

SEVENTY-FIFTH INDIANA REGIMENT
— FLOYD



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MAJOR-GENERAL J. J. REYNOLDS,
First Colonel of 75th Indiana Infantry Volunteers;

HISTORY ✓
OF THE
SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT

OF
INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
ITS
ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGNS, AND BATTLES,
(1862-65.)

BY
REV. DAVID BITTLE FLOYD, A. M.,
(FORMERLY A SERGEANT IN CO. I OF THE REGIMENT.)

WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
MAJOR-GENERAL J. J. REYNOLDS,
(PROVISIONAL COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT.)

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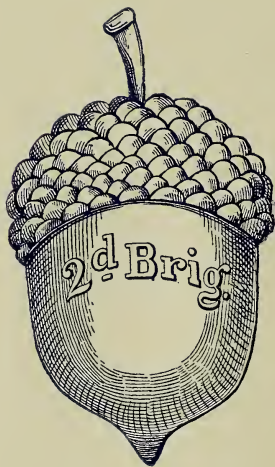
BY

DAVID B. FLOYD.

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TO THE MEMORY
OF
THE HONORED DEAD
OF THE
SEVENTY-FIFTH INDIANA REGIMENT,
WHOSE LIVES WERE LOST TO PRESERVE THE UNION,
THIS VOLUME
IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

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PREFACE.

THIRTY years have come and gone since the Seventy-fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers began its long marches, frequent encampments, and bloody battles in the war for the suppression of the rebellion. Many of the noble and brave men, who went out with us in defense of a common country, did not return with us. We left them years ago on the hills, by the streams, and in the valleys of the sunny South. Yet by us they are not forgotten. Their heroic deeds and last resting places are often brought to our minds in fond remembrance. We, who saw our comrades fall in battle, and die in camps, and famish in prisons, where their bodies were laid in unmarked and uncoffined graves beneath the palmetto and the pine, are ourselves dropping out of ranks in the rapid march of time, and falling down in the stern battle of life.

During the preparation of these chapters on war, the writer has been busy with the duties of preaching the gospel of peace, which may serve as an apology for any defects, that may be found among the facts herein given. If there should be any omissions which detract from any one, or additions that reflect upon any one, such must be corrected by the hand of charity.

Besides the writer's own personal knowledge of the events herein recorded, the following works, bearing more or less upon the subjects treated, were consulted in the preparation of the volume: The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Official Reports of Adjutant-General Terrell, of Indiana, Van Horne's History of the Army of the Cumberland, General Sherman's Memoirs, General Grant's Personal Memoirs, General Turchin's Chickamauga, and the Century Magazine's War Articles.

The writer owes his grateful acknowledgments to Comrades James G. Essington, of Co. D; Mahlon J. Paxon, of Co. F; Capt. Irwin Polson, of Co. C; Capt. David L. Elliott, of Co. E; and Capt. Mahlon H. Floyd, of Co. I, who had the kindness to loan him their valuable Diaries in the preparation of this book. He is also indebted to Capt. S. C. Kellogg, U. S. A., late A. D. C. to Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, for furnishing elegant maps of the Campaigns in which the Regiment served; to Mrs. Hester A. McGinness, for interesting letters written by her husband, Capt. William McGinness; to Lieut. William S. Stitt, of Co. A; to Capt. Thomas A. Ellis and Serg't Alpheus N. Rood, of Co. B; to Capt. Irwin Polson and Lieut. Jacob Lair, of Co. C; to Major Cyrus J. McCole and James G. Essington, of Co. D; to Capt. David L. Elliott, of Co. E; to Capt. Christopher S. Arthur, of Co. F; to Capt. Joseph T. Smith, of Co. G; to James C. Favorite, of Co. H; to Capt. Mahlon H. Floyd, of Co. I, and to Serg't William B. Miller, of Co. K, for assistance in preparing the Roster of their respective Companies, and for other very valuable material furnished by them. He is especially indebted to General J. J. Reynolds for furnishing the introduction; to Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, A. Q. M., U. S. A., and to Capt. J. H. Mauzy, of the Sixty-eighth Indiana, for valuable aid in the preparation of the chapters.

This book is not a history of the war, nor of the army in which the Regiment served; but it is claimed to be a faithful record of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment and of the Regiments immediately associated with it. The story of the service and sacrifice of every man, who belonged to the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, will, in this record, be perpetuated among his children and grandchildren.

The volume is now submitted to those, who are interested in what it relates. If it should prove in some degree beneficial to its readers, the writer will feel that he has been compensated for his labor.

DAVID B. FLOYD.

INTRODUCTION.

TO MY COMRADES OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS:

THE author of this history of our Regiment has kindly invited me, its first Colonel, to write a few words of introduction. I gladly embrace the opportunity to say how d'ye do and good-bye; for our ranks are gradually thinning out, and many, whose hands I would delight to grasp in comradeship while these words are being written, may have passed away before they can be read.

As time is ordinarily reckoned among men, nearly an entire generation has passed since you voluntarily enlisted in the service of your country. This act involved separation, for an indefinite period, from home and relatives and friends, from the affectionate associations of youth and the laudable aspirations of young men at a time of life when the most important steps are usually taken. In short, this act involved a separation from all that men hold dearest on earth.

During the war you followed the flag in camp, on the march, in bivouac, in skirmish, and in battle, in a manner that entitles you to an honorable position among the Regiments that, in the grand aggregate, made up more than two millions of men enrolled and organized for the suppression of the rebellion.

The details and incidents of this service, the ups and downs of a soldier's life, from home back to home again, are portrayed in this volume by one of our number. He took the field as a boy and returned a mature man, having been meanwhile part and parcel of the scenes which he describes. The reading of these pages will make us all feel young again.

Since the termination of the war, and as consequent upon

the questions thereby decided, the progress of our country in material and educational development has gone far beyond any previous period in our history. The former camping grounds of some of our Regiments are now the sites of thriving towns, and busy populations engaged in all manner of peaceful pursuits are made up, in good proportion, of ex-soldiers. May we not, my comrades, without any undue exultation, congratulate ourselves upon these happy results?

When the chapters of this book shall be read aloud by the firesides of veterans, a majority of the listeners will, in many cases, be composed of persons born since the days of 1861-'65. Questions may be propounded by these young people that will trouble the veteran to fully answer.

The magnitude of the civil war was scarcely appreciated by those who participated in it. As a convenient historical point of comparison, the young people may be reminded, that our own state furnished more troops for the civil war than the total number employed on both sides in the ever memorable battle of Yorktown.

When the youth asks the veteran why he went to war, his answer is ever ready and easily understood. It was simply that the old flag should not be rent asunder.

Your Comrade,

J. J. REYNOLDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION—WABASH—INDIANAPOLIS—LOUISVILLE—
TWO DRUMMER BOYS.

(JULY-AUGUST, 1862.)

THE Seventy-fifth Regiment of Indiana Infantry Volunteers was organized during the latter part of July and the first part of August, 1862, from Companies raised in the Eleventh Congressional District of Indiana. Many of the members, from the Colonels down to the privates, had experienced previous service in the war for the Union. Joseph J. Reynolds had been a Lieutenant in the Fourth U. S. Artillery during the military occupation of Texas in 1846, Colonel of the Tenth Indiana Regiment in 1861, and a Brigadier-General of Volunteers before he became the first Colonel, by provisional appointment, of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment. Milton S. Robinson had been the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-seventh Indiana Regiment, and William O'Brien and Cyrus J. McCole had been Captain and First Lieutenant respectively in the Twelfth Indiana Regiment before they filled the three highest field offices of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment. Among the line officers of the Regiment, who saw previous service, were Captains David H. Wall, who had been a First Lieutenant in the Thirty-fourth Indiana; Thomas A. Ellis, Mahlon H. Floyd, and Sanford R. Karnes, who served in the Twelfth Indiana; Lieutenants Harry H. Wheeler, who served in the Eighth Indiana; Cora C. Colburn, who served in the Sixth Indiana, and Henry R. Leonard, Joseph Gwinn, and James A. Starbuck, who served in the Twelfth Indiana; Uriah Todd, who served in an Ohio regiment; and John B. Collins and William L. Philpott, who served in the war with

Mexico. Many of the enlisted men of the Regiment, who played an important part in the suppression of the great rebellion, whose names are too numerous to mention here, had also previously passed through a process of military training. The majority of the men, who comprised the Roster of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, left comfortable homes and profitable professions, trades, and lines of business to volunteer their services to the country and flag.

Oliver P. Morton, the great "War Governor" of our State, at President Lincoln's call, July 2d, 1862, for 300,000 three-years' men, when the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment responded, commissioned men in many counties of the State, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, to organize Companies. Several men who became officers in our Regiment had been thus previously commissioned. As a rule, those, who were largely instrumental in recruiting the respective Companies, became the original officers of the Regiment.

The most active and prominent men, who raised the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, were General Joseph J. Reynolds, of Lafayette; the Hon. John U. Pettit, of Wabash; and Captain William O'Brien, of Noblesville.

As fully organized, the Regiment comprised the following field and line officers, with the non-commissioned officers of the Companies:

Colonels, Joseph J. Reynolds (provisional) and John U. Pettit; Lieutenant-Colonel, William O'Brien; Major, Cyrus J. McCole; Adjutant, James C. Medsker; Quartermaster, Calvin Cowgill; Chaplain, Orville B. Boyden; Surgeon, Christopher S. Arthur; Assistant-Surgeons, James B. White and Robert H. Buck.

The following are the organizations of the Companies:

"A" Company was recruited from all parts of Wabash county by Samuel Steele and others. On the 12th of July, the organization was completed in the City of Wabash by the election of Samuel Steele to the captaincy; Harry H. Wheeler and William H. Wilson were elected First and Second

Lieutenants; George F. Dutton was made Orderly Sergeant; Isaac N. McMillen, David Park, Eli Royer, and John W. Ply, became Sergeants; and Levi Rerrick, Henry James, Jesse W. Smith, Adolph Pairan, John W. Oliver, John Cassey, John Squires, and John Ohmart, were the Corporals. As the City of Wabash was to be the camp of rendezvous for the Regiment, this Company at once went into camp here.

“B” Company was raised in the counties of Tipton and Clinton. From the former, Isaac H. Montgomery, Noah W. Parker, Wesley King, and Wesley Gates, recruited a number of men in Cicero township, and George L. Shaw was instrumental in organizing a party of men who came from Madison township. Thomas A. Ellis, John N. and Stanley Cooper, James and William J. Barnett, recruited the men from Jefferson township in Tipton, and Honey Creek township in Clinton county. These different squads came together August 18th, at the town of Tipton, and organized into a Company by the election of Isaac H. Montgomery, as Captain; George L. Shaw, as First Lieutenant, and Noah W. Parker, as Second Lieutenant; Wesley Gates became Orderly Sergeant; Jefferson Montgomery, Wesley King, Thomas A. Ellis, Francis Coy, were the Sergeants; the Corporals were William A. Bouse, Duzan C. Evans, William Simmons, John P. Wagaman, James A. Frazier, Nelson J. Justice, Alpheus N. Rood, and Benj. J. Allen.

“C” Company was composed of men from Howard county, whom Francis M. Bryant, James C. Medsker, Daniel D. Downs, and Irwin Polson organized into a Company. The organization was effected at Kokomo about the middle of July by the election of Francis M. Bryant, Captain; James C. Medsker, First Lieutenant, and Daniel D. Downs, Second Lieutenant. James C. Medsker became the Adjutant of the Regiment on the 21st of August, at Indianapolis, and Irwin Polson was elected Second Lieutenant, vice D. D. Downs, promoted to First Lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers were Orderly Sergeant, Samuel W. Payne; Sergeants,

Irwin Polson, Jacob Lair, Abraham Payton, Samuel R. McClure; and Corporals, Samuel O. Smith, James Oldham, Arland O. D. Kelley, Thomas P. Henderson, Hayden H. Rayborn, Walter Scott Reeder, Edward Arnett, and Mark Cox.

“D” Company was raised entirely by Cyrus J. McCole, who subsequently became the Major of the Regiment. This Company was from Hamilton county, principally from Noblesville township. The election of officers, at which time the organization of the Company was completed, was held on the 29th day of July. Cyrus J. McCole, John H. Butler, and John Bauchert were elected Captain, First and Second Lieutenant, in the order named. The non-commissioned officers consisted of Cincinnatus B. Williams, Orderly Sergeant; William A. Wainwright, Anthony M. Conklin, Marion W. Essington, and John Lutz, Sergeants; William H. Williamson, Adam Miesse, Elisha Mills, William E. Hardy, Richard J. Burns, Ananias Thompson, John R. Leonard, and Lewis E. Pickerell, Corporals.

“E” Company was recruited from Huntington and Wells counties—principally from the former. Governor Morton had previously made Jacob S. Goshorn, a Second Lieutenant for the purpose. The men were generally from the towns of Huntington and Warren, and the townships of Clear Creek, Rock Creek, Union, Salamonie and Jefferson, in Huntington county. J. S. Goshorn recruited the men from the town of Huntington and the northern part of the county; David H. Wall and George W. Goode raised the number coming from the town of Warren and the southeast part of the county, and from Wells county. The Company was organized August 1st, in the town of Warren. David H. Wall, George W. Goode, and Jacob S. Goshorn, in the order named, were elected Captain, First and Second Lieutenants. The non-commissioned officers consisted of David L. Elliott, Orderly Sergeant; Abner D. Frame, Henry Wolfe, Enos Allman and Robert B. Beatty, Sergeants;

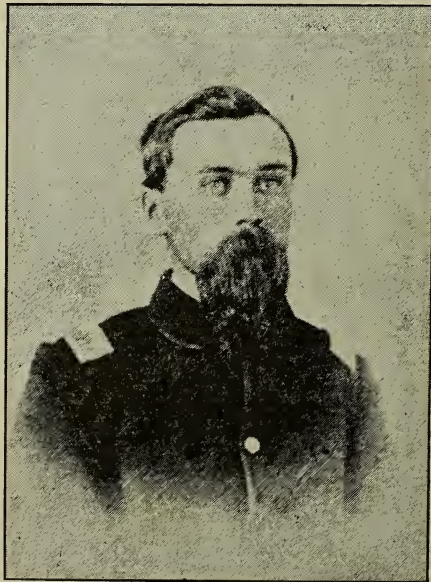
Kilbourne F. Way, George W. Hallman, James Hixon, David M. Pugh, John Braden, William M. Irwin, Vestal C. Shaw and Harvey Nevins, Corporals.

“F” Company was recruited from Jay county. Abraham C. Rush was commissioned a Second Lieutenant to raise the Company. The most of the men in the Company, however, were recruited by Christopher S. Arthur. John S. Stanton was also instrumental in securing men for the Company. The Company was organized on the 31st day of July by the election of Christopher S. Arthur as Captain, John S. Stanton and Abraham C. Rush as First and Second Lieutenants, respectively. Captain C. S. Arthur became the Surgeon of the Regiment. The non-commissioned officers were Orderly Sergeant, Jesse T. Underwood; Sergeants, Guisbert W. McGriff, Joseph Lewis, John Hardy, Jr. and Oliver H. P. Hammitt; Corporals, Henry V. Walling, Henry Getz, John P. Boyd, David Henry, Solomon Dehuff, James Stewart, William Arbrough and Charles E. Bennett. “F” was the first Company to arrive at Wabash for the organization of the Regiment. No preparations for the accommodation of the men had yet been made, and they were quartered in the old Fair grounds, until other arrangements were made, and the arrival of other Companies.

