first rifle pit, though it added to our feeling of security.

In order to make a new line or construct a branch rifle pit, a detail of men were taken to the place designated, after dark. In this case, the enemy all being inside their works, we could take our places without first driving them away.

The men were placed as close together as they could work and wield a pick or shovel. The hot sun had baked those clay hills until they were almost as hard as cast iron. When once the work was started, there were no changes, as it was too dangerous and time was quite an element.

Every man had to put in his best licks all night long or morning would find the workers without sufficient protection. The work was started in digging a trench about two feet wide and the utmost that could be accomplished that night would be a trench that sloped to a sharp point at the bottom, and not over two feet deep. This would make a ridge on top of about one foot in height, as it was piled on the outside, towards the enemy. Of course, it could have been higher, but it must be thick enough to stop a bullet. All together from thirty to thirty-six inches was all the protection we had for the night's work.

The digging during the day had to be done on our knees, always remembering to keep our bodies and heads

well down, else we might have no further use for them. In this way the pits were deepened and widened, affording greater protection. Some trenches were made wide enough and deep enough for the passage of a wagon or piece of artillery, including horses.

During all these days there was constant picket firing. Our pits were kept manned with a heavy force with instructions to give them no rest day or night. It was a risky thing for anyone on either side to stick his head above the protecting dirt.

It was said that one of the enemy on waking from sleep one day and stretching, exposed himself too much, and lost his life.

On our side, as the pits were completed some would take an ammunition box which was some 14 by 12 by 8 inches, and fill it with dirt. When this was placed on top of the bank, the dirt would be dug from under it and from this open place as a kind of port hole, a gun could be fired with the head protected. Some times, however, the hole being large, the enemy could see when some one was behind it and so pick him off, but that was seldom. The enemy made long, pointed boxes and sunk them deep in the bank. This allowed narrow range, but it was safer.

The days of May and June went by in the everlasting dig, dig, digging.

Our batteries were entrenched, our pits enlarged and strengthened until they were veritable forts themselves, and which it would have been fool-hardy for the enemy to think of trying to pass. By degrees, they were extended until every hill right up to their works was fortified. As described before, the most of this was done by night. When we had our pits and batteries as close as we could make them parallel to those of the enemy, a series of approaches was made, directly toward the enemy.

This was accomplished by a large roller made of bundles of cane, placed directly across the designated approach and rolled forward as the ditch lengthened. Immediately behind this protection, the ditch was covered with heavy plank, with just space enough left to throw out the dirt. The enemy also countermined and the noise of their picks could be heard. Besides, they would light the fuse of a six pound shell, and by means of a springboard, hurl it over the roller in hopes it would drop into the ditch where we were at work. We had the planks over the top to prevent this. If the shell fell outside of the crest of the dirt, it rolled away from the ditch; otherwise it would roll on the plank, and in case it could find no hole to drop through, there explode.

One of these approaches was in our immediate front. We had worked it to within about twenty-five feet of the enemy's fort.

A spring-board, or catapult, had been installed ready for our use also, when the surrender came.

There were many diversions during these days of our monotonous duty, though they generally occurred at night.

The days were exceedingly hot, but we basked in the cooler air of the hill tops in the evening, having become inured to danger and thinking but little about it.

One of the beautiful sights at this time was the huge 13-inch shells, as they rose from the mortar boats, which were located some miles above the city.

A copy of John Short's note-book, Company E, gives the following description:

"But let us view the line by night. Take your stand with me on yonder hill. It isn't safe but we will take the chances. To the left the line is obscured, but to the right, stretching away for miles are the rifle pits, blazing with musketry. On yon summit stands Fort Hill and the opposing works, fringed with the gleam and sparkle of

combat. In the West is a faint flash, a mere glimmer as of lightning below the horizon, followed by a report of distant thunder. There shoots above the hill a point of light like a meteor going heavenwards. Up, up, up, with graceful curves it goes, and now it pauses, just an instant in mid-air, and then turns earthward. The air is troubled and shivers with the whirl of rushing pinions, and the shiver deepens to a roar like the mad fury of an on-coming cyclone; the point of light glares like the eye of a demon, and now it bursts, and sends a tremor through the everlasting hills."

Every regiment had a definite place assigned in a line of battle upon the crest of the hills, so that, in case of an alarm or an attempt to break our lines, and escape, every man was to repair to his designated place at once.

June passed—July came. The heat was intense. Rumors flew thick and fast. We knew the time was growing short. The grip was becoming tighter and tighter, until at last the thread broke.

The following is a copy of a manuscript of Thos. J. Chard, written ten years ago for this very purpose, and given to the committee of McComas, Carey and Davis, who were preparing data. The letter is here given in full, as it is a most interesting and accurate account:

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1902.

Wm. H. Davis,

Dear Comrade:

Yours of the 24th at hand and contents noted. In reply find plain statement of facts without embellishments.

The morning of July 3rd, 1863, I was in the advance rifle pits at Vicksburg. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the white flag appeared and two Confederate officers came out of their works. Not being on duty and knowing something unusual was about to happen, I made quick

time back to camp to tell the boys. As I was about returning to the front, I met a captain escorting the two officers who made inquiry as to the location of Gen. A. J. Smith's Headquarters. I conducted them there and heard them introduced to General Smith as General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery. I went right up to General Smith's tent door with them, saw them enter and take seats, when in not more than two minutes General Smith reappeared, mounted his old bay horse, so familiar to the boys of the old 10th Division, and was away without an orderly or anyone else, for General Grant's Headquarters.

I was struck with the dignified bearing of General Bowen and remarked to General Smith's orderly that he looked more like a preacher than a soldier, for he rebuked Colonel Montgomery for being profane in remarking to the captain who conducted them that we must have the whole damned country around them dug up.

I always considered this an epoch in my life that will never be effaced while memory lasts.

Why, even now I could conduct them to the spot where General Smith's tent stood.

Very truly yours,

THOS. J. CHARD.

It truly was an episode in Comrade Chard's soldier life and he has told it well. The story brings back to mind all the details of that wonderful, that memorable day. Many of us will remember it. Chard has probably given it in a fuller measure than any one else is capable of doing. All the diaries available give but one version, and none as interesting as the account of Chard's. All mention the white flags waving over the earth works, and above all, the wonderful silence that enveloped us. For forty-seven days we had heard nothing but the roar of cannons, the sharp crack of musketry. It never ceased day or

night. To go up on the hill top was but to invite some marksman to try his skill at long range. All was now changed. Life was again secure in what had once been very dangerous places.

And the rejoicing! Not so much in loud and boisterous hilarity, as in a deep, heartfelt sensation and satisfaction that we had so successfully accomplished what was such a gigantic task.

So passed the evening and the silent stars looked down on the sleeping hosts as the hours of the night sped away and waited for what the coming natal day of our beloved country would bring forth.

As yet there was no definite word as to what we might expect. The two officers who came through our lines were not of sufficiently high rank to meet our Commander-in-Chief. He would neither meet, nor treat with anyone but their Chief Commander, and they had to return and arrange with General Pemberton for a meeting.

All this is now a matter of history, and has no place in the annals of the Eighty-Third, except so far as these great results affected the health and spirits of the rank and file.

July 4th, 1863, witnessed the official surrender. It was certainly a sight that filled us with joy to see the enemy come out in front of their forts in long lines, stack their arms, and then leave them.

The rear of our army had been threatened by General Johnston, who had a force in the vicinity of Black river. As this must be met, we had marching orders to start immediately, with five days' rations. The order, however, was held in abeyance until the next morning. There was a feeling that we should be allowed at least to view the scenes of our long and severe labors from the other side, and be able to take with us into our future lives, the recollection of the sights which the beleaguered city would pre-

sent. The day was therefore granted to us, and although there was a strong cordon of guards, yet they were very generous in their inability to see any one wearing a blue uniform and with his face and feet pointed towards the river.

July 5th * * * * * This narrative will halt here while the hands of time will be moved forward forty-two years. It seems a very proper place, while all the above narrative is fresh in mind to see what has been done on and about the old battle field, during these following years; to see if neglect and the ravages of time and the elements have in any manner obliterated what will always be known in history as the scene of a gigantic struggle.

It is not the design to give in this history what can be found in a much more elaborate form elsewhere, but to bring to mind those events which transpired in our immediate front.

It was on the occasion of the dedication of the Ohio Monuments, which took place on the anniversary of the famous May 22nd assault. A large delegation from Ohio went down headed by Gov. Myron T. Herrick and a regiment of the Ohio Militia. With this delegation went eleven of the old Eighty-Third.

Samuel Baltzell.....	Co. A.
Andrew Spaeth.....	Co. A.
Anthony Smith.....	Co. D.
Chas. B. Palmer.....	Co. E.
Joseph Bowen.....	Co. E.
Chas. W. Snyder.....	Co. I.
A. T. Sutton.....	Co. I.
Wm. H. Davis.....	Co. K.
John B. Hauer.....	Co. K.
T. B. Marshall.....	Co. K.
Geo. W. Carey.....	Co. K.

With Andrew Spaeth went Mrs. Spaeth and with Snyder and Marshall, each a son. We took conveyances on the river front, and, going to the Northern point where were Sherman's lines, we followed the road around southward.

We found that the government had acquired the whole battle field, embraced in a tract of 1,247 acres, and had laid out roads that ran in front of each army, naming them Union and Confederate avenues, respectively.

As said, we followed the Union avenue southward until we came to the ravine that was as familiar to our eyes as our own door yards.

We climbed the stile and in a moment stood on the old camp ground. It looked as natural as if we had just left it, except that the rains had washed the dirt into the valley, until the bottom was a few feet above the original one. The sides were just the same; the spring and the sunken barrel to catch the water was just the same; the way around the spur up to the front was the same; and it almost seemed as if we ought to catch a sight of Colonel Moore's tents standing back under the trees.

The Eighty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry Monument, with its running greyhound chiseled in imperishable granite, stands opposite to where the camp was, and, thanks to Comrade Wm. H. Davis, it is properly located, opposite the center.

The park commissioners, on orders from the War Department were determined to locate it about half way between the end of the spur where Company B was located and the Baldwin's Ferry road. It was only after a long and determined fight that it was correctly placed, and when the eleven of us viewed it from the site of the camp, every voice approved of its position.

The marker also, showing the advanced place held by the regiment on that 22nd of May, is correctly placed by him.

The spot occupied by the 17th Ohio Battery of our brigade is also marked with a monument and with a ten-pounder gun on its wheels.

As to the forts, I am sorry to say that the one before which the regiment lay on the 22nd has been leveled and is now a Jewish cemetery, but this is the only change in the whole line. The fort a little to the North and rear, still remains, as does all as far as the eye can reach.

On the top of the hill, in our front, can plainly be seen the remains of the rifle pits we put up, washed some by the rains, but yet distinct. The main part of the hillside has been graded into the Union avenue road, but there remains an abundance of landmarks, not only on the lower, but also on the upper side, above the road and the monument, to tell us how familiar the place looked.

Trees have grown thickly and large so as to hide about all the view we used to have as we stood on the hilltop and gazed at Fort Hill and watched those sixty-eight-pounder rifles as they tried to destroy that big rebel mortar that was fired from the deep hollow, and could not.

Page after page could be written here, but a copy of "Vicksburg for the Tourist" will tell it better.

We will now turn the hands on the dial back again to July 5, 1863, and proceed with the narrative.

We had been assigned to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Department of the Gulf. The exigencies of war now demanded that we forego any and all pleasures we might derive by an extended tour of observation in and through the city and over the enemy's line of fortifications.

Our duty was to obey and ask no questions. With full haversacks and only a blanket, with the rolled ends tied together and sl,pped over the head—light marching order—we moved out about seven o'clock, under that hot, blazing Mississippi sun, over roads inches deep in dust, and with

water scarce. The men gave out by scores, and, though we rested frequently, when we bivouacked about three o'clock there were present not more than fifty of those who marched out so blithely in the morning. As the day waned it became cooler, and by dark about all had come up. The officers were lenient and favored us all that was possible. Being camped on a stream, we had plenty of water.

On the 6th of July we started late and finally crossed Big Black, camping on the ground over which the regiment charged on the 17th of May. We were up early in the morning of the 7th but delayed starting until about seven o'clock. The prospect was for a very warm day though it had rained some on the preceding day.

We marched through Edwards and over the Champion's Hill battle ground where the main fight was under Logan.

We moved forward rather slowly, as the advance was constantly skirmishing and had to clear the road. The day grew hotter and hotter, and often a halt would be made in a deep cut in the road, with dust rising in clouds and the sun beating unmercifully on our backs. Sun strokes were common, and when night came, less than fifty stacked arms. We barely had time to gather a supply of firewood when we were treated to a regular tropical rain storm. In consequence, the night was passed in the utmost discomfort, so that morning found anything but a buoyant lot of soldiers.

We did not start on the 8th until four o'clock and moved slowly, camping after dark near Clinton. Here we remained a full day, expecting to move at any moment.

On the 10th we marched seven miles, while the advance was having every foot disputed. Our line of battle moved through a tangled thicket of Jack oaks and underbrush, emerging at last at a farm house and barn. Here every thing we could find in a good variety store was discovered

from old iron to federal guns and uniforms. Eatables were found, uncovered, dug up from their hiding places and put where they would do the most good. The woman at the house protested but the protest seemed to lack the usual notarial seal, so the gathering of things went on apace. At last, the woman, despairing of saving anything, grabbed up a crock full of sour milk—"bonny clabber," and began drinking with the utmost speed, determined that the Yankees should not have everything.

While engaged in this somewhat lucrative pastime, we were treated to a volley of lead. No further demonstration following, we withdrew a short distance and bivouacked for the night.

Skirmishing was now in front of Jackson with apparently a strong force in our front, with long lines of breastworks.

That we might have some protection, we piled up rails with cross pieces, making a space of some eighteen inches and filled that with dirt, as fast as we could get anything to dig with. Bayonets and our tin plates often came handy in hurried cases like this.

The enemy was very active and at times somewhat aggressive, but we held the line. On the 12th of July we moved forward within four hundred yards of the Confederate breastworks, and fortified our line. We thought they were massing on our right, so we placed artillery in commanding positions and held ourselves in readiness, but they did not appear. On the 14th we manned the rifle pits at three o'clock in the morning, to guard against a surprise, but none was attempted.

The regiment suffered very much from excessive heat and a scarcity of good water. Our main supply was from a very large plantation cistern, but some of our friends on the other side had dropped a tar bucket into it and the taste was not what we would have chosen had we been allowed the privilege.

We had plenty of provisions, and as roasting ears were in their prime, it was a common sight to see a large army wagon drive along and ladle out a supply to each company with a scoop shovel.

As we were closing in on this line of defenses, the Seventeenth Ohio battery said they were short of men, and called for volunteers. Quite a number of the Eighty-Third took their places with the guns and remained for several months.

About July 13th a small detachment from the Vicksburg camp joined the regiment. One or two men of each company had been left to guard camp when the regiment marched on the 5th, but it was dull business, and the mosquitoes were something fearful. About the 8th, Lieut. Wm. L. Robinson, of Co. B, returned from some outside detail, and told the boys he was going to Jackson if he could get through, and about half the boys volunteered to go with him. On the second day's march, east of the trestle bridge over Big Black, they saw far ahead a large wagon with four mules evidently making the best time they could. Our boys, with their greyhound stride, were rapidly overtaking the outfit. They did not understand the excitement shown by two men looking at them through field glasses, and then urging the driver to hasten his speed, until suddenly they threw their hats in the air, stopped their wagon, and came forward to meet our squad, and to say they thought it was a rebel detail pursuing them, until a nearer view showed the blue uniforms. Then it was the turn of our boys to be surprised, as the two men proved to be our own sutler, Mr. Boynton and his assistant, and the wagon to contain a fresh and large supply of the good things soldiers so much crave. No wonder they were fearful of results when they expected to fall into rebel hands, and were in high spirits when they suddenly found instead that they had a guard of fair numbers and well armed.

The wagon was escorted into camp at Jackson with cheers from all.

On the 14th of July a truce was granted in order to bury the dead in front of Lauman's division. It was to close at four o'clock. During its continuance, some of our division climbed trees in order to see the inside of the enemy's works, but they were promptly treated to a volley as a lesson that a flag of truce must be respected in every detail.

The truce closed promptly at 4 o'clock and activity in all directions became very manifest, especially by the enemy.

On the 15th and 16th picket firing was very heavy. Our wagon train was threatened with capture by a force of some four thousand men, but the attempt failed. During the night of the 16th it was noticed that there were several fires in the city, for which we could not account. On the morning of the 17th the enemy did not reply with any vigor to our shots and finally ceased. A citizen came out with a white flag and told us the city had been evacuated, but only after destroying about all that was capable of destruction.

The Eighty-Third was ordered to hold itself in readiness to move, but finally word was passed that we could enter the city to see what had been before us for some days. We found the works very strong, but nothing approaching the defenses of Vicksburg. There were no elaborate forts so built as to enfilade an attacking force. The east side was entirely unprotected, except by Pearl river, and as there was nothing to be gained in further resistance, they left us the city and marched eastward.

On the 18th of July we moved back a couple of miles in order to be near a supply of water. All this time our teams were foraging over the country and supplementing our supplies, all of which had to be transported from Vicks-

burg. This had been shortened very much by the use of the railroad as far as Black river. Some engines had been included in the surrender, and we had plenty of mechanics who soon put them in running order and knew how to handle them.

On the 20th we received marching orders and headed for the city on the river.

We reached Mississippi Springs on the 21st and the next day passed through Raymond, and, following the road we trod in May, came in due time to the battle field of Champion's Hill, where we bivouacked for the night.

We viewed with much interest the ground over which we had heard the minnie balls buzz, and were now able to be much more leisurely about it than at that time.

That "busted piano," spoken of before, contributed its share to the general hilarity as Sergeant Snow fingered the keys. Many looked with interest at a nice round hole in one of the fence palings, This was made by a solid six pound ball. As it passed along it stunned Sergeant Beard of Company K badly, and passing under the house, knocked to pieces one of the brick pillars, at the same time playing havoc with the nerves of a lot of fellows congregated in this shelter.

We looked over the house and found it pitted all over by minnie balls, and wondered how it was possible that anybody escaped from such a fusillade as swept over that hill top. Yet a rebel soldier, doubtless planning desertion, was found secreted in this Coker house after the engagement of May 16th, and unharmed, though having been exposed for hours to the fire of both sides.

On the 23rd of July, we again took the road, and passing through Edwards, kept on until we came to Big Black about 2:00 P. M. Here, the familiar sound of a locomotive whistle greeted our ears, and the sight of a train of cars was a welcome one.

After a short rest, that we might again see the scene of our former exploits, we moved towards Vicksburg, and a little after sundown had the satisfaction of coming to rest in the old camp we had occupied during the siege.

The day was very hot and the roads dusty. Many became exhausted. We had been actively engaged for over three months and our physical systems were in no condition to bear up under this great strain, and when we stacked arms in the old valley there were but 47 in line.

As we looked up at the stars that night, how different it was from the days and days of labor and fatigue and danger of the past weeks, and how grateful to our tired bodies and minds was the deep unbroken silence that shrouded all. No cannon's roar, no sharp report of musket, no skulking around the hills and spurs, no crouching behind the ever present bank of earth to save our lives. Now, the sun rose and set on a peaceful scene, and our duties were correspondingly lightened. It remained then, that we be placed where rest and quiet could be enjoyed, at least for a time.

The day after reaching our old camp, we were directed to move out and change from the rear to the front of Vicksburg. We marched to a grassy place on the bank of the river about a mile below the city, but still protected by the new line of fortifications.

Our stay in this camp was extended to one month, exactly. The time was passed more in recuperation than in the exercise of such duties as required much exertion. The weather was very warm, and this made it rather dangerous to be exposed too much to the direct rays of the sun. We spent some of our time in again going over the grounds, especially the inside line. We viewed the new line of works with much interest, and felt safe when behind them.

The city itself was to us a place of absorbing interest, and we never tired of walking the streets and speculating about it and of our future.

While here, there were many furloughs granted and they were, most certainly, well merited. There also seemed to be a regular hegira of officers, as many of them resigned, for various reasons.

CHAPTER IV.

OPELOUSAS EXPEDITION.

Departure from Vicksburg—New Orleans—Carrollton—Algiers—Brashear City—Opelousas—Surprise at Grand Coteau—Iberia—Berwick—New Orleans—Fort Jackson.

On the 23rd of August, 1863, we suddenly received orders to pack up and be ready to embark in two hours. This was pretty short notice, but long practice enabled us to be ready at the appointed time. We boarded the *Fanny Bullet*, and on the 24th turned the bow down stream instead of up, which we hoped we should do. We passed Warrenton, New Carthage, and at last, just at noon, the historic Grand Gulf was before our eyes. How differently we felt from the other time when we were in our barge and headed in the same direction.

Now all was quiet, and one of our grim turtle-backed iron clads stood, a silent sentinel to prevent the point from being again occupied.

Our passage down the river was uneventful. New scenes and unfamiliar places now came into view. We landed at Natchez but our stay was short. All we could see from the boat was the high bluff, the notorious "Natchez under the hill," and the narrow road that led up to the city, which was some four hundred yards from the landing.

Leaving Natchez we steamed some four or five miles down, and landed on the Louisiana shore to enable us to cook two days' rations. On this occasion the opportunity was embraced of getting a supply, as far as could be done, of the various edibles such as fruit, vegetables and such live stock as had not been sufficiently timorous to hunt for hiding places.

On the 25th of August we passed Port Hudson and Baton Rouge without stopping, and about eleven o'clock, landed at Carrollton, a small place some six miles by rail from New Orleans. We were ordered into camp from the landing, and this was located just East of the town, in a large, level plain, some half-a-mile from the river.

It had now been almost a year since we had left home, its comforts and supplies. We had, during this time, lived exclusively as soldiers with all that that entailed. We now again came in close contact with stores, groceries, and what was worse, with saloons. We found the various commodities for sale at reasonable prices and we indulged ourselves as our several inclinations or purses dictated.

The weather was generally very pleasant, as we were near enough to the gulf for the sea breezes to have quite an appreciable effect upon the temperature.

This was the first large city we had seen since leaving Cincinnati, and, being on the Southern border and a seaport, it was one of special interest. Its civilization had always been different from ours, its buildings had many traces of Spanish origin, and the vegetables were entirely different from any that we had ever seen. We were now on the very border of the tropics, and it made the flora and fauna exceedingly interesting.

It is hardly possible to separate the individual from the collective at this place. Our duties as soldiers, must, of course, be continued, but the time at our disposal was quite generous, and it was employed to the utmost. Every nook and corner of the old city was investigated. The French market was a place of great attraction, for there anything could be bought from a small shrimp to eat, to a silk dress, to wear. The shipping also, was a new thing to our inland eyes, and we never wearied of looking at the vessels with their towering masts, the half furled sails, and the mazy rigging. We were but a short distance by

rail from Lake Ponchartrain, and the fare was low. Rides there were frequent, and we enjoyed the strange sight to us, of a body of salt water, the first we had ever seen.

Several pages could be filled with descriptions, but it is not designed to do that only so far as it belongs to the story of the regiment and to whatever might pertain to it, individually or collectively.

On August 29th there was a grand review in the large plain to the East of us.

The Eighty-Third was in the fourth line of infantry, and as we stood at ease, we could see and comment on the soldierly qualities of the other three lines in front of us.

Immediately behind us were drawn up the batteries of the corps, and behind that line stood a line of cavalry; six lines in all. It was a wonderful and thrilling sight—those long lines of tried and true veterans who were ready to stand in any breach the officers might demand.

Our camp here was an extended one, and, having plenty of room there was much drilling, especially in the manual of arms. Changes often occurred among our line officers, and First Sergeants were very often left in command of companies for months at a time.

August departed and September came. On the 4th there was another review of his old Vicksburg army held by General Grant. Copying from a diary, the following seems to fit the occasion:

“The review was ordered at eight o’clock and was conducted in a way not different from other reviews, except that we got into position with much greater celerity than usual. The customary salute was fired and General Grant rode into the field, and was greeted with loud cheers. He rode slowly along the front of each line and passing to the rear galloped back at race track speed. His escort and visitors were strung out far behind, requiring some time for them to catch up and regain their places. There

was one naval officer, dressed all in white, who went wherever his horse chose. He was a comical sight. The whole affair was like a picture. The men marched in such exact lines, and kept such perfect time, that companies and regiments looked like moving machines. Every thing swayed backward and forward or sideways at exactly the same time. The lights and shadows played up and down the marching columns while the glittering gun barrels reflected the sunlight with a dazzling glare.

“The general had on his old brigadier coat and was in rather a marked contrast to the well formed and finely dressed General Banks. At last it came the turn of our division to move, and we passed the reviewing group of officers with many of the companies in command of a non-commissioned officer.”

This was no doubt intended to be his farewell to us, as he had been called east to be the main stay of the great Lincoln, which he most certainly became.

It was after this review that the horse General Grant was riding over the cobble pavement in Carrolton ran against a carriage and was thrown down, severely injuring the rider, but not seriously.

The entire month of September passed with us in this camp, without any interruption that calls for any special notice. Of course, daily drills were never relaxed, and in this camp we were required to learn and practice the bayonet exercise. There must have been some anticipation that it might be needed. The only thing that was different this month was a scout up the river to Donaldsonville on the 27th of September and back in the country after guerillas. It proved to be another wild goose chase. We were under the command of Colonel Owens. He succeeded in getting us lost and, after marching the whole night until long after daylight, and covering some twenty miles, we came out on the river bank six miles below where

we had landed. The boats came down to us and took us back to Carrollton, where we remained until October 3rd, when we embarked on the steamer Emerald and were ferried down and across the river to Algiers, which is opposite the main part of New Orleans. We were given no time for any pleasures but hurried to the railroad and bundled upon a train of cars for Berwick bay. Instead of Pullmans or even ordinary day coaches with seats, or box cars or even stock cars, we were piled on a train of flat cars, each one of which had two army wagons on it. On these, curled around the wheels, doubled up on the tongues, perched up on the driver's seat, any where or any place where a hand hold could be secured to keep from falling off, were the only quarters assigned us. It would not have been so bad had it been daytime, but we were entrained about nine o'clock P. M., and immediately started, and this made the trip very uncomfortable and dangerous. We were all night in making the trip though it was but eighty miles, and it was well into the morning when we landed and had a chance to stretch our cramped and stiffened limbs. We were soon ferried across the bay, and went into camp with only our knapsacks. No tents being available, we took advantage of the presence of plenty of boards, such as they were, and soon had some kind of a shack put up which would keep off most of the dew, which here was almost like rain, and at the same time kept out the coarsest of the cold. It required a tolerably strong imagination to see much comfort, but we took it all as no more than the ordinary lot of a soldier.

Our camp here was varied by a great opportunity for fishing. Plenty of fish were caught, but most of the catch were crabs. These made a very acceptable addition to the regular army ration and made said ration much more palatable.

October 7th we moved out and marched 16 miles to Patterson. On the 9th we reached and passed through Franklin. We were now in the Teche (tash) country, the soil of which was unsurpassed in fertility. A bayou of the same name furnished water transportation for more than one hundred miles, and was intersected by numerous deep but sluggish streams, all called bayous.

These were traversed by small steamboats made for this especial trade, these boats having about all their available space used when laden with three bales of cotton, or two hogsheads of sugar.

This was a sugar country and the arable land varied in width from a mile to about three miles, reaching from the above mentioned stream back to the cypress forest, and ending in a swamp.

There had been a railroad built through this section, but the iron had all been appropriated for plating some of the enemy's war vessels, which never amounted to anything.

Our march continued to New Iberia and through it, and on the 10th of October we camped some four miles from Vermillionville.

All along this march, the plantations gave evidence of great wealth. The buildings were of brick, very large and substantial. The slave quarters were very extensive and commodious, showing that the owners had plenty of labor and close at hand.

We remained here for a few days, and on the 13th of October exercised the privilege granted to all Ohio soldiers in the field—the privilege of voting for state and national officers.

On this day we balloted for governor. It was of especial interest and necessity, as the arch traitor, C. L. Vallandigham was the opponent of our staunch war governor—John Brough.

It was a very one-sided affair, not only in the Eighty-Third, but in all other Ohio regiments. The Eighty-Third gave Vallandigham but 20 votes and 149 for Brough; 96th Ohio—6 for Vallandigham and 200 for Brough. We were upholding the flag, and were ready and willing to do that at all times.

On the 14th and 15th we moved forward over ground which the enemy kept disputing. This was a beautiful and fertile prairie, and it was an inspiring sight to see the long lines of marching troops, winding over the hills and hollows, visible as they were as far as the eye could reach.

We passed through Vermillionville and camped in an open field.

At dress parade that evening all the officers of the brigade were called into line before our regiment by General E. O. C. Ord and in a short address he gave us the compliment of being one of the three regiments of the five in the brigade that was in admirable order.

We had frequent alarms, so that the entire force was constantly on the alert. We were in an open field and the enemy could tell our every movement, and gauge to a certainty our strength. Our stay here was rather short and we were ordered ahead towards Opelousas. We had to be practically in line of battle the whole time, and on this day we marched in column by division, thus enabling the whole brigade to form a line of battle in a moment. It was at this time, a part of our line was formed by a small regiment of colored troops, wearing bright red caps. They were on the extreme right. Our brigade was in the open, grassy plain, while the "red heads", as we called them, were confronted by a field grown high with weeds. An enemy could lie concealed until they could be stepped on before being seen, but the colored boys apparently cared not for that, but marched with perfect alignment into the weeds,

singing at the tops of their voices, "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave."

As the enemy did not appear to be strong enough to check our advance, we soon passed through Opelousas, our regiment being in the lead. After passing through the little town a short distance we turned Eastward. We went into camp in a pecan grove and we used all the nuts we could club from the numerous trees.

As we had no tents along, we utilized a shed full of dried cow hides. These were all right and afforded us a good shelter and even kept the rain away, but when water soaked, our olfactories were compelled to do extra duty? We dubbed this "Cow Skin" Camp, but it is officially known as Barre's Landing.

This was a place on Bayou Cortableau, a bayou that enabled small boats to float when the waters were high. We remained in this camp until October 31st, when we had marching orders to move at five o'clock the next morning.

We went back through Opelousas and camped near our old place on Carrion Crow Prairie. That is the common name but the geography says "Carencro."

November 3rd, 1863, dawned on what was to be, for the Eighty-Third, an eventful day. The enemy had followed us back quite closely, thinking we were on the retreat and would be an easy prey. The regiment was ordered to go out with the wagons for forage.

We had barely started when there was an alarm. We piled out of the wagons and took our places in line of battle. The alarm having subsided, we tried the foraging train again, and were making some headway in getting it ready, when skirmishing began in earnest. The Seventeenth Ohio battery limbered up and began firing to check the enemy from coming in our rear to capture the guns. The Eighty-Third ran to its assistance, and our sudden appearance caused the enemy to change its mind. They divided,

riding to the right and left, flanking us. As the field was level, we could see the whole movement and knew what to do without being told. The only thing to do was to get back and do it quick. We knew there was plenty of assistance if we could only reach it. We could see the cavalry racing towards our flanks and we expected every moment to have them face us and pour a volley of shot into us. The day was very warm and the excitement with the weight each had to carry soon exhausted us. As it was there were a good many taken prisoners but the Eighty-Third met with the least loss.

The Twenty-Third Wisconsin Infantry of our brigade is most certainly under everlasting obligation to our regiment for the preservation of their colors in this battle. The written accounts of both our boys giving the details, are present with me and are as follows:

George Sweeny, of Company F, writes and says:

“When the attack began, I left the regiment temporarily to reach my tent and secure some money that was in my knapsack. On the retreat through the woods, I was well in the rear and when about midway of the woods I saw the Twenty-Third Wisconsin color bearer, totally exhausted and lying against a tree. I asked him if he was wounded and he said, ‘No.’ Well, you will be captured if you stay here. He said, ‘I can’t help it.’ I told him I would save the flag, and so took possession of it. There was no time for tarrying as the bullets were coming uncomfortably close. These added speed, and I happily escaped with the flag and finally turned it over to its proper owners.”

There is also before me a letter from our own color bearer, Sergeant Datus E. Meyers, in which he says:

“I was running alongside of the Twenty-Third Wisconsin color bearer, when he was suddenly wounded and fell, dropping his colors. I caught it up under my arm and carried it through the balance of the fight, in the meantime

keeping our own colors flying; the only ones in the brigade that were unfurled. I afterwards surrendered the flag to the Twenty-Third Wisconsin."

These are two very clear cases of bravery and thoughtfulness of both the Eighty-Third men, and it is a very pleasing thing to record them in this history.

Lest there should be some who might discover an apparent discrepancy in these two statements, I deem it right to avoid all possible friction to make a further explanation.

To get all the facts from two different men, separated, now, as they are, by several thousand miles, is a slow and unsatisfactory proceeding.

Comrade Sweeny says the flag he carried off, were the colors, and not the banner, although they were furled, but visible.

Sergeant Meyers also says the colors he took from the wounded Wisconsin color bearer were furled, and though he did not say so, yet no doubt they were encased in the usual oil cloth, water-proof covering; hence he did not say just which one he had.