“G” Company was raised in Madison county, principally from the townships of Pipe Creek, Boone and Lafayette. Joseph T. Smith was commissioned a Second Lieutenant by Governor Morton to raise the Company. He had associated with him in this work, John B. Frazer, William L. Philpott, John W. Chamness, Samuel H. Carr, George M. Overshiner and William J. Hilligoss. On the 28th of July, the Company was organized at Quincy (Elwood,) by the election of Joseph T. Smith, Captain, John B. Frazer, First Lieutenant, and William L. Philpott, Second Lieutenant. This Company had but one Captain during the entire service. The non-commissioned officers consisted of Orderly Sergeant, Samuel H. Carr; Sergeants, William J. Hilligoss, George M. Over-

shiner, Joel W. McMahan and John W. Chamness; Corporals, Stephen Metcalf, Ransome D. Boyden, George N. Hilligoss, Daniel H. Clymer, James Reeder, James E. Powell, Luther C. Harman and Abner W. Ross.

“H” Company was recruited in Huntington county from the townships of Jackson, Union, Huntington and Dallas. William O. Jones, William McGinness and John B. Collins were instrumental in raising the Company. On August 6th, at Wabash, these men were made Captain, First and Second Lieutenants, in the order in which their names here appear. The non-commissioned officers of the Company were the following: Orderly Sergeant, William M. Wilkerson; Sergeants, William Riley, Edmund B. Hays, Abner A. Kelsey, Atchison Smith; Corporals, Sylvester Strock, Peter Mulrine, John Kincade, George W. Iler, John Bunnel, Jonathan L. Wilkerson, Hayman Klingel and Doctor F. Fultz.



CAPTAIN MAHLON H. FLOYD.

“I” Company was raised in Hamilton county, principally by Mahlon H. Floyd, who had been commissioned by Governor Morton, as Second Lieutenant, for the purpose. “War meetings” were held in the northern, southern and eastern parts of the county. Thomas J. Peed and James W. Richardson recruited quite large squads of men in the vicinity of Strawtown and Clarksville. Nehemiah Brooks obtained some men for the Company at Walpole. The men came from the townships of Wayne, White River, Fall Creek and Jackson. On the 5th day of August the Company was organized at Noblesville, by the election of Mahlon H. Floyd, Thomas J. Peed and James W. Richardson, as Captain, First and Second Lieutenants in the order named. Though he received a commission as Major, Captain Floyd remained with his Company to the close of the war. The non-commissioned officers were Henry R. Leonard, Orderly Sergeant; Cora C. Colburn, William Lee Granger, Nehemiah Brooks, and Thomas A. Rambo, Sergeants; Joseph Gwinn, John W. Richardson, David B. Floyd, Jacob Lennington, Edward Good, John Sperry, Edward Wood and William Reynolds, Corporals.

“K” Company was recruited from Wells and Blackford counties, by Sanford R. Karnes, James A. Starbuck, Uriah Todd, William B. Miller and John Ryan. The Company was organized, August 8th, at Bluffton, by the election of Sanford R. Karnes, as Captain, and James A. Starbuck as First Lieutenant. The election of a Second Lieutenant was deferred until the Company arrived at Wabash. The vacancy was there filled on the 10th, by placing Uriah Todd in the position. This Company had only one Captain and one First Lieutenant during its term of service. The non-commissioned officers comprised the following: Benjamin F. Wiley, Orderly Sergeant; Jacob V. Kenagy, John Ryan, Samuel Buckmaster, John T. Cartwright, Sergeants; Levi R. Routh, William B. Miller, Levi Keagle, Charles Mority, Calvin W. Beardsley, James W. Spake, Francis N. Kellogg and Adam Haines, Corporals.

As soon as the organization of the respective Companies was completed, they proceeded to Wabash, where they were organized into the Regiment. The camp of rendezvous embraced four or five acres of timbered ground on the side of a hill, which gradually descended to beautiful springs at the bottom. It was a half mile south of Wabash, on the south bank of the river, along the turnpike leading to Mount Vernon. It was owned at the time by Mr. Allen W. Smith.

By August 10th, all the Companies had arrived. Marching orders came on the morning of the 18th. The Regiment was to proceed to Indianapolis for muster into the United States service. The bustle of preparation was mingled with the farewell of loved ones. Long before the hour of departure, the men sang patriotic songs of joyfulness. About seven o'clock the Regiment marched to the depot, where box-cars were waiting to convey us to the place of muster. An immense crowd gathered to see us off. When we were "all aboard," passing out of the depot, we were greeted with shouts of good cheer by the assembled citizens.

Our route to the State Capital was *via* Peru and Indianapolis Railway, through Howard, Tipton and Hamilton counties, which furnished Companies B, C, D, and I, of the Regiment, and of course, many of the men of these Companies passed through their homes, which they had left only a few days before.

The eagerness on the part of the citizens along the route "to greet and welcome the boys," who were on their way to the seat of war, was unprecedented. At every home—however humble—the windows and housetops were decorated with the flag of the Nation. Relatives, friends and acquaintances laid aside the duties of the day, and resorted to the towns and depots along the way. They were determined to give the defenders of their homes and firesides, a good send-off. Men, women and children by the thousands congregated at Kokomo, Tipton, and Noblesville with bas-

kets of provisions, with which they fed the soldiers. In some instances, mementos were presented to the men, who carried them to the Southern camps and battle-fields, and a few of these mementos found their way into Southern prisons.

There was a peculiar vein of sadness running through all this joy. Aged parents, with tearful eyes, bending over their young sons, and bidding them, with a "God bless you," go into the tented field to expose their lives for their country, was a peculiarly sad expression of attachment for both the sons and the Nation. Many of these "boys in blue" for the last time looked cheerily into the eyes, grasped the hands, and impressed the kiss of affection upon the cheeks of parents, wives, sisters and sweethearts. The scene, however, was a cloud in the midst of sunshine, which soon disappeared.

The Regiment arrived in Indianapolis on the evening of the same day. We encamped for the night in the great Union depot at the foot of Meridian street. In the morning, we marched to Camp Carrington, where on the same day—August 19th, 1862—the Regiment, with a total strength of 1,000 officers and men, was mustered into the service of the United States for a period of three years.

The Honorable John U. Pettit, of Wabash, was mustered as the Colonel of the Regiment on the 19th of August, and resigned October 24th—two months later. Colonel Pettit did not go to the front with the Regiment. He was a cultured gentleman, a good lawyer, and a brilliant orator; but he had no taste for the military life. He came to the Regiment before we took our final departure from Louisville, but not to assume command. The command of the Regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel William O'Brien.

On the same evening of the muster, the Regiment was formed into line and marched to the State Arsenal. As each enlisted man presented himself at a small window of the Arsenal, there were delivered to him a Springfield rifle and a cartridge box. The Regiment was armed with this excellent

gun throughout its term of service. Three years afterwards, the writer returned, through the little window, the same gun delivered to him on that August evening in 1862.

During the few days of our encampment in Camp Carrington, the photographers of the city were driving a good trade by taking the pictures of the new-fledged soldiers of the Regiment dressed in their military accoutrements and arms.



SERGEANT DAVID B. FLOYD,

Author of this History, in his 17th year; born March 15th, 1846.

These relics—the pictures—of a long ago period, wherever they have been preserved, are curiosities, as well as heirlooms.

During the summer of 1862, Major General D. C. Buell concentrated his army in and around Huntsville, Alabama, with a view of making an aggressive movement against Chattanooga, Tenn. He repaired the railroads in his rear. He built stockades and manned them with small detachments

of troops. By these, in conjunction with his small cavalry force, he undertook to defend the lines of four hundred miles of railroads and numerous river bridges in his rear.

But he had to grapple with innumerable difficulties. Those two bold and daring Confederate raiders, John H. Morgan and Nathan B. Forrest, with their superior cavalry, repeatedly rode around his rear, and cut his line of communication.

At this time Kentucky was in a deplorable condition. Bands of guerrillas and recruiting parties were overrunning the State and thereby rendering helpless the civil and military authorities. General Braxton Bragg was concentrating a Confederate army at Chattanooga and at Knoxville, in Tennessee. General E. Kirby Smith was threatening the Cumberland Gap with a large Confederate force. Early in July the latter was on the move towards Central Kentucky. Fears were entertained of a Confederate invasion, not only into Kentucky, but also into the Northern States bordering on the Ohio river. The cities of Covington, Louisville and Cincinnati were threatened.

It was owing to these emergencies, over which he had no control, that General Buell's designs of a movement against Chattanooga and into East Tennessee proved abortive. He was compelled to make a retrograde movement. Matters indeed looked alarming for the interests of the Government in these quarters.

The Governors of the Northwestern States were urged to send their quotas of new troops as fast as possible to Louisville for the purpose of checking this threatened invasion. Hence all the new Regiments raised in the Northwest were sent to Kentucky. During the few days of camp life at Indianapolis, by reason of the aforesaid facts, the eagerness of the men of the Seventy-fifth Regiment to leave their State for the place where the fire of war was burning, was increased to almost impatience before the Regiment could be gotten ready to start. The desire, however, was soon gratified. Orders were received to take the field. On Thursday even-

ing, August 21st, about 5.30, o'clock the Regiment boarded the cars at Indianapolis for Louisville. The journey was uneventful, except the ovations received from the citizens of the towns and villages through which we passed during the early part of the night. As we journeyed, women and children, through gratitude for the services expected of us, fed us upon pies and cakes. We reached Louisville on the 23d, crossing the Ohio river at Jeffersonville about six o'clock in the morning, and marched to Camp Oakland, just outside the southern limits of the city. After our knapsacks and haversacks were issued to us, the Regiment appeared, on the evening of the day of arrival, upon dress-parade for the first time.

Louisville is situated at the falls of the Ohio river, 130 miles below Cincinnati. Its streets are wide, well-paved and straight. The Seventy-fifth, which was among the first new troops to arrive on the Southern soil of Louisville, made a fine appearance, as it marched upon the thoroughfares of this commercial and manufacturing city.

Major General William Nelson had been sent in advance to Louisville from General Buell's army to organize and take command of the new troops, as they arrived in the city. The Seventy-fifth Regiment had been in Camp Oakland only two days, when a new Department was formed (under the title of the "The Department of the Ohio,") embracing a geographical area of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Kentucky, east of the Tennessee river. Major General Horatio G. Wright was placed in command of this Department, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio.

After the arrival of Major General Don Carlos Buell's army at Louisville, the Seventy-fifth Regiment, with its Division, was assigned to the Army of the Ohio, under the general supervision of General Buell.

While at Louisville, a little blue-eyed, brown-haired and beardless boy came to our Regiment. He was dressed in the uniform of a soldier. He gave a vivid account of two unsuc-

cessful attempts to become a drummer boy of a Regiment. At the importunity of his mother, and on account of his age and size, he was refused admission into the Nineteenth Indiana at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, in 1861, when the members of that Regiment were being mustered into the service; but when the Nineteenth left Camp Morton for the front, the little fellow was so eager to try the fortunes of war, that he ran away from his mother, and followed the Regiment for three months in Virginia, when he was taken sick with typhoid fever and sent to a hospital in Washington city, D. C. Recovering from the fever, he returned to Indianapolis. The Sixtieth Indiana was then guarding prisoners at the Capital of the State. In that Regiment the boy tried to enlist; but the reasons assigned for his rejection by the Nineteenth Regiment, disqualified him for admission into the Sixtieth. However, when the Sixtieth left the State for Louisville, the boy, without being mustered, followed it, as a cymbal player in the Regimental band. Shortly after its arrival in Kentucky, nearly all the members of that Regiment were captured at Munfordsville, and those who escaped capture—this boy with them—were returned to Louisville for further orders. It was under these circumstances and at this time, that the boy applied for admission into our Regiment as a drummer. Captain Bryant's Company at that time had no musician. The Captain ordered a drum to be brought, and the boy was ordered to take it and try his skill with it. He demonstrated very satisfactorily to the Captain, that he knew how to beat a drum; and Albert B. Beneway—for that was his real name—was mustered into the service on September 1st, 1862, under the name of Albert Walton, as the musician of C Company of the Seventy-fifth Regiment. He assumed the name of "Al. Walton" to escape detection by his friends. At the time of muster his age was 15 years, 7 months and 7 days, and by actual measurement his height was four feet and seven inches. He was certainly the smallest member of the Regiment.

The youngest member was Andrew H. Burke, the drummer of D Company. He was born May 15th, 1850, and, at the time of his enrollment, was a lad of 12 years old, with wavy auburn hair and grayish-blue eyes. On account of his age, he too had difficulty in obtaining muster into the service; but through Major McCole's assistance, the mustering officer, General Carrington, admitted him into the Regiment. "Andy" was the musician, who, on an eventful Sunday morning, before daylight, at Lebanon, Kentucky, beat the long roll upon his drum, which called the Regiment into its first line of battle. He was with us, carrying his drum at the head of the Regiment, through all the marches and raids in Kentucky and Tennessee, until we reached the town of Castalian Springs. Here, in December, he was taken sick with a scrofulous affection, on account of which, on January 5th, 1863, he was discharged. The whirligig of time brings great changes. This drummer-boy in 1862, is the Governor of North Dakota in 1892.

CHAPTER II.

WITH THE FORTIETH BRIGADE, TWELFTH DIVISION, IN PURSUIT OF CONFEDERATE GENERAL JOHN H. MORGAN AT LEBANON—LEBANON JUNCTION—SHEPHERDSVILLE—SEVENTEENTH AND SEVENTY-SECOND INDIANA, AND NINETY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS REGIMENTS, AND EIGHTEENTH INDIANA BATTERY—RETURN TO LOUISVILLE—ELIZABETHTOWN MARCH—PURSUIT OF CONFEDERATE GENERAL E. KIRBY SMITH—BOWLING GREEN—SCOTTSVILLE—COLONEL ROBINSON—CASTALIAN SPRINGS—BATTLE OF HARTSVILLE.

(SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1862.)

Confederate cavalry, under Brigadier General John H. Morgan, was operating south of Louisville, threatening Bardstow, Elizabethtown, Shepherdsville, Lebanon and Lebanon Junction. Morgan had burned our commissary stores at Lebanon, and had committed other depredations in the vicinity of all the above-named towns.

The Twelfth Division, just organized out of some of the new Regiments of which the Seventy-fifth Indiana was one, was to occupy and defend these towns until the arrival of Buell's army. The Division was placed under the command of Brigadier General Ebenezer Dumont, who had already gone to Lebanon with a part of the Division.

At 3 o'clock p. m. of August 25th, General Wright sent our Regiment with several others to the town of Lebanon. We arrived about 9 o'clock the



BRIG.-GEN. EBENEZER
DUMONT,
Commander of the 12th Division.

same day, and lay down upon the ground with our arms in our hands until morning. Our camp was on the south side of the town, which is sixty-five miles south of Louisville, located on Hardin creek. We remained here until the 6th of September. Immediately on our arrival, General Dumont delivered an address to the Regiment, in which he notified us of the apprehensions of an attack from Morgan's Cavalry. Here, in conjunction with the Seventy-second Indiana and Ninety-eighth Illinois Regiments, and the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, we formed the Fortieth Brigade of the Twelfth Division. Colonel Abram O. Miller of the former Regiment assumed the command of the Brigade.

The Seventy-second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers was raised in the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana, and organized at Lafayette. It was mustered into the service on the 16th of August, 1862, and left on the following day for Kentucky, arriving at Lebanon with our Regiment. It remained here until Bragg's invasion, when it moved with Buell's army, and was continually engaged in marching and skirmishing with the enemy. In November, it moved into Tennessee, stopping for a while at Castalian Springs, and other places in that portion of the State. On the 8th of January, 1863, it arrived at Murfreesborough, and upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, the Regiment was ordered to be mounted and to serve as mounted Infantry. It made several scouts from Murfreesborough, and captured horses enough to mount the entire Regiment. The men were armed with Spencer rifles, and were a part of what was known as the "Wilder Lightning Brigade."

In the campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga, it was in the advance of the command under Thomas, and moved from Murfreesborough through Hoover's Gap on the 24th of June, where it aided in defeating the enemy and driving him from his position, the Regiment sustaining considerable loss, including the fighting Chaplain, John R. Eddy. In all the movements of this campaign, the Brigade

to which the Seventy-second Regiment was attached, bore a conspicuous part. On the 12th of September, the Regiment met a Brigade of the Confederate General Pegram's command at Rock Spring, Georgia, and routed it, losing one officer and ten men killed and a number wounded. It was engaged at the battle of Chickamauga, fighting the enemy for three days, and sustaining a severe loss. After this engagement, it was sent in pursuit of the Confederate General Wheeler, and aided in driving him out of Middle Tennessee. At Mooresville, Alabama, on the 31st of November, it engaged the enemy, losing a number in killed and wounded.

On December 31st, this Regiment was sent to Memphis, where it was attached to the cavalry command of General Sherman's army, and moved with that army through Mississippi on the Meridian campaign. During this expedition it covered the retreat of General Smith from Okolona. It then returned to Memphis, and from thence moved to Nashville.

On March 26th, 1864, it joined the Third Brigade of the Second Cavalry Division. It next moved to Columbia, from whence it started on the Atlanta campaign on April 30th. From that time until the last of August, the Regiment was continually engaged with the Confederates, and after the capture of Atlanta, it was engaged in a great many skirmishes. When Sherman began his march to the sea, the horses of the Seventy-second Indiana were turned over to Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division, and the Regiment was ordered to Louisville to be remounted.

On December 28th, this Regiment moved to Gravelly Spring, Alabama, from whence it marched with Wilson's cavalry expedition, which resulted in the capture of Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, and Columbus and Macon, Ga., with over 8000 prisoners, a number of pieces of artillery, and an immense quantity of supplies. At the battle of Selma, on April 2d, 1865, Colonel Abram O. Miller, of the Seventy-second, and the gallant commander of the Brigade in which

the Regiment was then serving, was severely wounded. After the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederates, Lee and Johnston, the Seventy-second Indiana was sent out by detachments to intercept the flight of Jefferson Davis, one detachment being in close pursuit of him when he was captured.

On May 23d, the Regiment left Macon, Ga., for Nashville, Tenn., where, on June 26th, 1865, it was mustered out of the service. On June 29th, it reached Indianapolis, with 510 men and 36 officers, and on the next day, after partaking of a good dinner at the Soldiers' Home, it marched to the Tabernacle, where welcoming speeches were made by Lieut. Gov. Baker, General Hovey and others. The Seventy-second left the State with an aggregate of 978 men, and lost, during its term of service, 431. It was one of our most reliable Regiments.

The Ninety-eighth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers was organized and mustered into the United States service at the town of Centralia, Marion county, Illinois, for a period of three years, on September 3d, 1862, with John J. Funkhouser as Colonel. In five days thereafter, the Regiment left on the O. and M. R. R. for Louisville, Kentucky. The first casualties of the Regiment occurred at Bridgeport, in Lawrence county, where the train, en route to Louisville, was thrown from the track by the misplacement of a switch. In this unfortunate accident, 83 members of the Regiment were killed and wounded; among the killed was Captain Kelly. On reaching the Ohio River, the Regiment did not immediately cross into Louisville, but encamped at Jeffersonville, Indiana, until the 19th, when it removed to Shepherdsville, Kentucky. On the 30th, it moved to Elizabethtown, and thence to Frankfort, where it arrived on October 9th. On the 11th, it went in pursuit of the Confederates to Versailles, returning on the 13th. With its Brigade and Division, the Regiment marched to Bowling Green on the 26th. On the 10th of November it marched to Scottsville, on the 25th to

Gallatin, on the 28th to Castalian Springs, and on the 14th of December to Bledsoe Creek.

When the Seventeenth Indiana joined the Brigade, Colonel John T. Wilder of that Regiment superseded Colonel Miller in the command of the Brigade, and, on December 26th, the Ninety-eighth Illinois began a northward march in pursuit of the Confederates under General John H. Morgan.

On January 2d, 1863, the Regiment marched to Cave City, and on the 4th, moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and thence, on the 6th, to Murfreesborough. Here the Brigade, in which the Regiment served, was changed to the First, and the Division to the Fifth. Here the Regiment did arduous scouting duty for several months.

On March 8th, the Ninety-eighth Regiment was ordered to be mounted, and during the winter and spring, about half of the Regiment had obtained horses. Shortly afterwards the whole Brigade was mounted. The One hundred and twenty-third Illinois took the place of the Seventy-fifth Indiana in the Brigade.

On April 1st, the Regiment went upon a scouting expedition of eight days' duration, passing through Rome, Lebanon and Snow Hill. On the 13th, it moved to Lavergne and Franklin, and on the 20th, it moved to McMinnville, where it helped to destroy a cotton factory, and capture a railroad train. On the 27th, it moved to Lebanon, and captured a large number of horses and mules.

On May 25th, the Ninety-eighth made a reconnaissance from Murfreesborough, and drove the enemy's pickets to a considerable distance, killing two and wounding four of them. On June 4th, armed with Spencer repeating rifles, the Regiment attacked the First Kentucky and Eleventh Texas Confederate Cavalry on the Liberty road, and captured twenty prisoners and five wagons. On the 10th, it attacked the enemy at Liberty, and drove his rear-guard to Snow Hill.

The Regiment was in the battle of Hoover's Gap, on June

24th, and fought on the right flank of its Brigade, losing one man killed and five men wounded. It helped to cut the railroad at Decherd's Station on the 28th, driving the enemy from the stockades. From July 1st to August 16th, the Regiment was in the vicinity of Wartrace and Decherd's Station, when it captured more than one thousand horses and mules. From this place it moved over the Cumberland Mountains and Waldron's Ridge to Poe's tavern.

On September 9th, the Regiment forded the Tennessee River and moved in advance of Crittenden's Corps toward Ringgold. On the 11th, it moved to Tunnel Hill, skirmishing with the enemy, and, on the 14th, it moved to Steven's Gap, on the 17th to Alexander's Bridge, across the Chickamauga, and on the 18th entered the battle of Chickamauga. The Ninety-eighth did excellent service in this battle, losing five killed and thirty-six wounded, among whom was its Colonel. The Regiment then joined General Crook's command in pursuit of the Confederates under Wheeler, and was in the battle of Farmington. On the 28th of December, it had a skirmish with Wheeler, and on February 23d, 1864, it was engaged at Buzzard's Roost, losing twelve men wounded. The Regiment moved with Sherman's Army against Atlanta, acting with the Cavalry, under General Kenner Gerrard. On July 5th, Colonel Funkhouser resigned and Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Kitchell assumed command of the Regiment.

After the capitulation of Atlanta, the Ninety-eighth Regiment was engaged in watching the movements of Hood's Army on its invasion into Tennessee. On the 1st of November, it turned over its horses and equipments to Kilpatrick's Cavalry, and moved to Chattanooga, Nashville and Louisville, where it lay in camp until the close of the year, waiting for horses and equipments.

On January 12th, 1865, the Ninety-eighth Regiment marched south again, and joined the Cavalry Division under General Wilson, participating in the battle of Selma, Ala-

bama, on April 2d, in which action the Regiment lost eleven killed and twenty-seven wounded.

The Ninety-eighth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers assisted in the capture of Macon, Ga., where four brass cannon had been buried and marked with head and foot boards, as deceased soldiers, who died with small-pox. One of these guns was given to the Ninety-eighth, who presented it to the State of Illinois.

The recruits of the Ninety-eighth were transferred to the Sixty-first Illinois Regiment on June 28th, 1865.

On June 27th, 1865, the Regiment was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, and sent to Springfield, Illinois, where it received final payment and was discharged, July 7th.

This Regiment did good service during its connection with the Cavalry. It had some very fine and brave officers and men.

The Eighteenth Indiana Battery of Light Artillery was organized at Indianapolis and mustered into the U. S. service, August 24th, 1862, with Eli Lilly as Captain. Shortly after its muster, the Battery, with a strength of one hundred and fifty-one officers and men, moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and was assigned to the Fortieth Brigade (ours) and Twelfth Division. It was in the movement with us against E. Kirby Smith at Frankfort, Kentucky, and from thence to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Gallatin and Murfreesborough, Tennessee. In the forward movement on June 24th, 1863, from Murfreesborough, this Battery, belonging then to Wilder's Brigade, did excellent service in helping to drive the Confederate forces out of Hoover's Gap. It marched with its Brigade to Manchester, and Decherd's Station in Tennessee, and on August 16th, moved with the army across the Cumberland Mountains, and reached Chattanooga soon after its abandonment by the Confederates. It was in the battle of Chickamauga, where it mowed the enemy down with terrible effect.

On October 1st, the Battery moved with General Crook's

command in pursuit of the Confederate General Wheeler down the Sequatchie Valley, whom it helped to rout at Thompson's Cove. On October 4th, the Battery had a sharp fight with the enemy at McMinnville, where it killed one man and four horses of the enemy with one shot. It was also in the expedition for the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, and was with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, and was engaged at Resaca, Cassville, Lost Mountain and West Point. Upon Hood's invasion of Tennessee, the Battery marched in pursuit to Nashville, from thence to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where it had an engagement with the enemy. It was in the expedition of General Wilson through Alabama and Georgia, participating in the battle of Selma, Alabama, where Lieutenant Miller of the Battery was killed, April 2d, 1865. After this engagement, it marched to Chattanooga and Nashville. It left Nashville on June 23d for Indianapolis, where it was mustered out on the 30th.

In April, 1864, Captain Lilly was promoted Major of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, and Lieutenant Moses M. Beck was promoted to the Captaincy of the Battery.

During its term of service, the Eighteenth Indiana Battery marched over 5000 miles, and was transported by railroad over 1000 miles. In addition to its original number, the Battery received 40 recruits and 65 members of the Eleventh Indiana Battery, whose term of service had not expired. It lost 32 officers and men in killed and by death of disease. 26 men were discharged on account of disability. It returned to Indiana with 3 officers and 180 men. The Eighteenth was one of Indiana's best Batteries.

The following are the troops of the Twelfth Division and their commanders:

TWELFTH DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. EBENEZER DUMONT.

Thirty-eighth Brigade.

Col. MARSHALL W. CHAPIN.

- 129th Illinois, Col. George P. Smith.
- 23d Michigan, Maj. Benjamin F. Fisher.
- 102d Ohio, Col. William Given.
- 111th Ohio, Col. John R. Bond.

Thirty-ninth Brigade.

Col. GEORGE T. LIMBERG.

- 78th Illinois, Col. William H. Ben-neson.
- 104th Illinois, Col. Absalom B. McCore,
- 106th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Gustavus Tafel.
- 108th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Fred'k W. Elbreg.

Fortieth Brigade.

Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.

- 98th Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser.
- 72d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel C. Kirkpatrick.
- 75th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.

Ward's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.

- 102d Illinois, Col. William McMurtrie.
- 105th Illinois, Col. Daniel Dustin.
- 79th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Azariah W. Doan.

Artillery.

- Illinois Light, Stokes' Battery, Capt. James H. Stokes.
- Indiana Light, 13th Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.
- Indiana Light, 18th Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly.

Cavalry.

- 4th Indiana (five Companies), Maj. Warren Horr.

The following is Morgan's Confederate Cavalry Brigade, against which the Twelfth Division was operating :

Second Cavalry Brigade (Confederate).

(On the line of Kentucky and Tennessee.)

Col. JOHN H. MORGAN.

- 2d Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Basil W. Duke.
- 7th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. R. M. Gano.
- 8th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. R. S. Cluke.
- 11th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. D. W. Chenuault.
- Kentucky Battalion, Lieut. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
- Arnett's Kentucky Howitzer Battery.

* As reported September 30th, 1862.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment formed its first line of battle at Lebanon. We were frequently placed in this position here with the expectation of an attack. We were drilled often, guard and picket duty was daily performed, and frequent "scares" occurred.

The Cavalry arm of service was greatly needed at Lebanon. General Dumont, in one of his telegrams from this place to General Wright, said: "The Cavalry, which has rendezvoused at this place to be mustered into the service, is wholly without transportation. It is utterly without discipline" (he had not reference to the five Companies of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry under Major Horr), "and disturbances are very frequent. I consider myself wholly without Cavalry, though it is here, and beg, if it is possible, that some Cavalry be sent forward." In another dispatch the General says: "The troops have seen no service and cannot be regarded as efficient troops—officers or men. I notify you of the condition of things, hoping that you may send forward some officers and men, that have seen service, without delay."

Kentucky was not only noted for beautiful women, brave men, fine horses, and good whisky; but also for fine horsemen. Morgan and his troopers were experienced riders, mounted on the famous thoroughbreds of the blue-grass region. Being Kentuckians themselves, they knew every foot of ground over which they audaciously rode.

Infantry Regiments of a few weeks' service, in a strange country, inefficient by reason of a lack of experience, equipment and discipline, were not able to catch these bold raiders under Morgan on their own territory. Instead of troops, axes, shovels and spades were sent us, with which we built fortifications. In some instances, for defense, we cut down fruit and ornamental trees out of which breastworks were constructed. Instead of the Cavalry being sent us, Dumont was authorized to impress horses into the service, and mount his Infantry Regiments. In this way we proved our ability to prevent Morgan from cutting the railroads, and

burning the bridges at that time and place—all that was expected of us.

While encamped at Lebanon, Company I of the Seventy-fifth under Captain M. H. Floyd, and Company A of the Sixty-eighth under Captain John S. Scobey, and Company B of the Seventy-second—all three Companies under command of Captain H. M. Carr of the Seventy-second, the senior Captain—from the above Indiana Regiments, were sent at night to Muldraugh's Hill to intercept a detachment of Morgan's Cavalry, which had passed that point a few hours before and burnt the bridge. It was supposed they would return the same way they went. The Companies were there a whole day, in a good position, but Morgan's Cavalry did not put in an appearance.

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On account of our good position, we were anxious for the Confederate Cavalry to come, that we might capture them. Some of the men, in the meantime, discovered a cellar stored with Bourbon whisky, to which they helped themselves. Then on account of our bad condition, we were afraid the Confederate Cavalry would come and capture us. A detail of men (among whom was the writer), under Lieutenant Richardson, was sent to take possession of the liquor and destroy it. We found the owner of the spirits, and interviewed him concerning it. To the Lieutenant, he replied: "I hain't got nary drap. Them Confeds dun tuck it, every darned bit." But the Lieutenant was not to be fooled. He had ocular demonstrations around him that "tangle-foot" was about. He sent his men into the cellar, and they knocked in the heads of the barrels, and the liquor ran out. This was the writer's first experience in a temperance crusade.