The main facts remain, that the Twenty-Third Wisconsin was indebted to these two members of our regiment for the privilege of again marching under their own standards.

Comrade Sweeny's recollection is very clear concerning this day's doings, and he reports that General Burbridge rode up and down the line, hat in hand, face pale, though he was quite cool and collected and said in clear tones: "I rely on the Eighty-Third Ohio."

From a diary written that day, the following is found in addition:

"The whole brigade was now lined up under protection of the cavalry and a sorry sight it presented. The whole of the Sixty-Seventh Indiana was gone except the Adjutant and Major. A few of the Sixtieth Indiana were left,

about one third of the Twenty-Third Wisconsin, a few of the Ninety-Sixth Ohio and nearly all of our regiment; two guns of the battery and twenty-five men."

Our camp was completely destroyed. What was not taken away was piled up and burned. As soon as the enemy had completed the work of destruction they departed after upsetting all our camp kettles, spoiling what little chance we had for dinner. The Colonel and Adjutant lost all they had, as did about all of the line officers.

The brigade loss was 680 killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Our regiment lost 55, all prisoners, there being no record of any having been killed. The force against us is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 10,000.

This was the Carencro Battle, and is best known by that name, but officially it is called Grand Coteau.

After this disaster we moved back to Vermillionville bayou and finally, on November 8th, to Iberia. During this time we had frequent rains and the suffering and discomfort was very great, as we had no protection against the wet and cold.

At Iberia there was a line of fortifications built which made us safe from any attack that would likely be made. These were built by the 25th Louisiana, a regiment of blacks which had been recruited here in two weeks.

Tents being scarce, we secured boards, lumber of any kind, and put up what would shield us from the sun and rain. Being hemmed in very close, there was very little drilling and the time passed uneventfully until December 8th, when we had unexpected orders to march. We marched ten miles, the brigade being under the command of our Major, and arrived at Franklin about four o'clock.

A fort had been constructed here with comfortable quarters for a whole regiment. We were directed to occupy the quarters of the Nineteenth Kentucky, which we found to be by far the best we had enjoyed for a long

time. The officers had log cabins with fire-places as had most of those occupied by the men. We went to bed expecting some comfort. The Adjutant said we were not to march the next day and the good news lasted until midnight, when we were ordered to be ready to move at one o'clock. This was soon countermanded and we were allowed to stay until morning. We marched fifteen miles to Patterson, which was seven miles from Brashear, for which place we started, and reached it about nine A. M.

At this date our quartermaster accepted and issued to us a lot of decaying meat. Company A said they would not stand for that, so they secured the band, detailed a funeral escort, and with due solemnity buried the offending material with a regular military funeral, closing with the regulation salute of guns fired over the grave. The entire proceeding was in full view of everybody, and was watched by our regimental officers, including the quartermaster, who did not like it very well. Nothing could be done about it, as there was nothing that was particularly offensive, so it was allowed to pass as a joke.

This was the 11th of December and the next day we were ordered to be ready for the ferry boat by two o'clock. Everything was made ready except taking down the tents, which was a short job, so we left them up until dark. We marched to the landing, and then received orders to stay until everything was across the bay, and then convoy the wagon train across the country, through the swamps, over corduroy roads to New Orleans. The words that were said would not look well in print, but, being soldiers, all we had to do was to obey, which we did, of course.

It was early on the 15th when the wagon train was ready to start. It was not expected that we should walk, so we were placed in the wagons, all of which were practically empty. The riding was not always pleasant nor easy as the wagon maker had forgotten springs.

Kirby Smith had cut this road through the woods for forty miles and corduroyed the swampy places, for some expedition of his, and we were now making use of it.

We traveled from twenty-five to thirty miles a day, passing through the towns of Tigerville and Thibedauxville, and when we came to the Mississippi river, we followed it down until we reached our camp at Algiers on the 19th of December.

We were here supplied with clothing, and new tents, but before we could make use of them we received marching orders and on the 22nd we were loaded in a boat for Fort Jackson, some eighty miles down the river.

There had been some trouble among the colored garrison, and a mutiny was feared. As we steamed down, we saw the monument erected to commemorate the victory by Jackson over the British under General Packinham, January 8th, 1815. We passed rice fields and stacks of rice, a new sight to us, even if they did look like stacks of oats; sugar houses in full blast; orange orchards with their ripe, luscious fruit hanging in profusion. At last we landed about a mile above Fort Jackson on the narrow, muddy bank of the river, which was barely a foot above the surface of the water at high tide. It was too near the gulf to fear overflow.

We had expected to go into the fort where we could at least keep dry, but the commanding officer, General Dwight, compelled us to camp on this miserable spot.

We cleared the ground of all brush and whatever was in our way, put up our tents and prepared to pass the time as comfortably as we could. There were some compensations, however, among the many inconveniences. For one thing, we were but a mile below the orange orchards, where we could get all of that fruit we wanted, given to us, provided we would not disturb the oranges still on the trees. The crop was sold to merchants in the city

and they would pick it to suit either their own market or for shipment. All that fell, would be too ripe for sale, besides, falling would bruise them, making them worthless for the trade. It did not take us long to learn that the fruit on the ground was far better than what we would pull from the trees, and we gladly let the hanging globes alone.

Another compensation was, the gulf coast was lined with oysters, good ones, too. Oyster sloops would come up the river and tie up at our camp, when we could buy a bucket full of the bivalves for ten cents or a barrel for one dollar.

As long as this state of affairs lasted, there was no reason why we should content ourselves with army rations, and we did not. We were now in the rain belt. We had ditched our quarters, and each company street, which was only about fifteen feet wide, had a ditch on the side some two feet wide and about as deep. The street was less than one hundred feet in length, and it would rain hard enough to fill that ditch full before it could run off. It was not just showers, either, but it would sometimes rain for three hours at a stretch without any let up, and so hard that nothing could be seen at a distance of fifty feet. We had green, swamp elm wood to burn, and I shall leave to my readers the question of how it was possible to keep a fire going in that rain. It was done, however.

We had many days of comparative comfort, many days that were sunshiny and cheerful. We saw many vessels going up and down the river; tugs, steamships, sailing craft of all kinds big and little. Shut in here as we were, we were often thrown on our resources for amusement and entertainment. Sometimes pranks were played which seemed wrong or otherwise, according on which side you were located.

Our sutler had bargained with a negro woman to cook him a chicken and he was to go to her house to eat it. Some of Company A found it out and about the time they thought the fowl was properly cooked, sent a man after it, and an order to the effect that the sutler could not be there, and for her to send it with this man, which she did, of course. The final result can be imagined but not described with exactness.

Some of the garrison of Fort St. Philip on the opposite side of the river committed some depredations, and General Dwight chose to charge it to the Eighty-Third, and proceeded to discipline us. Roll call was ordered at frequent and unusual times, and orders were issued that no one should go outside of the regimental guard.

Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin complained that his men would not stand such orders. General Dwight then accused him of purposely misconstruing his orders, and reprimanded him severely, and threatened to put him under arrest. Whenever the commandant rode by on the levee, he was greeted loudly with "Roll Call," which angered him so much that he ordered the whole regiment on extra duty, namely: to chop wood all the forenoon and drill in the afternoon. The amount of wood chopped and drilling done that day would hardly come up to expectations, if there should be any great and sudden need. This order was repeated for the next day (Sunday), but that night we received orders to report in New Orleans. General Dwight tried to get the orders for us to make the trip on foot, but a boat was sent for us, and we preferred it that way.

We landed at the city about eleven o'clock P. M., January 23rd, 1864, making just thirty days since we had left and thirty days of a mighty unpleasant experience.

Unloading from the boat, we were quartered in Factor's

Cotton press, in the heart of the city, which was in marked contrast to our quarters during the past month.

This place was an open square surrounded by a high wall, and with shed roofs from these walls, thus leaving a large place in the center, open to the sky. We had large box like bunks, double decked, and the whole regiment was easily and comfortably housed.

As a matter of course, it was not possible to keep all the men penned in all of the time, so we traveled the city over very thoroughly and what we did not see was hardly worth seeing.

On February 2nd we received marching orders and boarded the cars for Lake Ponchartrain. Our baggage was loaded in a small sloop, while we were embarked in a steamer from which we landed at Madisonville, on the Northern shore of the Lake. Our camp was in a beautiful wood with a sandy soil covered by a heavy, strong sod. We could not find out why we were posted in this out of the way place, but then it is barely possible it was not necessary that we should.

CHAPTER V.

RED RIVER CAMPAIGN.

Brashear City—Alexandria—Natchitoches—
Defeat at Sabine Cross Roads—Pleasant Hill—
Retreat—Atchafalaya River—Bridge of boats—
Morganza Bend—Natches—Baton Rouge—
New Orleans.

While here, the 11th and 46th Indiana re-enlisted and the left-overs were transferred to our regiment. They would go on guard or on fatigue when regularly detailed, but when called for drill or any extra duty, they were conspicuous by their absence. They simply faded away.

On the 25th of February, 1864, we boarded the steamer *Kate Doyle* for Milnberg and came very near having a bad accident. Some of the rivets gave way in one of the boilers, but it made more noise than damage. We were unloaded upon cars and were soon in New Orleans, and from there we went to our old camping ground in Algiers, reaching there on February 26th.

This camp was the worst one we were in, for vice and bootlegging.

Crowds of women smuggled quantities of whiskey of the very worst brand, and many of the men became almost insane. Fortunately, at this time, the most of the men were out of money, yet there was enough to cause a great deal of disturbance.

We were reviewed on the 29th by Generals McGinnis and Cameron.

On March 4th there was a great event over in the city, the inauguration of new state officers under the new regime. While our regiment was not called on to participate, yet it was of such interest that we all knew of it. Many heard

the speeches, and all saw the fireworks, the first exhibition of the kind that this city had ever witnessed.

March 5th we again boarded the cars for Brashear. We knew nothing of our destination, but subsequent events proved this to be the initial movement of the ill fated Red River Campaign. We made this trip in much greater comfort than we did the other, and with far less delay. We were promptly ferried across the bay, and went into camp at about the same place we had occupied a couple of times before. Sometimes unlooked for incidents happen, and there was one at this time.

The cook of Co. F prepared coffee, which was pronounced not to be very good, but that was ascribed to the brackish waters of the bay. When the camp kettles were emptied, there was discovered among the coffee grounds a cartridge box and a hair brush.

Instead of marching this time, we embarked on a boat and steamed up Bayou Teche to Franklin, which we reached about 2 o'clock on the night of the 10th. When morning dawned we disembarked, and went into camp some three miles west of Franklin. All our extra baggage had been placed in store at Berwick. Brashear City is on the New Orleans side of the bay, and the west side is called Berwick, which places we never saw again.

Passing through Iberia on the 16th of March, we camped near the small lake Tasse. Next morning we resumed our march on the same road we passed over last October, and again camped near Vermillionville. We moved out next morning at daylight, and in due time reached our old battle ground of Grand Coteau, and camped near it. March 20th we started again at daylight and stopped at Washington. Here we passed the 19th Army Corps, which had rested for a day. The next day, this corps started first while we rested.

As described before, this is an exceedingly fine country. The main crop and about the only one is sugar, as testified by the immense brick buildings, massive machinery and extensive slave quarters, all of which denoted great wealth. March 25th we came within six miles of Alexandria, marching most of the day in a heavy rain, and if anyone has an idea that the roads were gravel turnpikes he can disabuse his mind of that at once. Next day we passed through the town and camped on the bank of Red River.

Rumors had by this time about settled into fact that our destination was Shreveport. This was certified to by the presence of a large fleet of gun boats and transports which had come up from the Mississippi river.

We had accomplished this march in the easiest manner of any of our expeditions, and for the following reason which all will well remember.

The corps was under the command of General Ransom, and it was to his care and foresight that we can ascribe it. He so arranged the different commands that we could move out one morning at six o'clock and the next morning at seven o'clock, and he gauged each reveille so as to allow the full amount of rest. Then, during the day, we were halted for a ten minute rest every hour, and we could always depend on it. This gave the command such a rest that night found us in camp without undue fatigue.

March 27th was general inspection and pay day for four months.

On the 28th we again took up the line of march, following Bayou Rapides, tramping eighteen miles. We had bad roads the next day, but we went into camp near Cane river, a narrow, deep and sluggish stream, once the regular bed of Red river, which had changed its course through some freak so common in that section of our country.

The bridge had been destroyed, so we had to halt and wait until the pioneer corps could lay a pontoon bridge which

had been brought along in the wagon train. This was made of large wooden boats, or rather floats, which were anchored at certain distances apart, and stringers laid from one to the other, and on them planks for a floor were placed. All this material had been brought along, and it required no small amount of transportation, as but one float could be put on a wagon drawn by six mules.

The bridge being completed, we resumed our movement on the 31st of March, being detailed as guard for the ammunition train of 150 wagons. On this day's travel we crossed Cane river several times, and at one of them those of the officers who were mounted forded the river while the infantry marched over the pontoon. I. W. Boatman gives the following episode that happened to Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin at one of these crossing places.

He says: "I remember that when Colonel Baldwin rode into the river he let the bridle reins drop down on the horse's neck. Wanting his horse to move ahead, he spurred him in the flank and the next thing the Colonel went to the bottom. When he came up, one of the boys used his old command, 'prick him with a bayonet.' He lost his pistols from the holsters and when he got out offered anyone \$10.00 to get them, but there is no record of it having been done."

We passed through Cloutierville seeing all along the route ruins of gin houses and piles of burning Confederate cotton. We had long passed out of the sugar lands, and now were in the land of cotton. April 1st, we marched sixteen miles and the next day went into camp near Natchitoches (pronounced Nakitosh'.) This was reported to be the oldest Spanish town in the state, and its houses most certainly, had a rather medieval look. While at this camp, some members of other regiments were out foraging, and were captured and basely murdered. General Ransom sent out a detachment with orders to burn every-

thing combustible, which orders were carried out with exceeding cheerfulness.

It was not according to the principles nor practice of the American soldier, to allow any opportunities to pass for either fun or profit, and here was one of these opportunities.

A printing press with all the requisites for publication was discovered, and it was a mighty poor division that could not find typesetters, pressmen, and editors, and it was not long until there appeared a paper with the heading:

NATCHITOCHEs UNION-DAILY.

(April 2, 1864.)

Lieutenant Thos. Hughes, Editor.

Sergeant H. R. Chambers & Co., Proprietors.

Terms—10c greenbacks, or \$2.50 local shinplasters.

OUR TICKET:	On this side was printed
For President,	various articles on provi-
Abraham Lincoln.	sions, commercial and
For Vice-President,	financial topics, which are
Andrew Johnson.	not pertinent to this narra-
	tive.

The paper used had been procured by cutting out the blank pages from some of the large blank books in the Court House. A copy of this paper is before me as I write. This town was at one time on the banks of the Red river and had steamboat accommodations, but the river took a notion to change its course, as it did at Cane river, and so left the town some four miles inland.

We resumed our march on the 7th of April, through a magnificent forest of huge pitch pine trees. These trees were not so numerous on the ground, but the trunks were large, straight and of great height to the first limbs. They

would make most magnificent lumber, and somebody, long ere this writing has reaped a rich harvest from this land.

This day's march brought us to Pleasant Hill, which contained only a few houses. The open ground through which the road ran, contained, at a rough estimate, about one thousand acres, in somewhat of a circular shape. The forest was dense all around it and thickly grown up with underbrush.

We had marched all day on the 7th of April, in regular battle order, thinking we might come upon the enemy at any time. The wagon train was entirely in the rear, so the entire corps could be put into position on a very short notice, but the enemy kept retiring, with our cavalry closely pursuing.

On the morning of the 8th, we started out in an entirely different manner. Each brigade was followed by its wagon train thus widely separating the different commands. The Eighty-Third was detailed for guard to our brigade wagon train, and staid with it for some ten miles. We could hear the artillery ahead but thought it was our advance still driving the enemy.

An aide now came back and ordered us to the front, on a double quick. We made as good time as possible, for seven miles, dodging around wagons, from one side of the road to the other, any way to get ahead. The road was very narrow, too narrow to more than turn a buggy around to say nothing of a six mule team. At last we emerged from the timber and could not see a single organized force for us to assist, for which we had been hurried forward. We were moved diagonally across an open field, across a small stream into the edge of a strip of woodland, where we were ordered to pile our knapsacks.

At the date of compiling this history with all the facilities of verification of the intervening years, it seems best to forego somewhat, the regular chronological order, and go

a little into what might be termed general history, that there might be a better understanding of the causes and reasons for the disaster that ensued to our forces on this fateful 8th of April, 1864. The following is taken from a manuscript in the hand-writing of Major McComas and doubtless is a compilation made by him:

“The day we left Pleasant Hill was the beginning of the immediate cause. The remote cause was in its inception, for which there was not a particle of necessity. It had been urged by Admiral Farragut, and by other eminent commanders that Mobile should be the objective point, but they were overruled.

On this day, the cavalry reported that one division of troops could easily hold any position they could reach, not being aware that General Banks was being drawn into a net.

General Dick Taylor had taken all measures for the battle which the silence of his chief seemed to authorize.

His enemy was advancing in a single column across a country where the lack of water would render, on the first repulse, a retreat necessary. He had no further reinforcements to expect; he had, therefore, to act promptly.

The Federal Army, not having made even any attempt to divert Taylor's attention, and the road, from which he did not swerve, *being known*, all that he had to do was to choose a favorable point at which to meet it, and compel it to give battle.

Taylor's choice fell upon a spot called Sabine Cross Roads, three miles from Mansfield. It is formed by the intersection at right angles of the main road leading from the banks of Red river to those of the Sabine. Two roads which follow at a few miles on the right and the left in the direction of the main road terminate at the other road. The Federals had not discovered these, but the Southerners knew them well, and it was very important

to them to occupy these outlets. The cross road was on the border of a wood beyond which extended on the side of Pleasant Hill, a valley twelve to thirteen hundred yards long and about nine hundred yards wide. In this valley a rather deep ravine cut the main road perpendicularly and separated the two hills whose uncovered slopes were likewise crowned with thin pine woods. On the side of Pleasant Hill, the skirt of the wood and northeast of the road was a second valley, smaller than the first, separated from it in the direction of the valley by a small curtain of woods. Taylor resolved to wait for his adversaries on the hill upon the top of which was the cross road. The road between the Sabine and the Red rivers afforded great facilities to defend his position which commanded Mansfield.

Walker's and Mouton's divisions occupied it on the 8th. General Green received orders to leave but a small detachment of cavalry in front of the Federal cavalry, and to come promptly and join him, so that all the army might be posted when the enemy should make its appearance. Lastly, Churchill was summoned in haste. He had twenty-eight miles to travel from Keatchie to Sabine Cross Roads, and consequently could not arrive in time to take part in the battle of the 8th. But Taylor well knew that Banks also could not engage all his forces that day and he relied on Churchill to resume the fight on the next day in case the Confederates did not gain the victory on the first. Walker had deployed his three brigades on the right of the road; Mouton's two brigades on the left. Each of these were supported by two batteries of artillery. Green's battery was not long in arriving and placing itself on Mouton's left, thus prolonging the line of battle into the second valley. Each of these cross-roads were occupied by a regiment of cavalry, while a third remained in reserve, with one battery.

Taylor's forces in the field amounted to only 5,300 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and 500 artillery, or about 8,800 soldiers, or nearly 10,000 combatants, counting the officers as did the Federals.

This was the condition of affairs on the Confederate side, on the morning of the 8th. Now on the Federal side.

The cavalry under General Lee had set forward at day-break with a brigade of infantry under Colonel Landrum. The position he was leaving was 16 miles from Mansfield and consequently only 12 miles from Sabine Cross Roads. The road which is rather narrow, passes through a number of glens, the passage of which would delay trains. It is bordered with pine woods, very thin on the heights and on the low ground covered with thickets of underbrush.

"The Confederates having abandoned Bayou St. Patrice, and, having left in front of Lee but a mere curtain of scouts, the latter might have passed rapidly forward as General Franklin had directed him to do.

"Thinking he had all of General Green's forces in front of him, he allowed himself to be deceived by the obstinacy of the enemy's rear guard.

"The loss of a few men, among them a lieutenant-colonel, confirmed him in this opinion, and he placed two of Landrum's regiments in the first rank, immediately in the rear of the scouts. Then, not only did the cavalry not explore the country but it was preceded and covered by the infantry. It followed up in a column with the rest of the infantry a very little in advance of its immense train, whose guard absorbed about 1,200 men.

"Lee had wished, it is true, to get rid of his proximity to the guard of his train and had asked Franklin to allow him to leave it in the rear of the infantry. Franklin refused this. If the cavalry's wagons had been placed where Lee wished, between his own train and the infantry, the latter could not have been provisioned.

“In the meantime, the remainder of the army had commenced to move. Smith was nearing Pleasant Hill, and between 10 and 11 o'clock Franklin had halted Ransom's and Emery's forces, to have them encamp near Bayou St. Pierre. Banks, after coming up and approving of the choice, had followed the cavalry, but now affairs were somewhat out of his hand, and he was not long in sending Emery an order to forward the 2nd brigade of Landrum's division to support Lee.

“The latter, in fact, when approaching Sabine Cross Roads found more or less resistance. Green was anxious to retard Lee's march in order to gain time to occupy the position assigned to him by Taylor. Franklin sent Ransom with the new reinforcement, recommending him not to engage his two brigades at the same time, and to relieve the one, which, bearing almost alone since morning all the weight of the enemy's cavalry, had need of rest. But Banks, who had got beyond the cavalry train without having given it the order to halt, was to decide otherwise.

“Lee, a little before noon, had reached the valley back of which Taylor, with all the forces he had been able to gather, was in wait for him. When he attempted to cross it, he had been promptly checked by the enemy's cannon. Taylor kept himself on the defensive, but fully resolved no longer to give ground.

“The train, whose head was only at a short distance, was held back by Lee, the latter having understood at the first glance that he was in the presence of a considerable force. But Banks, who had in the meantime arrived, only, thought of pushing forward, forgetting that his divisions of infantry were in echelon on the road at such distances apart they could not sustain one another efficiently. He sent word to Franklin to move forward at once the Thirteenth Army Corps, and directed Lee to maintain himself in his position until its arrival. Without taking into consideration the fatigue

of the infantry brigade which had been in the advance of the cavalry since morning, he allowed it to deploy on the right when Ransom came about two o'clock to form the balance of the Fourth Division, holding both sides of the road. This line, established in the middle of the glade on the slope of the hill in a good position was reinforced by several batteries of artillery, and was flanked on the left by Lucas' cavalry and on the right by Dudley's; the latter extending to the second glade.

"Robinson's brigade of cavalry remained in reserve near the train.

"For nearly two hours the two divisions watched each other without any movement. If Lee had not been hindered by the infantry and artillery and his train, he might easily have fallen back on the bulk of the army but his position no longer permitted him either to advance or retire.

"Taylor, who was in no hurry to take the offensive availed himself of the delay to rectify his line of battle. He withdrew Randall's brigade from the line occupied by Walker to reinforce on the left that of Mouton, which appeared to him to be threatened. Finally, Banks, informed of the approach of Cameron's division, suddenly decided on making an attack.

"Unfortunately for him, while Lee was endeavoring to dissuade him from so rash a design, his adversaries did not give him time to accomplish it. Taylor, who wished to compel him to fight before the arrival of all his infantry, directed Mouton to set his column in motion. Polignac on the left, Gray in the center and Randall on the right of the road, advanced supported by Major's cavalry, who had dismounted to deploy in the woods before the glade.

"At the sight of this movement, Ransom, to forestall it, carried his right to the enemy's front. He had less than 2,500 men in line and he could escape only by a bold stroke

at a critical moment. The fight began in the glade. The galling fire of Vance's Federal Brigade checked the Southerners for a moment. In order to sustain it against the superior forces which threatened to crush it, Ransom was obliged to weaken his left and summon a part of Emmons, brigade. Thanks to this reinforcement, the Federals who had promptly drawn back as far as the skirt of the woods, reformed and offered energetic resistance. The Southern officers exposed themselves as an example to their soldiers. A great number of them fell. Mouton was one of the first among the killed. Then the Colonels met the same fate as he. The struggle for a moment was indecisive. But Taylor's right, in its turn engaging in the fight, easily won the victory, for it had in its front but a few hundred of Emerson's infantry and dismounted cavalry who were too much concerned about the fate of their horses to offer the enemy a solid front of resistance. At the first shock, Ward's and Scurry's brigades, directed by Walker, overthrew the Federals, climbed up the hill and captured Nim's battery, whose horses had been reached and whose officers allowed themselves to be shot at their places. The assailants reached the skirt of the woods at the moment when Franklin arrived in the battle field with the first companies of Cameron's division.

"He had diligently responded to Banks' summons, and this division had traveled almost constantly at a double quick, the distance from Bayou St. Patrice to Sabine Cross Roads. But it came too late to repair the disaster, which, after all, it would not have been able to prevent, as it did not muster more than 1,500 combatants.

"Rapidly forming on the right and left of the road, it held Taylor back for a moment in the skirt of the woods, and supported the troops that resisted Taylor's left wing, but the number and the vigor of the assailants soon drove it back into the woods.

“Flung upon the road, it found itself encumbered by Lee’s train. The three batteries which still covered the front of the Federals, could neither fire nor maneuver in the woods. Their drivers abandoned them to the enemy and thrust themselves and their teams in the midst of the train wagons which in vain tried to turn and flee. The cavalry who had again taken their horses, pressed upon the scattered infantry. The confusion of the left extended to the right which found itself pressed upon in the rear and which Polignac, succeeding Mouton, directed with the spirit and clear sightedness of the veteran. The rout was complete. Banks endeavored to check it with personal courage, which, unfortunately did not redeem his military faults. Franklin and Ransom did their best to assist him and were both wounded. The fugitives dispersed in the woods, abandoning to the enemy, with the road, the possession of the train, which strove in vain to escape them. A few overturned wagons obstructed the way, and Taylor’s soldiers captured two hundred and fifty of them. They had besides gathered nearly two thousand five hundred prisoners, twenty cannon and several flags. It was five o’clock. One hour had sufficed to secure them a complete victory, and, notwithstanding the losses they had sustained in the beginning of the action, they continued to press on so as to give no time to rally.

“Emery, by three o’clock had reached a small tributary of Bayou St. Patrice within two miles of the bridge, where the Nineteenth Army Corps had halted and established its camp, when, three-quarters of an hour after, he received orders to proceed in all haste with two days’ rations on the track of his corps. This order, forwarded by Franklin at the moment he was starting from Sabine Cross Roads with Cameron’s Division, had experienced unaccountable delay, which might have been followed by disastrous consequences.

Emery, without losing an instant, had set in motion his splendid division; he was on his way a few moments after four o'clock, marching by the flank, the only formation compatible with the narrowness of the road. Whilst he thus advanced in good order towards the enemy, the swarm of fugitives rushed in the opposite direction."

Leaving now the general account which makes clear the real cause of our defeat, we will return and pursue the line of narrative which will disclose the action and conduct of our own regiment.

Directly in front of our piles of knapsacks stood two small mountain howitzers, but with nobody to serve them. We could see but little, but we knew the enemy was enveloping our right. We were marched to the left, being led by General Stone. He marched us to support a battery and it soon became warm.

The enemy's skirmishers came down the hill on the run, and the bullets were flying thickly. We retreated to the top of the hill, from which point we were sending shells and bullets as fast as we could. We soon saw it was of no use; we were overpowered. Now we could hear the yip, yips as they kept edging towards our rear, and the sounds of their muskets did not have a very soothing tendency.

We knew the Nineteenth Army Corps had not been engaged, and it was now a race to get behind them before we should be captured. It has been fully explained about the road being blocked by the wagon train and how difficult it was to make any headway to a place of safety. Many became completely exhausted, and felt compelled to drop their muskets, thinking it was better to lose a gun than oneself. Guns could be picked up most any place, but a "gun carrier," when once lost could not be replaced so easily. This action should not be branded as cowardice, but as an ordinary case of thoughtfulness. After going as far

as one's strength would allow, throwing away a gun, to prevent a soldier's capture, is not a blameworthy act.

Our march to the battle field from the time we left the wagon train was a forced one, so much so, that we went on the firing line almost in a state of exhaustion. The sting of defeat with its consequent depression was a poor resource from which to draw additional strength when it was so much needed. At last the welcome sight of those large, Eastern regiments met our eyes, and it was more than a pleasure to see them come into line of battle with as much care and accuracy as if they were going on dress parade, and, standing quietly, wait for the word of command.

Soon the enemy appeared, on the run, expecting merely to face a force that had only been rallied, and which they could easily overthrow.

These were new men, however, who at the command raised their rifles and at the word fired such a crushing volley as waked the echoes. The enemy was totally surprised and instantly all their cheers were hushed.

It was now dark and our retreat was continued somewhat more slowly. We stumbled along as best we could in groups of twos and threes until we came to a small clearing where a fire had been built. There we stopped and counted our losses. We had lost about fifty. Captain Burns, of Company A was killed. Captain Waldo had led a detail into the woods to see what was there and none of them came back. Captain Waldo was wounded and died in a rebel prison.

That our hale and hearty comrade, Charles W. Snyder, does not lie under the pines of Western Louisiana as do these two, is entirely due to the action of Washington Drake of Company G. It happened in this wise. It was late in the battle when Snyder was struck by a musket ball in the right shoulder which passed through his body

and shattered the right shoulder blade. He fell and Drake leaned over and asked what he could do for him. He asked him to cut off his cartridge box and sprinkle his face with water, as he felt himself losing consciousness. The water revived him and he was bewailing his danger of being made prisoner, when, without a moment's delay, and when moments were most precious, Drake stepped to his head, stooped down, caught him by the thighs and tossed him on his shoulder, then turned and ran with the wounded man on his back.

They succeeded in remaining within our lines and eventually Synder reached New Orleans where he secured medical aid, though it was eight days before the wound was properly dressed.

This was a heroic action on the part of Drake and heroically done, as neither stood one chance in fifty of escaping. He risked his life and liberty in this noble action to save a friend, regardless of himself.

Captain James P. Cummins was also wounded and was in an ambulance and making good time. The driver, however, was a poor judge of space and attempted to drive between two trees which were too close together when the ambulance stuck. The driver cut out one of the horses and mounting it, rode off and left the ambulance with its occupants to its fate. The instinct of self-preservation was sufficiently strong to urge further exertion and the Captain also made his escape.

As stated before, the day had closed down and we rested awhile in the darkness which was but slightly tempered by some camp fires.

At eleven o'clock we were called into line, exhausted as we were, to continue our retrograde movement. It was a necessity—either walk or be captured. The night was very cold and there was not a blanket in the whole regiment, everything we possessed having been lost. The road ahead

had to be carefully inspected to avoid ambush. In consequence the movement was spasmodic. The necessity for sleep dominated every man. The first sergeant of each company would all at once find that the company ahead had moved and left a wide gap. He would then start and those behind would be roused and follow him. The next thing he would know, there would be a jam of men, when they had run together. This was repeated all along the line, occurring time after time, proving every man had been asleep either when standing or walking. After every stop, there were details of guards, to wake up any who had failed to be aroused when the column moved. All night long this continued. The road lay through a forest of pitch pine, and at every stop, by sitting down and feeling around on the ground, a dozen or so of dry pine knots could be collected. A match would be struck, and soon a cheerful blaze would be started, giving warmth and comfort, to a crowd which would soon collect.

As it began to get lighter we made better time and about 8 o'clock reached Pleasant Hill and dropped down to rest on the same spot we had left but twenty hours before.

After we had rested a couple of hours, the division general rode up to put the command into some sort of shape. He called one regiment after another, and lining up the survivors, turned them over to their officers. Among others, the 130th Illinois was called. There was no response at first, until at last a tall slim youth, with a coon skin cap (tail and all), on his head, meandered out and, jamming the butt of his musket on the ground stood still with a nonchalant air. After a short interval of waiting the general said, "Well, where are the rest"? The reply was, "Guess I am about all that is left". There were some smiles, but it was too tragic for any hilarity. None of us were very much inclined that way, as each one thought what a narrow

escape he had from being among that company which was on its way to a rebel prison.

It was a small, sorry looking detachment that filed off the field and away from the coming battle, but not too late to see the arrangements which were made to give the enemy a warm reception. On the spot where we had camped, a battery had been placed in echelon, and it looked as if it was about to be abandoned, but on two sides of it and concealed by the forest were heavy lines of artillery. About the middle of the afternoon the enemy sighted the battery and immediately said "that's our meat", and started to take it. This battle was conducted with a good deal more wisdom and judgment than the day before, and the result made our retreat much safer.

As we marched away we could hear the roar of the battle, but we kept on towards Natchitoches, until two o'clock in the morning, when we were permitted to rest until daylight, which was the morning of the tenth of April. Every one looked haggard; eyes sunken, cheeks hollow, and stomachs more so. We marched a few miles further and halted for the day and got a rest that was much needed.

On April 11th we moved back to Grand Ecore, the Red river landing for Natchitoches, where our flanks could be protected by the gunboats, and went into camp about a half-mile from the river.

On the 13th we began to fortify, as there were numerous reports of the advance of the enemy, in force. We built heavy earthworks, surmounting them with heavy logs resting upon cross pieces, to leave a space underneath. These we named "skull savers", as we could fire from under them. The trees in front were cut down into what is termed a "slashing", that is, felling the trees without any order. To get through them would have been impossible, and had it been tried the attacking party would have been annihilated. We had many reports which kept us in a state of excitement.

A retreating army is very sensitive to the sound of firearms, reports of danger, etc.

On the 18th, Co. F was detailed as guard to a boat down to Alexandria, where it arrived at three o'clock, P. M., and without being fired on from the bush fringed bank. The regiment remained quietly in this camp, that is, in comparative quiet, hemmed in as we were by a strong force of the enemy.

At this time of the year, the weather was very pleasant, which was a good thing as we were destitute of all kinds of camp equipage.

Orders were issued for us to move on the 21st, which we did, but went only about half a mile and halted until midnight to allow the train to cross Cane river. We made a forced march through Cloutierville, and went into camp near the Cane river ford. The next day we attempted to cross, where we had pontooned over when on our outward march, but we found the enemy was prepared to dispute the passage, and had a battery on the hill which commanded the road. The division moved back some few miles, out of sight of the enemy, and, wading the river, we soon came upon their rear, and, surprising them captured the mounts of a couple of regiments.

It was at this point the Eighty-Third had a supreme test of courage. We were moved around and posted on a hill entirely out of sight of the rest of the division. The foot and slopes of the hill were covered with a very heavy copse. We were given to understand that in all probability the enemy was therein concealed and we might be fired on any minute. The front rank was made to kneel, the rear rank to stand, every gun to be loaded, hammers all up, and fingers on the triggers. Here we stood, for it seemed an hour, on this kind of a mental strain, with the shadow of death covering us all, and not a man flinched during the ordeal. It was a scary place, and no mistake.

Fortunately, there was no enemy, and we were marched to our place in the division.

This feeling of nervousness was not confined to our regiment by any means, as the following will show.

An attempt was made to put the division in line, but to bring the different regiments up promptly was found impossible. Some would push too far ahead, and other parts of the line too far back. Several times it was tried and each time the line was as crooked as the proverbial dog's hind leg. At last the general rode out in front and in a loud tone called, "Halt!" He then put the division through a drill in the manual of arms for five minutes or more. By that time everybody saw how cool and collected he was, and when he said, "Now you can straighten the line," we did in about as quick a time as it took him to say it. There were two dead lying in the field, which was not conducive to quietness of feeling, but we forgot all about that and were again ready for duty.

The enemy was very aggressive, but the Nineteenth Army Corps were entirely capable of taking care of them. Their movements and battles are not pertinent to this history, only when we were engaged with them or formed a part of a line with them.

On the 21st of April we marched to Henderson's Hill and came to Red river, camping on Bayou Rapides, at exactly the same spot we did on going out. On the 26th we reached Alexandria where we remained until the 28th. Company F here joined the regiment on the 26th from their duty as steamer guard, having escaped all the fatiguing march from Grand Ecore.

In Voorhees' diary there is an account of some sharp practice which was played on the quartermaster. There were several barrels of whiskey on the bank, covered with tarpaulins. Some of the boys got under the cover, drew out and filled all the canteens they could get; borrowed

from the boat cook some big dish pans (and they were big ones) and filled them. It was of the forty rod kind and its influence did not add anything to the good behavior or decency of the regiment.

On the 28th our old general, McClermand, arrived and again assumed command of his old Corps. He changed the Eighty-Third from the Third to the First Brigade, placing Colonel Moore in command.

On this date there was much excitement. An attack was threatened, and we moved out, masking our artillery, but no enemy appeared.

On returning we found everything in confusion; camp torn up, things lost, sutlers cut loose and run, and for once we got some goods at a very low price, that is, for nothing. Voorhees says he got one boot and the next day sold it to the man who had its mate for four dollars. The same diary says: "Washed my clothes, have only one suit. Have to wear blouse when I wash my shirt, have to wear drawers when I wash pants. How would that do in these days of 1912?"

While here we again saw the Eighth Wisconsin carrying with its flag, the famous live eagle, "Old Abe," the first time having been near Raymond in May, 1863. He was on a perch with a chain fastened to his leg, but seemed to be perfectly at home and his bright eyes seemed to take in the surroundings.

On the 29th, we threw up rifle pits in an hour and a half, so as to be ready in case of any attempt to surprise us.

On May 2nd, we went with the wagon train for forage some six or seven miles to Moore's plantation, where there was a small skirmish; the rebels losing one man killed and several wounded, while we lost none. This has been raised to the dignity of a battle in some books, but it seemed to be far enough from one. It was only a skirmish and not much of a one at that.

On the 4th, we were moved out three miles as a support to the Third Division, which was a guard to prevent an attack on the fleet which was in danger of being lost owing to low water.

Our provisions ran low so we were put on two-thirds allowance, but we more than made that up by pork which we found on foot at different places. Corn meal also was procured, and griddle cakes were a very common thing. We had a fine griddle here. A saw mill near by had met the fate that most always came to machinery of any kind, when it might be used against us.

Some of the boys took the saw off of the mandrel, rolled it to camp, blocked it upon bricks, and fired it with fence rails. We could bake fifty cakes at a time, if we wanted to, but generally two or three messes used it at the same time. We could thus be *economical with the fuel!* Our stay here was while the wing dams were being built to save the fleet, but all this is detailed in general history, and finds no place here.

On the 13th, we again took up the line of retreat, moving some ten miles.

From a letter dated May 6th, the following extract is made:

“We are inside our breast works but often have to tumble out of our beds at daylight, and everybody must be in the ranks and ready. There are so many alarms that I am almost afraid to change shirts for fear they will hurry us off before I can put the old one in my ‘trunk.’ Sometimes we wash our faces and sometimes we don’t. About once a week I can manage that before breakfast, and at other times, whenever it is convenient.”

When we abandoned Alexandria, some warehouses, containing supplies, were set on fire, and the wind carried the flames to other buildings so the town was rather badly burned. The streets were piled full of cotton, and of

course this was all burned. It seemed too bad, when at this time it was worth a dollar a pound. But war has no particular feeling or sentiment and often treats friends and foes alike.

On the 14th of May, we followed the river for eighteen miles, starting at five o'clock, and keeping on the road until nearly midnight, stopping between the levee and the river. This march was a very fatiguing one, as the advance had to force its way along. Whenever the front became engaged or had to repair a bridge, the infantry must stop and wait. There was no certainty about the length of the stops. It might be two minutes or two hours. With this uncertainty many would often stand propping the knapsack on the muzzle of the musket, while others would immediately drop and take their chances of getting a good rest.

After night we had to wait for signals, and these were made by setting on fire some building, which would tell us the road was again clear. These signals were made first on one side of the road and then on the other at irregular intervals.

On the 15th we rested most of the day while the cavalry skirmished, but about five o'clock we were called into line and marched rapidly until two o'clock, camping near Fort DeRussey, tired, footsore, and, as rations were short—hungry.

On May 16th, we were aroused at daybreak and soon found ourselves on the plains of Marksville. Our regiment was the rear guard and our line of march was paralleled by a rebel line some mile or two to our right. They had a large gun hauled by oxen and we were often treated to a shell from it. Our cavalry kept between the infantry and the enemy and were constantly skirmishing. The front of the column had a very heavy artillery duel, lasting some two hours, in which the gunboats participated, but the

enemy were rather chary and did not press us so as to hinder us very much.

Kirby Smith said he intended to have our train or lose his army, but he did neither.

May 17th we followed Bayou LaGlaze and crossed a small bayou at Fort Taylor, which was being leveled by pioneers.

We were now drawing near the Atchafalaya, (ach-af-a-lí'-a) which, at this season of the year was an outlet of the Mississippi and, in consequence of the high water, was a formidable stream.

Kirby Smith thought now he had us, as he reasoned when we had ferried half of our army across, and they could not assist he would surely gather in all on the West side.

But he missed when he failed to reckon on Yankee bravery and Yankee ingenuity. On the 18th, the enemy made his attempt to stampede us, but our old Commander, A. J. Smith was ready to meet him with several batteries of artillery. This artillery was fired by battery, the whole six guns at once, one battery after another without intermission. These volleys were simply terrific, and no force could withstand them. They rapidly drew off, but left some four hundred prisoners in our hands.

But this deep, wide and swift stream was to be crossed, and had we used our boats for ferrying, the result would have been different in all probability. This is where Yankee ingenuity came in again.

We had plenty of steamboats, using twenty-three, and they were steamed into line with their bows up stream. Anchors were then dropped and with the windlasses each boat was warped to the exact line where the gang planks would reach from center to center of each boat. Contributions were then exacted from the fences, and everything in the shape of a board was called in and used as

flooring, over which, from bank to bank the army began to move in safety and with marvelous rapidity.

A steady stream of men, teams, wagons and artillery kept moving for three days and nights and Kirby Smith was cheated.

The Eighty-Third was detailed and worked all night of the 19th, assisting the teamsters or wherever needed. It was a beautiful and inspiring sight to look at that massive bridge of steamboats and when the last man was across, the paddle wheels started, boards flew in all directions, the gang planks were hauled to safety and the bridge lived only in history. On the 22nd of May, the anniversary of the assault on Vicksburg the previous year, we reached Morganza Bend, and thus ended the famous Red River Campaign.

There has been much censorious criticism on this expedition, and General Banks comes in for a good share of it. As the years have gone by, he has been largely exonerated. As to its inception, one is not always able to see broad national as well as international questions in all their ramifications. For this reason, much has been said and written that was unfair and unjust.

In the National Tribune of December 5, 1912, is an article from which the following is taken, that fits the case and will clear up from many minds what is no doubt very dimly understood.

“When a truthful history of the Red River Campaign shall be written, it will be found that General Banks, far from being blamed for its conception, persistently opposed it from the start.”

Horace Greeley, in his *American Conflict*, says:

“Much odium was excited by the circumstances that sundry cotton speculators visited Alexandria during its

occupation by our forces, armed with permits from the President or the Treasury Department, so that the campaign wore the aspect of a gigantic cotton raid, prosecuted at the expense of the country for the benefit of individuals. General Banks was in no way implicated in these sordid operations. Not so Admiral Porter. He, unlike Banks, had been an original advocate of an advance on Shreveport. He had signaled his movement up Red river by a proclamation or order, claiming for the fleet, (that is in a great part for himself) all the cotton within a league of that river as a lawful prize of war."

We had been halted some ten miles back from the river, where we drew three day's rations and started up the river. It was probably the intention to go somewhere after guerrillas, but the order was countermanded, greatly to our satisfaction. On May 22nd, we started to rejoin our Army Corps, and, under a blazing sun we made the trip and went into camp at Point Coupee and at last had a chance for rest which we so sorely needed.

We were expected to rest very rapidly for on the 24th we were ordered to embark on the Colonel Cowles which we did with two other regiments. This made it too crowded, and the Eighty-Third was ordered on shore. The boats steamed away leaving the Eighty-Third Ohio and Nineteenth Kentucky. We remained quietly here until the 28th when we embarked on the Pioneer for Baton Rouge. Sergeant Gray, of Company K, went in bathing before we began loading and was drowned. As he was an excellent soldier and a very companionable man, he was greatly missed.

Landing at Baton Rouge about 5 P. M., we went into camp on vacant ground on the east side of the little city

This had been the capital of the State and contained the State House, or rather the remains of it, as it had been

burned. The penitentiary and a few other public buildings were here still in use. This was also a United States Military Station, and contained quarters for soldiers, but just now it was not much in use.

At this season of the year the temperature was very high, and in addition we were tormented by swarms of mosquitoes. Sleep or rest of any kind was unobtainable, until the quartermaster issued to every one a mosquito net. These pests were so numerous, so ravenous and determined, that it was very difficult to circumvent them. In fact, several of the enlisted men averred that sometimes one big one would hold up the edge of the net while the rest crawled under to the feast. However, as there is no sworn affidavit as to the correctness of this statement, its accuracy will not be called in question, and each reader will be allowed to accept or reject it as he sees fit.

Our time here was about two months, spent in the usual camp duties, including drill of all kinds. Among other exercises was a Non-Commissioned Officers' drill. All those wearing chevrons were put into a practice company, and, as many of them were accustomed to giving orders, and explaining all movements, they were far above the general level of efficiency. The Adjutant, (Jno. B. Mitchel) who was the drill-master, distinctly said that we marched and maneuvered like regulars.

The only affair of interest while here was a review by General Sickles.

On the 14th of July we were assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

On the 21st we boarded the Red Chief and were off for Algiers, where we again occupied our old camp, with the same results. The time here was spent mostly over in the city, that is, whenever we could get a pass. At 2 o'clock on the morning of July 26th, reveille sounded, very unexpectedly. We embarked on a steamer as one of a fleet

carrying a strong force, for Morganza. It had been reported that General Taylor, with 20,000 men was threatening it, which would put a sharp stricture in our line of transportation. We landed here sometime in the night and on the 28th unloaded and went into camp.

The temperature was such that we needed neither tents nor blankets, but used both when we had time to put the one up and fold the other for a bed.

There was nothing in particular at this camp, any different from any other until September 12th, when we boarded the "Ohio Belle" and ran up the river about 15 miles, when the Eighty-Third was put on board the Monitor Ozark. It was another wild goose chase. Just as if you could sneak up on a regiment of soldiers with several steamboats and a gunboat!!

If we did not get any prisoners, we did get twenty-six head of cattle and fifty sheep. These last broke and ran and had to be individually captured. There was a sting to this capture, in that we had to divide with the rest of the brigade. After the Eighty-Third had captured all the sheep, we were graciously given our share; twelve sheep for ten companies. Company C sent their portion back and told the quartermaster to give it to Colonel Moore.

When we got back to our camp, we had another chase, towards Atchafalaya.

This was a low water season, and no water of any amount was coming from the Mississippi, which enabled the enemy to ford the stream in some places, and make incursions which were more annoying than hurtful. Not finding any enemy to fight, we had to take it out on the mosquitoes of which we had a surfeit.

On the evening of September 30th we were ordered to be ready with ten days' rations.

On October 1st, we started again for the Atchafalaya, as there seemed to be a threatening force on the west side.

Skirmishing was indulged in for a week or more, and several were severely wounded and some few mortally, while a detachment on crossing over to investigate more thoroughly was captured.

On the 9th we started back, and reached the river about noon.

On the 11th was the day for the State Election, and the ballot resulted in 168 Republican, 71 Democratic.

Detachments were constantly being sent out against guerillas, and different threatening bands, which had become quite bold since the Red River Campaign.

On the 18th we made one of these tramps towards Simsport. It was on this trip a flag of truce came in seeking an exchange of prisoners. The truce with its escort was sent to General Lawler at Morganza Bend, and hostilities were suspended during this time. The truce resulted in an exchange being effected at Simsport, after which we were ordered back to Morganza, 26 miles, which we made in single file, along bridle paths, there being no wagon roads.

On the 26th we marched three miles up the river, where our forces were building corduroy roads, where we expected to stay twenty days.

On the 29th the Second Brigade relieved us and we returned to our regular camp.

For twenty-one days we had been on this most strenuous duty at the Atchafalaya, and we most heartily hated the place, and now we had orders to embark.

Three regiments crowded on the steamer Illinois for the mouth of White river, on November 1st. As we steamed up the Mississippi, we again had a sight of those places which had been made memorable: Natchez, Bruinsburg, Grand Gulf, Warrenton, Vicksburg, Young's Point, Milliken's Bend,

“and every danged camp which our infantry knew.”

Landing opposite Cypress Bend all the regiments marched some eight miles back to attend to some prowling bands of the enemy. About the only enemies we succeeded in capturing were chickens, hogs and yams. Every soldier had strict orders not to allow themselves to be bitten by either a hog or a chicken, and it was obeyed.

As nothing was found, the boats continued up the river. Passing Napoleon, we landed at the mouth of White river, where we were to make our camp. It was a miserably muddy place, ground soft as was all this alluvial soil. In addition to our discomfort, we were treated to a storm of wind and rain.

A detail was sent down to Napoleon for lumber, and found the town entirely deserted. From these houses were appropriated all kinds of material that was thought would be useful in making such shelters as would keep us in comparative comfort. Any kind of a shack that would keep the rain from above or the mud from below from our persons, was a thing very highly prized.

It was while at this camp that Colonel Moore and a detail of sergeants returned from Ohio, and brought with them a large portable oven. This would bake, at one time, about two hundred and forty loaves of light bread, and from now on, fresh bread was an every day luxury, whenever we were in camp for a few days. While here we exchanged our bronzed Enfield rifles for bright Springfields.

This was also a wooding station for steamboats, and there was, therefore, a sharp demand for wood choppers. There were three detailed from each company, and allowed one dollar a cord for their labor.

On December 6th, we embarked on the steamer "Henry Chouteau" with the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and, running all night, reached Vicksburg about seven o'clock. The weather was cold with much wind. The next day as we backed out into the

stream to resume our journey, there was an alarm of fire. This was especially feared on board a boat, as there is seldom any chance to escape. In this case, while there was much excitement there did not prove to be much danger.

We barely stopped at Natchez going on to Morganza where we received orders to return to Natchez, first changing boats, going in the "Belle Peoria."

In the transfer of stores, the detail discovered a large consignment of goods from the Sanitary Commission, and the said detail made some appropriations especially of pickles. How did they avoid detection by the ever watchful officers? Why, by putting them in stove pipes and handing them out in that way. It was also said afterwards that the sutlers' sugar crackers tasted much better with the pickles than hard tack.

Landing at Natchez on December 10th, we marched about a mile to Fort McPherson. While here the weather turned exceedingly cold for this latitude, so cold that there was quite a little flurry of snow. It would have looked good to us, had we been housed so as to have the least bit of comfort. Being enclosed by the fort we had no wood nor could we get any. We had to depend on the regular quartermaster's requisitions which was two cord sticks for one tent for a whole day, and these were not calculated to afford very much warmth in a house of thin muslin. The officers procured rooms in adjacent houses and with grates and stoves were very comfortable indeed, and they shared with their men very generously.

During our stay here, the details for picket and foraging were very heavy, so much so as to put the men on duty about every other day. December passed and the New Year was ushered in, but brought nothing to the shivering soldiers that could be, by any stretch of imagination, tortured into the semblance of the many other times of like date that we had all experienced. The date was all we had in this instance.

Colonel Moore was placed in command of the fort on January 1st, 1865.

The cause of our being sent to Natchez was to be consolidated with those of the Forty-Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who did not veteranize. They came in on January 8th and were formed into four companies—B, D, E, and F.; our regiment was made into six companies—A, C, G, H, I, and K., we to retain our regimental number, the Eighty-Third.

We were brigaded with four regiments of colored infantry and called Provost Brigade for duty at the Post.

Colonel Moore was superseded in the command of the fort and made Brigade Commander. In a short time the Post Commander was relieved by General Davidson, who certainly lacked common humanity, however good an officer he may have been. It is more than probably that he was given this command in order to shelve him, he having proved useless elsewhere. This was one of the posts used for that purpose. As an example of his inhumanity, one but needs to know of his order to our regiment.

This order had been made that we move camp about a mile and a half on the 9th of January. The preceding night it rained constantly as it did all day. He was requested to postpone his order until the next day, but no, the order had been issued and must be obeyed. In consequence, we had to move. Everything we had, and every man was thoroughly soaked. Not only that, but he rode out and compelled us to have dress parade, getting into our tents about dark.

On the 27th we were gladdened by the news of marching orders. As we moved out, we were highly complimented by General Davidson, who said the Eighty-Third was the best volunteer regiment he ever saw. It was a good thing he thought well of us, for it was more than we did of him.

CHAPTER VI.

New Orleans—Lake Ponchartrain—Barrancas—
Fort Pickens—Pensacola—March to and assault
of Blakely—Mobile—Galveston—Mustering—
Cincinnati—Camp Dennison—HOME

On the 25th we boarded the steamer "Gray Eagle," and steamed down the river and on the morning of January 30th. woke up at Kenner'sville, eighteen miles above New Orleans. It was but a short run to the city and we again had a sight of the wharf with its numerous ships and steamers from every clime, loading and unloading. The traffic that cumbered the wharf was not all war material, by any means. Flour and cotton, corn, oats, hay, goods of every kind and description, in boxes, bales and barrels; gangs of negro stevedores with overseers shouting innumerable instructions and not always in the English language. No one would think there was any war on the continent except for the presence of multitudes of men in uniform.

We stacked arms in front of the mint but soon boarded a train and were again off for Lake Ponchartrain. We were evidently expected for the steamer Alabama was waiting for us. She was taking on board all kinds of war material, and among them, were a lot of wagons and mules. These latter were not always entirely tractable and often became stubborn. One of this kind became somewhat *malicious* and backed himself off the gang plank and into the lake. The platform from which the loading was done was a very large one, and had been in use for so long a time that the planking, in some places, had become rotten and very weak.

Captain De Mar was walking around over the dock, and, stepping on one of these weak places, suddenly shot through

and landed in the water over his head. The diary from which this incident is taken goes on to say that "De Mar was fished out but we did not know what became of the other mule."

A good many years afterwards, Captain De Mar asked me for something of interest and the above, among other things was given him. He replied, "I remember very well about falling through the dock but had forgotten about the other mule. However, as the other fellow had neither pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity, while I had both, I was fished out,"—which shows that the Captain could take a joke even if it were against himself.

Our destination on the Alabama was unknown but as we passed Ship Island and reported to General Granger at Pascagoula, we came to the conclusion that we were bound for some port in Florida. Sure enough, the next morning we awoke in Pensacola Bay under the guns of Fort Pickens. Opposite Pickens was the old Spanish fort, whose guns frowned straight at the entrance. Across from Pickens on the West side stood Fort McRae, but dismantled and in ruins.

High above us towered the light house, some 200 feet high and exactly opposite the entrance, but back on the high ground and above the old Spanish fort.

It was on the morning of February 1st that we first caught a sight of the shores of the bay as we were riding at anchor.

Our first thought was if we were now in Ohio we would be shivering around a red hot stove or shoveling snow out of our paths, and as our eyes fell on the shore and saw the hillocks of white sand, we thought, sure enough it was snow and shivered in sympathy with our imagination.

We went into camp about a mile back from the shore, in a grove of pines.

The soil was covered with a sod which made easy walking.

The camp itself was made into a thing of beauty. Each tent was considered as a residence. The front was laid off like a lawn, green branches of the pines were planted, the surface was variegated by the use of brown sand for a base, and white sand for decorations.

Each regiment vied with the others to see who could invent the most tasteful dooryard.

The weather was generally very fine and much time was spent in drill, of all kinds—battalion, brigade and division. Inspections were about as common as guard mounting, to say nothing of reviews. However, we had so much experience in all soldierly qualities and attainments, that we could have passed a very satisfactory inspection had we been called up in the middle of the night.

The general opinion is that a lot of men housed in tents and camps as soldiers, away from all the amenities of civilized life, soon lose all that uplifts, and allow the animal part to dominate; that the life being one of destruction greatly reduces all kindness and care for others.

It is a pleasure to say that the Eighty-Third had many men in it who looked far beyond the present and graded their lives so that when the end did come, be it soon or late, they could meet it serenely. There were times when the religious feeling ran high. We had no regular Chaplain worthy of the name, but Lieutenant Keene was ever ready to wave the Banner of the Cross.

It was while in this camp that those influences which speak for a better life took precedence of all others, and what the future had in store seemed of far more importance than present pleasures. Some 400 made profession of their Faith and 20 were baptized in the Bay at one time. Some might say that imminent danger was at the bottom of the movement, but this was not the case, as nothing immediately threatening was before us, so that these

professions were far from evanescent and were based on a deep seated conviction of duty and right.

When our camp duties were fulfilled, it left us to go wherever our inclination led us. As we had never been on the sea shore before, the boundless ocean so to speak had a strong fascination for a good many of us, and we never became tired of looking at the waters.

Then, it was a very great pleasure to stroll along the shore, especially when the tide was out, and gather what to us was new and strange forms of life—shells, star-fish, horse-shoe crabs, and all the various forms of life so common in salt water, and so seldom or never seen in the interior where our homes were.

Fort Pickens came in for inspection by many of us. It was a magnificent old fortress and had never lowered its colors at the demands of secession, but withstood the storm of shot and shell that General Bragg hurled against it in the early days of the war. It was commanded by Lieutenant Slimmer, who stood faithful to his post.

But one could write pages about sights and scenes that would not be pertinent to Eighty-Third history, so we will allow each reader to see with his mind's eye the scars and shot holes of the old fort, the grim, dank appearance of the Spanish fort, the dark under-ground passage back to Fort Barrancas:—the Navy-yard, the bay, etc., etc.

We here came under the command of Gen. C. C. Andrews, who complimented us very highly in saying that he had heard of us at Arkansas Post and Vicksburg; that we had borne a good deal; endured many hardships, but must be prepared to withstand still more severe ones.

He was, most certainly, a very kind-hearted man, as all his orders signify.

Colonel Moore returned from home, but things in and about the regiment did not suit him. On his first dress parade the adjutant read his order that whatever company

presented the best appearance for the coming week should have the privilege of marching as the first company when on the march; and also that the twenty men who proved themselves the best soldiers in every respect, the neatest, cleanest, in all their equipment, with the best carriage and showing general efficiency for one month, should each be awarded a gold badge of honor to be worn by such soldier. From that time on, the general appearance of the regiment was kept to the highest notch. Individual members vied with each other in many ways. When preparing for guard mounting every one went to as much pains as if he intended calling on his best girl. Every shoe was polished until it shone again, every strap of the accoutrement was polished also; every brass button, no matter how small, was made to glitter in the sunlight; and the gun! that was a thing of beauty. Polished and burnished; not a speck of dirt or dust or rust could be found either inside or outside the barrel; even the slots in the screws which held the plate on the butt and which rested on the ground were as bright as any exposed part of the piece. And with what pride did those who secured the prizes parade them on their breasts. Andrew Poth of Company K and W. D. Phares of Company E were two of the recipients, but we have no record of any others. Company A was awarded the honor of marching at the head of the regiment.

The temperature here was very mild and agreeable, though the dampness from the gulf was favorable to the contraction of rheumatism, and caused much suffering in after years.

On March 5th we were transferred from the Western Reserve Corps to the Thirteenth Army Corps, remaining Third Brigade, Second Division, as before, with Colonel Moore in command of the brigade.

On March 10th we received marching orders, and to

prepare our rations. The next morning we started for Pensacola, some fifteen miles distant.

It was a very fatiguing march, the roads being quite swampy, making it difficult even for the infantry, to say nothing about the cavalry and artillery.

We reached our destination about 4 P. M., and found a most desolate city. Ashes where houses used to stand; skeletons where the lumber had been taken to assist in tent making; while only about twenty families had habitable dwellings.

Most of the time here was spent in fishing in the bay for oysters, which were very palatable.

On March 19th we received orders to prepare five days' rations, in a rather peculiar order. We were not to stint ourselves, but take all we could possibly carry, and then some.

Every pound of superfluous baggage was ordered left behind and stored in Fort Pickens, while we were allowed for the regiment but two wagons, which is a very small allowance. Subsequent events proved that our general officers knew better about what was absolutely needed than we did in the ranks. It also proved that the order about rations was more than a mere guess. As to water, we could get that as we went along, or we might have been hampered by a couple of extra canteens each.

Reveille sounded promptly at 4 A. M., and at 6 we swung into line and took up our march northward. The roads were good, especially for the infantry, but in the open places, where the covering of sod was sparse, woe be to the wagons or artillery. The instant the wheels cut through the surface, they never stopped dropping until the hubs struck the ground. On the 21st there was a terrible storm, not such a one as was described by a sufferer, who said, "first it blew, then it sned, then it thew, and then it friz." It blew, however, and it was not very long

until every one was about drenched. The teams mired down before they could get out of camp, and when getting into the road where other teams had passed, it was that much worse. Two companies were detailed to help the teams. On one occasion, while crossing a branch, the running water had made it much softer, where a battery essayed the passage. When the lead horses had got across where they could barely touch hard ground, the other four horses were belly deep in the mire, and some of them on their sides, while the gun itself was dragging in the mud.

The team had given up, but one hundred men then hitched a long rope to the tongue and at the word, horses, gun and all walked right out of the mud to solid ground. This was repeated time after time as long as there was a team or piece of artillery that wanted to cross.

At one time two gangs of men, each with a wagon and team in tow, ran a race across an open place in the forest, going at a trot, one of the wagons with all four of the wheels on top of the ground, the other with two on one side cutting clear into the hub. It was exciting but very laborious. At a place called Perdido, all the teams had to be roped through. This kind of labor made the march a very fatiguing one, as on this day we made but four miles and for several days the distance made was from two to eleven miles.

On March 26th, orders were issued putting us on half rations. Many were already out, expecting to draw rations that night. How provisions for an army could be wagoned over such roads was certainly not considered, hence the disappointment. Many of the men had absolutely nothing. One man gave twenty-five cents for a pint of corn meal, another ten cents for an ear of corn and a small one at that. In fact, at one place, coming into camp, men of other regiments were seen picking up grains

of corn where horses had been fed and had slobbered some on the ground.

The sod being so easily cut through necessitated the roads to be corduroyed. The entire force was strung along the road, which was through the forest, where there was an abundance of small growth of pine saplings from three to five inches in diameter. One man with a very few strokes with an axe would cut one down and about two more strokes made a pole ready for the roadway, where it was carried. Another detail had shovels and these placed a string of soil on the ends of the poles to steady them, and the road was complete.

We started on the morning of the 28th with empty stomachs but with the same determination, never thinking but that our privations were only what we might reasonably expect.

But relief was near, as the cavalry had rounded up some cattle and it was not long after reaching camp until meat was roasting at innumerable camp fires. We had reached higher ground and were comparatively free from swamp and wet. There were 130 prisoners to be kept under guard, and we were detailed by companies, three at a time, for this duty.

On March 31st we reached Stockton, twenty miles from Blakely, which was our objective point, with plenty of cattle and sheep but no bread, coffee, or salt. We were, however, in good spirits even if we were half famished.

The country through which we had come from Pensacola, was certainly the most desolate of any we had yet seen. We saw not a single bird, nor did we hear a note from any kind of an animal except those with us; nor did we see more than half a dozen farm houses in all this one hundred mile march.

The way was now opened for a supply of rations by passing East of Spanish fort and reaching the bay down

towards Fort Morgan, so we were soon again munching the much coveted hard tack.

We were placed in line of battle and after dark moved forward, stacked arms and told to lie down without noise as it was not known just how near we were to the enemy. We were waked up long before daybreak, and moved farther to the rear, so as to be on the safe side in case we were too close.

The colored troops were stationed on the extreme right of our line. Next them was the Second Brigade of our division and on their left was ours—the Third Brigade. Our position was about in the center of the line. The enemy's works were very strong and were three miles in extent, with nine redoubts, and a gunboat stationed at each end of their line.

Our front was about 600 yards from the enemy's breast-works. Our artillery had not as yet had any time to be placed, and in consequence the other side used theirs pretty freely.

On the night of the 6th there was laid off a redoubt in our front, by Captain McComas, and by morning we had four Napoleons in battery and ready for use. They opened fire in due time and so did the enemy, and the rebels poured in such a fierce storm of shot and shell that in less than thirty minutes our redoubt was only a confused heap of dirt and the guns silenced. It seemed as if nobody could have been left alive, but only two men were wounded for all the fuss.

Our camp was directly in the rear but under the brow of a small declivity, which put us in some danger. As it was, some of the enemy's balls tore through a few of our tents without any regard for the rights of property or for the danger to the occupants.

There was a fear that a sortie would be made in the night, and we were ordered to man the rifle pits. As we

could not lie down in the narrow pit, we bunked on the ground just in the rear and ran the risk of the shells.

After dark the battery was repaired and strengthened and about 11 P. M. opened fire, which started an artillery duel that lasted about an hour. This had a tendency to make our usual rest and sleep somewhat broken, but we kept still and thought if they wanted to work so hard they might. The curious ones watched the flight of the shells with their burning fuses, and they were certainly something beautiful to see. At last quietness reigned until two in the morning, when the uproar began again. It seemed as if nobody cared whether we got any sleep or not, there was such a lot of disturbance, and we knew that a piece of shell would just as soon as not go through a blanket without regard to who might be under it.

After such a night of unrest, the morning showed our little redoubt in very good shape and, on a trial about eight o'clock proved to the enemy that they could not silence it this time.

On the morning of April 9th, official news was given of the fall of Spanish Fort, and it was now feared that the enemy would evacuate in the night and escape us.

It was known to some of the regiment about headquarters that there would be an assault in the afternoon, but they dreaded to tell us. At 4 o'clock we filed out into the advance pits. The brigade was under the command of our colonel, and he was given the choice of the force to be used as skirmishers. It had been decided that this line was to be a whole regiment and to cover the front of the brigade.

Of course our colonel selected the Eighty-Third for this extremely hazardous and honorable position. We were spaced about three feet apart, or enough so as to cover the brigade, as said above. We had orders that when the signal was given we were to leap over the rifle pit and

go ahead as far as we could, keeping in line with the colors, and wait for the main line to come up to us.