Here at Lebanon, on September 6th, Henry Myers of Company C—the first man in the Regiment to die of disease—was buried.

On the 5th of September, Gen. Dumont was ordered to move his Division cautiously and rapidly to Louisville, and report to General Gilbert. General Wright was concentrat-

ing the forces under his command at that point. The Seventy-fifth Regiment, however, did not leave Lebanon until the next day, and did not arrive at Louisville until the evening of the 23d. The Regiment formed the rear guard, to protect the other Regiments of the Division on their way to Louisville. We alternated between Lebanon Junction and Shepherdsville from the 6th to the 22d. During this time the long roll was beat very frequently, and we were almost hourly expecting an attack from Morgan. The Confederate Cavalry was near enough to our pickets, at times during the night, for the sounds of the hoofs of their horses upon the limestone pikes to be distinctly heard.

On the 18th, half of the Regiment was sent as a reinforcement to Munfordsville, while the other half stood in line of battle until their return. We were in imminent danger of capture by Morgan's larger force. We spent two Sabbath days—the 15th and 22d—at these points, and in the midst of our danger, the Chaplains, Boyden of the Seventy fifth Indiana, and Baylis, of the Sixteenth Kentucky Regiments, held worship. These days, doubtless, dated the enrollment of some of the men under the peaceful banner of the Cross. Most of the nights we slept upon our arms. In the early morning from 3 o'clock, until the light of day, we stood in line of battle. Though we were not actually attacked, the discipline taught us to be on the alert at all times, and, doubtless enabled us to prevent capture on more occasions than this one. In the evening of the 22d, our pickets near Shepherdsville were attacked, and our Cavalry was immediately sent to their relief, which succeeded in capturing thirty-five Confederates and some horses, after killing one Confederate and wounding four or five others.

On the afternoon of the 23d, the Regiment boarded the cars for Louisville, and arrived in the evening at 7 o'clock. We encamped between Louisville and Portland, along the railroad running between these points. Here also we were ordered up every morning, for several days in succession, at 3

o'clock, to stand in line of battle until daylight. During the morning of the 27th, the Regiment was sent five miles out the Nashville pike on the picket line. During the two days we were out, Buell's troops were passing in a go-as-you-please fashion on their way to Louisville.

Here, on the 27th, Quartermaster Cowgill resigned, and Sergeant William A. Wainwright, of Company D, was promoted to the vacancy. During the absence of the Regiment on picket, the Fortieth Brigade moved to the eastern section of the city, about eight miles from our picket post, where we found it in the evening of the 28th, when relieved from picket duty.

On the morning of the 29th, the whole city was thrown into excitement by the tragic death at the Galt House of General William Nelson, from a revolver in the hands of General Jeff. C. Davis. Nelson was the officer to whom the Seventy-fifth Regiment reported on its arrival for the first time in Louisville, and by whom it was organized with other Regiments into the Fortieth Brigade of the Twelfth Division. During the last year of the war, Davis commanded the Fourteenth Corps, in which the Regiment served.

Buell's army had now arrived. The members of the Seventy-fifth Regiment had many acquaintances among his veterans—in the Thirty-ninth, Fifty-seventh and other Indiana Regiments.

September 30th, Brigadier General Robert S. Granger superseded Colonel A. O. Miller in the command of our Brigade, the latter assuming command of his Regiment, the Seventy-second Indiana. On the very day Granger formally assumed command, the Brigade received marching orders to go to Elizabethtown. We marched to a point below New Albany, Indiana, where we embarked on boats, and descended the river to West Point, arriving there at 10 o'clock p. m. We debarked and encamped for the night. In the morning, October 1st, we began our first march in the direction of Elizabethtown. The purpose of this march was the protection of Buell's wagon train, which had not yet gotten up.

This march of the Seventy-fifth Regiment, of only eighteen miles, towards Elizabethtown, which we did not reach, was very trying to men making their first march. It was the more laborious from the impression under which all new soldiers labor, that they must lug along as much as they can load on their backs. Though the march was made on an October morning, the sun in that climate shone intensely warm. Water was a scarce article. It was hauled for miles and emptied into barrels for the use of the citizens. For fear his Brigade, carrying guns and full knapsacks, with pockets as well as cartridge-boxes full of cartridges, marching on a warm day, "in a dry and thirsty land where no water is," might drink too much water, General Granger ordered these barrels to be emptied of the water! Chafing under this unnecessary cruelty of treatment, many of the tired, thirsty, footsore men of the Regiment gave vent to their feelings in language more forcible than pious. Lieutenant, afterwards Captain Polson, in his accurate diary, next morning made this entry: "One of my feet is blistered, but I had a good night's rest."

The Regiment marched ten miles on the 2d, eighteen on the 3d, and twenty on the 4th. We returned to Louisville about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, with Buell's train, numbering about two thousand wagons.

Two Confederate armies at this time had concentrated south and east of Louisville, in supporting distances of each other. They were commanded by Gens. Braxton Bragg and E. Kirby Smith. Bragg's army lay at Bardstown and Smith's at Frankfort. In case of an advance of the National army, it became necessary to send a force against both Confederate armies, so as to prevent, if possible, a junction of the two. Two full Divisions were required to operate against Smith, whilst the rest of the army moved against Bragg. The Second Division, composed mostly of experienced troops, and the Twelfth Division, not yet assigned to any Corps, the former under command of Brig.-Gen. Joshua W.

Sill, and the latter commanded by Brig.-Gen. E. Dumont, were selected to operate against Frankfort. Probably it would have been unwise to have selected for this purpose two Divisions of old troops out of the army to operate against Smith. Whatever may have been the reasons for assigning these two Divisions to operate against E. Kirby Smith, they accomplished all that was expected of them—they prevented Smith from joining Bragg. This movement, however, deprived the Seventy-fifth Regiment from a participation in the battle of Perryville.

The following are the Divisions of Sill and Dumont, as they were composed at the time of the Frankfort expedition:

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. JOSHUA W. SILL.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. HARVEY M. BUCKLEY.

6th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hagerman Tripp.

5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William W. Berry.

1st Ohio, Col. Edwin A. Parrott.

93d Ohio, Col. Charles Anderson.

15th U. S., Maj. John H. King.

16th U. S., Maj. Adam J. Slemmer.

19th U. S., Maj. Stephen D. Carpenter.

Fifth Brigade.

Col. EDWARD N. KIRK.

34th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hiram W. Bristol.

79th Illinois, Col. Lyman Guinnip.

29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn.

30th Indiana, Col. Joseph B. Dodge.

77th Pennsylvania, Col. Frederick S. Stumbach.

9th Kentucky Cavalry (detachment), Col. Richard T. Jacob.

Sixth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss.

32d Indiana, Col. Henry von Trebra.

39th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Fielder A. Jones.

15th Ohio, Col. Moses R. Dickey.

49th Ohio, Maj. Levi Drake.

Artillery.

1st Ohio Light, Battery A, Capt. Wilber F. Goodspeed.

1st Ohio Light, Battery E, Capt. Warren P. Edgerton.

5th U. S., Battery H, Lieut. Francis L. Guenther.

Unattached.

3d Indiana Cavalry, Companies G, H, I, and K, Maj. Robert Klein.

1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Companies D, F, and G, Lieut. Col. Kinsman A. Hunton.

TWELFTH DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. EBENEZER DUMONT.

Thirty-eighth Brigade.

Col. MARSHAL W. CHAPIN.

129th Illinois, Col. George P. Smith.

23d Michigan, Maj. Benjamin F. Fisher.

102d Ohio, Col. William Given.

111th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Benj. W. Johnson.

Thirty-ninth Brigade.

Col. GEORGE T. LIMBERG.

104th Illinois, Col. Absalom B. Moore.

106th Ohio, Col. Gustavus Tafel.

108th Ohio, Maj. Jacob A. Egly.

Fortieth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER.

98th Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser.

72d Indiana, Col. Abram O. Miller.

75th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.

Ward's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.

102d Illinois, Col. William McMurtrie.

105th Illinois, Col. Daniel Dustin.

79th Ohio, Col. Azariah W. Doan.

Artillery.

Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Capt. James H. Stokes.

13th Indiana Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.

18th Indiana Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly.

The following are the troops of E. Kirby Smith (Confederate), whom the Divisions of Sill and Dumont prevented from uniting with Bragg.

Reorganization of the troops under command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

[About October 31, 1862.]

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON.

30th Alabama, Col. C. M. Shelley.

31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley.

40th Georgia, Col. A. Johnson.

52d Georgia, Col. W. Boyd.

9th Georgia Battalion, Maj. Joseph T. Smith.

Anderson's Battery, Capt. J. W. Anderson.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES E. RAINS.

4th Tennessee, Col. J. A. McMurry.

11th Tennessee, Col. G. W. Gordon.

29th North Carolina, Col. R. B. Vance.

42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.

3d Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. A. Stovall.

Eufaula Artillery, Capt. W. A. McTyer.

* As reported October 12th, 1862.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

- 36th Georgia, Col. J. A. Glenn.
- 39th Georgia, Col. J. T. McConnell.
- 54th [57th] Georgia, Col. William Barkuloo.
- 56th Georgia, Col. E. P. Watkins.
- 59th [34th] Georgia, Col. J. A. W. Johnson.
- Cherokee Artillery, Capt. Max. Van Den Corput.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. J. P. McCOWN.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. E. D. TRACY.

- 20th Alabama, Col. I. W. Garrott.
- 23d Alabama, Col. F. K. Beck.
- 46th Alabama, Col. M. L. Woods.
- 43d Georgia, Col. Skidmore Harris.
- Waddell's Artillery, Capt. J. F. Waddell.

Second Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. M. D. ECTOR.

- 10th Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. C. R. Earp.
- 11th Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. J. C. Burks.
- 14th Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. A. Harris.
- 15th Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. J. A. Weaver.
- Douglas' Artillery, Capt. J. P. Douglas.

Third Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. E. MCNAIR.

- 4th Arkansas, Col. H. G. Bunn.
- 30th Arkansas, Col. C. J. Turnbull.
- 31st Arkansas, Col. T. H. McCray.
- 4th Arkansas Battalion, Major Ross.
- 1st Arkansas Dismounted Rifles, Col. R. W. Harper.
- 2d Arkansas Dismounted Rifles, Col. J. A. Williamson.
- Humphreys' Battery, Capt. J. T. Humphreys.

Fourth—Hilliard's Legion.

Col. A. H. BRADFORD.

- 1st Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. Thorington.
- 2d Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. B. Hall, jr.
- 3d Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. W. A. Sanford.
- 4th Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. W. N. Reeves.
- Kolb's Artillery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. G. M. DAVIS.

- 1st Florida Dismounted Cavalry, Col. G. T. Maxwell.
- 6th Florida, Col. J. J. Finley.
- 7th Florida, Col. M. S. Perry.

Marion Artillery, Capt. J. M. Martin.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. GRACIE, JR.

- 43d Alabama, Col. Y. M. Moody.
- 55th Georgia, Col. C. B. Harkie.
- 58th North Carolina, Col. J. B. Palmer.

62d North Carolina, Col. R. G. A. Love.

64th North Carolina, Col. L. M. Allen.
Newnan Artillery, Capt. G. M. Hanvey.

Third—Smith's Legion.

Col. SUMNER J. SMITH.

Battalion Georgia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. R. Hart.

Battalion Georgia Volunteers, Col. John S. Fain.

63d Tennessee, Col. R. G. Fain.

Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, Col. W. H. Thomas.

First Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN.

2d Kentucky, Col. B. W. Duke.

7th Kentucky, Col. R. M. Gano.

8th Kentucky, Col. R. S. Cluke.

11th Kentucky, Col. D. W. Chenault.

9th Kentucky Battalion, Maj. W. C. P. Breckinridge.

Howitzer Battery, Captain Arnett.

Second Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

1st Tennessee, Col. H. M. Ashby.

3d Tennessee, Col. J. W. Starnes.

— Tennessee, Col. J. E. Carter.

[3d Confederate] Col. James R. Howard.

Howitzer Battery, Capt. G. A. Howard.

First Section Kain's Artillery, Lieut. Hugh White.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS.

3d Tennessee, Col. N. J. Lillard.

3:st Tennessee, Col. W. M. Bradford.

[59th] Tennessee, Col. J. B. Cooke.

43d Tennessee, Col. J. W. Gillespie.

39th North Carolina, Col. D. Coleman.

3d Maryland Battery, Capt. H. B. Latrobe.

Third Cavalry Brigade.

Col. J. S. SCOTT.

1st Georgia, Col. J. J. Morrison.

1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. J. O. Nixon.

12th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. T. W. Adrian.

Howitzer Battery, Captain Holmes.

7th North Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. G. N. Folk.

[16th] Tennessee Battalion, Maj. E. W. Rucker.

2d [5th] Tennessee, Col. G. W. McKenzie.

16th Battalion Georgia Partisans, Lieut. Col. F. M. Nix.

[3d] Kentucky Cavalry, Col. J. R. Butler.

Horse Artillery, Capt. W. R. Marshall.

This feat of preventing a conjunction between the armies of Bragg and Smith was equal to the victory of a battle.

This movement of the Second and Twelfth Divisions against Frankfort began about the 1st of October—Sill's Division leading. General Dumont with two Batteries and three Brigades—Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Ward's—

preceded the Fortieth Brigade, in the advance a couple of days. They were in the skirmish at Clay Village with Sill's Division on the 3d, in which 8 Confederates were killed and wounded and 13 taken prisoners.

It was not until Monday morning, October 6th, that the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, with three days' rations in the haversacks, struck tents at Louisville, and began, at 11 o'clock, a weary march of fifty-three miles, *via* Shelbyville pike to Kentucky's capital. When we turned our backs upon the smoky chimneys of Louisville, on that October morning, we saw the city for the last time. A few days before we arrived at Frankfort, the Confederates inaugurated Richard Hawes as Governor of Kentucky, burnt the railroad bridge over the Kentucky River, otherwise destroyed the turnpike bridge, and then evacuated the city, retreating *via* Versailles and Lawrenceburg roads. The Regiment arrived at the capital by the 10th.

The city is built on the northeast bank of the Kentucky River, sixty-two miles from its mouth, where it empties into the Ohio. It is located upon a high plain, lying between the river and a bluff two hundred feet high. The State penitentiary and State house, the latter a handsome structure, built of Kentucky marble, are the principal buildings. In a cemetery on a hill overlooking the city, lie, beneath two imposing monuments, the remains of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, and Col. Clay, the son of Henry Clay, who was killed in 1847, at the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico.

On our arrival, the main Confederate force was located on the Versailles road. Two Brigades of the Twelfth Division—one of them the Fortieth—crossed the river on the 11th, (the river being fordable at that season of the year) and pursued the Confederates for a considerable distance. The Seventy-fifth Regiment with the Fortieth Brigade continued the pursuit on the Versailles road, and caught up with Smith's forces at Versailles—a village about 14 miles from Frankfort. The other Brigade advanced on the Lawrenceburg road.

The Artillery and the balance of the Division were stationed on the northeast side of the river at Frankfort.

Our Brigade drove the Confederates out of Versailles, capturing 150 prisoners, whom we paroled. The prisoners were from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Missouri, and Kentucky. They were shabbily dressed, many of them having neither coats nor shoes. To us, however, they were clothed with the interest of veteran soldiers.