The following description of the famous charge is taken from a book published by General C. C. Andrews, on the Mobile Campaign.

This is done, as he, from his vantage point, was much better able to see and record the action and movement of the regiment as a whole, than would be possible by any one or by several who were on the firing line.

“The Eighty-Third Ohio had three ravines to pass, and the ravine nearest the garrison works was deep and long enough to include nearly the whole of the regiment. When it had advanced about two hundred yards, it had come to the principal line of Confederate rifle pits, still to some extent occupied. The Eighty-Third there paused a few moments for the right to get up out of the ravine; the Confederate sharp-shooters’ guns were taken from those who surrendered, and broken. Then the colors of the Eighty-Third moved on the line still advancing as fast as the nature of the ground and the obstacles of brush and logs would admit. Then it soon began to descend the ravine two hundred yards from the main works, and for two or three long minutes was lost sight of. It was passing the ravine through which ran a rivulet, and in the bottom of which was a jungle of slashings almost defying the passage of persons even at a time of leisure and unencumbered by weapons. Then it began to ascend the high ground in front of the redoubts where were some detached rifle pits. A few steps further and it was up to another line of abattis, breast-high, apparently impassable, and fifty yards from the works. Before this the foremost of the Eighty-Third stooped down to avoid the destructive fire which was being poured upon them, to take breath, and to wait ’till the wings could close up. Fifteen yards

inside of the line of abattis just before them was another line, not readily seen at a distance, consisting of stakes firmly driven into the ground close together, and sharpened at the end. Then, thirty-five yards from that, was the ditch and high parapet of the redoubt."

Behind these formidable works, pitted against this weak skirmish line were the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Missouri Infantry, and the First and Third Missouri dismounted Cavalry, one of the most famous fighting brigades of the Confederacy, and under the command of General Cockrell. These troops stood up in a bold manner and there seemed to be a constant blaze of musketry along the breast works. The artillery was served with the same desperate energy, but most of the shots went over the mark. Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin caused part of his regiment to return the fire of the garrison while the rest made an opening through the abattis. The colors, carried by Sergeant D. E. Meyers, were flying conspicuously, and both flag staffs were shot in two, and the colors riddled with bullets. As soon as a passage was opened through the abattis, Colonel Baldwin gave the order for the regiment again to advance. This was done with a dauntless spirit. The men, with their bayonets, pried an opening through the next line of abattis, then rushed forward, bearing their flying colors, and, though still encountering numerous obstructions, in the nature of wire lines, were soon on the redoubt. Captain Geary of the Eighty-Third, was among the first to mount the parapet, but a private soldier is said to have been the first over them. Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin was soon on the parapet; and, seeing that most of his regiment was ready to mount the works, he jumped down inside, and cried out, "Surrender." The commanding officer inquired, "To whom do we surrender?" Baldwin answered, "To the Eighty-Third Ohio." Then the officer said, "I believe

we did that once before," referring to a somewhat similar occasion at Vicksburg. There is not a particle of doubt, that our colors were the first that were planted on the enemy's breast works.

It was just eighteen minutes from the time when we received the word to go, until we were inside the fortifications. It was certainly the most exciting and fatiguing eighteen minutes that could possibly be crowded into any one's life. We made all the noise we could, and the exertion of our lungs, added to that of the rest of the body, sapped our strength very rapidly. Some lost their voices entirely, and did not regain them for several days.

The regiment was highly complimented by all our officers, not only from the regimental commander, Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin who led the charge, but also by brigade, division, corps and department commanders. There were placed to the credit of our regiment, 800 prisoners, and some twenty pieces of artillery, great and small.

But this was not accomplished without payment having been exacted.

The regiment lost six killed and twenty-four wounded. As said before, the colors were riddled, and the staffs so badly shattered that they had to be repaired by having iron sheets riveted around them. How it was that the color bearer, Sergeant D. E. Meyers escaped without a scratch, no one can tell, but such was the case, and he always was at the right spot.

In preparation for this event, there had been an immense amount of labor performed. From Lieutenant Archie Young it was learned, and recorded in one of the diaries, that in our brigade front, in three parallels and approaches, we had excavated two thousand seven hundred and sixty seven lineal yards of rifle pits, making four thousand two hundred and fifty cubic yards. It is true, the digging being in sandy soil did not require near the labor it did at Vicks-

burg, but it was labor, notwithstanding, and the short time in which it was done made the two places very nearly equal.

After the battle, we returned to our camp in squads of twos and threes after many hand shakes and congratulations that we were living. The night was not passed as it usually was. Nearly the whole night long the camp fires blazed as we sat around them and recounted the doings of the day. Our excitement was too great, the victory we had achieved was to us such a stupendous one, and it so elated us that sleep was of secondary consequence.

Subsequent events proved that we had fought the last battle in the great American Civil War. It is true that there were a few small skirmishes, but nothing that could possibly be called an engagement, or dignified by the name of a battle.

We did not know it at the time, but learn that history proves that the Eighty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry can take much pride in the fact that its thin line of skirmishers proved themselves to have been made of the right kind of material. In fact, in our whole career as an organization we had never faltered, never failed to accomplish what could be accomplished; and by this last crowning act, we had placed imperishable glory on our banners.

The field over which the charge had been made, had been planted with many thousand torpedoes, or "sub-terra shells," as the Confederates termed them, but not one had been stepped on by any of our regiment.

After the battle, the enemy were compelled to locate, cap, and dig them up, under a penalty of being marched in a body, back and forth until all had been exploded. The Thirty-Seventh Illinois had dug their pits between two rows of these shells, and so escaped them.

We had now earned a rest, and our movements for the next few days were unimportant. We moved down on

the river bank just below the little town of Blakely, and there without drill, or any but the most meager of camp duties we quietly remained and awaited further orders.

It was at this camp on April 20th, while three companies, K, G and B were waiting for a boat that the news reached us of the assassination of President Lincoln.

All felt that it was fortunate that we had not known of it the day of the charge or probably there would not have been a live rebel left behind their breast works.

After loading on the steamer "Colonel Cowles," we landed at Mobile about dark.

The Eighty-Third and a portion of the brigade were hurried outside of the city on a rumor of the approach of General Forest but that proved to be a canard, so we returned and remained on the boat all night. The next morning we disembarked and went into camp some eight miles North of the city. At 4 P. M. we were ordered back on the steamer, Colonel Cowles, and ran up the river a short distance and dropped anchor in the middle of the stream for the night.

There was nothing of particular interest either of labor or of incidents that calls for any mention. We proceeded up the river with the fleet, and the voyage was one of interest as it passed through a part of the country that was entirely new to us, and it looked to be a land of exceeding richness.

The soil on the East side of the river was black as a crow and seemed capable of producing without limit, as no doubt it did.

Our destination proved to be Selma, on the Alabama river. Every one must remember what a very crooked stream it was; often steaming fifteen or twenty miles and returning around a big bend to find that it was not more than a mile or less across.

We reached Selma and found it situated on a bluff some

hundred feet above the stream and on flat land that extended for a long distance back from the river sparsely covered with pine.

We went into camp and were detailed for provost duty which we performed until May 12th. The city had been a center for manufactures, and contained large machine shops, nitre works and whatever would add to the war material of the Confederacy. These shops and everything of that kind had been destroyed by General Wilson when he had captured the place by assault but a short time previous.

We found here three large buildings full of wounded of both sides and all under the care of the good people of Selma, and in the care shown they made no distinction between the blue and the grey. Our soldiers said they had no complaint to make and all felt very grateful for all the kindness shown.

On May 12th we boarded the Groesbeck, (a Cincinnati boat) and steamed down the river reaching Mobile about noon of the next day. Our camp was some three miles out in a grove of trees. One day while lying here, we were suddenly startled by a tremendous explosion. All ran out of our tents in surprise, and, on looking towards the city we saw a vast cloud of smoke, a steamboat on fire, and heard reports of bursting shells.

A boat load of captured ammunition was being unloaded, and by the criminal carelessness of some one, some thirty tons of powder and fixed ammunition were exploded. One boat at the landing, the Kate Dale, just ready to shove out for New Orleans, and having on board some 500 passengers was raised out of the water by the explosion and immediately sunk, with but few rescued. We all had the opportunity to visit the spot and every one must remember the appearance of the scene of the catastrophe.

The most interesting and all absorbing theme now was, when will we be mustered out. Crowds of soldiers from

both Lee's and Johnston's armies were daily passing through to their homes. We held possession of the entire country and there was no question in our minds but that we had fully completed our part of the contract of enlistment—three years or during the war—and we were now entitled to our discharge.

Governmental affairs are built on a much larger platform than are individual wishes and often hopes. Questions over and beyond our ken loomed up, but were not made visible to those who make up the rank and file of our body politic.

Affairs that affected our country as a whole were like a sealed book to us, shut off as we had been for so long a time from knowing any of the world's great questions.

One of these questions had now persistently thrust itself into our notice and demanded of us our attention, as a nation.

A European Monarchy had attempted to establish itself on our Continent, which would undoubtedly be inimical to our best interests. The French, taking advantage of our severe internal troubles, had secured or attempted to secure the throne of Mexico and was occupying that land with an army. As soon as our strife was brought to a close, our Government at Washington thought an object lesson should be given. Hence, it became a necessity that the shores of the Gulf of Mexico should be lined with troops and this was done as ostentatiously as possible. From Mobile to the Rio Grande, regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade were marched, transported and unloaded. All this was plainly seen and carefully noted by the French. They knew that we had not far from a million seasoned soldiers, fully equipped, disciplined, and well educated in all the arts of war; that we had a large fleet which now had nothing to do and there could be no possible chance for them to be reinforced or provisioned, as we could fill the Gulf full of war vessels and some of them

of the most modern kind. We were now to be used in this great national spectacular drama. Not an inkling of all these reasons had penetrated our brains as our desires were all for home, and that absorbed all our thoughts, hopes and wishes.

Looking at it now after a lapse of fifty years, enables us to see public affairs in an entirely different light and better to understand with what wisdom and foresight our government acted.

We should now especially rejoice that we were permitted to assist in brushing aside, so to speak, what might have proved to be a very serious question.

Not knowing these things, and without the opportunities, and, no doubt, without the capacity fully to understand them, we were very much exercised by the many rumors that we were to be part of an expedition to Texas.

Salmon P. Chase, President Lincoln's great Secretary of the Treasury, and now Chief Justice, came to Mobile and was treated to a review. Most certainly his visit had for its object a far more weighty matter than merely to see the western army and hob-nob with our general officers, for he had been through all this more than once in the army of the Potomac. But of this we were in entire ignorance.

June was now traveling along with rapidity and we still lingered with the general opinion that we would be home by the 4th of July. Alas for our hopes!

On June 12th, the dreaded marching orders came, to embark for Galveston. We sent the baggage to the wharf and at 5 P. M. on the 13th, the propeller, "John K. Rice," left the dock with the Eighty-Third on board. Just as we were passing the last row of piles, the vessel ran aground and there we stuck until the tide floated us off which was not until eight in the morning of the 14th, and we steamed out past Fort Morgan at noon.

We were soon out of sight of land, and the prow of the

vessel headed directly towards a heavy rain storm which we struck about the middle of the afternoon.

We could see several rain storms all around but our pilot did not seem to care very much about his passengers, as he drove right ahead as if it was all sunshine and a level road and we were going to a picnic. The sea became rougher and rougher; the vessel pitched and tossed about like a tub and it was not very long until about all the regiment was lined up along the rail—but a veil of reticence will be drawn over this scene, only remarking that the fish in that part of God's domain certainly did not lack for material with which to build up flesh and bones, especially bones.

On June 16th, we sighted the harbor of Galveston and reached the entrance about the middle of the afternoon, too late for a pilot to come out and take us in over the bar and into the smooth waters of the bay. Our anchor was dropped, and we were left to the mercy of the winds and waves all night and not only the next day, but well along into the 18th before a pilot came to our relief. By that time nearly every one had suffered so much from sea sickness that we were almost too weak to walk, but we did manage to get off the boat. Quietness soon restored us and in a few hours we were able to discard our sea legs, and walk without wabbling.

Our first camping place was in the public square where we put up our shelter tents. It was a decidedly hot place. At noon, one with an ordinary brim hat on, would cast but a round shadow as he stood in the sun. Some citizens were kind enough to tell our officers they would have us all sick if they did not take us out of that square and from under those low shelter tents.

We were then separated into divisions and quartered in abandoned dwellings and hotels. Companies E and K and the band occupied the Island City House. This was a

large hotel with wide porches to each story, covering the full length of the building and facing the gulf. These were about the best quarters of any as we had the full benefit of the sea breeze. Other companies had other commodious quarters and taking it on the whole, we were very well cared for in this tropical land.

When we landed, we found that markets were regularly kept up, and on going through them were surprised to see nothing but gold and silver as the medium of exchange, Confederate money having been repudiated. It did not take long, however, for this hard money to disappear and Uncle Sam's money to take its place, and be just as eagerly accepted.

The city itself was a place of great interest to us. Every house had a paling fence in front, and through the interstices grew the luxuriant oleanders with their wealth of blossoms. Another peculiarity was the manner in which the water supply was kept. It was too near the salt water to have wells, as by digging it soon became brackish, and the only way was in the use of cisterns. These were from fifteen to thirty feet in diameter and sunk in the ground only about two feet, and then built up some five feet with cement, making them something like seven feet in depth. During the rainy season these cisterns were filled and covered sometimes with a good, tight, substantial cover. Others were covered by a lot of boards of any and all kinds, the water being visible in most any place.

Sometimes these cisterns were built underneath the houses and this helped to keep the water cooler besides keeping out a lot of dust and dirt. Those out of doors cisterns were magnificent places for the breeding of mosquitoes, and said bugs utilized it to their "bills" content.

The shore of the Gulf was about a half a mile away and it proved to be one of the finest bathing beaches that is on any coast, anywhere, and extended for miles. The water

shoaled gradually, so that one could grade the depth that best suited, from six inches to as many feet as wanted. There were three bars along the beach, each one deeper and spaced some distance apart, so it was a perfectly safe proposition to bathe whenever inclination prompted. During the entire time we remained in Galveston, there was not a single life lost among the many thousands of bathers, and from five hundred to as many thousands could be seen at almost any time.

The movement of so many tried and disciplined troops to Texas, having apparently accomplished its object, there was no further necessity for postponing our final discharge.

The only affair worthy of note was the demonstration of July 4th, followed by the speech of Governor Hamilton, from the steps of the Court House. There was no attempt made by any of the citizens to resent our presence.

One young woman vented her spite by spitting in the face of Lieutenant Kerr, and she was promptly jailed, which put a stop to any further pleasantries of that kind.

Muster rolls were now in course of preparation and the mustering officer was ready for that duty. On July 22nd the rolls were completed and turned over to the mustering officer for examination and on the 24th of July, 1865, at 3 P. M. we ceased being United States soldiers with an allowance of eighteen days to reach camp Dennison and receive our last pay and final discharge. As several regiments had already gone home and several more were about ready, our transportation was a problem that confronted us. It is true that we had nothing to do about it, but we were anxious that it should be ready as soon as we were. As luck would have it, if you care to put it that way, a large ocean steamer came in with a consignment of army wagons, and was warped into her dock.

There was no other body of troops in the city ready to go, but some were up the river, and we were told if we

would pitch in and unload those wagons, (about eighty) the vessel would take advantage of the tide, and immediately steam out as soon as she could cross the bar and we would have the ship to ourselves. With such an inducement the wagons were piled out on the dock in double quick time, and by daylight on the 26th, we steamed out of the harbor and headed for New Orleans.

There is nothing in particular to chronicle while on board this vessel, (the Herman Livingstone) only to say that this was more than likely the last ride many of us ever had on salt water. We reached the mouth of the Mississippi river about 7 A. M. on the 27th, and passed Forts Jackson and St. Phillip about 11 o'clock. We viewed our old camping place, and were not sorry that we should never see it again. We barely halted at quarantine and steamed rapidly up the river and landed at the wharf at New Orleans about sundown. There being no boat ready for us, we were moved into the Anchor cotton press.

We were now on familiar ground, and lost no time in interviewing both the Poydras and French Markets, with all the good things gustatory they contained.

At last our transportation appeared and at 5 P. M. of July 28th, we turned our backs upon and bid adieu to the great city of New Orleans, and it has been to the most of us only a memory ever since.

The voyage of the Henry Ames up the great river was uneventful. We passed all the places on the river with which we were familiar, but which are not necessary to be recounted again. We viewed them with the very pleasurable feeling, that we had discharged our duty to our country and to mankind, and that we were returning again to take up the burdens of civil life.

On reaching Cairo we found a train of cars waiting for us. What? Pullmans, did you say? You must think we were feather-bed soldiers even to hint at such a thing.

Pullmans? Yes, box and stock cars with boards nailed across from side to side for seats, and into which we piled, not caring very much, nor thinking of anything better, only so we could get home. Some spread their blankets on the floor under the seats, others did the same on the roof and managed during the long night to get a little sleep.

Leaving Cairo August 3rd, we reached Cincinnati about midnight of the 5th. As the train moved slowly through the city, first one and then another would drop off, and, trotting along with the train until he could get a good grip on his belongings, would jerk them off and disappear in the darkness. Those of us who lived at a distance remained until we reached the Little Miami Depot where we were allowed to get the balance of the night's sleep that was coming to us, from the pavement. It was none too soft, but we were too well used to hard beds to mind a little thing like that.

Then came Camp Dennison, our old barracks, the final muster out and the last pay; then followed the warm, heartfelt hand clasps, and the good-byes were said with wishes for future life and prosperity, and the hopes of often seeing one another. Soon the train was bearing us swiftly away from the spot which had witnessed our first and last experience as soldiers, and as we went we sang with lilting voices:

“Home, home, sweet sweet home;

Be it ever so humble, there's no place like Home.”

And so, into the voiceless past went the labors, the trials, and the memories of the Eighty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

'ntion battalion, Shoulder-r-r arms, In two ranks,
right-face,

Arms port, Break ranks—march.

Taps.

ADDENDA.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL REUNION.

September 12th, 1862, saw us as a regiment numerically completed, fully officered and equipped for war. As this same date approached in 1912, it seemed eminently proper that we should make of it a more than an ordinary occasion and this was successfully accomplished. The meeting was held in the beautiful Memorial Hall of Hamilton County, in Cincinnati, a place particularly fitted for such gatherings.

As this was the regular annual meeting, the question of new officers was brought to the attention of the "boys," and the result was that Comrade P. R. Fortney was unanimously chosen for President and Comrade Wm. H. Davis succeeded himself as the Secretary and Treasurer.

The day was passed as such days are always passed, but this time with far more than ordinary interest. The special occasion brought many, who, by reason of distance, very seldom or never attended. Many of us looked into faces we had not seen since the last parting at Camp Dennison in 1865. It was a day of genuine pleasure as we again felt the warm, hearty hand clasp even if the hair was whitened and the form far from being as erect as it was in the days of long ago. Our memories were stirred and the recollections of former days were recounted with such zest and with many inquiries of old comrades who had passed away, that the eyes became dim and the voice did not carry its wonted vigor and evenness of tone.

Many sad memories crowded themselves upon us as we looked for the faces we were wont to see but would never see again. Instead of them we beheld the sorrowful and black draped forms of those who had kept step with them for many, many years, and tears could be seen coursing down cheeks as mute reminders of the many vacancies. Widows were there with children grown to maturity, and again children as the sole representatives.

Soon the inexorable flight of time will remove all, and our labors, our trials and hardships with our joys and pleasures and reunions will become things of the past. All these will be gradually absorbed into the every day life of the world and crowded into oblivion by daily wants and necessities and eventually forgotten.

One thing, however, will always remain, and that will be the magnificent results which we helped to accomplish whether we, the actors, are remembered or not and which will really matter but little.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ROSTER

of Names and Addresses of all Members of the Eighty-Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer
Infantry known to be living at this date, September, 1912.

Prepared by Wm. H. Davis, Secretary, Eighty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association.

Joseph Allbright.....F.....	Erie Co. Soldiers Home, Ohio
George W. Avey.....I and G.....	121 N. 18th St., Richmond, Indiana
Richard H. Ball.....D and G.....	Mount Vernon, Skagit Co., Washington
Jonas Baughman.....E and H.....	Leipsic, Putnam Co., Ohio
John Beeler.....E.....	200 S. Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
John Bell.....E.....	Co. 21, National Military Home, Ohio
Loren Benn.....K.....	Morrow, Ohio
Charles Blair.....K.....	Osgood, Ripley Co., Ohio
James A. Blair.....K.....	Blue Mound, Illinois
Isaac W. Boatman.....G and I.....	Box 102, Seven Mile, Butler Co., Ohio
Joseph Bowen.....E.....	R. F. D. No. 6, Sidney, Ohio
Washington A. Boyer.....D.....	Ishawooa, Park Co., Wyoming
Wesley Brennan.....D.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Van Wert, Ohio
James Britigan.....F and K.....	322 W. Foulke Ave., Findlay, Ohio
Noah E. Broombaugh.....G.....	Seven Mile, Butler Co., Ohio
Joseph Burgoyne.....E.....	White City, Kansas
William H. Burk.....D.....	National Military Home, Ohio
William C. Carter.....D and G.....	3220 Harrison Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
Raphael Ceiphy.....A and C.....	Barrack 14, National Military Home, Ohio
David Chance.....G and I.....	Bethany, Butler Co., Ohio
Lewis D. Chance.....I.....	Bethany, Butler Co., Ohio
Thomas J. Chard.....F and K.....	709 Armory Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
William A. Clark.....K.....	3934 Regent Ave., Norwood, Ohio
Lieut. Edward C. Collins..H and C.....	Klemme, Hancock Co., Iowa
Garrett Coonse.....E.....	3015 Mathers St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Taylor Connor.....B.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Williamsburg, Ohio
Davis Cornthwait.....G.....	Somerville, Butler Co., Ohio
C. W. Cownover.....G and I.....	Arcola, Illinois
Frank Crets.....D and G.....	Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio
Arthur L. Currie.....F.....	Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio
William H. Davis.....K.....	19 Fosdick Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
Lewis A. Davison.....D.....	Erie Co., Soldiers Home, Ohio
James Davison.....G and I.....	Ickes, Cheyenne Co., Nebraska
Charles W. Dean.....B and I.....	Chase and Mad Anthony Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio
Henry Denhart.....G and I.....	West Middletown, Ohio
Capt. James T. DeMar....B and I.....	Madeira, Hamilton Co., Ohio
George S. Dickey.....I and G.....	431 N. Ireland St., Greensburg, Indiana
James Dodd.....A.....	3326 Walworth Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
George Dome.....G and I.....	American Falls, Idaho
Eli Earhardt.....E and H.....	Arcola, Illinois

- F. M. Fagaly K. Saint Joseph, Illinois
 Isaac N. Fisher G. 129 Wilson Ave., Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio
 P. R. Fortney E. Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Jonas Foster H. Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio
 Luke Foster H. Lockland, Ohio
 Henry Fuchs F and H. 816 Fernwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio
- Reuben Gardner D. Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Illinois
 Oliver H. Gerard H. 1417 Broadway, Mattoon, Illinois
 James H. Gray E and H. Reading, Hamilton Co., Ohio
 Alexander Grooms E and H. R. R. No. 2, Loveland, Clermont County, Ohio
- Simon Hanselman A. Ridgway, Gallatin Co., Illinois
 Francis M. Harter H and A. 446 Western Ave., Winchester, Indiana
 George E. Harvey B. 3621 Bevis Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
 John P. Hearn K. 2079 West Broad St., Columbus, Ohio
 John W. Hearn K. Elizabethtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio
 Wesley B. Hedding I. 340 Tytus Ave., Middletown, Ohio
 William H. Hedges D. 121 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Indiana
 Franklin Hildreth A and C. Westboro, Clinton Co., Ohio
 Joseph Hopping D. Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio
 Luther Hopping D. R. F. D. No. 1, Cleves, Hamilton Co., Ohio
 John A. Hoffman C. 2453 E. 110th St., Cleveland, Ohio
 Henry D. Hunt G and I. Box 192, Seven Mile, Butler Co., Ohio
- Edwin M. Imes G. Co. 9, National Military Home, Ohio
 Jacob A. Inman G. R. R. No. 1, Somerville, Butler Co., Ohio
 David J. Ireland K. 2414 T. St., Sacramento, California
 J. G. Irwin B. Williamsburg, Clermont Co., Ohio
 Samuel Ivins I and G. Maud, Butler Co., Ohio
- Henry B. John D and G. 323 Haight Ave., Alameda, California
 William Paley John D. 121 Warrington Ave., Danville, Illinois
 Jesse Jones D. Shelbyville, Indiana
- John M. Keeler E. R. R. No. 1, Sharonville, Ohio
 Fernandis B. Kemp G. R. F. D. No. 3, Decatur, Illinois
 Benjamin Ketchum K. 131 W. Walnut St., Greensburg, Indiana
 C. W. Kratzer H. Leipsic, Putnam Co., Ohio
- Charles L. Lamb I. 127 Cross St., Dayton, Ohio
 L. L. Latta F and K. 417 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Capt. F. M. Leflar H. Lockland, Ohio
 Christian Leidigh I. 9 Russell Apartments, Dayton, Ohio
 Henry H. Leinweber F. 125 Mount Vernon St., Ridgefield Park, New Jersey
 Joseph Love D and G. Cleves, Hamilton Co., Ohio
 George W. Lyttleton F and H. Spencer, Tioga Co., New York
- Patrick McDonald H and A. Soldiers Home, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
 Frank McGregor E. 2000 E. High St., Springfield, Ohio
 Rev. John McInerney F and H. Notre Dame, Indiana
 Charles W. McKinney E. Sheridan Ave., Dayton, Ohio
 James A. Mahan B. 731 W. 6th St., Anderson, Indiana
 John Markham G. 434 Curtis Ave., Middletown, Ohio
 Thomas B. Marshall K. 218 Grove St., Sidney, Ohio
 Garrett M. Martin I. 305 Main St., Middletown, Ohio
 William O. Martin G. Redmon, Illinois
 William S. Martin A and H. Roseland, Adams Co., Nebraska

- Frederick Meyer..... A and C..... 1610 Baltimore Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Datus E. Meyers..... D..... Riverside, California
 Daniel Boone Morford..... I and C..... 407 E. Georgia Ave., Memphis, Tennessee
 George W. Moriarity..... D and C..... Huntington, Arkansas
 Jacob Moser..... A and C..... 723 Armory Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
 F. S. Mosteller..... E and H..... Sharonville, Ohio
- David Newhall..... H..... Barrack 9, National Military Home, Ohio
 Daniel Nieman..... C..... 115 E. McMicken Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
- David L. Osborn..... G..... 1102 N. Bevil Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana
- Charles B. Palmer..... E..... 427 Curtis Ave., Middletown, Ohio
 L. F. Palmer..... Honorary..... Middletown, Ohio
 Charles B. Palmer, Jr..... Honorary..... Middletown, Ohio
 W. G. Palmer..... Honorary..... Middletown, Ohio
 William W. Parse..... G..... Sedalia, Indiana
 William D. Phares..... G..... Box 144, Seven Mile, Butler Co., Ohio
 Capt. J. R. Phillips..... A and E and H..... Winchester, Indiana
 David Pierson..... A..... 419 Elizabeth St., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Hiram Post..... H and A..... 424 S. 12th St., Hamilton, Ohio
 Granville Pottenger..... G..... Box 207, Seven Mile, Butler Co., Ohio
- J. J. Richardson..... K..... R. F. D. No. 1, Bedford, Kentucky
 Joseph Richter..... F..... 248 Albion Place, Cincinnati, Ohio
 S. P. Riker..... H..... Reiley, Butler Co., Ohio
 Thomas G. Robinson..... C..... 814 Purcell Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
 William Rogers..... I..... No. 9, National Military Home, Ohio
 Abijah P. Roll..... A and C..... Oxford, Ohio
 Henry Romes..... B and C..... Erie Co. Soldiers Home, Ohio
 James D. Ross..... E..... Blanchester, Clinton Co., Ohio
- Peter Schatzman..... B and I..... Glendale, Ohio
 Johnson Schenck..... G..... South Ottumwa, Iowa
 John W. Scott..... A and H..... Moberly, Missouri
 George Simpson..... I..... Highland Park, Kentucky
 Anthony Smith..... D..... R. F. D. No. 1, Cleves, Hamilton Co., Ohio
 Jesse A. Smith..... E and H..... Longview Hospital, Carthage, Hamilton Co., Ohio
 Perry H. Snider..... G and I..... Council Grove, Kansas
 David B. Snow..... K..... Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois
 Charles H. Snyder..... G..... Thornton, Indiana
 Charles W. Snyder..... I..... 416 West 4th St., Dayton, Ohio
 Daniel Snyder..... K..... Dent, Hamilton Co., Ohio
 Walter V. Snyder..... Honorary..... 416 West Fourth, Dayton, Ohio
 Milton A. Sorber..... G..... R. F. D. No. 4, Hamilton, Ohio
 William A. Sorber..... G..... R. F. D. No. 7, Hamilton, Ohio
 George W. Stanley..... H..... 2163 West Congress St., Chicago, Illinois
 James Stapleton..... A and C..... Newtown, Ohio
 Albert Stevens..... F..... 1125 East Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Samuel F. Stewart..... I..... 805 Eighteenth Ave. West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 Henry Stichter..... C..... Washington, Iowa
 Joseph B. Stimpson..... G..... Lincoln, Illinois
 Aaron T. Sutton..... A..... Rockford, Mercer County, Ohio
 George Sweeney..... F..... 265 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Eli Swihart..... E and H..... R. F. D. Box 144, Argos, Marshall Co., Indiana
 Joel Swihart..... E and H..... R. F. D. No. 4, Leipsic, Putnam Co., Ohio

- Lieut. John T. Talbot.....B.....502 The Plaza, Washington, D. C.
 Joseph Teltoe.....C and D.....R. F. D. No. 3, Flat Rock, Indiana
 Robert R. Thomas.....D and C.....Ross, Butler Co., Ohio
 Christian Thonges.....A and C.....435 Milton St., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Isaac Voorhees.....G and I.....East Joplin, Missouri
 John Voorhees.....G and I.....Bethany, Butler Co., Ohio
 Platt Voorhees.....G and I.....Middletown, Ohio
 Ralph Voorhis.....G and I.....603 Buell Ave., Joliet, Illinois
 William M. Voorhis.....G and I.....Y. M. C. A. Building, Kokomo, Indiana
 Ezra M. Warren.....E and H.....Leipsic, Putnam Co., Ohio
 John Weiler.....F and K.....1012 Cutter St., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Reuben Wesco.....G and I.....Newburg, Iowa
 Jacob Whallon.....E.....Box 53, Sharonville, Ohio
 John T. White.....D.....Box 186, New Iberia, Louisiana
 Potter J. White.....D and G.....301 Hancock St., Nashville, Tennessee
 Peter J. Willis.....G and I.....Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio
 Capt. James H. Wilson.....K.....535 North Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Illinois
 S. S. Wintersteen.....H.....24 North Third St., Hamilton, Ohio
 Fayette M. Wood.....K.....Station L, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Jacob J. Yeacle.....F.....Riverside, California
 Adjutant Archie Young.....D.....Duboin, Louisiana

1862

Lines Read at the

1912

SEMI-CENTENNIAL REUNION
of the
SURVIVORS OF THE EIGHTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
[CINCINNATI, OHIO

September Twelve, Nineteen Hundred and Twelve

By DAVID B. SNOW, Co. K.

Of all the velvet-footed years
Which come and pass away
We greet with patriotic pride
This glad Reunion Day.

Full fifty times this earth of ours
Has coursed around the sun,
Since, in Dennison's sun-scorched camp,
Our service was begun.

From Covington to Blakely,
The fierce, red war time through,
None firmer marched, nor braver fought,
'Neath the old red, white and blue.

Today we shall be young again,
With songs and smiles and cheers,
Defenders of our country's flag—
Comrades of fifty years.

Again we form on dress parade,
And hear the sergeants say,
"All present or accounted for,"
This glad Reunion Day.

Now we recall the dark war time
Of sixty-one and two;
Our country's trumpet call to arms
The young, the brave, the true.

We hear again the answering shout
Above the cannon's roar:
"We're coming, Father Abraham,
Six hundred thousand more!"

The flag, once lowered on Sumter's walls
Because of treason's shame,
We lifted up and carried on
Till Appomattox came.

While faded cheek and furrowed brow
Show time's relentless stress,
The heart of each is ever warmed
By love's divine caress.

You ask, why now these whitened heads,
Why bloom from cheek departs?
The answer comes, the summer has
Gone down into our hearts.

The white carnations, as the red,
Are children of the sun,
And each alike a blessing gives
To all it shines upon.

While silver tips the morning light
Which crowns our earlier days,
The glory of the golden beam
Awaits the sunset rays.

Praise God, my comrades, that we've lived
Through such eventful years;
Lived till we've seen with chastened sight,
Chastened by smiles and tears—

A Nation saved, our Union strong,
Four million slaves made free—
Fruition of the patriot's hope,
A glorious destiny.

Courage, endurance, fortitude,
 These virtues strong we claim,
In camp, on march, in battle line,
 O'er Treason's broad domain.