After the skirmishing was over, the prisoners captured and paroled, the balance of the Confederates on the retreat, the men of the Seventy-fifth Regiment, encamped just outside the village in an open field, sallied forth in pursuit of something to eat. Whoever knew a Yankee soldier, that was not hunting for something to eat? The shortest way to his heart is by way of his stomach. It was late in the evening, and presently three hungry men of the Regiment—one of them a young Corporal—espied a darkey walking across a meadow from the direction of the town to the camp, carrying a waiter on his head with something on it. The olfactories of these three boys of the Regiment were regaled with the smell of fried chicken and the aroma of steaming coffee. They halted the darkey and inquired where he was going and what he had on his head. His reply was: "Massa, I is totin' de Gen'al's suppal." One of the trio said he was the general himself, and he would take the supper then and there. The darkey was compelled to unload his burden, and spread the table on the grass. The boys cleaned him out thoroughly and sent him back to town. It is needless to add that the commander of the Fortieth Brigade lost his supper that night.

After pursuing the Confederates several miles on the morning of the 12th, we encamped on the pike for the night. The Regiment returned to Frankfort about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, having marched, during the two days, about forty miles. We remained at Frankfort until the 26th. There was an episode during the encampment of the Di-

vision at Frankfort, the like of which, perhaps, did not occur, before nor afterwards, in connection with our army. It was the incarceration of the commander of one of our Brigades in a State prison for stealing horses. The troops were "raw," and without much discipline, in an enemy's country. Many depredations were actually committed. Doubtless, some others reported were exaggerations. In some instances fine horses were stolen and shipped off, and some of the superior officers of the commands were engaged in the business. As soon as it was discovered, General Dumont promptly and severely punished the parties committing the offences, irrespective of rank, as the following telegram will show :

FRANKFORT, KY., *October 16, 1862.*

COLONEL FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

Excesses were committed upon the first arrival of the troops; they have been greatly magnified. All the troops were new and wholly undisciplined, and one of the brigade commanders I found encouraging his men to depredate, and stealing and shipping off horses himself. Upon the discovery I put him into the penitentiary, and have him now in close confinement.

I have taken and will continue to take the most prompt means to prevent wrong. I have found a wonderful disposition on the part of some professedly Union people here to complain and magnify and to extort from the Government—to kill the goose to get the egg.

E. DUMONT,
Brigadier-General.

This message is herein given for the purpose of showing that thieving and the commitment of other depredations were not allowed in our army, even in an enemy's country.

After the completion of the organization and re-equipment of the Army of the Ohio at Louisville, General Buell, who was retained as the commander, with General Geo. H. Thomas as second in command, began the campaign against Bragg at Bardstown on the 1st of October. This campaign resulted in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, on the 8th. The Union army was victorious, losing 845 killed, 2,851 wounded, and 515 missing; Brigadier-Generals James S. Jackson and William R. Terrill were among the slain. The

Confederates lost in killed about 1,300, in wounded nearly 3,000 and in missing about 2,700.

On the morning of October 26th, the Regiment took up the line of march, in company with the Division, for Bowling Green, a village situated at the head of navigation on the Big Barren River, and on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, one hundred and thirteen miles south of Louisville. The Regiment was ten days on this march—advancing from fifteen to eighteen miles per day, over miserable roads. We arrived at our destination November 4th, and remained six days, encamped three miles south of the town. Our sojourn here was uneventful, except in the vigorous drill and strict regulations to which we were subject by order of our new Department commander.

During the progress of the march—October 30th—Major-General Buell was relieved of the command of the army by order of the War Department, and Major-General W. S. Rosecrans was placed in command of the Department of the Cumberland, and of all the troops which had previously been under Buell's command. General Rosecrans formed all these troops into the Fourteenth Corps, Department of the Cumberland, which he divided into three wings, viz.: Major-General A. McD. McCook was assigned to the Right wing; Major-General T. L. Crittenden to the Left; and Major-General Geo. H. Thomas to the Centre. Thomas' command—the Centre—comprised the Divisions of Rousseau, Negley, Fry, Palmer and Dumont.

This was the origin of the famous Fourteenth Army Corps. On January 9th, 1863, the Right and Left wings were changed into the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps, and the Centre retained its organization, as the Fourteenth Corps, until the close of the war.

When the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from the Army of the Potomac, with their crescent and star badges, were sent to Chattanooga, after the battle of Chickamauga, to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland, General Daniel Butterfield,

who came with these eastern troops, was asked by General Thomas to suggest an appropriate badge for the Fourteenth Corps. Butterfield replied: "If I had command of the Fourteenth Corps, which stood as firm as an oak at Chickamauga, I would give it the acorn for a badge in honor of its bravery." General Thomas then said: "That is what we will do; let it be the acorn." This was the origin of our Corps badge. The color of the badge indicated the Divisions of the Corps. The mark for the First Division was a red acorn, the white acorn for the Second, and the blue acorn for the Third, following naturally the National colors. The first and greatest leader of the Corps was that incomparable commander, Major-General Geo. H. Thomas. The Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment served in this Corps from its inception to the end of the war.

Gen. Rosecrans made strenuous efforts to thoroughly discipline the army. The following General Order, which was publicly read to each company of every Regiment, was severe, but proper, for the maintenance of good order:

GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 4.	HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, <i>Bowling Green, Ky., November 3, 1862.</i>
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The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of War, and is published for the information of this Army:

WASHINGTON, *November 3, 1862.*

MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS:

The authority you ask, promptly to muster-out or dismiss from the service officers for flagrant misdemeanor and crimes, such as pillaging, drunkenness, and misbehavior before the enemy or on guard duty, is essential to discipline, and you are authorized to exercise it. Report of the facts in each case should be immediately forwarded to the Department, in order to prevent improvident restoration.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The General commanding appeals to both officers and men of this army to aid him in bringing it to a state of discipline at least equal to that of the rebels. He begs them to remember that neglect of official duty, and violation of the rights of individuals, tarnish our national honor, destroy the

confidence of people in our justice, and put the greatest obstacles in the way of a speedy termination of this war.

Fully satisfied that all our soldiery demands to make it the best in the world is to have good officers, he earnestly invokes their united exertions to establish a spirit of zeal and emulation in the discharge of official duties. He announces to them that their own honor, the honor and interests of the soldiers and of the service, alike demand the rigorous use of this authority, and that he is determined thus to exercise it.

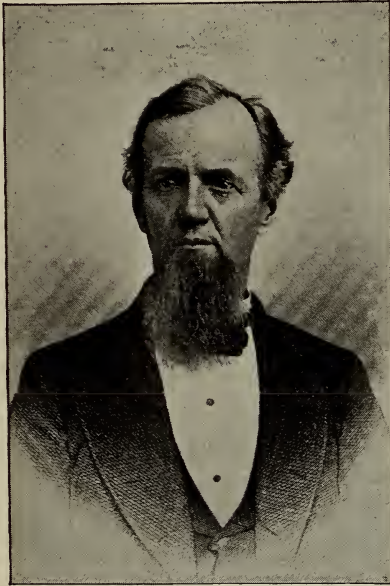
By command of Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans :

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

Brigadier-General Robert S. Granger was also relieved of the command of the Fortieth Brigade, Twelfth Division. Colonel Abram O. Miller, for the second time, was placed in command of the Brigade. The Thirty-eighth Brigade, commanded by Colonel M. W. Chapin, was taken out of our Division at this place.

November 10th, the Division received orders to march to Scottsville, the capital of an adjoining county, south of Bowling Green, and six or eight miles from the Tennessee line. One of the Brigades of the Division moved out the same day the orders were received. The Fortieth Brigade, on the 11th, moved at 7 a. m., marched fifteen miles and encamped. The night was intensely dark, Captain Floyd and Lieutenants Wheeler and Polson, with a hundred men—ten from each Company—were ordered on picket a mile in advance. There was unusual difficulty in making this advance through the woods in the dark. After marching half a day, on the 12th, in the rain, the Regiment arrived about noon at Scottsville, encamping on one of the surrounding hills. Here we remained twelve days, drilling and doing camp, guard and picket duties. The 23d was a beautiful Sunday. Chaplain Boyden endeavored to do his duty by gathering the members of the Regiment together for religious services. The Chaplain succeeded in making the divine services unusually interesting. His discourse was peculiarly affecting. One of the officers said that "the day was precious to his soul," and, doubtless, many others present felt the same.

An event of importance to the Seventy-fifth Regiment occurred while we lay at the town of Scottsville, in the acquisition of Colonel Milton S. Robinson, who entered upon the responsible duties of commander of the Regiment, November 16th, 1862. The leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Brien from Indianapolis to Scottsville prepared the Regiment to appreciate the high soldierly ideas and bearing



HON. MILTON S. ROBINSON,
3d Colonel of the 75th Indiana Regiment.

which Colonel Robinson acquired through honorable service in 1861 as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-seventh Regiment. Hence when Colonel Robinson laid his hand upon the Regiment at Scottsville, he found material prepared for farther development and moulding into his ideas and bearing. He found men, whose heroic hearts, for the preservation of the country's flag, throbbed in unison with his own—men whom he could justly feel proud to command. The officers and enlisted men of the Regiment extended to him

many expressions of good will, confidence and affection.

On November 22d, General Dumont received orders to locate his Division at Gallatin, Castalian Springs and Hartsville in Tennessee—a Brigade at each point—to guard the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Gallatin, and watch the Cumberland River at Hartsville. Ward's Brigade was stationed at Gallatin—the Thirty-ninth, commanded by Colonel

A. B. Moore (Colonel George T. Limberg having been relieved), was sent to Hartsville, eighteen miles from Gallatin, and the Fortieth Brigade was placed at Castalian Springs, equidistant from Gallatin and Hartsville.

The Division began the movement on the 25th—the Fortieth Brigade leading. We crossed the State line into Tennessee about noon of the same day, which event was recognized by loud cheers from the marching troops. Having encamped for the night about midway between Scottsville and Gallatin, the Fortieth Brigade reached the latter town at 4 p. m. on the 26th. Here we remained during the next day. On the 28th the Brigade moved to Castalian Springs. Here we found Colonel J. M. Harlan's Brigade, of the First Division, which our Brigade was sent here to relieve.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment pitched tents in a beautiful woods. At Castalian Springs was our first experience of winter in camp life. A few inches of snow had fallen during the night following our arrival. On the 5th of December three inches of snow fell. The members of the Regiment frequently were seen huddled around the camp fires to keep warm.

We were not only in the enemy's country, but also armed forces of the enemy were not far away, which necessitated a heavy picket line. The three Regiments of the Brigade at this time numbered 2,274 men present for duty. Every twenty-four hours 150 enlisted men and three commissioned officers from the Seventy-fifth Regiment were detailed for picket duty. We remained at Castalian Springs for a month. Nothing of interest transpired to break the monotony of camp life, until the sound of cannon was heard in the direction of Hartsville, on Sunday morning, December 7th, when our old Confederate antagonist, John H. Morgan, with his troopers, swooped down upon the garrison at Hartsville—the Thirty-ninth Brigade of our Division, under Colonel Moore—killing fifty-eight, wounding over two hundred, and capturing all the rest. Morgan completely surprised Moore.

He crossed the river so quietly and formed his lines of battle so adroitly, that he was in the camp of the Thirty-ninth Brigade before Moore was aware of his being in the vicinity. Moore's Regiments had not been thoroughly drilled, and his officers and men had not much previous military training and experience.

Although the Fortieth Brigade was sent to Castalian Springs to relieve Colonel Harlan, that officer's Brigade was there at the time of this unfortunate attack upon Moore. Being the ranking officer, Harlan had the general supervision over the Fortieth Brigade, as well as over his own. On hearing the first sound of the fight, Colonel Harlan dispatched the three Regiments of the Fortieth Brigade, under Colonel Miller, on double-quick to reinforce the garrison at Hartsville. Our Brigade was sent, because it belonged to the Division of Colonel Moore's command, and was sent to Castalian Springs to relieve Harlan.

The men of the Seventy-fifth Regiment were busily preparing their breakfasts, when the drums beat the long-roll for battle. They promptly left their cooking utensils, and fell into line to march nine miles in less time than they ever did it before or afterwards. We went on double-quick the whole way, mostly in line of battle, over fences and hills, through ravines and fields. The morning was chilly—a little snow having fallen during the night—and many of us had on our new overcoats, which were recently issued to us, and when the sun climbed high above the horizon, we became exceedingly warm. Within a mile and a half of the town, the Regiment was formed in line for a charge, and we advanced rapidly across the fields towards Col. Moore's camp. Anticipating our approach, Morgan recrossed the river with the Thirty-ninth Brigade as prisoners, except the dead and mortally wounded, which he left with his own dead upon the battle-field. We fired across the river at his rear guard, and succeeded in killing a few of his men.

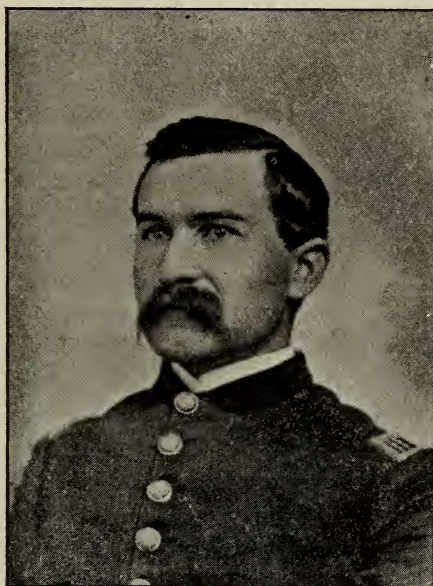
No word had reached us at Castalian Springs, of a

threatened attack. Our Brigade's advancement was voluntary. No messenger had been sent from Hartsville, informing us of the attack. We knew of it only by the sound of the cannon. We became satisfied that all was lost, when we arrived. But, we charged into the town on the double-quick to catch, if possible, the Confederates, before they could have time to recross the river. We were too late—only in time to see their rear guard, numbering several hundred, recrossing the river. We would have pursued them across the fording, but they had a considerable reserve force on the south side, and, under the circumstances, it would not have been prudent to follow in pursuit.

The battle occurred a short distance from the town, on a rocky hillside, near the fording of the river. A detail from the three Regiments of our Brigade was ordered to bury the dead. We found fifty-eight Federal soldiers lying dead on the field, of whom the majority were from the One hundred and fourth Illinois and One hundred and sixth Ohio Regiments. Among the slain was Captain W. Y. Gholson, A. A. G. on Col. Moore's staff, and Captain Herman Reintanz of the One hundred and sixth Ohio. Morgan's Confederate force lost 139 in killed, wounded and missing. After performing the sad duty of burying the dead, we returned to our camp at Castalian Springs. Lucius H. Emmons of D Company of our Regiment, on detached duty with the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, was captured in this battle. Upon whom the blame of this most unfortunate affair at Hartsville must rest, is not given. Though recommended by Gen. Halleck at Washington, D. C., to be dismissed the service for neglect of duty, Col. Moore was exonerated from all blame.

The day following the battle of Hartsville, December 8th, by reason of ill health, the efficient and able commander of our Division, Brigadier General Ebenezer Dumont, was compelled to relinquish all military duties in the field. For Gen. Dumont, who was an Indianian, the Seventy-fifth Regiment has had an admiration which survives all these years. The

Thirty-eighth Brigade having been disassociated from us at Bowling Green, the Thirty-ninth Brigade having been captured at Hartsville, and the assignment of Ward's Brigade, December 10th, by Gen. Thomas, to Gen. Paine's command for the purpose of guarding the railroad between Nashville and Mitchellville, but the one Brigade—Fortieth—was left in the Division. The Thirty-third Brigade of the Tenth Division, in command of Col. A. S. Hall, was thereupon as-



CAPT. JOHN T. FLOYD,
(the author's brother), Co. D, 101st Indiana, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Reynolds,
born Oct. 9th, 1837, died July 2d, 1867.

sociated with the Fortieth Brigade in the formation of a Division, to the command of which, Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds—the first Colonel of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment—was assigned.