Whenever beautiful deeds are done,
 Through danger, toil and pain,
Toil, pain and danger pass away,
 The beautiful remain.

If now we strive to tell in song
 Of the absent on this day,
The measures tremble on our lips,
 Tears wash the lines away.

They sleep on Vicksburg's crowning heights,
 By Mississippi's flood;
'Neath orange bloom, by cypress swamp,
 A silent brotherhood.

While underneath the flag we reap
 Rich harvest of the years;
Know that our country's strength is but
 The interest of tears.

As the "Mountains look on Marathon
 And Marathon on the Sea,"
We view from Freedom's blood-bought heights
 Our land, united, free.

No North, no South, one flag for all,
 Let this our purpose be,
That might shall ever serve the right,
 In the homestead of the free.

To the loved Father of us all
 Let thanks for peace arise,
And prayers that never more may war
 Darken our country's skies.

**ROLL OF HONOR
OF THE EIGHTY-THIRD
REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.**

Names.	Co.	Rank.	Died.	Buried.	Remarks.
Atkins, Ira.....	C	Private	April 9, 1865	Mobile, Ala.....	Killed in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.; interred in sec. 4, grave 24.
Avery, Daniel D....	I	Private	Feb. 19, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Young's Point, La.
Bannister, Nimrod..	D	Private	July 2, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.....	Died of disease; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery
Beard, John H.....	K	Sergeant	Oct. 5, 1864	Port Hudson, La.....	Died in hospital at Morganza, Louisiana.
Beetle, Thomas....	B	Corporal	Feb. 9, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.....	Died in hospital; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Black, Henry.....	G	Private	Mch. 4, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Young's Point, La.
Bodine, Charles E..	C	Private	June 29, 1865	Galveston, Tex.....	Died in hospital.
Bonnell, William...	H	Private	Feb. 22, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died of disease; interred in sec A, grave 242.
Boyer, Lewis.....	H	Musician	May 21, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Killed in action.
Brick, John.....	H	Private	Jan. 13, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died on hospital boat D. A. January of wounds.
Bricker, Cornelius..	*	Private	Feb. 22, 1865	Columbus, O.....	Died in hospital; interred in Green Lawn Cemetery.
Bridges, Elmore....	A	Private	Aug. 5, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died in hospital.
Brooding, George M	B	Private	Feb. 6, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.....	Died of wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Buchanan, Jonah...	E	Private	Aug. 5, 1864	New Orleans, La.....	Died of disease.
Buckel, George J...	B	Private	Mch. 1, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Young's Point, La.
Bucknell, Ellis....	F	Private	Jan. 22, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.....	Died of wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Bunell, James S....	HI	Private	April 20, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died on hospital boat D. A. January of wounds.
Burgdorf, Frederick	K	Private	Mch. 12, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.....	Died of wounds; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Burk, John.....	D	Private	Dec. 13, 1863	Alexandria, La.....	Captured Nov. 13, 1863; died in Rebel Prison; interred in Coteau Cemetery.
Burns, Cornelius A.	F	Captain	April 8, 1864	Alexandria, La.....	Killed in battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.
Burns, Robert.....	E	Private	Mch. 7, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.....	Died of disease; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Campbell, Robert..	K	Private	May 24, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.; interred in sec. H, grave 90.
Castell, Conrad....	A	Private	Nov. 20, 1864	Tyler, Tex.....	Captured April 8, 1864; died at Camp Gross, Tex.
Clark, James G....	D	Private	Sept. 8, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.....	Died of disease; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Clark, James P....	I	Private	Feb. 5, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.....	Died in hospital; interred in sec. 2, grave 181, Mississippi River Cemetery.
Clark, John.....	A	Private	May 4, 1865	New Orleans, La.....	Died of wounds received April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.
Close, Robert.....	A	Private	Sept. 2, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.....	Died in hospital; interred in sec. 2, grave 83, Mississippi River Cemetery.
Conant, Hamilton H.	F	Private	Dec. 27, 1864	New Orleans, La.....	Discharged Nov. 21, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability; died in hospital of disease.
Conover, Nathan....	G	Private	Mch. 9, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died on hospital boat Nashville.
Cook, Benjamin....	A	Private	April 9, 1865	Mobile, Ala.....	Killed in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.; interred in sec. 4, grave 39.
Cook, Isaac.....	G	Private	Oct. 4, 1862	Covington, Ky.....	Died of disease; interred in Linden Grove Cemetery.
Coleman, John.....	K	Wagoner	April 19, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.....	Died of disease; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Cornick, William A.	D	Corporal	Mch. 15, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died in hospital at Milliken's Bend, La.
Cox, Henry.....	F	Private	April 9, 1865	Mobile, Ala.....	Killed in battle of Fort Blakeley Ala.; interred in sec. 4, grave 79.
Cox, Robert.....	A	Corporal	April 7, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died on hospital boat D. A. January.
Craig, Henry.....	G	Private	May 15, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.....	Died in hospital; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.

* Unassigned.

Names.	Co.	Rank.	Died.	Buried.	Remarks.
Crosby, Isaac E.	A	Private	Dec. 1, 1862	Memphis, Tenn.	Died in hospital; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Curry, Adam	I	Private	Oct. 21, 1862	Lexington, Ky.	Died at Cynthiana, Ky.
Davis, John C.	I	Private	July 22, 1864	Brashear City, La.	Died in hospital at New Orleans, La.
Deem, Thomas	I	Private	Feb. 2, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.	Died in hospital; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
De Mar, Isaac F.	I	Private	April 9, 1865	Mobile, Ala.	Killed in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.; interred in sec. 4, grave 40.
Douglass, Isaac	E	Private	July 2, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died of disease; interred in sec. 2, grave 208, Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Drake, William	D	Private	Sept. 1, 1863	New Orleans, La.	Died of disease.
Drumb, Thomas	C	Private	Mch. 24, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died of disease; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Drushel, Henry	E	Private	Feb. 4, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Young's Point, La.
Dunn, John M.	E	Sergeant	May 1, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.
Eaton, William	A	Private	April 10, 1865	Mobile, Ala.	Died of wounds received April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.
Ebly, Martin	H	Private	Oct. 5, 1863	New Orleans, La.	Died in hospital.
Eckert, George H.	G	Private	Dec. 25, 1862	Hamilton, O.	Died at home in Butler county, Ohio.
Evans, Thomas	H	Private	Oct. 3, 1862	Covington, Ky.	Died in hospital; interred in sec. D, grave 85, Linden Grove Cemetery.
Faust, James	E	Private	June 15, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died on hospital boat on Mississippi river.
Fordyce, William F.	C	Private	Mch. 22, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died of disease; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Francis, Henry	K	Private	June 15, 1865	Mobile, Ala.	Died of disease; interred in sec. 1, grave 68.
Fream, Aaron	H	Private	Mch. 7, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Young's Point, La.
Funk, William F.	F	Sergeant	Jan. 3, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died on hospital boat at Milliken's Bend, La.
Gargus, Andrew J.	H	Private	June 25, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died in hospital; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Gaston, Joseph K.	I	Private	April 6, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died on hospital boat, City of Louisiana; interred in sec. 5, grave 13, Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Gephart, Frederick.	G	Private	June 27, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.	Died of wounds received in action at siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Gibbs, John M.	D	Private	Feb. 11, 1863	Keokuk, Ia.	Died of disease; interred in Oakland Cemetery.
Glancey, Oliver P.	D	Private	Feb. 23, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died of disease; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Gorsucht, Joseph B.	D	Captain	Aug. 6, 1864	.....	Died at home in Ohio.
Gray, William H.	K	Sergeant	May 28, 1864	Port Hudson, La.	Drowned at Morganza, La.
Green, William	K	Private	.....	Memphis, Tenn.	Died of disease; interred in sec. 1, grave 59, Mississippi River Cemetery.
Griffith, Ephraim.	K	Private	Aug. 5, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.
Grimes, Garrett	I	Private	Mch. 17, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.	Died of disease; interred in sec. 2, grave 117, Mississippi River Cemetery.
Gunning, John	D	Private	Jan. 8, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.	Died of disease; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Hacker, Henry	C	Private	Feb. 11, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.	Died in hospital of wounds; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Haley, Patrick	I	Private	June 10, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died in hospital at Milliken's Bend, La.; interred in sec. H, grave 4.
Hall, John	H	Private	May 23, 1864	Cairo, Ill.	Died in hospital.
Hall, William H.	H	Private	Jan. 26, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died on hospital boat D. A. January; interred in sec. 64, grave 129, Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Holley, John	C	Private	Feb. 9, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died in hospital; interred in sec. 65, grave 160, Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Hanna, Richard V.	I	Private	Mch. 15, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died on hospital boat D. A. January.
Harrington, Charles	C	Musician	July 2, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died of disease.
Harrington, John G.	B	Private	Jan. 3, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died on steamer Citizen near Milligan's Landing, Miss.; interred in sec. E, grave 373.
Harrison, Clinton R.	F	Private	Oct. 17, 1864	Tyler, Tex.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; died in Rebel Prison at Hempstead, Tex.
Harrison, William H.	E	Musician	Feb. 3, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died of disease, interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.

Names.	Co.	Rank.	Died.	Buried.	Remarks.
Havens, Thomas . . .	H	Private	Feb. 14, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died in hospital; interred in sec. 65, grave 178, Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Helmick, Milton . . .	D	Private	Dec. 19, 1863	Louisville, Ky.	Died in hospital; interred in Cave Hill Cemetery.
Hensler, John S. . . .	C	Private	Jan. 11, 1863	Arkansas Post, Ark. . . .	Killed in battle.
Hildreth, George C. . .	K	Corporal	Mch. 20, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died on hospital steamer; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Hill, Jediah.	H	2d Lieut.	Mch. 17, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died of disease.
Hinds, William.	G	Private	Jan. 27, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Young's Point, La.
Hix, William J.	F	Private	Mch. 10, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Discharged —; died of disease; interred in sec. 65, grave 134, Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Hogan, William. . . .	A	Private	Aug. 14, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.	Died on hospital steamer Chas. McDougall; interred in sec. 1, grave 37, Mississippi River Cemetery.
Huff, James.	E	Private	Jan. 20, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died on hospital steamer Citizen of wounds.
Hunt, John.	G	Private	Dec. 21, 1862	Memphis, Tenn.	Died in hospital; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Hutchins, Douglass. . .	K	Private	May 22, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Killed in siege.
Irwin, William.	B	Private	Nov. 21, 1864	Tyler, Tex.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; died in Rebel Prison at Camp Gross, Tex.
Jeffrey, Frederick . . .	F	Sergeant	Jan. 11, 1863	Arkansas Post, Ark. . . .	Killed in battle.
Johnson, Holly.	A	Private	April 9, 1865	Mobile, Ala.	Died of wounds received in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.
Jackson, John H. . . .	K	Sergeant	July 1, 1863	Cincinnati, O.	Died of wounds received in siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; interred in — Cemetery.
Jones, James M.	K	Private	May 22, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Killed in siege.
Judy, Jacob B.	G	Private	Mch. 21, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died in hospital; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Kelso, James T.	D	Private	Feb. 15, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died of disease; interred in sec. 65, grave 131, Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Ketchum, Frederick . .	K	Private	June 2, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.; interred in sec. E, grave 345.
Kilgour, Henry.	D	Private	Dec. 8, 1862	Memphis, Tenn.	Died of disease; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Killen, Hugh.	B	Private	Nov. 21, 1864	Tyler, Tex.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; died in Rebel Prison at Camp Gross, Tex.
Kinney, Patrick.	F	Private	Feb. 5, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Young's Point, La.
Kindle, Joseph.	B	Private	June 1, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died in hospital at Milliken's Bend, La.; interred in sec. E, grave 34.
Krause, Edward M. . . .	E	Private	Feb. 24, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died in hospital; interred in sec. 65, grave 182, Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Krause, Gustave A. . . .	E	Private	June 15, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died of disease; interred in sec. G, grave 956.
Lacey, James R.	D	Private	May 20, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Killed in assault; interred in sec. G, grave 472.
Landenburgh, Jos. . . .	E	Private	Feb. 5, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Young's Point, La.
Larue, Joseph.	C	Corporal	Feb. 4, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.	Died of wounds; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Latoszynski, Simon. . .	K	Private	Jan. 11, 1863	Arkansas Post, Ark. . . .	Killed in battle.
Lewis, William.	I	Private	Sept. 10, 1864	Amanda, O.	Died of disease.
Lippert, Gustav.	A	Private	May 19, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died of disease.
Lodwell, Timothy. . . .	H	Private	Mch. 25, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.
Long, Adam.	K	Private	July 28, 1864	Port Hudson, La.	Drowned at Morganza, La.
Lullman, John.	K	Private	Dec. 16, 1862	Memphis, Tenn.	Died of disease; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
McCarren, Wm. H. . . .	C	Private	Oct. 3, 1864	Port Hudson, La.	Died in hospital of wounds received Oct. 2, 1864, at Morganza Ferry, La.
McCormick, George . . .	E	Private	Jan. 11, 1863	Arkansas Post, Ark. . . .	Killed in battle.
McMurry, Wm. J.	D	Private	July 19, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died at Benton Barracks; interred in sec. 7, grave 56, Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Marks, John.	G	Private	Jan. 15, 1863	Helena, Ark.	Died on hospital boat at mouth of White river, Ark.
Markum, Jeremiah. . . .	G	Private	May 22, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Killed in siege.
Markwell, Jas. M. B. . .	B	Private	July 13, 1865	Galveston, Tex.	Died of disease.
Martin, Erastus M. . . .	H	Corporal	April 17, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died on hospital boat D. A. January.
Martin, Michael	D	Private	June 20, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died of disease; interred in sec. 1, grave 158, Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.

Names.	Co.	Rank.	Died.	Buried.	Remarks.
Martin, William....	E	Private	Mch. 8, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.....	Died of disease; interred in sec. 64, grave 128, Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Metz, Charles.....	E	Private	Mch. 16, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Young's Point, La.
Meyers, William....	B	Private	Aug. 25, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.....	Died in hospital; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Miller, Henry.....	C	Private	Jan. 11, 1863	Arkansas Post, Ark....	Killed in battle.
Mitchell, James B....	K	Sergeant	May 20, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.
Monford, Elisha W....	I	Private	Sept. 1, 1863	Chalmette, La.....	Died at Carrollton, La.; interred in Monument Cemetery.
Monfort, James....	I	Private	Mch. 25, 1863	Nashville, Tenn.....	Died on hospital boat Nashville.
Monig, Casper.....	B	Private	Jan. 29, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Young's Point, La.
Morgan, William H....	D	Private	Feb. 7, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.....	Died in hospital; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Myers, Stephen.....	E	Private	May 25, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.; interred in sec. H, grave 86.
Negus, John T.....	I	Private	Mch. 11, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Providence, La.; interred in sec. K, grave 89.
Noble, Frank.....	B	Private	Sept. 16, 1863	Cincinnati, O.....	Died in hospital; interred in sec. B, grave 208, Spring Grove Cemetery.
Nugent, Michael C....	D	Private	Jan. 9, 1863	Lexington, Ky.....	Died in hospital; interred in sec. 5, grave 221.
Parish, Joseph S....	G	Private	April 10, 1863	Helena, Ark.....	Died of disease.
Patmor, Francis R....	H	Private	April 22, 1865	New Orleans, La.....	Died in hospital at Granville, La.; of wounds.
Peabody, Martin L....	C	Private	May 22, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Young's Point, La.
Price, George G....	G	Corporal	June 18, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.....	Died in hospital; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Price, James.....	I	Private	Feb. 1, 1865	Hamilton, O.....	Died in Butler County, O.
Printy, William L....	B	Musician	Feb. 5, 1863	Plainville, O.....	Died at home in Ohio.
Prophater, Oliver B....	F	Corporal	Jan. 11, 1863	Arkansas Post, Ark....	Died of wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle.
Reece, Jeremiah....	I	Private	Feb. 27, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Young's Point, La.; interred in sec. D, grave 36.
Rednig, Michael....	H	Private	May 19, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.; interred in sec. A, grave 126.
Regner, Joseph F....	G	Private	Jan. 13, 1863	Arkansas Post, Ark....	Died of wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle.
Reynolds, James....	A	Private	April 21, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died on hospital boat Nashville; interred in sec. A, grave 41.
Reynolds, William....	A	Private	Jan. 11, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.....	Died in hospital; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Richey, Oscar P....	C	Private	Mch. 8, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died on hospital boat D. A. January.
Ross, James C.....	D	Private	May 8, 1864	New Orleans, La.....	Died of disease.
Rudicil, Anderson....	D	Private	June 3, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died in hospital; interred in sec. E, grave 365.
Sacket, DeLacey....	D	Private	Mch. 11, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died in hospital at Milliken's Bend, La.
Salter, Arthur W....	C	Corporal	April 9, 1865	Mobile, Ala.....	Killed in battle at Fort Blakeley, Ala.
Schowe, Ernst.....	A	Private	April 25, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.
Scnider, Lewis.....	H	Private	Sept. 24, 1862	Covington, Ky.....	Died of disease; interred in sec. B, grave 55, Linden Grove Cemetery.
Scudder Enos H....	I	Corporal	Jan. 16, 1863	Arkansas Post, Ark....	Died of wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle.
Shannon, James J....	B	Corporal	Jan. 19, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.....	Died on hospital boat D. A. January, of wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Shuff, Jonathan....	E	Private	May 25, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died of wounds received May 23, 1863, in siege.
Shutte, Benjamin....	A	Private	Mch. 6, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Young's Point, La.; interred in sec. A, grave 263.
Skidmore, Alfred....	D	Private	June —, 1863	.....	Died of disease.
Skillman, Richard M....	I	Sergeant	May 9, 1863	Middletown, O.....	Died of disease.
Smith, George B....	A	Private	April 28, 1865	Natchez, Miss.....	Died of disease.
Smith, Noah.....	E	Private	July 1, 1864	Baton Rouge, La.....	Died in hospital.
Smith, Stephen M....	C	Private	Feb. 18, 1863	Keokuk, Ia.....	Died of disease; interred in Oakland Cemetery.
Snively, Jacob A....	G	Private	April 23, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.; interred in sec. E, grave 118.
Snyder, John.....	K	1st Lieut.	April 26, 1865	New Orleans, La.....	Died of wounds received April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.
Stevens, Isaac L....	K	Private	Nov. 11, 1864	Tyler, Tex.....	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; died in Rebel Prison at Camp Gross, Tex.
Stewart, William H....	E	Private	Mch. 9, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Died at Young's Point, La.

Names.	Co.	Rank.	Died.	Buried.	Remarks.
Strobridge, Jacob C.	H	Sergeant	Mch. 17, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died on hospital boat Nashville.
Swain, John	H	Private	May 25, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died on hospital boat Nashville.
Swaney, David F.	B	Private	Feb. 9, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died of disease; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Taylor, David P.	E	Private	May 22, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Killed in siege.
Teller, John	D	Private	April 28, 1864	Louisville, Ky.	Died of disease; interred in sec. B, row 16, grave 56, Cave Hill Cemetery.
Thomas, Jacob	G	Private	Nov. 12, 1862	Hamilton, O.	Died in Butler county, O.
Thompson, Isaiah	E	Private	Jan. 17, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died on hospital steamer Citizen.
Thompson, Squire	G	Private	May 11, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.
Thompson, Thos. J.	A	Sergeant	Mch. 15, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.
Thompson, William	G	Private	April 20, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died of disease; interred in sec. 1, grave 33, Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Thomson, David	H	Sergeant	Jan. 22, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.
Trader, Moses W.	K	Private	Mch. 24, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.	Died of disease; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Vanansdall, John N.	G	Private	April 8, 1865	Mobile, Ala.	Killed in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.; interred in sec. 4, grave 41.
Waldo, Lawrence	B	Captain	April 25, 1864	Alexandria, La.	Died of wounds received April 8, 1864, in battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; interred in sec. 29, grave 12.
Walker, Hilkiah G.	I	Wagoner	Feb. 21, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Young's Point, La.
Wallace, John W.	B	Private	Jan. 23, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died on hospital steamer Citizen at mouth of Yazoo river.
Warden, Ernst	F	Sergeant	May 18, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Kidd's Plantation of wounds received May 16, 1863 in battle of Champion Hills, Miss.
Watt, Francis M.	B	Private	Oct. 9, 1862	Cincinnati, O.	Died in hospital; interred in Spring Grove Cemetery.
Weaver, William	G	1st Lieut.	Jan. 13, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.	Died at Arkansas Post Ark., of wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Webber, William	K	Private	May 24, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died of wounds received May 22, 1863, in assault.
Wermel, Martin	K	Private	July 27, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Messenger's Ford Mississippi.
Wesco, Franklin	G	Corporal	Jan. 11, 1863	Memphis, Tenn.	Died at Arkansas Post, Ark., of wounds; interred in Mississippi River Cemetery.
Wethero, James D.	G	1st Sergt.	Feb. 11, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died of disease; interred in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Wetmore, John A.	H	1st Sergt.	May 26, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died of wounds received May 22, 1863, in assault.
White, George W.	I	Private	Sept. 7, 1864	Mason, O.	Died of disease.
White, Thomas	A	Private	Jan. 11, 1863	Arkansas Post, Ark.	Killed in battle.
Whittlesey, Benj.	I	Private	May 3, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Perkins' Plantation, Louisiana.
Williams, Lewis A.	B	Corporal	April 22, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Holmes' Plantation, Louisiana.
Winston, Hubert	C	Sergeant	Aug. 24, 1863	Seymour, Ind.	Killed in railroad accident.
Work, Robert	B	Private	April 23, 1863	St. Louis, Mo.	Died in hospital; interred in sec. 1, grave 88, Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.
Worstell, Joseph	B	Private	June 25, 1863	Vicksburg, Miss.	Died at Milliken's Bend, La.; interred in sec. 2, grave 102.
Worstell, William	C	Private	June 21, 1865	Olive Branch, O.	Died at home.
Zickafoose, Elias	H	Private	Mch. 12, 1865	Natchez, Miss.	Died in hospital.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Mustered in Sept. 12, 1862, at camp in the field, Campbell County, Ky., by R. S. Smith, Lieutenant 2d Cavalry U. S. A. Mustered out July 24, 1865, at Galveston, Tex., by J. L. Baker, 1st Lieutenant 23d Wisconsin Volunteers, and C. M. 13th Army Corps.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Per-iod of Ser-vice.	Remarks.
Frederick W. Moore...	Colonel	24	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 22, 1862; brevetted Brig. General March 26, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 24, 1865.
William H. Baldwin...	Lt. Col.	30	July 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 20, 1862; brevetted Colonel March 26, 1865; Brig. General Aug. 22, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 24, 1865.
Steph. S. L'Hommedieu	Major	21	July 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 20, 1862; Act. Asst. Inspector General, Headquarters Natchez, Miss., Feb. 4, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 24, 1865.
John S. McGrew.....	Surgeon	38	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged July 26, 1864.
Marion Wilkerson.....	As. Surg.	39	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 31, 1863.
George Cassidy.....	.....do....	39	Sept. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Surgeon Sept. 21, 1864, but not mustered; to Surgeon 182d O. V. I. April 1, 1865.
Lawrence Waldo.....	Adjutant	28	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. D July 1, 1863.
John Curtis.....	.....do....	27	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed from 1st Lieutenant Co. D July 1, 1863; resigned Aug. 22, 1863.
John B. Mitchell.....	.....do....	24	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Sergt. Major from Sergeant Co. K May 1, 1863; 2d Lieutenant Co. E April 13, 1863; appointed Act. Adjutant Sept. 1, 1863; promoted to 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant March 26, 1864; transferred to Co. I July 13, 1864; from Co. I Nov. 17, 1864, to Co. H April 27, 1865.
Archie Young.....	.....do....	27	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Sergt. Major from Sergeant Co. D July 27, 1863; 1st Lieutenant Co. E Feb. 18, 1864; appointed Adjutant July 13, 1864; transferred to Co. F Nov. 17, 1864; Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; from Co. H April 27, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 24, 1865.
John W. Burch.....	R. Q. M.	29	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Resigned Aug. 2, 1863.
Stacy Daniels.....	.....do....	36	Sept. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Q. M. Sergeant from private Co. H Sept. 12, 1862; to 2d Lieutenant Co. H April 13, 1863; 1st Lieutenant and Regt. Quartermaster Feb. 18, 1864; Captain July 11, 1864, but not mustered; discharged Jan. 17, 1865, by reason of consolidation of 48th and 83d regiments.
Samuel L. Yourtee....	Chaplain	....	Sept. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Resigned May 3, 1863.
Joseph Rudolph.....	Ser. Maj.	24	Sept. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from private Co. H Sept. 12, 1862; to 2d Lieutenant Co. G Nov. 24, 1862.
Cornelius A. Burns....	.....do....	24	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Sergeant Co. A Jan. 10, 1863; to 2d Lieutenant Co. A Feb. 13, 1863.
George Kerr.....	.....do....	21	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Sergeant Co. C—; to 1st Lieutenant Co. H April 11, 1864.
Lewis A. Davison.....	.....do....	19	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from Sergeant Co. D July 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 24, 1865.
George I. King.....	Q. M. S.	19	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from private Co. F May 1, 1863; mustered out Jan. 18, 1865, at Natchez, Miss., as supernumerary by reason of consolidation.
George W. Carey.....	Com. Ser.	28	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from private Co. C Sept. 12, 1862; to 1st Lieutenant Co. F March 29, 1865.
William A. Clark.....	.....do....	18	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from Corporal Co. K April 14, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 24, 1865.
Alexander H. Miller...	Hos. St'd	20	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from private Co. D Nov. 7, 1862; discharged Oct. 2, 1863, at camp near Carrollton, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Alexander M. Berger...	.....do....	40	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from private Co. C—; discharged June 22, 1863, at camp near Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Jacob Godar.....	.....do....	19	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from private Co. A Oct. 3, 1863; mustered out with regiment July 24, 1865.
George W. Suter.....	Fife Maj.	....	Sept. 30, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 14, 1863 at Milliken's Bend, by order of War Department.

COMPANY A.

Mustered in Aug. 23, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O., by P. H. Breslin, Captain 18th Infantry, U. S. A. Mustered out July 24, 1865, at Galveston, Tex., by J. L. Baker, 1st Lieutenant 23d Wisconsin Volunteers, and C. M. 13th Army Corps.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Dewitt C. Shockley....	Captain	....	July 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Resigned Feb. 9, 1863.
William H. Windeler....	do	28	July 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieutenant Co. C Feb. 9, 1863; resigned July 29, 1863.
William R. McComas....	do	23	July 26, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed 1st Lieutenant July 26, 1862; assigned to duty on staff of Major General McClelland, commanding 13th Army Corps, Feb. 4, 1863; promoted to Captain May 8, 1863; transferred to Co. C Jan. 1, 1865.
Francis M. Leflar.....	do	26	July 23, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
John R. Phillips.....	1st Lieut.	35	July 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant Co. E May 8, 1863; transferred to Co. E June 12, 1863.
Edward C. Collins.....	do	20	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as Sergeant; promoted to 1st Lieutenant Feb. 18, 1864; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
George Kerr.....	do	21	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Albert Fuhrman.....	2d Lieut.	....	July 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Resigned March 30, 1863.
Cornelius A. Burns....	do	24	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Sergeant to Sergt. Major Jan. 10, 1863; from Sergt. Major Feb. 13, 1863; to Captain Co. F Feb. 18, 1864.
Jacob Meyers.....	1st Sergt.	22	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sergeant from private Aug. 23, 1862; 1st Sergeant Jan. 10, 1863; mustered out Jan. 18, 1865, by reason of consolidation of 48th and 83d regiments.
John F. Kumler.....	do	22	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Thomas J. Thompson..	Sergeant	21	July 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 23, 1862; Sergeant Aug. 31, 1862; died March 15, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
Augustus F. Hine.....	do	35	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; wounded April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.; mustered out July 6, 1865, at New Orleans, La., by order of War Department.
Thomas M. Dickson....	do	21	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Joseph Stickels.....	do	19	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; appointed from private —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Henry Yeakle.....	do	32	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; appointed from Corporal June 21, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
George F. Hibben.....	do	25	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed from private Aug. 23, 1862.
Charles H. Amos.....	do	26	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed from private Aug. 23, 1862.
John Worstell.....	do	19	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Dec. 24, 1862; Sergeant March 1, 1863; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
John Snyder.....	do	31	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal Nov. 8, 1862; wounded Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.; promoted to 2d Lieutenant March 30, 1863, but not mustered; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Robert Cox.....	Corporal	38	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Nov. 16, 1862; died April 7, 1863, on hospital steamer D. A. January.
Charles A. Short.....	do	29	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862; discharged May 7, 1863, at Columbus, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Francis M. Harter.....	do	29	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Francis M. Jackson....	do	29	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Samuel S. Wintersteen.	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; appointed Corporal —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Frank Beckman.....	do	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; appointed Corporal —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Asbury Adams.....	do	19	Feb. 24, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; appointed Corporal July 1, 1865; transferred to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Harry Kendall.....	do	22	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 23, 1862; discharged Sept. 4, 1863, at camp near Carrollton, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Michael Hughes.....	do	25	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Oct. 13, 1862; Sergeant March 16, 1863; wounded April 8, 1864, in battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; reduced to Corporal —; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Andrew Speath	do	20	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 15, 1863; wounded May 19, 1863, in siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Aaron T. Sutton	do	21	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 15, 1863; captured April 8, 1864, in battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; exchanged and returned to company Jan. 15, 1865; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Franklin Hildreth	do	22	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Oct. 15, 1862; wounded Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.; captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; exchanged Dec. 23, 1864; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
John Haller	do	23	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 23, 1862.
Arthur W. Salter	do	19	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded May 19, 1863, in siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; appointed Corporal Oct. 28, 1863; Sergeant July 25, 1864; reduced to Corporal Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
John W. Scott	Musician	18	Aug. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Robert Dawson	Wagoner	31	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Sylvester Kriefer	do	30	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged July 26, 1863 at Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Anderson, James	Private	33	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; confined at Camp Grove, Tex.; exchanged Dec. 26, 1864; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Angerer, Anthony	do	19	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	
Applegate, Richard J.	do	23	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Arnold, Henry	do	18	Jan. 27, 1864	3 yrs.	
Bailey, Byron	do	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C as Corporal Jan. 17, 1865; reduced —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Baltzell, Nathan	do	25	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Baltzell, Samuel	do	29	Aug. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 23, 1862; reduced Aug. 26, 1863; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Bennett, Jerome B.	do	29	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Bird, William	do	30	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	
Bock, Davis	do	24	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	
Bodine, Charles E.	do	20	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 23, 1862; Sergeant Aug. 30, 1862; reduced to ranks Nov. 8, 1862; appointed Corporal Aug. 26, 1863; reduced July 21, 1864; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Bohlinger, Michael	do	25	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Booker, Noah	do	22	Oct. 4, 1863	3 yrs.	Captured April 8, 1864, in battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Bowen, William E.	do	18	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Bridges, Elmore	do	28	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Aug. 5, 1863, in Regimental Hospital near Vicksburg, Miss.
Brobest, Peter	do	36	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 27, 1864 at New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Burke, James	Private	23	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Carroll, William	do	31	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Castell, Conrad	do	26	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; died Nov. 20, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Camp Gross, Tex.
Ceiphy, Raphael	do	19	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Clark, John	do	18	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865, died May 4, 1865, of wounds received April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.
Close, Robert	do	18	July 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 2, 1863, in General Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.
Coleman, Daniel	do	29	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Conkling, Richard	do	22	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company Jan. 17, 1865.
Cook, Benjamin	do	22	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; killed April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.
Cook, Jonah	do	30	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Cox, Thomas	do	33	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A, 5th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; mustered out July 5, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind., by order of War Department.
Crosby, Isaac E.	do	19	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 1, 1862, in hospital at Memphis, Tenn., as Isaac T. Cosby.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Daniel, John.....	Private	40	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Danner, John M.....	do	19	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Davis, William.....	do	17	Nov. 4, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Davis, James.....	do	33	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 28, 1864, at mouth of White river, Ark., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Davis, Thomas.....	do	42	July 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 21, 1863, at camp near Carrollton, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
De France, Samuel.....	do	29	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Dodd, James.....	do	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded July 1, 1863, in siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Dunworth, David.....	do	37	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Eaton, William.....	do	22	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C as Corporal Jan. 17, 1865; reduced to ranks —; died April 10, 1865, of wounds received April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.
Foster, Luke.....	do	18	Oct. 31, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Garlin, Edward J.....	do	22	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Gerdes, Henry.....	do	20	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 26, 1863; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Ginther, Conrad.....	do	18	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 15, 1863, by civil authority.
Godar, Jacob.....	do	19	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Hospital Steward, Oct. 3, 1863.
Goodwin, Andrew J.....	do	19	June 9, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Gould, Charles H.....	do	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; reduced from Corporal —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hall, Cary.....	do	38	July 31, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Hanselman, Simon.....	do	25	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded May 19, 1863, in siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 26, 1863; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Harvey, Charles W.....	do	29	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hatton, Joseph H.....	do	29	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	
Hedding, Wesley B.....	do	32	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Heeneman, William.....	do	20	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred as Corporal from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; reduced —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Henrie, Joseph T.....	do	23	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as Joseph T. Heurie; discharged Feb. 7, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Herrier, Louis.....	do	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hilton, David.....	do	20	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	
Hinkley, William.....	do	23	Nov. 3, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out Aug. 2, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department; see Co. A, 48th Battalion.
Hoffman, Joseph.....	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hogan, William.....	do	44	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 3, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability; died Aug. 14, 1863, on hospital steamer Charles McDougall, while enroute home.
Jacobs, Bernard.....	do	29	July 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 23, 1862; reduced Feb. 29, 1864; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
James, Alfred P.....	do	30	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Johnson, Holly.....	do	17	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; died April 9, 1865, in hospital of wounds received same day in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.
Jones, William.....	do	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 26, 1863; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Jones, John B.....	do	44	July 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to 163d Co., 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, —; mustered out July 18, 1865, at New Orleans, La.
Keen, William.....	do	18	Sept. 20, 1864	1 yr.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Kinley, James.....	do	44	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Per-iod of Ser-vice.	Remarks.
Lavon, Martin	Private	43	Feb 10, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Lehman, Nathan	do	32	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; reduced Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. C July 24, 1865.
Lenhoff, John	do	20	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C July 24, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Lerue, Alexander G.	do	22	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 19, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Leverton, William A.	do	21	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C July 24, 1865.
Lippert, Gustav	do	19	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May 19, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.
McAllister, John	do	31	July 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 13, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
McDonald, Patrick	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; prisoner of war from Oct. 13, 1864, to April 27, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
McGraw, Robert B.	do	29	Dec. 24, 1863	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; reduced Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
McKittrick, Russel	do	20	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
McLaughlin, Henry	do	30	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
McLaughlin, Elijah	do	36	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 18, 1864, at mouth of White River, Ark., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
McQuillen, Bryan	do	43	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; to Veteran Reserve Corps April 1, 1865.
Martin, William S.	do	19	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Martin, Albert	do	20	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	
Martin, Frank	do	27	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Masters, Albinos J.	do	19	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Masters, Isaac	do	20	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	
Meyer, Frederick	do	18	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Milligan, David	do	29	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 7, 1864, at Marine U. S. General Hospital, New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Milligan, Richard	do	37	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 28, 1864, at mouth of White river, Ark., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Moore, Andrew	do	19	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Mosier, Jacob	do	23	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 23, 1862; reduced —; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Mosier, George	do	24	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 20, 1862, at Columbus, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Murphy, William	do	33	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Murray, Patrick	do	20	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; discharged to date June 11, 1865, by order of War Department.
Newhall, David	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out Aug. 21, 1865, at Vicksburg, Miss., on expiration of term of service.
Nichols, Charles H.	do	19	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C, 23d Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, April 28, 1864.
Nieman, Daniel	do	19	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Ohlshlager, Henry	do	28	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Owen, Thomas	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Pendry, Elmore	do	18	Feb. 11, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Pepper, John R.	do	22	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded May 19, 1863, in action near Vicksburg, Miss.; transferred to Co. I, 23d Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, April 28, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo., by order of War Department.
Pierson, David	do	21	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Pierson, Adrian	do	20	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to 1st Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps —; discharged Oct. 30, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Popp, George	do	27	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Porter, Robert	do	18	July 25, 1862	3 yrs.	
Post, Hiram	do	19	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Pritchard, John	do	24	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C as Sergeant Jan. 17, 1865; reduced to ranks Feb. 17, 1865; discharged June 15, 1865, at Marine U. S. General Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Ramsey, David	do	38	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Revelce, Isaac	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H as Corporal Jan. 17, 1865; reduced —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Reynolds, William	do	19	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 11, 1863, in hospital at Memphis, Tennessee.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Reynolds, James.....	Private	32	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 21, 1863, on hospital steamer Nashville near Vicksburg, Miss.
Rhodes, John.....	do	19	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded July 10, 1863, in action at Jackson, Miss.; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Riker, Ennis.....	do	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Riker, Daniel.....	do	23	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Roe, James T.....	do	23	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; discharged May 12, 1865, at Barrancas, Fla., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Roll, Abijah.....	do	21	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Roosa, Joseph T.....	do	19	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out May 9, 1865, at Davenport, Ia., by order of War Department.
Roseboom, Ananias.....	do	23	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Schowc, Ernst.....	do	43	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 25, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
Schuler, John.....	do	18	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Seabold, John.....	do	18	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Sharp, John.....	do	17	Nov. 11, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Shaw, William.....	do	16	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Shelhouse, Jacob.....	do	25	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Shonberg, William.....	do	18	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Shutte, Benjamin.....	do	33	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 6, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
Smith, Charles F.....	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out June 27, 1865, as of Co. H, at Camp Dennison, O.
Smith, Hiram.....	do	20	Aug. 16, 1864	1 yr.	Substitute; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Smith, Michael V.....	do	35	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Smith, George B.....	do	40	Feb. 23, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; died April 28, 1865, at Natchez, Miss.
Snyder, George.....	do	23	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Spivey, George R.....	do	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Stapleton, James.....	do	22	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Struve, Henry H.....	do	23	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Swearingen, William.....	do	32	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 21, 1863, at camp near Carrollton, Ia., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Tearne, Samuel.....	do	21	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Thompson, Andrew J.....	do	18	Sept. 21, 1864	1 yr.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Thonges, Christian.....	do	20	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded July 5, 1863, in action near Vicksburg, Miss.; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Turner, William.....	do	20	Aug. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Twehus, Joseph.....	do	30	Aug. 30, 1862	3 yrs.	
Voegelt, Jacob.....	do	17	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Volkert, Adam.....	do	17	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Wallace, Thomas.....	do	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Wheelright, Jesse.....	do	44	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	
White, Thomas.....	do	37	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Arkansas.
Williams, Jacob R.....	do	34	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 21, 1863, at Camp Dennison, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Wilson, Perry.....	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865, as Sergeant; reduced to ranks June 21, 1865; mustered out with company, July 24, 1865.
Wilson, William.....	do	19	Nov. 10 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Wilson, John J.....	do	21	Nov. 5, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 21, 1865.
Worstell, William.....	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.

COMPANY B

Mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O., by A. F. Bond, Captain 2d Infantry, U. S. A. Mustered out July 24, 1865, at Galveston, Tex., by J. L. Baker, 1st Lieutenant 23d Wisconsin Volunteers, and C. M. 13th Army Corps.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Per-iod of Ser-vice.	Remarks.
James W. Craven.....	Captain	21	July 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Resigned Nov. 7, 1862.
Philip Bescher.....	do	22	July 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieutenant Nov. 7, 1862; resigned Aug. 2, 1863.
Lawrence Waldo.....	do	28	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieutenant Co. D Aug. 12, 1863, to date April 13, 1863; died April 25, 1864, of wounds received April 8, 1864, in battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.
John T. Talbot.....	1st Lieut.	21	July 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant Nov. 7, 1862; resigned Feb. 8, 1863.
James T. De Mar.....	do	25	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Sergeant Feb. 18, 1864; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
John J. Meyers.....	do			3 yrs.	Commissioned Aug. 26, 1864; no further record found.
William L. Robinson...	2d Lieut.		Nov. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant and Regt. Quartermaster 22d Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry to date Dec. 21, 1863, from which mustered out Oct. 16, 1865.
Henry Romes.....	1st Sergt.	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed Sergeant —; 1st Sergeant April 1, 1864; captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; exchanged Dec. 23, 1864; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Charles H. E. Cole....	Sergeant	26	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 29, 1862; discharged to date June 4, 1863, for promotion to Captain 3d U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, from which resigned Jan. 9, 1865.
Joseph R. Shannon....	do	26	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 29, 1862; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
William Fisher.....	do	28	July 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 29, 1862; Sergeant July 1, 1863; discharged May 17, 1864 at St. James Hospital, New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
John W. Burdsall.....	do	20	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed Sergeant —; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Samuel Nash.....	Corporal	28	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 29, 1862; transferred to Co. G, 22d Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. —; mustered out July 3, 1865 at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department
James J. Shannon.....	do	18	July 23, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 29, 1862; died Jan. 19 1863, on U. S. Hospital steamer D. A. January, of wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.
Gustavus Seiffer.....	do	22	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 29, 1862; Sergeant —; reduced to Corporal Oct. 31, 1864; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Thomas Beelte.....	do	23	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 29, 1862; died Feb. 9, 1863, in Lawson Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., of wounds received in action.
Lewis A. Williams.....	do	19	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 29, 1862; died April 22, 1863, in camp at Holmes' Plantation, La.
William Strohman.....	do	34	July 23, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 29, 1862; discharged March 16, 1863, at Cincinnati, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
James W. Hudson.....	do	36	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; discharged March 6, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Jacob Seiffert.....	Corporal	20	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Albert Finlay.....	do	18	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1864; captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; confined at Camp Grove, Tex.; exchanged Dec. 23, 1864; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Thomas Corcoran.....	do	18	July 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal July 1, 1864; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Samuel C. Price.....	Musician	23	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Musician Aug. 29, 1862; transferred to Co. G, 22d Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. —; mustered out July 3, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department.
William L. Printy.....	do	21	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Musician Aug. 29, 1862; died Feb. 5, 1863, at Plainville, O.
Ausdenmoore, Herman.	Private	22	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. F Aug. 30, 1862.
Baldwin, Samuel F.....	do	17	Jan. 23, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Bascom, Henry K.....	do	44	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	
Behner, John.....	do	30	July 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Berdel, Ludwig.....	do	40	July 23, 1862	3 yrs.	

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Boake, John L.....	Private	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La., confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; reduced from Corporal Oct. 31, 1864; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Bricker, John W.....	do	20	Feb. 10, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Brooding, Henry E.....	do	21	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as Wagoner.
Brooding, George M.....	do	18	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 6, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., of wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.
Buckel, George J.....	do	19	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 1, 1863, at Ballard's Farm, Young's Point, La.
Burg, Franz.....	do	26	July 23, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 24, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Campbell, James L.....	do	28	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sergeant from private Aug. 29, 1862; reduced to ranks —.
Carroll, Albert B.....	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Codling, William.....	do	19	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Coffey, Dennis.....	do	18	July 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged July 11, 1864, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Department.
Conley, Andrew.....	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. F Aug. 30, 1862.
Connor, Taylor.....	do	20	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Cover, Samuel.....	do	22	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Cunningham, James W.....	do	18	Jan. 27, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Dale, Columbus.....	do	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	
Dean, Charles W.....	do	18	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
De Forest, James.....	do	43	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
De Mar, Isaac F.....	do	20	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Dowd, James.....	do	43	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	
Ferenter, Anton.....	do	19	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as Anthony Ferenter; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Flint, William H.....	do	33	Feb. 26, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Glaze, Alexander T.....	do	21	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Guess, Solomon.....	do	21	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged May 17, 1864, at New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Goldschmidt, Barney.....	do	19	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 20, 1864.
Hall, James D.....	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Hall, David.....	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Hardy, Benjamin.....	do	42	Feb. 16, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Harvey, George E.....	do	23	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 6, 1864, at Marine General Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Harrington, John G.....	do	18	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 3, 1863, on steamer Citizen on Mississippi river, near Milligan's Landing, Miss.
Hazard, William.....	do	18	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged —, at Cincinnati, O.
Heery, Charles.....	do	45	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	
Helda, Bernherd.....	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	
Holden, George.....	do	19	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Howe, George H.....	do	23	July 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 10, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Irwin, Joseph G.....	do	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 4, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Irwin, William R.....	do	24	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; died Nov. 21, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Camp Gross, Tex.
Jackson, John W.....	do	19	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	
Johns, George W.....	do	18	Aug. —, 1862	3 yrs.	
Junkin, Samuel F.....	do	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	
Killen, Hugh.....	do	29	Nov. 3, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; died Nov. 21, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Camp Gross, Tex.
Kindle, Charles K.....	do	19	Feb. 19, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Kindle, Napoleon B.....	do	21	Feb. 10, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Kindle, Joseph.....	do	23	Aug. —, 1862	3 yrs.	Died June 1, 1863, in hospital at Milliken's Bend, La.
Koester, Christian.....	do	20	July 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 17, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Labarre, George M.....	do	43	July 24, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Leist, George.....	do	20	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; returned to company Dec. 26, 1863; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Littleton, Van Buren.....	do	30	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	
Long, Edward.....	do	20	Sept. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Oct. 31, 1862; discharged Feb. 25, 1863, at Keokuk, Ia., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Per-iod of Service.	Remarks.
McDannel, Granville M	Private	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A, 18th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Mahan, James A.	do	25	Feb. 14, 1865	1 yr.	
Malott, Israel P.	do	30	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Nov. 1, 1862; to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Matthews, James M.	do	25	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Died July 13, 1865, at Galveston, Tex. Died Aug. 25, 1863, in Overton Hospital at Memphis, Tenn.
Markwell, James M. B.	do	29	Feb. 14, 1865	1 yr.	
Meyers, William	do	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	
Monig, Casper	do	49	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	
Noble, Frank	do	43	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 16, 1863, in Marine Hospital, Cincinnati, O.
O'Neill, Felix	do	...	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865. Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865. Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865. Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865. Discharged July 11, 1864, at New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability. Appointed Sergeant from private Aug. 29, 1862; reduced to ranks —; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865. Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865. Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865. Died Feb. 9, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo. Reduced from Corporal —; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865. Died Jan. 23, 1863, on steamer Citizen on Mississippi river, opposite mouth of Yazoo river. Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865. Died Oct. 9, 1862, in hospital at Cincinnati, O. Transferred to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865. Mustered out May 31, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind., by order of War Department. Died April 23, 1863, in Lawson Hospital. St. Louis, Mo Died June 25, 1863, in hospital at Milliken's Bend, La. Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865. Transferred to Co. F Aug. 30, 1862. Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Page, Michael	do	30	Feb. 16, 1864	3 yrs.	
Payne, John R.	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Pettit, Levi,	do	38	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	
Roy, Adolphus	do	20	Feb. 16, 1864	3 yrs.	
Sapwell, John	do	33	Feb. 9, 1864	3 yrs.	
Schafer, Lawrence	do	40	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	
Schatzmann, Peter	do	19	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	
Shean, Thomas	do	17	Nov. 9, 1863	3 yrs.	
Smith, Charles	do	23	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	
Steel, Silas N.	do	27	Feb. 5, 1864	3 yrs.	
Swaney, David E.	do	16	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	
Van Zandt, Lemuel	do	18	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	
Wallace, John W.	do	...	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	
Washburn, John	do	41	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	
Watt, Francis M.	do	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	
Wells, Nathan	do	20	Feb. 14, 1865	1 yr.	
White, Charles W.	do	17	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Work, William P.	do	23	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	
Work, Robert	do	27	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	
Work, James G.	do	...	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	
Worstel, Joseph	do	...	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Wortheimer, Andrew	do	18	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	
Wozencraft, Edwin D.	do	18	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	
Wright, Benjamin M.	do	18	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	

COMPANY C.

Mustered in Aug. 26, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O., by A. F. Bond, Captain 2d Infantry, U. S. A. Mustered out July 24, 1865, at Galveston, Tex., by J. L. Baker, 1st Lieutenant 23d Wisconsin Volunteers, and C. M. 13th Army Corps.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Per-iod of Service.	Remarks.
Edward Manser	Captain	24	July 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Resigned Nov. 7, 1862.
James Carlin	do	33	July 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieutenant Co. D Nov. 7, 1862; transferred to Co. D Dec. 15, 1862.
William R. McComas	do	23	July 26, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
William H. Windeler	1st Lieut.	28	July 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 26, 1862; promoted to Captain Co. A Feb. 9, 1863.
Henry M. Gastrell	do	21	July 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed 2d Lieutenant July 26, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Feb. 9, 1863; resigned Dec. 16, 1863.
William A. Beasley	do	26	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed 1st Sergeant Aug. 26, 1862; promoted to 2d Lieutenant Feb. 9, 1863; 1st Lieutenant Feb. 18, 1864; Captain July 11, 1864, but not mustered; discharged Jan. 17, 1865, by reason of consolidation of 48th and 83d regiments.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Per-iod of Ser-vice.	Remarks.
Edward C. Collins.....	Captain	20	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
George Kerr.....	1st Sergt.	21	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sergeant Aug. 26, 1862; 1st Sergeant —; promoted to Sergt. Major —.
Colin R. Palmer.....	do	21	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 26, 1862; 1st Sergeant May 1, 1864; mustered out to date Jan. 17, 1865, at Natchez, Miss., by reason of consolidation of 48th and 83d regiments.
Henry Romes.....	do	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
John Pritchard.....	Sergeant	23	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 26, 1862; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
George W. Milan.....	do	27	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 26, 1862; absent; no further record found.
John W. Donnellou.....	do	23	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 26, 1862; promoted to Lieut. Colonel 27th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops Sept. 13, 1864, from which mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
Hubert Winston.....	do	25	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 26, 1862; Sergeant —; killed Aug. 24, 1863, at Seymour, Ind., by being run over by railroad cars.
John Worstell.....	do	19	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
John Snyder.....	do	31	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; promoted to 1st Lieutenant Co. K Jan. 20, 1865, to date July 11, 1864.
James D. Patton.....	Corporal	27	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 26, 1862.
Robert Middleton.....	do	43	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; discharged March 11, 1863, at Young's Point, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Lewis R. Washburn.....	do	28	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 26, 1862; discharged March 30, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
William Heeneman.....	do	20	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 9, 1863; Sergeant —; reduced to Corporal Oct. 30, 1864, transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
William Eaton.....	do	22	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Feb. 11, 1863; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Joseph Larue.....	do	35	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; died Feb. 4, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., of gunshot wound.
Charles H. Gould.....	do	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Sept. 1, 1863; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Andrew J. Deford.....	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; discharged Sept. 24, 1863, at Carrollton, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Byron Bailey.....	do	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, in battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; appointed Corporal March 22, 1864; captured April 8, 1864, in battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; exchanged Dec. 12, 1864; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
James Lamb.....	do	30	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; discharged Nov. 28, 1862, at Cincinnati, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Franklin Hildreth.....	do	22	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Aaron T. Sutton.....	do	21	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Andrew Speath.....	do	20	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Albert Finley.....	do	18	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
George Leist.....	do	20	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; appointed corporal Feb. 28, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Thomas G. Robinson.....	do	20	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; discharged Jan. 30, 1864, at New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Michael Hughes.....	do	25	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; discharged April 10, 1865, for wounds received in action.
Arthur W. Salter.....	do	19	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; killed April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.
William Deford.....	Musician	16	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Died July 2, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.
Charles Harrington.....	do	16	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Washington A. Boyer.....	do	17	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Anderson, James.....	Private	33	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Atkins, Ira.....	do	19	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; killed April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.
Bain, Francis P.....	do	16	Aug. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Bainbridge, Jerome B.	Private	31	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Baltzell, Nathan	do	25	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Baltzell, Samuel	do	29	Aug. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Beckman, Frank	do	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Bell, William	do	32	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Detached as Brigade Teamster May 25, 1864; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Borger, Alexander M.	do	40	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Hospital Steward —.
Bodine, Charles E.	do	20	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; died June 29, 1865 in Regimental Hospital at Galveston, Tex.
Bohlinger, Michael	do	25	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Booker, Noah	do	22	Oct. 4, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out March 13, 1866, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department; see Co. A, 48th Battalion.
Carey, George W.	do	28	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Com. Sergeant Sept. 12, 1862.
Carroll, Albert B.	Private	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Carroll, William	do	22	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Ceiphy, Raphael	do	18	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Close, James	do	28	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 19, 1863, at Cairo, Ill., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Conkling, Richard	do	22	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Connel, Michael	do	18	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Cook, Benjamin	do	22	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as Corporal; reduced —; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Cook, Jonah	do	30	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as Wagoner; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Cunningham, Phaley	do	40	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 9, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Daniel, John	do	40	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Daugherty, Thomas	do	30	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	
Dederick, William R.	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
DeForest, James	do	43	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; discharged June 25, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Dodd, James	do	18	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Drumb, Thomas	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 24, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo.
Dunworth, David	do	37	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1865; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Flowers, Daniel	do	35	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	
Fordyce, William F.	do	18	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 22, 1863, in hospital at St. Louis, Missouri.
Frazee, Silas	do	37	Aug. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Gardner, Reuben	do	19	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Gerdes, Henry	do	28	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Guy, Douglas	do	26	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	
Hacker, Henry	do	19	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 11, 1862, at General Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., of wound received in action.
Hall, Carey	do	38	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hanselman, Simon	do	20	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hardy, Benjamin	do	42	Feb. 16, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Harvey, Charles W.	do	29	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Heiferman, James	do	44	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 23, 1863, at Cincinnati, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hensler, John S.	do	39	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Arkansas.
Herrier, Louis	do	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Hinkley, William	do	23	Nov. 3, 1863	3 yrs.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Hoffman, Joseph	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Hoffman, John A.	do	25	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Detached at Post Q. M. Department Jan. 1, 1863; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Holter, Benjamin K....	Private	27	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to 123d Co., 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, —; mustered out July 10, 1865, at New Orleans, La., by order of War Department.
Hooper, John.....	do	44	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Holley, John.....	do	40	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 9, 1863, in Lawson General Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., of gunshot wound.
Jacobs, Bernard.....	do	25	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
James, Alfred P.....	do	30	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; discharged May 25, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Jones, William.....	do	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Jones, Jesse.....	do	18	Jan. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Jones, Henry.....	do	23	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Absent, sick in Cincinnati, O., May 10, 1863; no further record found.
Kinley, James.....	do	44	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Kite, Stephen D.....	do	24	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; discharged May 13, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Labarre, George M.....	do	43	July 24, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; discharged May 13, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Lavery, Patrick.....	do	22	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Lavon, Martin.....	do	43	Feb. 10, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Lehman, Nathan.....	do	32	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Lenhoff, John.....	do	20	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Lenhoff, Matthias.....	do	31	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 18, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Levorton, William A.....	do	22	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
McCabe, Patrick B.....	do	23	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 26, 1862; reduced Aug. 1, 1864; died Oct. 3, 1864, in Regimental Hospital, of wounds received Oct. 2, 1864, in action at Morgan's Ferry, La.
McCarren, William H.....	do	23	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
McGrew, Robert B.....	do	29	Dec. 24, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
McKitrick, Russel.....	do	20	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
McLaughlin, Henry.....	do	33	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Mack, Thomas H.....	do	19	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Martin, Frank.....	do	27	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Masters, Albinos J.....	do	19	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; discharged May 10, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Mathews, James.....	do	18	Jan. 26, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; discharged May 10, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Mecker, John.....	do	34	Oct. 30, 1863	3 yrs.	Killed Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.
Miller, Henry.....	do	21	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Moriarity, George W.....	do	18	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Moore, Andrew.....	do	19	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Morris, Theodore W.....	do	24	Feb. 22, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Mosier, Jacob.....	do	23	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Murphy, William.....	do	33	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Murray, Patrick.....	do	20	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Myers, Frederick.....	do	18	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Newcomb, John.....	do	38	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; discharged June 8, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Nieman, Daniel.....	do	19	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Ohlshlager, Henry.....	do	28	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Owen, Thomas P.....	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Peabody, Martin L.....	do	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May 22, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
Pharis, James.....	do	37	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 6, 1863, at Carrollton, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Pheeneey, John.....	do	38	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Plerson, David.....	do	21	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 7, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Quinn, James.....	do	24	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged to date June 11, 1866, by order of War Department.
Rea, Andrew B.....	do	18	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	No further record found.
Rhover, John.....	do	44	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 8, 1863, on steamer D. A. January.
Richey, Oscar P.....	do	29	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Riker, Ennis.....	Private	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Riker, Daniel.....	do	23	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Riley, Michael.....	do	27	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 26, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Roll, Abijah.....	do	21	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Roseboom, Ananias.....	do	23	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Ross, Edwin R.....	do	27	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged July 1, 1863, at Camp Dennison, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Seabold, John.....	do	18	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Shaw, William.....	do	16	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Shean, Thomas.....	do	27	Nov. 9, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Shields, Frank.....	do	26	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	
Shonberg, William.....	do	18	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Smith, Michael V.....	do	35	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; discharged July 28, 1865, at New Orleans, La., by order of War Department.
Smith, George B.....	do	40	Feb. 23, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Smith, Stephen M. J.....	do	44	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 18, 1863, at Keokuk, Ia.
Snyder, George.....	do	23	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal —; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Stapleton, James.....	do	22	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Steward, George W.....	do	30	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Struve, Henry H.....	do	23	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Tearne, Samuel.....	do	21	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Telto, Joseph.....	do	20	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Terry, Jefferson.....	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 28, 1863, at Young's Point, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Thomas, Robert R.....	do	18	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Thonges, Christian.....	do	20	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Twelhus, Joseph.....	do	30	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Van Wise, Thomas.....	do	21	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	
Voegeli, Jacob.....	do	17	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Volkert, Adam.....	do	17	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Wetmore, John A.....	do	23	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Sept. 12, 1862.
Williams, Josiah.....	do	19	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 21, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Wilson, William.....	do	19	Nov. 10, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Wilson, John J.....	do	21	Nov. 5, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Wood, Henry.....	do	24	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	
Worstell, William.....	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. A Jan. 17, 1865; died June 21, 1865, at his home at Olive Branch, Ohio.
Wortheimer, Andrew.....	do	18	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1862; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

COMPANY D

Mustered in Aug. 25, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O., by A. F. Bond, Captain 2d Infantry, U. S. A. Mustered out July 24, 1865, at Galveston, Tex.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Gilbert W. Boyor.....	Captain	39	July 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Resigned Dec. 15, 1862.
James Carlin.....	do	33	July 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Captain Co. C from 1st Lieutenant Nov. 7, 1862; transferred from Co. C Dec. 15, 1862; resigned July 28, 1863.
Joseph B. Gorsuch.....	do	21	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I March 26, 1864; died Aug. 6, 1864, at his home in Ohio.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Gershom L. Tomlinson	1st Lieut.	30	July 26, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant Nov. 7, 1862; resigned March 6, 1863.
John Curtis	do	27	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant from private Co. F Nov. 7, 1862; 1st Lieutenant March 3, 1863; appointed Adjutant July 1, 1863.
Lawrence Waldo	do	28	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant July 1, 1863; promoted to Captain Co. B Aug. 12, 1863, to date April 13, 1863.
James J. Sherman	do			3 yrs.	Commissioned 2d Lieutenant June 15, 1863; to rank March 13, 1863; 1st Lieutenant July 11, 1864; no further record found.
Samuel A. Keen	do	20	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Sergeant Feb. 18, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
William C. Carter	1st Sergt.	18	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; appointed Sergeant from Corporal July 1, 1864; 1st Sergeant Nov. 27, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Archie Young	Sergeant	27	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Sergt. Major July 27, 1863.
Martin L. Best	do	35	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 11, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
William Yeager	do	24	Aug. 3, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal Sept. 23, 1862; discharged Nov. 11, 1863, at Young's Point, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Henry Weston	do	23	Aug. 3, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; appointed from Corporal —; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Datus E. Meyers	do	20	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed Sergeant —; 1st Sergeant. —; reduced to Sergeant Nov. 27, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Lewis A. Davison	do	19	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Oct. 20, 1862; Sergeant Aug. 11, 1863; promoted to Sergt. Major July 1, 1864.
William A. Cornick	Corporal	23	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 10, 1863; died March 15, 1863, at Van Buren Hospital, Milliken's Bend, La.
William H. Hedges	do	19	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; discharged Nov. 29, 1864, at mouth of White river, Ark., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Richard B. Hall	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed Sergeant March 30, 1864; reduced to Corporal Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
John Campbell	do	54	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; Sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; reduced to Corporal Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Potter J. White	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Washington A. Boyer	Musician	17	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
William Palmer	do	18	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 16, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Ashley, Joshua	Private	24	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Atkins, Ira	do	19	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Bain, Francis P.	do	16	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Bannister, Nimrod	do	57	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Died July 2, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
Barnes, David	do	29	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 14, 1863, at Carrollton, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bates, John N.	do	30	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 23, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Benson, William A.	do	21	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 16, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Brennan, Wesley	do	19	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 4, 1863, at Lexington, Ky., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Burk, John	do	35	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; died Dec. 13, 1863, in Rebel Prison at Alexandria, La.
Burk, William H.	do	21	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal —; discharged Sept. 1, 1863, at Indianapolis, Ind., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Clark, James G.	do	35	July 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 8, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.
Connel, Michael	do	18	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Conger, Jeremiah	do	47	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 11, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Conway, Eli H.	do	21	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal Sept. 1, 1864, transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Creighton, James	do	18	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Crets, Francis	do	18	Aug. 3, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Sergeant —; captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Cullum, George	do	19	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 19, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., for wounds received May 16, 1863, in battle of Champion Hills, Miss.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Per-iod of Ser-vice.	Remarks.
Daniels, Elam.....	Private	18	Feb. 3, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. C, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Darrah, John.....	do	40	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Day, David L.....	do	20	Feb. 20, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. C, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Dearmond, King.....	do	18	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 8, 1862, at Camp Shaler, Ky., by civil authority.
Doran, James.....	do	27	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; confined at Camp Gross, Tex.; returned to company —; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Drake, William.....	do	40	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 1, 1863.
Fellenens, Lawrence.....	do	32	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as Lawrence Felenas; captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Flanagan, Jacob R.....	do	23	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	
Fraze, Silas.....	do	37	Aug. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Gardner, Reuben.....	do	19	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Gibbs, John M.....	do	18	Aug. 3, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 11, 1863, in U. S. General Hospital, Keokuk, Ia.
Glancey, Oliver P.....	do	20	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 23, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
Grisham, Robert.....	do	18	Feb. 22, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. C, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Gunning, John.....	do	21	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 8, 1863, in General Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.
Hamilton, Samuel.....	do	30	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	
Hartpence, George C.....	do	22	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 26, 1863; transferred to 43d Co., 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, —; mustered out June 28, 1865, at Camp Dennison, O., by order of War Department.
Helmick, Milton.....	do	21	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 19, 1863, in hospital at Louisville, Kentucky.
Heny, John.....	do	25	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	
Hinkleman, Jacob.....	do	31	July 31, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 29, 1864, at Keokuk, Ia., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Homer, Turner.....	do	23	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863, transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Hooper, John.....	do	44	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Hopping, Joseph.....	do	19	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Hopping, Luther.....	do	23	Oct. 1, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Jackson, Isaac.....	do	20	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
James, William M.....	do	29	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sergeant from Corporal —; reduced Sept. 1, 1864; discharged Oct. 8, 1864, at New Orleans, La.; on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
John, Henry B.....	do	16	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 26, 1863, transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
John, William P.....	do	18	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 15, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Jones, Jesse.....	do	18	Jan. 15, 1864	2 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Kelso, James T.....	do	18	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 15, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
Kilgour, Henry.....	do	18	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 8, 1862, in hospital at Memphis, Tennessee.
Kind, John.....	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 26, 1863; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Lacey, James R.....	do	18	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed May 20, 1863, in assault at Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Love, Joseph.....	do	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal —; captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 26, 1863, transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Luster, Henry.....	do	30	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	
McGee, John.....	do	20	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as John Magee; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
McGee, William F.....	do	22	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as William F. Magee; mustered as Wagoner; appointed Corporal —; reduced Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
McMurry, James K. P.	Private	18	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 15, 1864, at Camp Dennison, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
McMurry, Hiram P.	do	22	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; reduced Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
McMurry, William J.	do	45	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Died July 19, 1863, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
Maher, Edward	do	32	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Malson, Frank	do	33	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 29, 1864, at mouth of White river, Ark., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Malson, Abraham	do	35	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 26, 1863.
Martin, Michael	do	33	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Died June 20, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
Matthews, James	do	18	Jan. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Miller, Alexander H.	do	20	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Hospital Steward Nov. 7, 1862.
Morgan, William H.	do	24	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 7, 1863, in hospital at Memphis, Tennessee.
Moriarity, George W.	do	18	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 26, 1863; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Neese, Allen W.	do	21	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Newcomb, John	do	38	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Nugent, Michael C.	do	26	July 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 9, 1863, in General Hospital No. 2, Lexington, Ky.
Osborn, David L.	do	18	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La., confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 26, 1863; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Peterson, John	do	28	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; reduced Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Reed, Samuel F.	do	28	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	
Reeder, Joseph	do	45	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 26, 1863; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Richards, James	do	17	Feb. 20, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. C, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Roney, John	do	57	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 11, 1863, at Young's Point, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Ross, James C.	do	29	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May 8, 1864, at New Orleans, La.
Rudicil, Anderson	do	19	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Died June 3, 1863, in Van Buren Hospital, Milliken's Bend, La.
Rudicil, George	do	33	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged May 21, 1864, at New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Rudicil, David	do	36	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps June 15, 1865.
Sacket, DeLacey	do	25	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 11, 1863, in Van Buren Hospital, Milliken's Bend, La.
Sapp, John	do	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 13, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Saxton, Charles P.	do	21	July 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Sergeant to date Aug. 25, 1862.
Sears, William E.	do	18	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	
Skidmore, Alfred	do	22	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May or June, 1863.
Smith, Anthony	do	19	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 26, 1863; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Smith, Serlight E.	do	26	Feb. 11, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. C, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Stewart, George W.	do	30	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Talkington, Edmond	do	28	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	
Teller, John	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 28, 1864, at Louisville, Ky.
Telto, Joseph	do	20	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 26, 1863; transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Thomas, Robert R.	do	18	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. C Jan. 17, 1865.
Trever, Matthew	do	25	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out May 24, 1865, at Lexington, Ky., by order of War Department.
Vanansdall, John N.	do	18	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Walker, Hillery W.	do	20	Feb. 20, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. C, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
White, John T.	do	20	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 20, 1864, to accept appointment as 2d Lieutenant 76th Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, from which mustered out Dec. 31, 1865.
Williamson, Ephraim	do	41	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 17, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