In compliance with general orders issued Dec. 19th, Gen. Thomas changed the numbers of Divisions and Brigades

under his command. The Division commanded by Reynolds was to be hereafter designated and known as the Fifth instead of the Twelfth Division as heretofore. The Thirty-third Brigade, under Hall, was changed into the First, and the Fortieth, under Miller, was designated as the Second Brigade. The latter Brigade had also the addition of another Regiment—the Seventeenth Indiana, under Col. John T. Wilder. The following are the commanders and Regiments comprising the Division:

FIFTH (LATE TWELFTH) DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

<i>First (late Thirty-third) Brigade,</i>	<i>Second (late Fortieth) Brigade.</i>
Col. ALBERT S. HALL.	Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.
80th Illinois, Col. Thomas G. Allen.	98th Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser.
123d Illinois, Col. James Monroe.	17th Indiana, Col. John T. Wilder.
101st Indiana, Col. William Garver.	72d Indiana, Maj. Henry M. Carr.
105th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William R. Tolles.	75th Indiana, Col. Milton S. Robinson.

Artillery.

18th Indiana Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly.

19th Indiana Battery, Capt. Samuel J. Harris.

Colonel John T. Wilder, by virtue of an earlier date of commission, succeeded Colonel A. O. Miller to the command of the Second (late Fortieth) Brigade, after the Seventeenth Indiana had been assigned to it. In the course of time, these two Brigades of the Division also exchanged numbers; Hall's was made the Second and Wilder's the First.

Immediately following the disaster to Moore's Brigade at Hartsville, our Brigade began constructing fortifications on both sides of our camp at Castalian Springs. We worked like beavers for a few days, with the expectation of giving Morgan a warm reception, if he should attempt his little game on us. We determined that there should be no repetition of Hartsville at Castalian Springs.

* As reported December 31st, 1862.

In the evening of December 11th, Col. Hall's Brigade, which was hereafter to be associated with ours in the Division, arrived at Castalian Springs and encamped. In this Brigade was the One hundred and first Indiana Regiment, many of the members of which had acquaintances, friends and relatives in the Seventy-fifth Regiment.

On December 22d, the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment arrived and joined our Brigade.

The Seventeenth Indiana Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Morton, in Indianapolis, during the month of May, and mustered into the United States service on June 12th, 1861, for three years, with Milo S. Hascall as Colonel. It moved on the 1st of July to the East, and participated in the engagements at Cheat Mountain and Green Brier, in which its loss was one killed. It here operated with General Reynolds' army. On the 19th of November, it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and reported to General Buell. It was assigned to General Nelson's Division at Louisville, and marched to New Haven, where it remained until February 10th, 1862, when it moved towards Green River. It crossed the river, and marched southward to Nashville, arriving there March 12th. Here it remained until the march to the Tennessee River was begun. On the 25th of March, Colonel Hascall was made a Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. John T. Wilder succeeded to the Colonelcy. Leaving Nashville on the last of March, the Regiment reached the battle field of Shiloh on April 8th. It participated in the siege of Corinth, and after its evacuation by the enemy, it marched with Buell's army through northern Alabama to Louisville, Ky., arriving there on September 25th, after marching two hundred and seventy miles, and having skirmished with Bragg's rear guard on the 21st near Munfordsville. Leaving Louisville on October 1st, it operated through Kentucky and Tennessee, until December 22d, when it was assigned to our Brigade. Between the 18th of October, 1862, and February 1st, 1863, the Regiment was engaged in numerous expeditions.

From the 12th of February, 1863, to the end of the war, the Seventeenth Regiment was mounted and operated with the Cavalry. As a Cavalry Regiment (or mounted Infantry) there was no better in the service.

On June 24th, it moved to Hoover's Gap, where it held the Confederates at bay, until its ammunition was exhausted, when the other Regiments of the Brigade came up and the enemy was driven from the field. Here the Seventeenth lost 25 killed and wounded. After this engagement the Regiment marched to Manchester, where it captured many prisoners. It then went on a raid to Cowan, scouting the country in various directions, skirmishing with the Confederates across the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga. After the evacuation of Chattanooga, the Regiment moved in the direction of North Chickamauga and Dalton, frequently skirmishing.

On the 11th of September, the Seventeenth marched to Ringgold, Ga., where it met Scott's Cavalry Brigade, and a brisk fight occurred, resulting in driving the enemy with severe loss to Tunnel Hill. The Regiment lost one killed and two wounded. In the battle of Chickamauga the Seventeenth lost 16 in killed, wounded and missing.

On the 1st of October, it went with Gen. Crook's command to the Sequatchie Valley, in pursuit of Wheeler. On the night of the 3d, it attacked Crew's Brigade at Thompson's Cove, and captured the battle flag of a Kentucky Regiment (Confederate) together with a number of arms, losing only one man wounded. The next day it skirmished with the enemy at McMinnville and drove him out of the town, losing 2 killed and 4 wounded. On the 7th, it had another attack near Shelbyville with the enemy, capturing three cannon and many small arms, losing 48 killed and wounded, including three officers. It moved to Huntsville, Alabama, on the 9th, and on the 13th started in pursuit of the Confederate Cavalry under Forrest and others. On the 18th of November, 250 of the best mounted of the Regiment

marched near Chattanooga and crossed the Tennessee on the night of the 23d on Sherman's pontoons. During the battle of Missionary Ridge, the Regiment went via Tyner's Station within seven miles of Ringgold and destroyed many of the Confederate wagon trains and stores. On the 27th it was attacked by Kelly's Confederate Brigade, in which it lost one killed. On the 30th, it marched toward Knoxville, running through the enemy's lines to get into the town.

The majority of the Regiment being dismounted and in camp at Pulaski, having re-enlisted on the 4th of January, 1864, left for Indiana on veteran furlough.

While in Indiana the veterans were allowed to purchase horses, left Indianapolis by rail on the 2d of April, and arrived at Louisville. On the 18th it proceeded to Nashville, reaching that point on the 25th, riding one hundred and eighty-six miles. Leaving there, the Regiment reached Sherman's army on the 10th of May, while on the Atlanta campaign. From this time until October 31st, the Regiment was actively and constantly engaged in scouting operations with the Cavalry, incident to the capture of Atlanta, and pursuit of Hood's army to the north. It participated in numerous raids and skirmishes, and was conspicuously engaged at Pumpkin-vine Creek, Big Shanty, Belle Plain Road, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Stone Mountain, etc. On November 1st, after turning over its horses to Kilpatrick's Cavalry, the Regiment left Rome, Ga., for Louisville, Ky., where it was remounted on the 24th. Leaving Louisville, it reached Nashville on the 8th of January, 1865, from whence it marched to Gravelly Spring, Alabama. Here it remained until March 12th, when it marched with Wilson's Cavalry command into the interior of Alabama. On April 1st, it fought Roddy and Forrest near Ebenezer Church, capturing one hundred prisoners and a cannon, losing twenty-four in killed, wounded and missing. On the 2d, it also participated in the battle of Selma, losing in killed and wounded ninety-two. On April 20th, the Regiment

helped to capture the city of Macon, Ga., with many prisoners, including four General officers. It lost in this affair one killed and two wounded.

The Seventeenth Indiana has the distinction of having four of its officers promoted to Brigadier-Generals. As leaders of Companies and Regiments, some of the officers belonging to the Seventeenth had no superiors. During its term of service, it march four thousand miles, and captured many prisoners and arms and several flags, and hundreds of horses and mules. Its loss during its service of four years was 69 killed and 189 wounded.

On December 23d, Captain J. H. Butler of Company D, and Lieutenant Thos. J. Peed of Company I of our Regiment, having resigned, left for their homes in Indiana. Our first Christmas, while living soldier-lives, was spent in camp at Castalian Springs. Many dinners in the tents on that day consisted of "hard tack" and "sow-belly." Some, however, fared better. From one of the diaries, consulted in the preparation of this history, the *menu* on Christmas day in one tent at least consisted of "beef soup, peach pies, pickled peaches, and roast beef." This was a gastronomic display worthy Delmonico's, under similar circumstances.

During the last week of December, 1862, the Confederate Gen. Morgan, with a Division of two Brigades of Cavalry, made a second raid into Kentucky. He first struck Glasgow. From thence he followed the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, appearing at Munfordsville, Bacon Creek, Upton, Nolin, Elizabethtown and Muldraugh's Hill. The National troops, stationed at these different points, were small detachments of Kentucky Regiments, under the command of Colonels Harlan, Hobson and Hoskins; also Colonels Gray of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry and Benneson of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, and Captain Dicky of the Second Michigan Cavalry had skirmishes with Morgan's force during his raid. With his much larger force, however, Morgan either captured the small garrisons or drove them away. He

left desolation and destruction in his tracks. He burned the bridges and trestle-works and tore up the railroad track for miles. In his official report of the raid, Morgan himself says that he destroyed over \$2,000,000 worth of United States property.

At the time of this bold raid, Gen. Reynolds' headquarters were at Gallatin. Hall's Brigade was at Bledsoe's Creek, and our Brigade, under Wilder, was yet at Castalian Springs. Reynolds received the accompanying dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
NASHVILLE, *December 23, 1862.*

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, *Gallatin:*

Try and ascertain the strength of enemy, and if he has any infantry supports. Send out scouts in all directions. Make arrangements for communicating in letters to us, in case telegraph line be cut. Concentrate your forces and fight like the devil. General says you will have help from us, and if you whip him recollect you have him at mercy.

By order:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

To this dispatch Reynolds replied:

GALLATIN, *December 24, 1862—1 a. m.*

[COLONEL GARESCHÉ:]

Dispositions indicated are made. Have this moment heard from Hall and Wilder. They are ready and so are we, and we will fight like the devil. The general impression here is that this attack will be made to cover an attack on the railroad.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier General.

We left Castalian Springs at daylight on the morning of the 26th, moving in the direction of Gallatin. It rained hard during the entire day, and after marching fourteen miles, we encamped for the night, lying down with our wet clothes on, in a muddy field. It continued to rain during the night. At daylight of the 27th, we moved, the Seventy-fifth Regiment leading the Brigade. We marched all day in the rain and mud, and encamped at night at Scottsville, Kentucky.

Sunday morning 28th, we took the pike for Glasgow. Having forded the Big Barren River (Morgan burned the bridge) the water of which being excessively cold, we bivouacked for the night on its banks. Early in the morning of the 29th, the Brigade moved, with the Ninety-eighth Illinois Regiment in advance. After marching about twelve miles, we encamped near Glasgow. We remained at this point during the 30th. At daylight of the 31st we advanced in the direction of Munfordsville. January 1st, 1863, we were in the neighborhood of Bear Wallow. Morgan's Cavalry being in the vicinity, our Brigade was formed in line of battle to await results.

The two Brigades under Reynolds were now in supporting distance of each other. In every direction scouts were sent out. To head off Morgan and prevent his escape, Reynolds was ordered to raise all the horses and saddles available, and if these could not be procured, he was to impress into service his mules without saddles. He was to mount half of his Division at a time with these. The "walking" infantry was to start in pursuit very early with the expectation of being overtaken by the "riding" infantry at the close of the day, when the walking half of the preceding day should exchange with the riding half for the next day.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
NASHVILLE, *December 25, 1862.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, REYNOLDS, *Gallatin* :

Morgan has no such force. The total of their cavalry here, and the detachment of Forrest to West Tennessee, satisfies me that he has very little more than when *en route* to Hartsville, without the infantry. Not many crossed at Gainesborough. Prepare to cut off with your division Morgan's retreat. Harlan will be sent to Cave City. He will go up on train to night, and move on Morgan, wherever he may be.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

December 25, 1862.

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, *Gallatin* :

How many pack and other horses can you raise, with saddles or bare backs, to put infantry on, to pursue them with, say, one-half ride, the

others walk, and change horses—the infantry walking, to start early, to be overtaken and take the horses, and go on to camp, while the walking overtake them? Volunteers and picked men should go. Tell me what you can do.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *December 25, 1862—7 p. m.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

I will be off to-morrow morning early, with my division, numbering about 4,500 effective men, besides two batteries of six guns each. Have nothing left outside Gallatin except some cavalry pickets, which will be left. Also leave here a few cavalry for escorts, couriers, &c. We go from here to Scottsville.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

To witness the antics of this improvised Cavalry by mounting Infantry Regiments on army mules and plug horses with and without saddles, was an amusing sight! The performance reminded the writer of the stanzas in Cowper's poem of John Gilpin :

“ John Gilpin at his horse's side
Seized fast the flowing mane,
And up he got in haste to ride,
But soon came down again.

“ Now see him mounted once again,
Upon his nimble steed,
Full slowly pacing o'er the stones
With caution and good heed.

“ But finding soon a smoother road
Beneath his well-shod feet,
The snorting beast began to trot,
Which galled him in the seat.”

The mules, when mounted, seemed to be in a highly exhilarating frame of mind, with heels of a vigorous and decidedly skyward tendency, which created great amusement in the camp. They seemed determined to make the groups of soldiers, who were looking on at their pranks, get out of their way, by backing up to them, with their long ears moving backwards and forwards like a windmill, and their tails as

stiff as pokers, letting their hoofs fly at them. One of the men, who had been thrown off, fired with ambition to display his prowess over his mule, ran in front of the animal and took a defiant position to seize him. The mule, undaunted, came dashing on, putting one ear back and the other forward, then reversing the movement, with his tail standing straight out. The soldier's courage failed him, and he beat a sudden and inglorious retreat. As he ran, followed by the mule, the scene was ludicrous in the extreme. Hundreds of soldiers, who witnessed it, were convulsed with laughter.

Nevertheless with all these disadvantages and encumbrances, we "fought Morgan like the devil."

Speaking of mules, reminds the writer of a little incident of army life, which may not be out of place to insert here. An army Chaplain, frequently shocked by the profanity of mule drivers, resolved, if possible, to lessen it by the offer of a fine Bible to every one who would "drive a mule team four weeks without swearing." Having published the offer, and completed satisfactory arrangements with the U. S. Christian Commission for a liberal distribution of the Sacred Volume among a needy class of sinners, the Chaplain sat down in his tent to wait for applicants. The crowd of applicants, which he expected, did not arrive. Only one man applied and he was a Dutchman. When questioned on the subject, the Dutchman gave it as his opinion, that by *nature* no man was able to do it, but by the grace of God alone mules could be driven without oaths. Here is the Dutchman's solemn affirmation, in his own words, which is vouched for by a certificate from his Captain: "Dis ish to serdify, dat I have triven a mule deam foar veeks widout brofanity." The man received the premium, and doubtless deserved it.