COMPANY E

Mustered in Aug. 25, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O., by A. F. Bond, Captain 2d Infantry, U. S. A. Mustered out July 24, 1865, at Galveston, Tex.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Pardon D. Cornell	Captain	35	July 29, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred as 1st Lieutenant from Co. A June 12, 1863; promoted to Captain Feb. 18, 1864; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
John R. Phillips	do	35	July 8, 1862	3 yrs.	
Adam E. Billingsly	1st Lieut.	43	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Resigned June 12, 1863. Promoted from Sergt. Major Feb. 18, 1864; appointed Adjutant July 13, 1864.
Archie Young	do	27	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	
Samuel G. Kile	do	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Nov. 17, 1864; discharged Jan. 17, 1865, by reason of consolidation of 48th and 83d regiments.
John B. Mitchel	2d Lieut.	24	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from Sergt. Major April 13, 1863; appointed Act. Adjutant Sept. 1, 1863. Discharged Dec. 28, 1863, to accept commission as 1st Lieutenant in 65th Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry; promoted to Captain 119th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops April 10, 1865, from which mustered out April 27, 1866.
Lutellus Hussey	1st Sergt.	29	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	
Charles B. Palmer	do	22	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sergeant Aug. 22, 1862; 1st Sergeant Oct. 1, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
George McCormick	Sergeant	30	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 22, 1862; killed Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.
John M. Dunn	do	20	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 22, 1862; died May 1, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
Clinton W. Gerrard	do	19	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 22, 1862; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
John Bell	do	26	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 22, 1862; Sergeant —; discharged May 2, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Stephen M. Price	do	29	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 12, 1863; Sergeant June 15, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Eli Barhart	do	22	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 22, 1862; Sergeant June 13, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Robert G. Rusk	Corporal	22	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 22, 1862.
Francis McGregor	do	24	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 22, 1862; Sergeant Jan. 21, 1864; reduced to Corporal Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Furman S. Mosteller	do	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 22, 1862; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Albert C. Clark	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Dec. 1, 1862; appointed Corporal —; discharged March 4, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Oliver H. Gerrard	do	21	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 14, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Pingree Riker	do	20	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal June 15, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Joseph Burgoyne	do	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal June 15, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Charles W. Kratzer	do	22	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal June 15, 1865; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
William H. Harrison	Musician	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Musician —; died Feb. 3, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Garrett Coonse	do	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F —; appointed Musician —; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Argadine, James	Private	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as James Argading; discharged June 6, 1863, at Camp Dennison, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Atter, Thomas	do	48	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Co-teau, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Bailey, George O.	do	39	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Baughman, Jonas	do	26	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Beeler, Peter	do	18	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 7, 1863, at General Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Beeler, John	do	25	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 24, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Beeler, Samuel F.	do	29	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged May 5, 1863, at Cairo, Ill., for wounds received in action.
Bernhart, Peter V.	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to 93d Co., 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 31, 1863.
Bowen, Joseph	do	18	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Buchanan, Jonah	Private	36	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Aug. 5, 1861, at New Orleans, La.
Burns, Robert	do	28	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 7, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo.
Campbell, Samuel	do	18	Feb. 2, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. D, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Carter, John H.	do	25	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Cobb, Pollock W.	do	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 9, 1863, at Young's Point, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Cornelius, Marshall W.	do	25	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 22, 1862; reduced -- ; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Cox, John Shotwell	do	19	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 31, 1863, at General Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Curtis, Noah	do	20	Feb. 28, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. D, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Daniels, Amos	do	19	Feb. 28, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. D, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Doty, Daniel	do	26	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 28, 1864, at mouth of White river, Ark., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Douglass, Isaac	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Died July 2, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo.
Drushel, Henry	do	32	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 4, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
Faust, James	do	19	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Died June 15, 1865, on hospital boat on Mississippi river.
Fortney, Peter R.	do	18	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Gipford, Casper	do	23	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Dec. 1, 1862; to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Gorman, Thomas J.	do	19	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 30, 1864, at Columbus, O., for wounds received April 8, 1864, in battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; left arm amputated.
Goshorn, Zachary T.	do	18	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Gray, James H.	do	20	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; confined at Tyler, Tex.; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Green, William A.	do	18	Feb. 16, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. D, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Grooms, Alexander	do	27	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Hageman, Adrian	do	18	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 9, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Harper, Jeremiah	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as Drummer; appointed Corporal June 21, 1864; wounded Oct. 19, 1864, in action; reduced Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Harper, Jacob	do	21	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged May 2, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hart, Albert	do	19	Feb. 10, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. D, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Hegrick, John	do	33	Aug. 21, 1863	3 yrs.	Discharged June 15, 1863, near Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Helmkamp, Joseph	do	23	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Dec. 1, 1862; to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Huff, James	do	52	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as James Hough, died Jan. 20, 1863, on steamer Citizen, of wounds received in action.
Keeler, John M.	do	20	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Kerns, Lewis	do	33	July 27, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Kilgour, Charles	do	19	July 29, 1862	3 yrs.	
Klick, Jacob	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Kochel, James	do	31	Feb. 2, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. D, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Krauss, Edward M.	do	20	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 24, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo.
Krauss, Gustav A.	do	22	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Died June 15, 1863, near Vicksburg, Miss.
Krauss, William C. G.	do	24	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged July 28, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn., to accept commission in Medical Department.
Landenburgh, Joseph	do	20	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 5, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
Love, Thomas	do	29	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	
McGill, Gideon	do	21	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	
McGinnis, Martin	do	29	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
McKinney, Charles W.	do	18	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. D, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Martin, William	do	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 8, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo.
Martin, Edward	do	33	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Nov. 1, 1862; to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Metz, Charles	do	31	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 16, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
Miller, James S.	do	44	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Monihan, Humphrey	do	24	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	
Myers, Stephen	do	21	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	
Newell, William C.	do	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May 25, 1863, at Milliken's Bend La.
Patmor, Francis R.	do	18	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Pegg, David	do	18	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Pitcher, William	do	22	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Pryor, William	do	39	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Rieck, William	do	18	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Nov. 8, 1862; to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Riker, Mahlon	Private	20	Jan. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Ritter, William C.	do	20	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 31, 1863, at Camp Dennison, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Ritter, George	do	29	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	
Ritter, John	do	33	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	
Ritter, Francis C.	do	35	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Ritter, Arthur C.	do	52	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 13, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Ross, James D.	do	22	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 11, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Shannon, Jacob D.	do	17	Feb. 15, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. D, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Short, John W.	do	18	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Shuff, Jonathan	do	20	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May 25, 1863, near Vicksburg, Miss., of wounds received May 23, 1863, at siege of Vicksburg, Miss.
Smith, Jesse	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Dec. 1, 1862; to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Smith, Charles F.	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H May 22, 1863.
Smith, Noah	do	35	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Died July 1, 1864, in Regimental Hospital, Baton Rouge, La.
Smith, Edward	do	40	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 28, 1863, at Carrollton, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Stephens, James M.	do	42	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Detailed with Ambulance Corps Sept. 16, 1864; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Stewart, William H.	do	18	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as William H. Stewart; mustered as Wagoner; died March 9, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
Stewart, John W.	do	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Swihart, George	do	19	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal July 20, 1864; reduced Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Swihart, Eli	do	21	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Swihart, Joel	do	23	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Taylor, David P.	do	18	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed May 22, 1863, at battle of Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Thompson, William F.	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 17, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Thompson, Samuel	do	20	Aug. 30, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Thompson, Isaiah	do	28	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sergeant Aug. 22, 1862; reduced —; died Jan. 17, 1863, on steamer Citizen, near Milliken's Bend, La.
Traynor, Michael T.	do	40	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Oct. 9, 1863; reduced Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Treadway, William J.	do	20	Jan. 29, 1864	3 yrs.	
Trewitt, William	do	33	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as William Truit; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Van Skiver, Alvaro	do	19	Feb. 20, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged July 24, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., for wounds received April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.; see Co. D, 48th Battalion.
Warren, Ezra M.	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Whallon, Jacob	do	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Williams, Charles E.	do	19	Feb. 15, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. D, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Williams, Martin L.	do	24	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 13, 1864, at Camp Dennison, O., for wounds received May 23, 1863, at siege of Vicksburg, Miss.
Williamson, Peter O.	do	26	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Wishart, Peter A.	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 29, 1863.
Workman, Hammett	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 16, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., for wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.; left leg amputated.
Yarlott, David	do	18	Feb. 14, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. D, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Younce, Hamilton	do	18	April 3, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. D, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Yount, Samuel K.	do	18	Feb. 27, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. D, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Yount, Davis	do	18	Feb. 27, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. D, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Zickefoose, Henry	do	19	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Zickefoose, Elias	do	23	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
John Baszee	Cook	40	May 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Colored under-cook.
Stephen Smith	do	35	May 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Colored under-cook.

COMPANY F

Mustered in Aug. 26, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O., by A. F. Bond, Captain 2d Infantry, U. S. A. Mustered out July 24, 1865, at Galveston, Tex.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
John W. Ross.....	Captain	34	July 29, 1862	3 yrs.	Resigned Jan. 2, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Cornelius A. Burns	do	24	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant Co. A Feb. 18, 1864; killed April 8, 1864, in battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.
Joseph O'Connor.....	1st Lieut.	24	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I May 9, 1864; to Co. E Nov. 17, 1864.
Samuel G. Kile.....	do	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	
Archie Young.....	do	27	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Nov. 17, 1864; to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
George W. Carey.....	do	28	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from Com. Sergeant March 29, 1865; transferred to Co. K May 24, 1865.
John S. Taylor, Jr.....	2d Lieut.	21	July 31, 1862	3 yrs.	Resigned Feb. 13, 1863.
Joseph A. Savage.....	do	25	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed 1st Sergeant Aug. 26, 1862; promoted to 2d Lieutenant May 8, 1863; resigned Aug. 11, 1863.
Samuel G. Kile.....	1st Sergt.	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Nov. 20, 1862; Sergeant April 4, 1863; 1st Sergeant May 1, 1863; promoted to 1st Lieutenant Co. I Feb. 18, 1864.
Frederick Jeffrey.....	Sergeant	19	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 26, 1862; killed Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.
Ernest Warden.....	do	18	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 26, 1862; died May 18, 1863, at Kidd's Plantation, Miss., of wounds received May 16, 1863, in battle of Champion's Hill, Miss.
William J. James.....	do	24	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 26, 1862; discharged April 4, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
William F. Funk.....	do	20	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Sept. 10, 1862; Sergeant Oct. 14, 1862; died Jan. 1863, on steamer Citizen near Milliken's Bend, La.
William Coughlin.....	do	23	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Sept. 2, 1862; Sergeant Jan. 12, 1863; transferred to Signal Corps Oct. 7, 1863.
Thomas M. Dickson.....	do	21	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 20, 1863; Sergeant May 1, 1864; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Joseph Richter.....	do	18	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 26, 1862; Sergeant Jan. 1, 1864; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Henry C. Davidson.....	Corporal	25	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 26, 1862; discharged Dec. 11, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Charles G. Hallam.....	do	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 26, 1862.
Joseph B. Leake.....	do	29	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 26, 1862; discharged March 25, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Oliver B. Prophater.....	do	27	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Oct. 1, 1862; died Jan. 11, 1863, of wounds received same day in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.
John McInerney.....	do	30	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Oct. 1, 1862; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Peter Cromwell.....	do	35	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 20, 1863; discharged Aug. 10, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Charles Albes.....	do	28	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 6, 1863; captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Elliott D. Hewson.....	do	31	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal May 10, 1863; transferred to Co. H as Elliott D. Huston, Jan. 17, 1865.
John Brady.....	do	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; appointed Corporal Sept. 1, 1864; transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Charles W. Houselle.....	do	24	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; appointed Sergeant from private Aug. 1, 1864; reduced to Corporal Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Andrew Johnson.....	Musician	30	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 26, 1862; reduced Jan. 20, 1863.
Ackerman, Edwin J.....	Private	21	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	
Albright, Joseph.....	do	21	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Armstrong, Robert	Private	45	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 20, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Ausdenmoore, Herman	do	22	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Aug. 30, 1862; discharged Aug. 6, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Backer, Edward	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Barker, John	do	25	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 6, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Board, William	do	19	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Brittigan, James	do	22	Feb. 5, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Bucknell, Ellis	do	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 22, 1863, of wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.
Burke, Michael	do	18	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Chard, Thomas J.	do	19	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as Musician; transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Clark, Albert C.	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. E Dec. 1, 1862.
Conant, Hamilton H.	do	36	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 21, 1864, at New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Conley, Andrew	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Aug. 30, 1862; discharged July 22, 1863, by civil authority.
Coonse, Garrett	do	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. E Dec. 1, 1862.
Crecraft, Randolph	do	18	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Crider, William	do	28	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Currie, Arthur L.	do	18	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Nov. 13, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by order of War Department.
Curtis, John	do	27	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; promoted to 2d Lieutenant Co. D Nov. 7, 1862.
Dankworth, Joseph	do	28	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 1, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Danner, John M.	do	19	Feb. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
De Pinal, William	do	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to 60th Co., 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 14, 1864; mustered out June 28, 1865, at Cincinnati, O., by order of War Department.
Ellis, Charles	do	18	Jan. 21, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Ellston, William H.	do	21	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Faulkner, Theodore	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 9, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Fisher, Thomas C.	do	18	Nov. 6, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Fisher, Abner E.	do	24	Nov. 5, 1863	3 yrs.	Captured Oct. 7, 1864, at mouth of Red river, La.; paroled —; mustered out Aug. 2, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865, while a prisoner of war.
Freeman, Daniel H.	do	43	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Fuchs, Henry	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Gerhardt, Frank	do	31	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Gipford, Casper	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. E Dec. 1, 1862.
Hannehal, Frederick	do	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 18, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Harbeson, Benjamin	do	23	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 26, 1862; reduced Oct. 1, 1862.
Harrison, Clinton R.	do	18	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; died Oct. 17, 1864, in Rebel Prison, near Hempstead, Tex.
Helmkamp, Joseph	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. E Dec. 1, 1862.
Henderson, Perry	do	19	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	
Hix, William J.	do	45	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 16, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Holford, George T.	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Hudson, William	do	19	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Sept. 21, 1862; Sergeant May 1, 1863; 1st Sergeant April 1, 1864; reduced Nov. 1, 1864; prisoner of war from Oct. 7, 1864 to May 27, 1865; transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Hulsmeyer, Henry	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	
Jones, David W.	do	44	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 26, 1862; reduced Oct. 1, 1862; transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Jordan, Edward	do	25	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Kauffman, Henry E.	do	36	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Kenny, Michael	do	30	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 18, 1865.
Kindle, DeWitt C.	do	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
King, George I.	do	19	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; promoted to Q. M. Sergeant, May 1, 1863.
Kinney, Patrick	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 5, 1863, at Young's Point, La.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Klinger, William	Private	21	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Koch, John	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Krause, Edward M.	do	20	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	See Co. E.
Krumer, William	do	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Latta, Leonidas	do	19	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Leinweber, Henry	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 18, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Leinweber, Harry II.	do	18	Aug. 30, 1864	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Logan, John	do	16	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Lordsave, William	do	29	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	
Lyttleton, George W.	do	24	Mch. 31, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
McKeon, James	do	27	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	
McLaughlin, William	do	27	Nov. 13, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
McMahan, Ross	do	19	Nov. 6, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Maguire, Lucas	do	20	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	
Malott, Israel P.	do	30	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. B Nov. 1, 1862.
Maritius, Henry	do	28	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Mossgrove, Benjamin F.	do	17	Mch. 27, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. B, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Mossgrove, Joel D.	do	22	Mch. 27, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. B, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
O'Connor, Hugh	do	24	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	
Parker, James	do	17	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Phillips, Oliver II.	do	26	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Rhyner, James S.	do	34	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Samora, John	do	41	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged July 8, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Shaw, Charles G.	do	25	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Siewers, Charles L.	do	17	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Smith, Jesse	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. E Dec. 1, 1862.
Stafford, Henry	do	35	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 17, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Stanley, George W.	do	18	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Stevens, Albert	do	18	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Sullivan, Daniel	do	32	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	
Sweeney, George	do	18	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.
Townsend, Thomas	do	24	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K, 3d Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 6, 1861; mustered out Aug. 30, 1864, at Hartford, Conn., on expiration of term of service.
Tudor, Edward B.	do	30	Jan. 27, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. B, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Vanderhier, Henry	do	40	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to 15th Co., 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; mustered out June 28, 1865, at Benton Barracks, Mo., by order of War Department.
Weaver, John J.	do	31	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 18, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Weiler, John	do	18	Sept. 1, 1864	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Weldy, LaGrott C.	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 30, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Wershey, William F.	do	19	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 17, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Whildin, Matthew	do	34	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant Nov. 17, 1862, but not mustered; discharged to date Dec. 31, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Wiley, William	do	29	Jan. 24, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. B, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Woodruff, David T.	do	24	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sergeant Aug. 26, 1862; reduced—
Woolard, William S.	do	19	Mch. 27, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. B, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Wozencraft, Edwin	do	18	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Aug. 30, 1862; to Co. K Jan. 17, 1865.
Yancy, John	do	27	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as Wagoner; discharged March 21, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Yeakle, Jacob	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 23, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Young, Henry	do	19	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. H Jan. 17, 1865.

COMPANY G

Mustered in Sept. 11, 1862, at camp in the field, Campbell County, Ky., by R. S. Smith, Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, U. S. A. Mustered out July 24, 1865, at Galveston, Tex.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Henry P. Deuscher.....	Captain	33	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as Sergeant; promoted to 1st Lieutenant April 17, 1863; Captain Feb. 18, 1864; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
John D. Gary.....	do	21	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	
James P. Cummins.....	do	37	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
William Weaver.....	1st Lieut.	25	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sept. 12, 1862; died Jan. 13, 1863, of wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.
Joseph Rudolph.....	do	24	Sept. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant from Sergt. Major Nov. 24, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Feb. 22, 1863; resigned Aug. 7, 1863.
Samuel A. Keen.....	do	20	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Noah E. Broombaugh	2d Lieut.	29	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sept. 12, 1862; resigned Nov. 24, 1862.
James W. C. Smith.....	do	28	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; transferred to Co. H and appointed Sergeant Feb. 1, 1863; promoted to 2d Lieutenant Feb. 22, 1863; resigned Aug. 13, 1863.
James D. Wetheroe.....	1st Sergt.	23	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 11, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
William C. Carter.....	do	18	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Charles D. Shanck.....	Sergeant	19	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 13, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Jonathan C. Steward	do	24	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
William M. Voorhis.....	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I as private; appointed Sergeant —; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Andrew J. Clark.....	do	28	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed Sergeant —; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Henry Weston.....	do	23	Aug. 3, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Elisha G. Lesourd.....	do	20	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Datus E. Myers.....	do	20	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Franklin Wesco.....	Corporal	36	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 11, 1863, at Arkansas Post, Ark., of wounds received same day in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.
Jacob M. Gardner.....	do	38	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged May 20, 1863, at Columbus, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Oliver B. Connor.....	do	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Reuben Wesco, Jr.....	do	26	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
John F. Kumler.....	Corporal	22	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H —.
George G. Price.....	do	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 20, 1863; died June 18, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
Jacob A. Inman.....	do	20	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sergeant from private Sept. 1, 1864; reduced to Corporal Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
John W. Fox.....	do	19	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Hugh Lafferty.....	do	40	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal May 22, 1863; discharged Aug. 12, 1863, near Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
James Sinkey.....	do	18	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Richard H. Ball.....	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
John Campbell.....	do	54	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Joshua A. Cox.....	do	25	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Dallas Wilkoff.....	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Samuel F. Stewart.....	do	23	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Potter J. White.....	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Isaac W. Boatman.....	Musician	19	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Musician —; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Alcorn, William.....	Private	24	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to 15th Co., 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 1, 1863.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Antrim, Martin L.	Private	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Avery, George W.	do	21	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Bisdorf, Henry	do	30	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Black, Henry	do	25	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 4, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
Bone, Cyrus	do	41	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Brown, James C.	do	29	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Bruner, John	do	33	Oct. 6, 1861	1 yr.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Carle, Clark	do	16	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Chance, David	do	24	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Chapen, William	do	24	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Clawson, Luther M.	do	17	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Conover, Nathan	do	25	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 9, 1863, on hospital boat Nashville.
Conway, Eli II.	do	21	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Cook, Isaac	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 4, 1862, in hospital at Covington, Ky.
Cornthwait, David	do	20	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 29, 1863, at camp near Carrollton, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Cownover, Charles W.	do	21	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Craig, Samuel	do	28	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Craig, Henry	do	32	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May 15, 1863, at General Hospital, New House of Refuge, St. Louis, Mo.
Chreighton, James	do	18	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 21, 1865.
Crets, Francis	do	18	Aug. 3, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Culton, David	do		Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Darra, John	do	40	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Davison, James	do	18	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Delfel, George	do	30	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal —; discharged July 21, 1863, at Cincinnati, O. on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Denhardt, Henry	do	21	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Dickey, George S.	do	20	Aug. 30, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Dill, Clark	do	26	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Dome, George	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 18, 1863, at Cairo, Ill., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Doran, James	do	27	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Drake, Washington	do	40	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; confined at Tyler, Tex.; exchanged —; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Dunn, Archibald T.	do	33	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; absent, sick at Natchez, Miss., Dec. 29, 1864; no further record found.
Durr, Barnhart	Private	38	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Earhart, Isaac	do	19	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 15, 1863, at Camp Dennison, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Eckert, George H.	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 25, 1862, at his home in Butler county, O.
Felleneus, Lawrence	do	32	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as Lawrence Felenas; transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Fisher, Isaac N.	do	20	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Fries, Constantine	do	20	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Fulkerson, John	do	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Gephart, Frederick	do	25	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Died June 27, 1863, in Hospital at Memphis, Tenn., of gunshot wound received —, at Vicksburg, Miss.
Good, Daniel	do	30	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	
Graft, Abraham G.	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Hamilton, Joseph F.	do	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Hartley, George W.	do	20	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Henderson, Thomas	do	43	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	
Hinds, William	do	21	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 27, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
Holmes, Calvin	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 4, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hopping, Joseph	do	19	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hopping, Luther	do	23	Oct. 1, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A 45th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Hughes, John	do	40	Sept. 3, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; to 12th Co., 1st Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, July 24, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Hunt, Henry D.	Private	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Hunt, John.	do.	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 21, 1862, in hospital at Memphis, Tennessee.
Igleberger, Martin.	do.	19	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Imes, Edwin M.	do.	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Ivins, Samuel.	do.	26	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Jackson, Isaac.	do.	20	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
John, Henry B.	do.	16	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Judy, Jacob B.	do.	19	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.; died March 21, 1863, in hospital at St. Louis, Mo.
Kemp, Fernandis B.	do.	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Kind, John.	do.	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
King, John.	do.	24	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	
Klein, George.	do.	23	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; to 105th Co., 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps. —; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pa., on expiration of term of service.
Kline, Franklin.	do.	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 28, 1863.
Lanharr, Jacob.	do.	20	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as Jacob Lanhart; transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Leake, Thomas W.	do.	42	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Leidigh, Christian.	do.	17	Sept. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Love, Joseph.	do.	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
McGee, John.	do.	20	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
McGee, William F.	do.	22	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865.
McKinney, Andrew J.	do.	29	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal —; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
McMurry, Hiram P.	do.	22	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Maher, Edward.	do.	32	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Manix, John.	do.	28	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Marks, Samuel W.	do.	21	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 14, 1863, at Cincinnati, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Marks, John.	do.	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 15, 1863, on hospital boat at mouth of White river, Ark.
Markum, John.	do.	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 14, 1863, at Cincinnati, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Markum, Jeremiah.	do.	19	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed May 22, 1863, in siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Martin, William.	do.	24	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 14, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Montha, Jacob.	do.	31	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K 17th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 31, 1863.
Moore, Ralph D.	do.	24	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Morford, Daniel B.	do.	17	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Nease, Allen W.	do.	21	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Osborn, David L.	do.	18	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Parish, Joseph S.	do.	26	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 10, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
Parker, William.	do.	21	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 20, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Parse, William W.	do.	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed 1st Sergeant Feb. 1, 1864; reduced to ranks Nov. 28, 1864; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Patten, Andrew J.	do.	32	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal —; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Peel, Lawrence.	do.	40	Aug. 17, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Peterson, John.	do.	28	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Phares, William D.	do.	24	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Pope, Thomas.	do.	50	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Post, John.	do.	25	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Pottenger, Granville.	do.	22	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Price, James.	do.	19	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Price, Samuel.	do.	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 12, 1863, at camp near Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Reeder, Joseph.	do.	45	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Regner, Joseph Freder'k	Private	32	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 13, 1863, at Arkansas Post, Ark., of wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.
Reppedo, John G.	do	38	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 5, 1863, at Madison, Ind., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Richter, William	do	19	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Rogers, William	do	24	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Rooke, William M.	do	22	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced to ranks from Sergeant —; transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Rossman, William	do	37	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Salyards, David	do	18	Oct. 14, 1864	1 yr.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Schenck, Johnson	do	16	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Schenck, Norman	do	43	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 26, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Schmidt, George	do	29	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Sherard, William	do	38	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 1, 1863, at Columbus, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Simpson, William A.	do	23	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Skillman, John M.	do	22	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Smith, Anthony	do	19	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Snively, Jacob A.	do	22	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 23, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
Snyder, Charles H.	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Snyder, Charles W.	do	19	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; discharged May 17, 1865, at Cincinnati, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Snyder, Perry H.	do	22	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Sorber, Milton A.	do	19	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Sorber, William A.	do	23	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Stephens, George W.	do	24	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 15, 1864, at New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Stickels, William H.	do	25	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Stimpson, Joseph B.	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to 163d Co., 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 17, 1865; discharged May 22, 1865, at U. S. General Hospital, New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Tattershall, John	do	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Thomas, Jacob	do	19	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 12, 1862, at his home in Butler county, O.
Thompson, William	do	19	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 20, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo.
Thompson, Squire	do	22	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May 11, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
Tucker, Aaron	do	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; absent, sick at Cincinnati, O., April 1, 1865; no further record found.
Vanansdall, John N.	do	18	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. D Jan. 17, 1865; killed April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.
Voorhees, Platt	do	16	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; discharged to date July 24, 1865.
Voorhees, Isaac	do	16	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Voorhees, Ralph	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Voorhees, John	do	21	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Wesco, Jacob	do	29	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Wetzel, Francis	do	22	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Wharton, Walter W.	do	28	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Wharton, John J.	do	31	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
White, Alonzo	do	18	Aug. 14, 1864	1 yr.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Whittlesey, William M.	do	32	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Wilcore, Edward	do	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Joined company while a member of Co. K., 12th Illinois Cavalry; returned to same May 30, 1864, at Alexandria, La.
Williamson, William R.	do	27	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Willis, Peter J.	do	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Willis, Robert A.	do	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Witman, Frederick	do	36	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G, 20th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. —; mustered out July 6, 1865, at Wilmington, Del., by order of War Department.
Wright, William H.	do	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Jan. 17, 1865.
Yingling, George A.	do	19	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 18, 1863, at Camp Dennison, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

COMPANY H

Mustered in Sept. 12, 1862, at camp in the field, Campbell County, Ky., by R. S. Smith, Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, U. S. A. Mustered out July 24, 1865, at Galveston, Tex., by J. L. Baker, 1st Lieutenant 23d Wisconsin Volunteers, and C. M. 13th Army Corps.

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Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Francis M. Letlar.....	Captain	26	July 23, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed 1st Lieutenant July 25, 1862; promoted to Captain Aug. 19, 1862; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
John R. Phillips.....	do	35	July 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Jerome B. Ebert.....	1st Lieut.	27	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Resigned June 13, 1863.
George Kerr.....	do	21	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from Sergt. Major June 17, 1864, to date April 11, 1864; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Archie Young.....	do	27	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; appointed Adjutant April 27, 1865.
John B. Mitchel.....	do	24	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant April 27, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Jediah Hill.....	2d Lieut.	36	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 17, 1863.
Stacy Daniels.....	do	36	Sept. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from Q. M. Sergeant April 13, 1863; to 1st Lieutenant and Regt. Quartermaster Feb. 18, 1864.
John A. Wetmore.....	1st Sergt.	23	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. C Sept. 12, 1862, as private; appointed 1st Sergeant —; died May 26, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., of wounds received May 22, 1863, in action.
John F. Kumlcr.....	do	22	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G as Corporal —; appointed 1st Sergeant Feb. 1, 1864; transferred to Co. A, Battalion, Jan. 17, 1865.
Charles B. Palmer.....	do	22	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
George A. Archibald...	Sergeant	23	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. H, 7th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, —; mustered out June 29, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Department.
David Thomson.....	do	23	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 22, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
Jacob C. Strobridge.....	do	27	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 17, 1863, on hospital boat Nashville.
James W. C. Smith.....	do	28	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G as private and appointed Sergeant Feb. 1, 1863; promoted to 2d Lieutenant Co. G Feb. 22, 1863.
Augustus F. Hine.....	do	35	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from 1st Sergeant —; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Perry Wilson.....	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal May 1, 1864; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Clinton W. Gerrard...	Sergeant	19	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Eli Earhart.....	do	22	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Stephen M. Price.....	do	29	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Joseph Richter.....	do	18	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as Joseph Rickett; transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Francis M. Harter.....	Corporal	29	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as Francis M. Horton; captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
John M. Morin.....	do	28	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	
John K. Hancock.....	do	33	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	
Jonas Foster.....	do	20	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged July 26, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Erastus M. Martin.....	do	19	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Nov. 8, 1862; died April 17, 1863, on hospital boat D. A. January, near Vicksburg, Miss.
Francis M. Jackson.....	do	29	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1863; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Isaac Revellce.....	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal May 1, 1864; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Henry Yeakle.....	do	31	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal May 1, 1864; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Francis McGregor.....	do	24	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Oliver H. Gerrard.....	do	21	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
John McInerney.....	do	30	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Elliott D. Huston.....	do	31	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Pingree Riker.....	do	20	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Joseph Burgoyne.....	Corporal	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Charles W. Kratzer.....	do	22	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Furman Mosteller.....	do	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865, as Firman S. Mossteller
John W. Scott.....	Musician	18	Aug. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Lewis Boyer.....	do	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed May 21, 1863, in action at Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Garrett Coonse.....	do	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Robert Dawson.....	Wagoner	31	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Adams, Asbury.....	Private	19	Feb. 24, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Adams, Joseph E.....	do	24	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 31, 1864, at Morganza, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Applegate, Richard J.....	do	23	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Arnold, Clarence E.....	do	18	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	
Ashcraft, James.....	do	45	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 7, 1863, at Young's Point, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Atter, Thomas.....	do	40	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Backer, Edward.....	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Bailey, George O.....	do	39	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Barrett, Alfred.....	do	32	— 1862	3 yrs.	See A. P. Barrett, Co. I.
Baughman, Jonas.....	do	26	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Bennett, Jerome B.....	do	29	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Sergeant —; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Bird, William A.....	do	30	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	See William Bird, Co. A.
Bonnell, William.....	do	22	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.
Bowen, William E.....	do	18	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Bowen, Joseph.....	do	18	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Brick, John.....	do	21	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 13, 1863, on hospital boat D. A. January, of wounds received in action.
Brittigan, James.....	do	22	Feb. 5, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865.
Bunnell, Levi A.....	do	29	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 24, 1863, at Carrollton, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bunell, James S.....	do	31	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 20, 1863, on hospital boat D. A. January.
Burke, Michael.....	Private	18	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Burke, James.....	do	23	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; exchanged Dec. 14, 1864; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Carter, John H.....	do	25	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Clark, John.....	do	18	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Coleman, Daniel.....	do	29	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal —; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Cornelius, Parshall W.....	do	25	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Costello, Walter.....	do	21	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Oct. 31, 1862.
Crocraft, Randolph.....	do	18	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Crider, William.....	do	28	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Daniels, Stacy.....	do	36	Sept. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Q. M. Sergeant Sept. 12, 1862.
Danner, John M.....	do	19	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Davis, William.....	do	17	Nov. 4, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Donahue, Michael W.....	do	39	July 29, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 16, 1864, at New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Dunn, Alonzo.....	do	23	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Dunn, Archibald.....	do	33	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	See Archibald T. Dunn, Co. I.
Ebby, Martin.....	do	30	Aug. 30, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 3, 1863, in U. S. Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Elliott, Isaac C.....	do	23	Feb. 14, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Evans, Thomas.....	do	43	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 3, 1862, in Mansion St. Hospital, Covington, Ky.
Fisher, Thomas C.....	do	18	Nov. 6, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Fisher, Abner E.....	do	24	Nov. 5, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865, while a prisoner of war.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Per-iod of Service.	Remarks.
Ford, Patrick	Private	36	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	
Fortney, Peter R.	do	18	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Foster, Luke	do	18	Oct. 31, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Fream, Aaron	do	28	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 7, 1863, in hospital at Young's Point, La.
Fuchs, Henry	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Gargus, Andrew J.	do	24	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Died June 25, 1863, in hospital at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
Garlin, Edward J.	do	22	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Gipford, Casper	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Goodwin, David J.	do	19	Aug. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	
Goodwin, Andrew J.	do	19	June 9, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Goshorn, Zachary T.	do	18	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Gray, James H.	do	20	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Green, William	do	19	— — —, 1862	3 yrs.	See Co. K.
Grooms, Alexander	do	27	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hall, John	do	33	July 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 18, 1864, at Barracks U. S. General Hospital, New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability; died May 23, 1864, in hospital at Cairo, Ill.
Hall, William H.	do	24	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 26, 1863, on hospital boat D. A. January, near St. Louis, Mo., of wounds.
Harris, Noah	do	18	July 17, 1862	3 yrs.	
Harrison, Fibas	do	44	July 17, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 6, 1864, at New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability, as Pidus Harmon.
Harper, Jeremiah	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Havens, Thomas	do	26	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 14, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
Hedding, Wesley B.	do	32	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. 1 — —; captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Helmkamp, Joseph	do	23	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Holford, George T.	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Johnson, Holly	do	17	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A, Jan. 17, 1865.
Jones, Marion	do	18	Jan. 27, 1865	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Keeler, John M.	do	20	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Keen, William	do	18	Sept. 20, 1864	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Kerns, Lewis	do	33	July 27, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Kersner, William L.	do	18	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	
Klick, Jacob	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Krumer, William	do	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Larue, David F.	do	44	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 14, 1864, at New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Lodwell, Timothy	do	44	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 25, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
Logan, John A.	do	16	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Long, Edward	do	20	Sept. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. B Oct. 31, 1862.
Lysher, Benjamin	do	29	Nov. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out Oct. 4, 1865, at Benton Barracks, Mo.; see Co. A, 48th Battalion.
Lytle, John H.	do	40	July 30, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 10, 1863, at Carrollton, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Lyttleton, George W.	do	24	Mch. 31, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
McCullough, Bryan	do	42	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	See Bryan McQuillen.
McDonald, Patrick	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
McGinnis, Martin	do	29	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
McQuillen, Bryan	do	43	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Enrolled as Bryan McCullough; transferred to Co. D, 15th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Dec 22, 1864.
Manix, John	do	28	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	See John Manix, Co. I.
Marsh, Christian	do	44	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Martin, William S.	do	19	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal — —; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Martin, Edward	do	33	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. E Nov. 1, 1862; from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Miller, James S.	Private	44	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 21, 1865.
Moor, Martin	do	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	
Myers, Stephen	do	22	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	
Newhall, David	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Parker, James	do	17	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Patmor, Francis R.	do	18	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as Francis R. Palmer, died April 22, 1865, at Sedgewick General Hospital, Greenville, La., of wounds received in action.
Pegg, David	do	18	Feb. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Pendry, Elmore	do	18	Feb. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Pitcher, William	do	22	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Popp, George	do	27	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal —; captured April 8, 1864, in battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; returned to company Dec. 12, 1864; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Post, Hiram	do	19	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Pryor, William	do	39	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Rall, James	do	22	July 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Ramsey, David	do	38	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Redmig, Michael	do	44	Sept. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May 19, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
Reville, Joseph	do	—	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	
Rieck, William	do	18	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. E Nov. 8, 1862; from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Riker, Mahlon	do	20	Jan. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Ritter, Francis C.	do	35	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; wounded April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.; discharged Nov. 21, 1865, at Marine U. S. General Hospital, Cincinnati, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Robins, Jeremiah	do	27	—, 1862	3 yrs.	
Roe, James T.	do	23	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Rudolph, Joseph	do	24	Sept. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Sergt. Major Sept. 12, 1862.
Schuler, John	do	18	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Schneider, Lewis	do	21	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 24, 1862, at Newport, Ky.
Sharp, John	do	17	Nov. 11, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Shaw, Charles G.	do	25	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Shelhouse, Jacob	do	25	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; reduced from Corporal at his own request Sept. 1, 1864; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Shelhouse, George W.	do	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 24, 1863, at Carrollton, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Sherard, Samuel	do	26	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 21, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Short, John W.	do	18	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Simpson, George	do	23	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	See Sergeant George Simpson, Co. I.
Smith, Daniel	do	18	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	
Smith, Charles F.	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E May 22, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1865, at Camp Dennison, O.; see Co. A.
Smith, Jesse	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Spivey, George R.	do	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal May 1, 1864; reduced Oct. 11, 1864; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Stanley, George W.	do	18	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Stevens, Albert	do	18	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Stevens, James M.	do	42	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 11, 1865, at Barrancas, Fla., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Stewart, John W.	do	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Stickles, Joseph	do	19	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; appointed Sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; reduced Oct. 11, 1864; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Straub, Jacob	do	23	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged July 10, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Swain, John	do	44	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May 25, 1863, on hospital boat Nashville.
Sweeney, George	do	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Swihart, George.....	do	19	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Swihart, Eli.....	do	21	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Swihart, Joel.....	do	23	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Talbert, Dennis.....	do	38	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Oct. 31, 1862.
Thompson, William F.....	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Thompson, Andrew J.....	do	18	Sept. 21, 1864	1 yr.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Thompson, Samuel.....	do	20	Aug. 30, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Tracy, Elias.....	do	36	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 6, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Traynor, Michael T.....	do	40	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Trewitt, William.....	do	33	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Voorhees, Isaac.....	do	18	— — 1862	3 yrs.	See Isaac Voorhees, Co. I.
Warren, Ezra M.....	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Whallon, Jacob.....	do	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Wheelright, Jesse.....	do	44	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Whittlesey, Benjamin.....	do	26	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	See Benjamin Whittlesey, Co. I.
Williamson, Peter O.....	do	26	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Wintersteen, Samuel S.....	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A Jan. 17, 1865.
Young, Henry.....	do	19	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Zickefoose, Henry.....	do	19	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Zickefoose, Elias.....	do	23	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. E Jan. 17, 1865; died March 12, 1865, in hospital at Natchez, Miss.

COMPANY I

Mustered in Sept. 11, 1862, at camp in the field, Campbell County, Ky., by R. S. Smith, Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, U. S. A. Mustered out July 24, 1865, at Galveston, Tex., by J. L. Baker, 1st Lieutenant 23d Wisconsin Volunteers, and C. M. 13th Army Corps.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Joseph B. Gorsuch.....	Captain	21	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. D March 26, 1864.
James P. Cummins.....	do	37	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieutenant to date Feb. 18, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
John D. Gary.....	do	21	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Samuel G. Kile.....	1st Lieut.	21	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Sergeant Co. F Feb. 18, 1864; to Co. F May 9, 1864.
John B. Mitchell.....	do	24	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant July 13, 1864; to 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Nov. 17, 1864.
James T. De Mar.....	do	28	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Alfred Sheafor.....	2d Lieut.	28	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed from Sergeant —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Joseph W. Harris.....	1st Sergt.	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sept. 11, 1862; transferred to 43d Co. 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 31, 1863; also borne on rolls as George A. Simpson.
Richard M. Skillman.....	do	28	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sept. 11, 1862; died May 9, 1863, at Middletown, O.
Jonathan C. Steward.....	do	24	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal May 1, 1863; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Elisha G. Lessourd.....	do	20	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal Dec. 8, 1863; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
William M. Voorhees.....	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; transferred to Co. G —; appointed Sergeant —; transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Joseph R. Shannon.....	do	26	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
John W. Burdsall.....	do	20	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Jacob A. Inman.....	Sergeant	20	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; appointed from Corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
James Sinkey.....	Corporal	18	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sergeant from Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; reduced to Corporal Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Enos H. Scudder.....	do	21	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Sept. 11, 1862; died Jan. 16, 1863, of wounds received Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Ark.
Joshua A. Cox.....	do	25	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Charles L. Lamb.....	do	24	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Sept. 11, 1862; discharged Feb. 15, 1864, at Camp Dennison, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Dallas Wikoff.....	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Samuel F. Stewart.....	do	23	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal May 1, 1863; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Oliver B. Conarroe.....	do	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Thomas Corcoran.....	do	18	July 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
John W. Fox.....	do	19	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Jacob Seiffert.....	do	20	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Gustavus Seiffer.....	do	22	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Reuben Wesco, Jr.....	do	26	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
William A. Sorber.....	do	23	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; appointed Corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Isaac W. Boatman.....	Musician	19	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hilkiah G. Walker.....	Wagoner	30	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 21, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
Antrim, Martin L.....	Private	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Armstrong, Daniel P.....	do	45	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 19, 1863, to enlist in Mississippi Marine Brigade.
Avery, George W.....	do	21	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1864; prisoner of war; confined at Mansfield, La.; reduced Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Avery, Daniel D.....	do	23	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 19, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
Avery, Andrew J.....	do	31	Dec. 14, 1863	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 12, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Baldwin, Samuel S.....	do	17	Jan. 23, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Barrett, Albert P.....	do	32	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 8, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bisdorf, Henry.....	do	30	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as Henry Bistoff; mustered out May 3, 1865, at Tripler U. S. Hospital, Columbus, O., by order of War Department.
Boake, John L.....	do	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Bone, Cyrus.....	do	41	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Bruner, John.....	do	33	Oct. 6, 1864	1 yr.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out May 23, 1865, at New Orleans, La., by order of War Department.
Carle, Clark.....	do	16	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Chance, Riley.....	do	22	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 28, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Chance, Lewis.....	do	24	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 11, 1863, at Louisville, Ky., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Chance, David.....	do	24	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Clark, James P.....	do	19	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 5, 1863, in General Hospital at Memphis, Tenn.
Clark, Andrew J.....	do	28	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; reduced to ranks from Sergeant Feb. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Clawson, Luther M.....	do	17	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal July 1, 1864; reduced Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Clawson, James F.....	do	19	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 8, 1862, at Cincinnati, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Codling, William.....	do	19	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Collins, Daniel.....	do	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 20, 1864, at mouth of White river, Ark., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Connor, Taylor.....	do	20	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Costello, Walter.....	do	21	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Oct. 31, 1862.
Cover, Samuel.....	do	22	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Cownover, Charles W.	Private	21	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Craig, Samuel	do	28	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Curry, Adam	do	33	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 21, 1862, in hospital at Cynthiana, Kentucky.
Davis, John C.	do	32	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Died July 22, 1864, in St. Louis Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Davis, Richard	do	55	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Davison, James	do	18	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Dean, Charles W.	do	18	July 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Deem, Thomas	do	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 2, 1863, in General Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.
Deerwester, Joseph	do	28	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
De Mar, Isaac F.	do	20	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Alabama.
Denhardt, Henry	do	21	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Dickey, George S.	do	20	Aug. 30, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Dill, Clark	do	26	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Dillingham, Duain D.	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G, 21st Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. —; died Feb. 8, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind.
Drake, Moses W.	do	40	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G as Washington Drake Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Dunn, Archibald T.	do	33	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Duvall, Lucellus S.	do	16	Sept. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged —, at Cincinnati, O., by civil authority.
Ferenter, Anthony	do	19	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B as Anton Ferenter Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Finisy, David	do	27	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to 88th Co., 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 31, 1863.
Fisher, Isaac N.	do	20	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Flint, William H.	do	33	Feb. 16, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865; mustered out to date May 9, 1866, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Department, as of Co. A, 48th Battalion.
Foster, Charles	do	20	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged May 25, 1864, at U. S. General Hospital, New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Fries, Constantine	do	20	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Fulkerson, John	do	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Gaston, Joseph K.	do	30	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 6, 1863, on hospital boat City of Louisiana, near St. Louis, Mo.
Glaze, Alexander T.	do	21	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; wounded April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Graft, Abraham G.	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Green, William	do	19	Sept. 3, 1862	3 yrs.	See Co. K.
Grimes, Garrett	do	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 17, 1863, near Vicksburg, Miss.
Haley, Patrick	do	43	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died June 10, 1863, in hospital at Milliken's Bend, La.
Hall, James D.	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hall, David	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hamilton, James	do	37	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged May 22, 1865, at New Orleans, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hanna, Richard V.	do	47	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 15, 1863, on hospital boat D. A. January.
Hartley, Lewis C.	do	17	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Hartley, George W.	do	20	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Hedding, Wesley B.	do	32	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from 1st Sergeant —; transferred to Co. H —.
Holden, George	do	19	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; wounded April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hughes, John	do	40	Sept. 3, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Hunt, Henry D.	do	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Igleberger, Martin	do	19	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Imes, Edwin M.	do	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Ivins, Samuel	do	26	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Jones, James M.	do	23	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K —.
Kauffman, Henry E.	do	36	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Kemp, Fernandis B.	Private	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Klein, George	do	23	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded May 22, 1863, in action near Vicksburg, Miss., transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Klein, Francis	do	38	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as Franklin Cline; transferred to 91st Co., 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 31, 1863; discharged Jan. 28, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Lanharr, Jacob	do	20	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as Jacob Lanhart; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Lanhart, Samuel	do	24	Sept. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	
Leake, Thomas W.	do	42	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. K Oct. 7, 1862; to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Leidigh, Christian	do	17	Sept. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Lewis, William	do	39	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 10, 1864, at Amanda, O.
Lindham, Charles	do	43	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Long, Edmund	do	22	Sept. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 25, 1863, at Keokuk, Ia., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
McClintock, William	do	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
McKinney, Andrew J.	do	29	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Macey, Oliver A.	do	16	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I, 17th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, —; mustered out June 30, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind., by order of War Department.
Malott, Israel P.	do	20	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Manix, John	do	28	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Martin, Garrett M.	do	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	
Miller, John	do	20	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	
Monfort, James	do	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 25, 1863, on board floating hospital Nashville.
Moore, Ralph D.	do	24	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Sergeant Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Morford, Daniel B.	do	17	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Morford, Elisha W.	do	19	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 1, 1863, at Carrollton, La.
Negus, John T.	do	27	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 11, 1863, at Lake Providence, La.
Nice, Samuel	do	18	Aug. 26, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K as Samuel Neas Oct. 31, 1862.
Page, Michael	do	30	Feb. 16, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out July 10, 1865, at Overton U. S. Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., by order of War Department; see Co. A, 48th Battalion.
Palmer, Alfred H.	do	25	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K —
Parse, William W.	do	21	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Patton, Andrew J.	do	32	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Payne, John R.	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Peel, Lawrence	do	40	Aug. 17, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Pettit, Levi	do	38	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Phares, William D.	do	24	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Post, John	do	25	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal —; captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Pottenger, Granville	do	22	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Price, James	do	19	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; died Feb. 1, 1865 at Hamilton, Butler County, O.
Reece, Jeremiah	do	32	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 27, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
Richter, William	do	19	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Rick, William	do	18	Sept. 3, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Rogers, William	do	24	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Rooke, William M.	do	22	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Rossmann, William	do	37	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Roy, Adolphus	do	20	Feb. 16, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Salyards, David	do	18	Oct. 14, 1864	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Schatzmann, Peter	do	19	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Schenck, Johnson	do	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Schmidt, George	do	29	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; wounded April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Simpson, William A	Private	23	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Skillman, John M.	do.	22	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Smith, Charles.	do.	30	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	
Smith, Peter.	do.	30	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade March 30, 1863.
Snyder, Charles H.	do.	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Snyder, Charles W.	do.	19	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Snyder, Perry H.	do.	22	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Sorber, Milton A.	do.	19	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 10, 1865, at New Orleans, La., by order of War Department.
Squier, William.	do.	38	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 28, 1863, near Carrollton, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Steel, Silas N.	do.	27	Feb. 5, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865.
Sticks, William H.	do.	25	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Tattershall, John.	do.	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Thompson, William F.	do.	23	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. H Oct. 31, 1862; discharged March 15, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Tucker, Aaron.	do.	22	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Van Zandt, Lemuel.	do.	18	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. B, 45th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Voorhees, Platt.	do.	15	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Voorhees, Isaac.	do.	16	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Voorhees, Ralph.	do.	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Voorhees, John.	do.	21	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Washburn, John.	do.	41	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out Jan. 25, 1865, at Natchez, Miss., by order of War Department.
Weimer, Ernst.	do.	19	Aug. 26, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. K Oct. 31, 1862, as Ernst Wehmeyer.
Wesco, Jacob.	do.	29	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Wetzel, Francis.	do.	22	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out, May 25, 1865, at New Orleans, La., by order of War Department.
Wharton, Walter W.	do.	28	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Wharton, John J.	do.	31	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
White, George M.	do.	17	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 7, 1864, at Mason, O.
White, Alonzo.	do.	18	Oct. 14, 1864	1 yr.	Transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Whittlesey, Benjamin.	do.	26	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May 3, 1863, at Perkins' Plantation, La.
Whittlesey, William M.	do.	32	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal Oct. 30, 1864; transferred to Co. G Jan. 17, 1865.
Williamson, William R.	do.	27	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; wounded April 6, 1865, while on picket duty near Fort Blakeley, Ala.; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Willis, Peter J.	do.	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Wright, Benjamin M.	do.	18	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. B Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Wright, William H.	do.	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. G Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

COMPANY K

Mustered in Aug. 26, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O., by A. F. Bond, Captain 2d Infantry, U. S. A. Mustered out July 24, 1865, at Galveston, Tex.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Albert M. Thornton.	Captain	30	July 28, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Aug. 22 1862; resigned Aug. 2, 1863.
James H. Wilson.	do.	28	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed 1st Sergeant from Sergeant Sept. 13, 1862; promoted to 2d Lieutenant April 13, 1863; 1st Lieutenant Feb. 18, 1864; Captain July 11, 1864; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
William Phillips.	1st Lieut.	39	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Resigned Feb. 22, 1863.
Edward N. Clopper.	do.	21	July 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant May 8, 1863; resigned Aug. 2, 1863.
John Snyder.	do.	31	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted from Sergeant Co. C Jan. 19, 1865, to date July 11, 1864; died April 26, 1865, of wounds received April 9, 1865, in battle of Fort Blakeley, Ala.

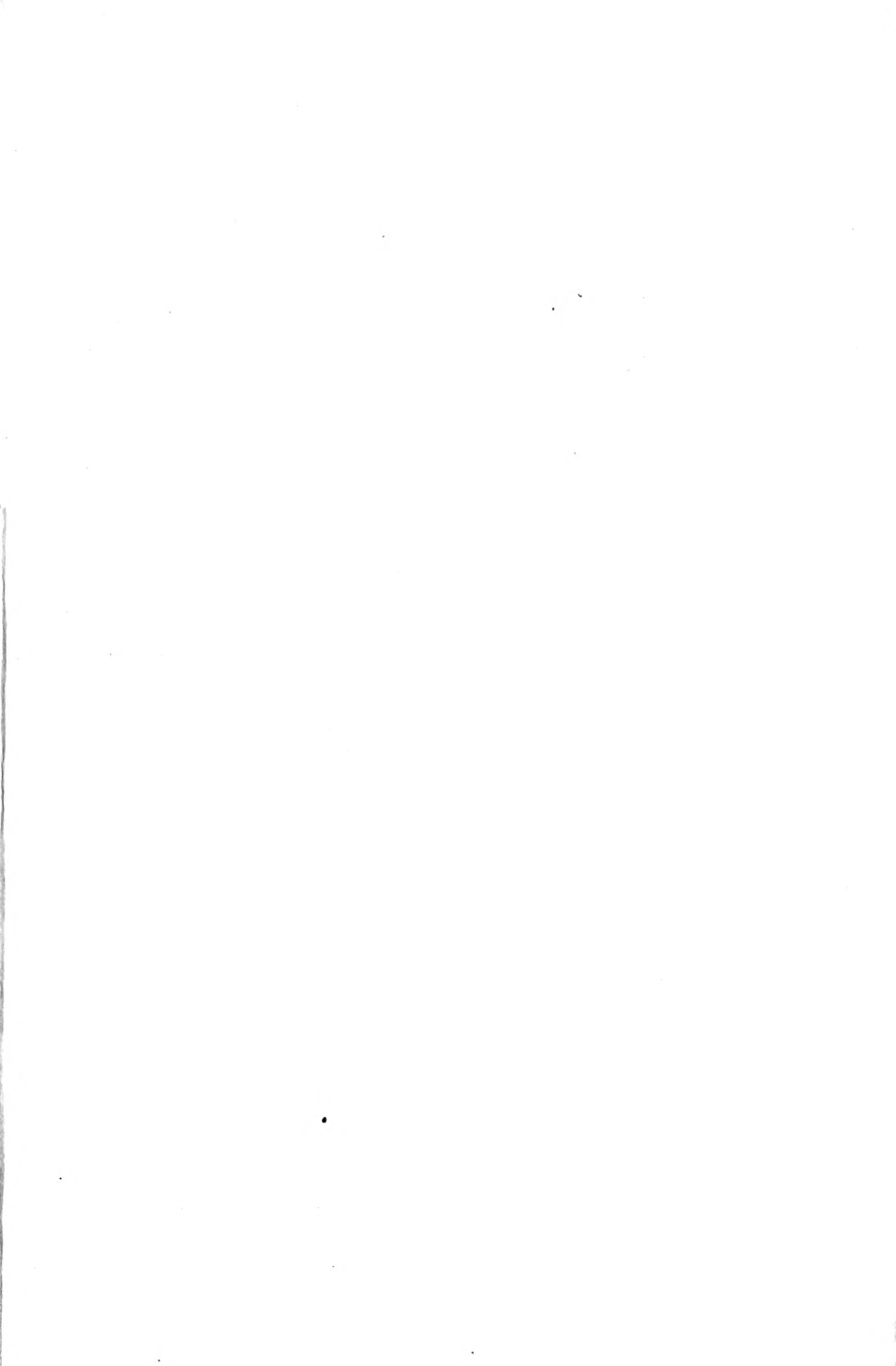
Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
George W. Carey.....	1st Lieut.	28	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F May 24, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Thomas B. Marshall...	1st Sergt.	25	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as Corporal; appointed 1st Sergeant May 1, 1863; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
John B. Mitchel.....	Sergeant	24	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Sergt. Major May 1, 1863.
James B. Mitchel.....	do	41	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May 20, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
David B. Snow.....	do	24	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
James Neas.....	do	41	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from 1st Sergeant Sept. 13, 1862; discharged March 6, 1863, at Cincinnati, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
John H. Jackson.....	do	26	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; Sergeant May 20, 1863; died July 1, 1863, at Cincinnati, O., of wounds received May 22, 1863, at siege of Vicksburg, Miss.
William H. Davis.....	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal July 1 1863; discharged Dec. 12, 1863, at Cincinnati, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
William H. Gray.....	do	18	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed Sergeant —; drowned May 28, 1864, at Morganza, La.
John H. Beard.....	do	20	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal —; died Oct. 5, 1864, in Regimental Hospital at Morganza, Louisiana.
Fayette M. Wood.....	do	19	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; Sergeant Oct. 10, 1864; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
William A. Clark.....	Corporal	18	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Promoted to Com. Sergeant April 14, 1865.
George C. Hildreth.....	do	25	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; died March 20, 1863, on board hospital steamer near St. Louis, Missouri.
Henry Griffith.....	do	25	Aug. 17, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; discharged Aug. 12, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
David J. Ireland.....	do	20	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Thomas F. Ireland.....	do	18	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Joseph L. Gribble.....	do	20	July 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
James J. Richardson.....	do	20	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Charles Albes.....	do	28	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as Charles Albers; transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
John Brady.....	do	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Charles W. Houselle.....	do	24	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
John W. Hearn.....	Musician	30	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 16, 1863, at Carrollton, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Silas F. Hearn.....	do	27	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Musician —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
John Coleman.....	Wagoner	32	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Wagoner —; died April 19, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo.
Abbott, Gideon.....	Private	29	June 3, 1863	3 yrs.	Discharged to date June 13, 1865; see Co. A. 48th Battalion.
Albright, Joseph.....	do	21	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Anderson, George R.....	do	23	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 27, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bacon, Jacob S.....	do	20	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 27, 1863, at Camp Dennison, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Benn, Loren.....	do	18	Feb. 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A; 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Benn, Daniel.....	do	20	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Blair, James A.....	do	20	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Blair, Charles.....	do	25	Sept. 3, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Board, William.....	do	19	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Brittigan, James.....	do	22	Feb. 5, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A. 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865; no further record found.
Burgdorf, Frederick.....	do	42	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 12, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., of wounds received in action.
Campbell, Robert.....	do	41	July 29, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May 24, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
Chard, Thomas J.....	do	19	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Davenport, James L.....	do	35	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as Corporal; reduced —.
Decker, Peter.....	do	34	July 24, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 13, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Dumler, John.....	do	23	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

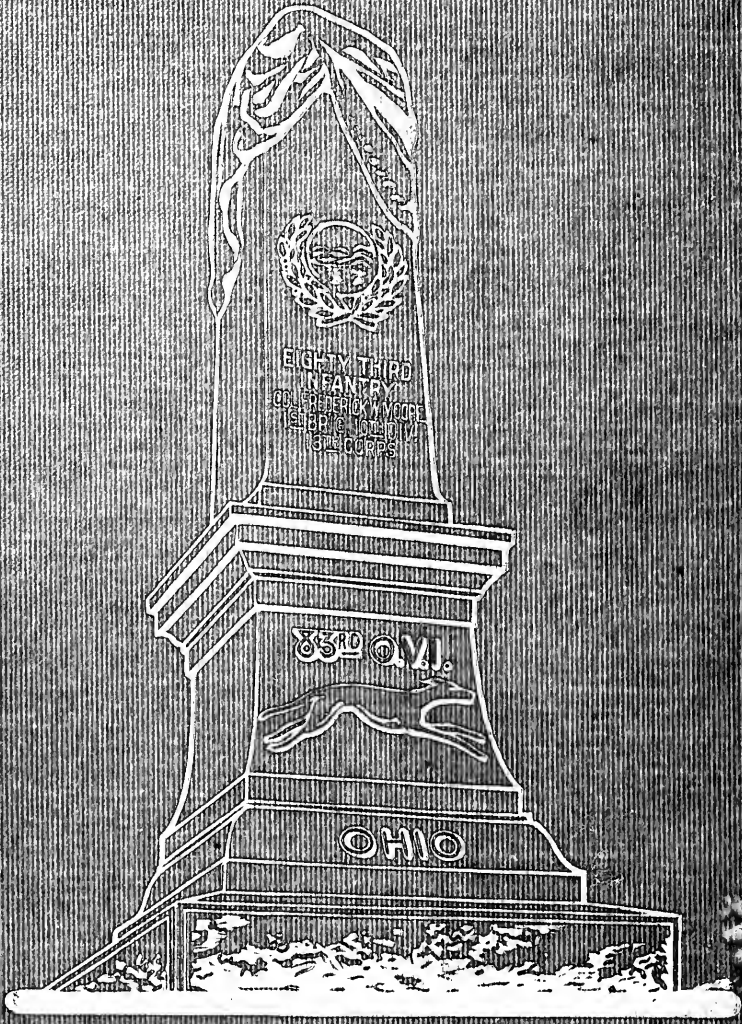
Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Per-iod of Ser-vice.	Remarks.
Ehler, Thomas.....	Corporal	35	Dec. 23, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Ellis, Charles.....	do	18	Jan. 21, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Ellston, William H.....	do	21	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Fagaly, Francis M.....	do	20	Aug. 17, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal —; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Francis, Henry.....	do	41	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Died June 15, 1865, at Mobile, Ala.
Freeman, Daniel H.....	do	43	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Garbutt, James.....	do	34	July 24, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 19, 1863, at camp near Vicksburg, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Gerhardt, Frank.....	do	31	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Griffith, Ephraim.....	do	20	Aug. 17, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Aug. 5, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
Hauer, John B.....	do	21	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal —; captured Nov. 3, 1863, at battle of Grand Coteau, La.; confined at Alexandria, La.; exchanged Dec. 25, 1863; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Harmon, William A.....	do	35	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Harwood, George C.....	do	27	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal Oct. 31, 1864; transferred to 163d Co., 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 19, 1865; discharged April 1, 1865, at New Orleans, La., by order of War Department.
Hearn, John P.....	do	19	Aug. 17, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to 145th Co., 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 11, 1864; discharged Aug. 26, 1865, at McClellan U. S. Army Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hearn, Andrew J.....	do	23	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hoff, Benedict.....	do	43	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Holford, George T.....	do	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; see Co. H.
Holland, Peter.....	Private	45	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hudson, William.....	do	19	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Hutchins, Douglas.....	do	22	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed May 22, 1863, at siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi.
John, Robert N.....	do	27	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Also borne on rolls as Newman R. John; discharged March 3, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Jones, James M.....	do	23	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. J —; killed May 22, 1863, at siege of Vicksburg, Miss.
Jones, David W.....	do	44	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Jordan, Edward.....	do	25	Aug. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Kenney, Michael.....	do	30	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; discharged Jan. 21, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Ketchum, Benjamin.....	do	18	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 28, 1864, at Cincinnati, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Ketchum, Frederick.....	do	22	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Died June 2, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
Ketchum, James.....	do	44	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Klinger, William.....	do	21	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Latoszynski, Simon.....	do	25	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed Jan. 11, 1863, in battle of Arkansas Post, Arkansas.
Latta, Leonidas.....	do	19	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Leake, Thomas W.....	do	42	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. I Oct. 7, 1862.
Leinweber, Harry H.....	do	18	Aug. 30, 1864	1 yr.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Long, Peter.....	do	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Absent April 1, 1865; no further record found.
Long, James.....	do	19	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Drowned July 28, 1864, at Morganza, La.
Long, Adam.....	do	22	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 16, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn.
Lullman, John.....	do	18	July 31, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
McDermot, Patrick.....	do	18	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
McHugh, Michael.....	do	18	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
McLaughlin, William.....	do	27	Nov. 13, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; discharged June 10, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
McMahan, Ross.....	do	19	Nov. 6, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Mann, Jacob.....	do	29	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 7, 1864, at U. S. General Hospital, Cleveland, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Maritius, Henry.....	do	28	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Maytum, James.....	do	43	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Miller, Charles.....	do	33	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 28, 1863, at Covington, Ky., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Millering, George.....	Private	21	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	
Monroe, William.....	do	28	July 26, 1862	3 yrs.	
Moore, Samuel.....	do	21	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 15, 1863, at Young's Point, La., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Murray, Alexander.....	do	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Neas, Samuel.....	do	18	Aug. 26, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Oct. 31, 1862; discharged Jan. 19, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Noll, Adam.....	do	21	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; returned to company June 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Palmer, Alfred H.....	do	25	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I —.
Parshall, David.....	do	24	Aug. 4, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Phillips, Oliver H.....	do	26	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Poth, Andrew.....	do	20	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Rhyner, James S.....	do	34	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Ringgold, Perry.....	do	18	Aug. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Schmucker, Martin.....	do	38	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 19, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Siewers, Charles L.....	do	17	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Simpson, George.....	do	33	Jan. 8, 1863	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. A, 48th Battalion, July 24, 1865.
Smith, Frederick W.....	do	18	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	
Snyder, Daniel.....	do	19	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Snyder, William.....	do	21	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Stathem, Jacob H.....	do	31	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Sergeant —; reduced June 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Stevens, Isaac L.....	do	18	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured April 8, 1864, at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.; died Nov. 11, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Camp Gross, Tex.
Stroup, Elliott.....	do	15	Aug. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered as Musician; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Sutton, William A.....	do	32	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 13, 1865.
Thornell, Louis.....	do	19	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 1, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Trader, Moses W.....	do	44	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 24, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.
Tyrell, John.....	do	25	Aug. 15, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Webber, Charles.....	do	20	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Webber, William.....	do	30	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Died May 24, 1863, of wounds received May 22, 1863, at siege of Vicksburg, Miss.
Wehmeyer, Ernst.....	do	19	Aug. 26, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. I Oct. 31, 1862; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Weiler, John.....	do	18	Sept. 1, 1864	1 yr.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Wermel, Martin.....	do	35	Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Died July 27, 1863, at Messenger's Ford, Miss.
White, Griffith.....	do	22	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Wilson, David.....	do	24	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	
Wozencraft, Edwin.....	do	18	Aug. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred from Co. F Jan. 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 24, 1865.
Yarnell, David H.....	do	26	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 24, 1865.

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VICKSBURG, MAY 19-JULY 4, 1863