Speaking of Chaplains, the writer is reminded of another army incident. With all the hardships and vicissitudes of army life, a certain Chaplain could not eradicate the oddity of his genius. He was a fine singer, and played well upon the accordion. He was the spiritual adviser of a wild West-

ern Regiment, and his unselfish and hardy nature won their hearts by telling the boys stories and singing them funny songs. John Morgan captured him in the Cumberland Mountains. The Chaplain, in relating the circumstances afterwards, said: "It looked pretty solemn when they began to cast lots to see who should inherit my horse." But the Chaplain took his little accordion and began to sing and play for dear life. All the droll songs that were ever invented, this doomed captive sang to the bushwhackers of Kentucky. "I think I ought to shoot you," said Morgan; "a fellow that keeps up men's spirits as you do is too valuable to the Yankees for me to let off." But let him off he did. Nobody could shoot such a happy combination of goodness and drollery.

Once after a battle, a church was turned into a hospital, and the wounded and dying lay all up and down on the floor. It was a blue time, when men were dying not alone of wounds, but of despair, which was like an epidemic in the atmosphere. The Chaplain, seeing how fatal this despondency was proving itself to be to the men, walking up into the pulpit, planted his little accordion on his knees and struck up "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Sunlight at once came into the despondent hearts with the rich melody of the Chaplain's voice and the humor of his song. The Surgeons of the hospital took heart, and life seemed to come back to the wounded and homesick boys.

Morgan paid dear for all he gained in his second Kentucky raid. He lost very many of his troopers in killed, wounded and missing. Col. Duke, who commanded one of his Brigades, was badly wounded. Besides, he was defeated at Munfordsville, Rolling Fork and Campbellsville. Among the loss we had to deplore was the gallant Colonel Halisy of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry (Union), who was killed in a hand-to-hand encounter with a Lieutenant of Morgan's Cavalry. Our Brigade sustained no loss.

Thus while the National Army under Rosecrans was manoeuvring to fight and was actually fighting the Confederate

Army under Bragg at Stone's River, the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment was doing very important and hard service with Reynolds by keeping the strictest vigilance upon Morgan in the vicinity of Gallatin, Scottsville, Bledsoe's Creek, Glasgow and other places.

While we were yet engaged in Kentucky against Morgan, the fierce battle of Stone's River at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was fought on the last day of 1862, and the first three days of 1863. This was the largest battle which Gen. Rosecrans had yet fought. His losses were 1,533 killed, including Brig. Gen. Joshua W. Sill, who was associated with us in the movement against E. Kirby Smith at Frankfort Ky.; 7,245 wounded, including Brig. Gens. Kirk, Van Cleve, Willich and Wood; and 2,800 missing. The Confederate losses can only be approximated. The officers rarely ever gave full returns of their losses. Bragg's losses were about 9,000 killed and wounded, and 16,560 missing. The two wings of the National army were driven back a short distance, on successive days, but regained their positions finally, and the Confederates were repelled and driven from the field. Murfreesboro was left in possession of our army.

In the evening of January 3d, we marched to Cave City, where the Regiment took the cars on the morning of the 4th, for Nashville, arriving in the city on the same evening. The next day, 5th, the Regiment started from Nashville for Murfreesboro—a distance of 31 miles—as guards of a train of 1,500 wagons, moving to the front with stores for the surviving troops, who were engaged in the battle. On the way, we met many ambulances conveying the wounded to Nashville. We encamped four miles from the battle-field in a drenching rain during the night. When the Regiment arrived on the field during the morning of the 7th, the noise of the conflict had ceased, and the smoke of the battle had cleared away; but the horrible results of the contest were plainly visible. Dead men and horses, torn and mangled, broken cannon carriages and wheels, were strewn over the field of carnage. The sight was ghastly and ruinous.

CHAPTER III.

SIX MONTHS' ENCAMPMENT AT MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE
—SIXTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INDIANA,
AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH OHIO REGIMENTS AND
NINETEENTH INDIANA BATTERY—RECONNAISSANCES TO
WOODBURY, LIBERTY, ALEXANDRIA, MILTON, CARTHAGE,
MCMINNVILLE, ETC.

(JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1863.)

MURFREESBORO, in the winter and spring of 1863, was a handsome, educational town, built chiefly of brick, lighted with gas, containing 3500 inhabitants, half a dozen churches, two Female Colleges, a University and a Military Institute. It was located on an elevated plain, beautiful for situation, near the spurs of the Cumberland Mountains. Stone's River, on the banks of which the great battle by the same name was fought, flowed on the west side of the town.

The encampment of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment at Murfreesboro—stretching over a period of six months—was the longest for one place in the history of the Regiment. Our camp was located on the east side of the town, near the Readyville and Woodbury turnpike. It was made very nice and cleanly and healthy by the removal of all rubbish and decaying vegetation. It was laid out city fashion, into company streets, by the formation of the tents into straight and regular rows. Up to this time, we used the "Sibley tent." Major H. H. Sibley, formerly of the U. S. Army, but during the war of the Rebellion a Brig.-Gen. in the Confederate Army, was the inventor of this huge and cumbrous tent. When stretched, the tent was conical in shape. The lower edge or base was a circle fastened to the ground by wooden pins. The top or apex was held perpen-

dicular to the base or ground by an upright central pole set into an iron tripod. An aperture was left on the side next to the street for a doorway, with wide edges extending over each other for the purpose of opening and closing. The apex was left open for the smoke from the fire, upon the ground in the centre beneath the tripod, to ascend and disappear in the clouds. These tents would hold from twenty-five to thirty men, who slept upon the ground beneath them with their heads to the circumference and their feet to the centre.

In the Regiment were some very good singers. While we were encamped here, our hearts were cheered by the voice of song around the camp fires in these tents. The songs were mostly of home and country. Often here, and on the long weary marches of subsequent campaigns, we reminded each other in song that,

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the ground,
As we go marching on."

"The sour apple trees" were far from being enough to "hang Jeff. Davis on" if he had been hung as often as we repeated the words in rhyme.

The inspiring song of

"Rally round the flag, boys;
Rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of Freedom!"

And the rhythm of

"Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,"

were sung with a vim, that filled the air with music and almost shook the ground with the cadence of song. As we looked back at the vacant chair at home, we sang:

"Do they miss me at home, do they miss me?"

And as we looked forward to the battles before us, we sang:

"Just before the battle, mother,
I am thinking, dear, of you,"

And as we made a night raid upon the sutler's tent, we sang:

“We're coming, Father Abraham, 600,000 strong!”

After the lapse of a quarter of a century, taking a retrospective view of the men who sang with us at the camp fires of Murfreesboro, many of whom died there of disease, and others afterwards died in prisons and moved over battle-fields crimsoned with their own blood, the deathless elegy, written by Theodore O'Hara in commemoration of the Kentuckians who were killed in the Mexican war, seems very appropriate and applicable here:

THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
The brave and daring few.
On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

No answer of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind;
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms;
No braying horn nor screaming fife
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their pluméd heads are bowed;
Their haughty banner trailed in dust
Is now their martial shroud,
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And their proud forms in battle gashed
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing steed, the flashing blade,
 The trumpet's stirring blast,
 The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
 The din and shout are past ;
 Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal,
 Shall thrill with fierce delight
 Those breasts that never more shall feel
 The rapture of the fight.

Like the dread northern hurricane
 That sweeps his broad plateau,
 Flushed with the triumph yet to gain,
 Came down the serried foe :
 Our heroes felt the shock, and leapt
 To meet them on the plain ;
 And long the pitying sky hath wept
 Above our gallant slain.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead !
 Dear as the blood you gave,
 No impious footsteps here shall tread
 The herbage of your grave ;
 Nor shall your glory be forgot
 While Fame her record keeps,
 Or Honor points the hallowed spot
 Where Valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceful stone
 In deathless songs shall tell,
 When many a vanished age hath flown,
 The story how ye fell ;
 Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
 Nor Time's remorseless doom,
 Shall dim one ray of holy light
 That gilds your glorious tomb.

Here at Murfreesboro, Chaplain Orville B. Boyden, Assistant Surgeon Robert H. Buck, and Lieutenants William H. Wilson of A Company, Noah W. Parker and Jefferson H. Montgomery of B Company, George W. Goode of E Company, Jesse T. Underwood of F Company, Samuel H. Carr of G Company, John B. Collins of H Company, and James W. Richardson of I Company, tendered their resignations and re-

turned to their homes. Here also disease and death played havoc in the ranks of the Regiment. As many as thirty-four men with various diseases succumbed to the inevitable hand of death.

The defeated Confederate Army, under Bragg, after the battle of Stone's River, went into winter quarters about Shelbyville and Tullahoma, on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, whilst our army occupied Murfreesboro. The Seventy-fifth Regiment was by no means idle during its encampment here. The six months were passed in reconnaissances and scouting duty, and unimportant skirmishes.

The first reconnaissance and fight in which the Regiment participated after its arrival at Murfreesboro, was on the 24th of January, at Woodbury, in Cannon county, Tennessee.

The Regiment with its Brigade, in command of Col. John T. Wilder, and the Third Brigade of the Second Division, left wing, under command of Col. William Grose, acted conjointly in the movement. It was three or four o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d, when the two Brigades moved out. The Seventy-fifth Regiment, however, did not start until 9 o'clock. The night was intensely dark. We took the Bradyville pike, east of the town of Murfreesboro, and bivouacked at Cedar Run, eight miles from camp. Early on the morning of the 24th, the two Brigades moved forward very rapidly, and soon came in contact with Buford's Confederate Cavalry, which retreated through Bradyville to Beech Grove. From the location of our Brigade at this time, the road leading to Woodbury was impracticable for Artillery. We endeavored to reach Woodbury from the south, but the rough hills and broken country, which abound in that section, prevented us. We were, therefore, compelled to turn back and take the pike from Bradyville. In the meantime, Wilder sent a small detachment of Minty's Cavalry to strike the McMinnville road beyond Woodbury.

Our forces under Grose and Wilder now encountered the

Confederate Infantry about three miles from Woodbury, under command of Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Hutchieson, who, together with a Captain and three men, was found killed on the field. Others killed and wounded were carried off. Our forces lost no men.

Our Brigade bivouacked within three miles of Woodbury, and waited for the Cavalry under Minty to return. During the night they came, with a Captain and four privates of Buford's Cavalry as prisoners of war.

The Regiment, with the Brigade, returned to Murfreesboro next day, arriving at 4 p. m. The rough, hilly country covered with timber, and the roads impracticable for conveying Artillery, over which we were ordered to pass in our advance upon Woodbury, prevented us from getting to the town in time to capture the entire garrison.

The second expedition was made to Liberty and Alexandria in De Kalb county, by way of the Auburn pike. Our force comprised the whole Fifth Division and detachments of several Cavalry Regiments—in all about 3600 men, General Reynolds commanding in person. We were five days—from February the 3d to the 7th—on this reconnaissance. We left camp on the Auburn pike, and when about eight miles out, a detachment of Confederate Cavalry was met. They were a scouting party, who retired rapidly without exchanging shots with us as we advanced. Our Regiment bivouacked for the night at Auburn, about twenty-two miles from Murfreesboro. Early on the morning of the 4th, after marching a few miles, a Confederate Cavalry outpost was encountered. We skirmished for two miles with this force, one of whom we wounded. As this Cavalry force retired before us, they destroyed the bridge over Smith's Fork, but its destruction did not impede our progress, as the creek was fordable. We passed through Alexandria and encamped beyond. Here many loyal people were found—men, women and children marching along with the column of troops, encouraging the men. Much flour and bacon belonging to the

Confederates were confiscated here. At New Middleton, on the Carthage pike, the machinery of a large mill, in use for the Confederacy, was destroyed by us. On the 5th a large quantity of bacon, flour and sundries, loaded on wagons, and being transported thus to the Confederate camp, was taken by us and destroyed. In the evening, we encamped on Spring Creek, within four miles of Lebanon. On the 6th, we passed through Lebanon and bivouacked at Baird's mills. At Lebanon, we captured 8000 lbs of bacon, which had been secreted there for the use of the Confederacy. On the 7th, we marched from Baird's mills to our camp at Murfreesboro, a distance of nineteen miles, arriving after dark.

The Confederates followed us on our return trip, and fired into our wagon train. We returned the fire, and wounded several and took some prisoners.

During the expedition, we captured 43 prisoners, among whom was a mail carrier with the mail from Bragg's army at Tullahoma. The letters were from some of the soldiers to their families, expressing the sentiments, that the writers were tired of the war, and wanted to return home. We also captured 300 horses and mules, 50 head of beef cattle, and destroyed many thousands of pounds of bacon and flour, wagons and other useful articles belonging to the Confederate army. Our casualties were five captured and one wounded.

This expedition, made during very inclement weather and over a very rough country, was of the utmost importance to the Government. It enabled the Government to ascertain the correct sentiments of the citizens in that country at the time. The report, which Gen. Reynolds made concerning the expedition, was considered of such importance at Washington, as to call forth a vigorous communication from the General-in-Chief, approving the recommendations in the report, and setting forth a system of stringent laws for the punishment of disloyalists and protection of loyalists, wherever found.

We deem the reports and correspondence of sufficient importance for insertion of a part in this history:

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 10, 1863.

MAJOR: It has occurred to me that some facts not strictly belonging to the military report of the recent expedition of the Fifth Division should be made known, and I have accordingly prepared the following narrative:

Left Murfreesboro on the morning of February 3, and bivouacked that night at Auburn, about 22 miles by the southern road. The inhabitants generally on this day's march kept aloof from us, and evinced no pleasure at our coming. Auburn, a small village, was nearly deserted, and most of the houses unoccupied, and the people who were there remained in their houses. We noticed an occasional farm deserted, and everything that could subsist man and beast gone. Such places belonged to loyal men whose property had been taken by the rebel army, and whose families were refugees, the sons in many cases being conscripts in the rebel service. Where a farm presented any appearance of life and prosperity, forage, animals, and people would be found, the property belonging to rebels and the forage and animals spared by the rebel army.

On the morning of the 4th, we started early on the road to Liberty. Soon after leaving Auburn and entering a more broken country, I discovered small bodies on the hills. These bodies did not act in any concert. Some were armed, and others not. We at once discovered the armed men to be the enemy's scouts, and took means to brush them away. The unarmed parties ran and concealed themselves, apparently as anxious to be out of sight of the armed parties as of our own force. After the armed parties were driven back, the others rushed into the road and joined our column, expressing the greatest delight at our coming, and at beholding again what they emphatically called "our flag." These men had been driven to the hills to escape conscription, and were daily being hunted up by conscription agents, aided by mounted men. Food was carried to them by women, children, and old men. As the column passed the houses of these persecuted loyal men, their women and children crowded the doors to bid us welcome and beg us to stay. As we approached Alexandria, the loyal sentiment increased, and men and women marched along with our column, staring at the old flag, and conversing about the good clothes and general good appearance of the men. These people were generally illiterate and somewhat timid, and did not seem to understand much about the present troubles, except that their more wealthy and better-informed neighbors insisted upon the poor people taking up arms to oppose the Government that they had been taught to love, and which had never oppressed them to support a so-called Government which they knew only by the fact that they had been oppressed by it from its very beginning, and had been torn from their families to fight against their real friends, and for those whom they only knew by name and sight,

as wealthy and overbearing, and for the defense, as they were told, of a species of property with the possession of which they had never been burdened, and were not likely to be. Liberty and Alexandria both exhibited much loyal feeling. Lebanon had been quite a stronghold for the rebels—though not without its devoted loyal inhabitants.

There were loyal men living here and there on our route for whom I sent, and conversed freely with. The observations of one day would serve as a sample for all—the property of loyal men despoiled, that of rebels protected.

The mode of procedure generally seems to have been for the rebels to call upon their friends to contribute supplies and forage for their camps; the rebels assent, and haul to their camps (they say) all they can spare; more is wanted, the loyal men are visited, and, without consulting them as to quantity, their provisions, corn, wheat, forage, and animals are taken without limit, until they are left in a condition that is rapidly becoming one of absolute want.

* * * * *

We captured during our recent expedition a rebel mail-carrier and mail just from Tullahoma. The mail was principally made up of letters from the soldiers in the rebel army to their families in the neighborhood of Lebanon. These letters breathed but one sentiment—all tired of the war, and wanted to return home and remain there. Many said they would not go any farther south, and expressed a desire to desert, but feared in that case the Argus eyes of the rebel inhabitants at home, who would watch them and report them to the conscript agents, by whom they would be seized and sent back to their regiments and to death. These letters stated most positively that deserters from the rebel army were shot in various instances, and that citizens who had guided the Federal army were hanged.

Here we have the sentiments of these conscripts from their very hearts, for they are writing to their wives and children, and can have no inducement to deceive. These men would doubtless desert but for fear of being returned by those who remain at home to guard their own property and watch these oppressed men.

The remedy for this state of affairs appears very simple: Despoil the rebels as the rebel army has despoiled the Union men. Send the rebels out of the country, and make safe room for the return of loyal men. Let these loyal men feel that the country is once in their possession instead of being possessed by their oppressors. Aid them in its possession for awhile, and they will soon acquire confidence sufficient to hold it.

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General, Commanding Division.

MAJ. GEORGE E. FLYNT, *Chief of Staff.*

[INDORSEMENTS.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 11, 1863.

Respectfully referred for the consideration of the Government.

This report exhibits a state of affairs by no means peculiar to Tennessee. The State of Kentucky is in the same condition. The question is what policy to adopt—the conciliatory or the rigid. The conciliatory has failed, and however much we may regret the necessity, we shall be compelled to send disloyal people of all ages and sexes to the south, or beyond our lines. Secessionism has so degraded their sense of honor that it is next to impossible to find one tinctured with it who can be trusted.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 18, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information and consideration of the War Department.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 5, 1863.*

MAJ.-GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Commanding &c., Murfreesboro, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I have just received Maj.-Gen. J. J. Reynolds' letter of February 10, with your indorsement of February 18.

The suggestions of General Reynolds and General Thomas in regard to a more rigid treatment of all disloyal persons within the lines of your army are approved. No additional instructions from these headquarters are deemed necessary. You have already been urged to procure your subsistence, forage, and means of transportation, so far as possible, in the country occupied. This you had a right to do without any instructions. As the commanding general in the field, you have power to enforce all laws and usages of war, however rigid and severe these may be, unless there be some act of Congress, regulation, order, or instruction forbidding or restricting such enforcement.

* * * * *

The foregoing remarks have reference only to military status and to military offenses under the laws of war. They are not applicable to civil offenses under the Constitution and general laws of the land. The laws and usages of civilized war must be your guide in the treatment of all classes of persons of the country in which your army may operate, or which it may occupy; and you will be permitted to decide for yourself where it is best to act with rigor, and where best to be more lenient. You will not be trammelled with minute instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

The third expedition in which the Seventy-fifth Regiment participated, was made the second time to Woodbury. In this exploit, the whole Fifth Division also participated. Reynolds led in person. It lasted five days, beginning on March 3d.

Our Brigade, partly mounted, under Wilder, while foraging, encountered the enemy's pickets, about four miles from Woodbury. They were driven before us, and in our attempt to surround them they got information of our intentions and kept retreating rapidly towards McMinnville. We returned to Murfreesboro on the 8th, having killed a Major and a private and captured 25 prisoners and obtained 100 wagon loads of forage. Our loss was six missing, and one from the Seventeenth Indiana severely wounded in the arm. The country was broken and hilly, and nearly every citizen whom we met was a spy for the Confederacy, which made it next to impossibility to surprise and capture the Confederates.

On the 20th of March, the Seventy-fifth Regiment made a double quick march to Milton to reinforce the Second Brigade of our Division under Col. Hall, who, on the above date, with a force of 1300 men, handsomely conquered the Confederate Gen. John H. Morgan at Vaught's Hill, near Milton. Hall's Brigade, to which alone the credit of gloriously defeating the greatly superior forces under Morgan is due, lost six killed, including a Captain, and forty-two wounded, including a Lieutenant. Morgan's forces, which numbered 2,250, lost forty killed, including three officers, and one hundred and fifty wounded, including three officers, and twelve prisoners were taken. In this affair at Vaught's Hill Morgan received the completest thrashing he had yet gotten.

The fourth reconnoissance, which the Seventy-fifth Regiment made in company with the First Brigade, under Wilder, began April 1st. The objective of the expedition was Carthage, on the Cumberland River, in Smith county. Wilder moved his Brigade northward, taking the Lebanon turnpike and crossing Stone's River on pontoon bridges, after

which we bivouacked for the night. The next morning the Brigade, which numbered 2,500 men, was divided into two parts. The Infantry, including the Seventy-fifth Regiment, with the Artillery, under command of Colonel Monroe, took the pike for Carthage, via Lebanon and Rome. The mounted force, under Wilder, went via Las Casas and Cainsville. Several times the enemy was met, whom we drove before us and captured—a part of whom was Gen. Wharton's Cavalry. We arrived at Carthage on the 5th.

On the morning of the 8th, with 400 captured horses and mules and 88 prisoners, having lost only one man of our own, the Brigade returned to Murfreesboro.

The fifth expedition of the Regiment during our encampment here occurred on the 20th of April. It was the reconnaissance to McMinnville in Warren county. We scoured the country, southeast and northeast of Murfreesboro.

This expedition was by far the most extensive and important in its results of any in which the Regiment had the honor of participating from our camp at Murfreesboro. It was the most fruitful reconnaissance sent out by Gen. Rosecrans from Murfreesboro during the encampment of the army there. It lasted ten days, and consisted of our Division and a Brigade from the First Division of our Corps, the Second Brigade from the Second Division of the Twenty-first Corps and Minty's Cavalry—a force of 6,600 strong—all under command of Gen. Reynolds.

The following is the order from Gen. Rosecrans for the expedition:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesboro, April 18, 1863.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, *Commanding Fifth Division, Fourteenth Corps:*

The general commanding has determined to drive the enemy's forces from the country between Stone's River, Cahey Fork, and the Cumberland, and has designated you for that duty, and has placed under your command for that purpose the following forces, in addition to your own division: First, Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, Brigadier-General Wagner commanding; second, Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth

Army Corps, Colonel Hambright commanding; third, 1,500 cavalry, Colonel Minty commanding. With this force you will proceed to Readyville on Monday, the 20th instant. From there you will march rapidly to McMinnville, leaving two infantry brigades at Glasscock's, with orders to proceed from there to Half-Acre, and subsequently to join you at or near Mrs. Beckwith's, on the Smithville and Liberty pike. With your cavalry, mounted infantry, and one brigade of infantry, you will push forward directly to McMinnville, destroying or capturing any rebel forces you may find there, and destroy the cotton mills and railroad trains, as well as all depots of supplies for the rebel army. From Glasscock's you will send such a force of cavalry as you may judge sufficient for the purpose, to move southward by way of Jacksborough, and cut the railroad near Verville and rejoin you at McMinnville or on your journey northward. Your work at McMinnville and vicinity being accomplished, you will proceed to Liberty, having on the route formed a junction with the infantry force sent out by way of Half-Acre.

You are expected to reach Liberty on the 24th instant, at which time and place provisions will reach you from here, under guard of one brigade of infantry. General Crook will also communicate with you at that place from Carthage.

On the following day send a portion of your cavalry back to Smithville, to ascertain if the enemy be following you, and, if possible, draw him into an ambuscade. This done, you will send to their respective camps such portions of the force under your command as you may not need for the prosecution of your work, and with the remainder proceed to Lebanon, where you will establish your temporary headquarters, and completely scour the country in the Peninsula, secure or destroy the supplies of rebels, and arrest and bring into camp all persons whom you may regard as dangerous to the interests of this army. You are authorized to modify any particulars in these general instructions whenever circumstances shall render it clearly necessary, or any considerable advantage is to be gained by a departure from them.

The general commanding desires you to do this work so thoroughly that another expedition will not be needed in that direction. Report your progress as often as practicable. The commanding officers of the forces placed under your command have been ordered to report to you in person for orders. Make a report of the number of rations and amount of ammunition you will require to be sent you at Liberty. The brigade sent to escort it you are authorized to assume command of, if you need it. You can also take the wagon train with you to Lebanon, if you think proper. Finish your work in that direction, and return to camp as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

Armed with this authority, Reynolds proceeded upon this expedition. We had a skirmish with Confederates almost

every day. The Regiment passed through the towns of Readyville, Woodbury, Smithville, and encamped one night at Pine Flats on a branch of the Clear Fork. From this point, we rapidly moved northward, passing through Liberty and Alexandria, reaching Lebanon by the 26th. The most of the country through which we passed was barren and unproductive. From Lebanon, the Regiment took a southerly course for McMinnville, passing through Alexandria, Cainsville and Statesville.

We destroyed the McMinnville and Manchester railroad, which was the first but not the last experience of the Seventy-fifth Regiment in this line of destruction. We burned the bridges and trestle works on the road between the two towns above named. We burned an engine, train of cars and the depot at McMinnville. We captured and destroyed 600 blankets, 2 hogsheads of sugar, and 3 of rice, 200 bales of cotton, 8 barrels of liquor, and 30,000 pounds of bacon. We burned a large cotton factory and two mills on Charley Creek, and a mill at Liberty. We captured 180 prisoners, including five officers, among whom was the notorious Major Dick McCann, who made his escape. R. M. Martin, a Lieutenant Colonel of Johnson's (Confederate) Kentucky Cavalry, was mortally wounded. 613 animals were captured.

Our loss was almost nothing in comparison to the results accomplished—only one wounded and one died with disease.

The Confederate forces with which we skirmished almost daily were composed of Cavalry under Brig. Gen. J. H. Morgan and Brig. Gen. William T. Martin of Wheeler's Cavalry Corps. The following is the Confederate Gen. Morgan's report of our raid:

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION.

Sparta, April 23, 1863. (Received April 26, 3 a. m.)

COL. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT, *Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Army of Tennessee.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to enclose copy of a dispatch from Colonel Chenault, at Monticello, received on the morning of the 21st, copy of which was forwarded by train the same morning from McMinnville.

I also received a dispatch at 8 a. m. 21st instant, from Major Bullitt, commanding regiment on Woodbury road, 12 miles from McMinnville, stating that the enemy was advancing in force—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—on the Woodbury road. I immediately ordered him to hold his position as long as possible, and, in the event of the enemy pressing him, to fall back slowly toward McMinnville, reporting to me by courier every half hour the movements of the enemy. I also sent out a small scout to gain all possible information, who reported from time to time that a large force of the enemy's cavalry was advancing on the Petty Gap road, and another large force of infantry advancing at the same time on the Woodbury road. I sent a courier to order back the train from Tullahoma, not being able to telegraph, the operator informing me that the line was not working.

At 2 p. m. I received a dispatch from Colonel Bullitt, stating that the enemy had fallen back a short distance on the Woodbury road. At about the same time one of my scouts came in, reporting that the enemy was then within a mile or two of town, driving my videttes and pickets in before them.

The enemy destroyed the railroad depot, factory, two railroad bridges, together with the train that was on this side of Morrison's, besides some two or three other buildings at McMinnville. They left McMinnville about 12 o'clock on the 22d, proceeding in the direction of Smithville, and from thence to Liberty, the force being estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000 strong, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry and seven pieces of artillery.

About 12,000 infantry crossed from Woodbury road to Blue's, near Mechanicsville. From there they joined the cavalry who had been at McMinnville, and moved down Snow Hill upon Liberty. I had sent courier after courier giving information to the forces at Liberty of approach of the enemy. I have also received information from Celina, stating that the enemy, between 1,200 and 1,500 strong, crossed the river at that point on the 19th instant, shelled and burned the town, together with the churches, not even giving the citizens any warning of their intention. Major Hamilton had to fall back some 4 or 5 miles, but, being re-enforced by Colonel Johnson's regiment, attacked and drove the enemy back across the river.

I understand that General Wheeler is now crossing Caney Fork at Lancaster with his forces. A small detachment of my forces are now occupying McMinnville. General Wheeler will probably be at this point to-morrow. Knowing that it is very important that all information from this direction should reach you at once, I send this without its going through the regular channel.

I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Chenault, at Monticello, who states that there is no immediate danger from that direction, as the enemy are reported moving toward Bowling Green, Ky.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

In his report of the operations in the Department of the Cumberland from February 3d to July 26th, 1863, Gen. Halleck; the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, says:

Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds made a raid upon the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad, destroying depots, rolling stock, supplies, and other property, and capturing 180 prisoners.

At the conclusion of his report, Gen. Reynolds comments upon the status of the Tennessee citizens. As it has some bearing upon the importance of the McMinnville raid, the conclusion of Reynolds' report, together with Gen. Thomas' endorsement, is herewith submitted:

The inhabitants may be divided into three classes: First, the wealthy; second, those of medium means or well-to-do; and third, the poor. The first class, with a few noble exceptions, are decided rebels, their farms have ing furnished rebel supplies, and their houses have been made stopping places for rebel commanders, conscript agents, spies, &c. Without the aid furnished by these men, the raids upon the railroad from Murfreesboro to Nashville, and from Nashville to Gallatin, and even beyond, could not be made. With the supplies furnished by these quiet citizens, the rebels are enabled to move almost without transportation or provisions, knowing just where forage and subsistence await them.

The tone of this class in February, when we made our first expedition into that part of the country, was quite defiant; they were determined to persevere in their rebellion until they secured their rights. They have since that time lost no little property in forage and animals to supply both armies, and, in addition, their negro men have run away, and the wagons that were driven, about February 1, by soldiers detailed for that purpose, were, about the last of April, just as well driven by the negroes that formerly lived in that section of country, and the strength of the companies was increased by the same number of able-bodied soldiers.

The tone of this class is now changed. They have discovered their mistake. They had been misled. They have found their rights, and they are now anxious to take the non-combatant oath, give bonds, and stay at home. The question arises here, Shall they be allowed to do so? At the risk of being officious, I respectfully answer, no. If the leading men of the neighborhoods are allowed to remain, although they may give bonds, when the rebels run into their neighborhoods they will be forced to aid them. If they are sent away, their presence and their influence are gone. A few of this class returned with us, a step preliminary, I trust, to a longer journey.

The second class have generally been well-meaning citizens, but without much influence politically; they have become from wavering men loyal

citizens; are desirous of taking the oath, and pursuing their ordinary avocations. Many of them have sons conscripted into the rebel service, who would desert that service and return home if their fathers were placed in a better position politically and their oppressors sent away, so that there would be no one to return them to a service which they detest. This class is deserving of the fostering care of the Government.

The third class are all loyal; they have no weight in the community, possess but little property; they have, in fact, been subjugated all their lives. By encouragement they must improve. They have suffered greatly from the rebel conscription. The absence of the first class is a thing greatly desired by them, but they speak it only in whispers. They have at least one thing in their favor—their devotion to the flag of their country is unwavering in both men and women.

There was one idea that evidently occupied the minds of all classes. We were everywhere met with the questions, "Will the Federal Army remain in Middle Tennessee?" "Will it go forward and leave us, or will it go back and leave us?" There is a feeling of insecurity which can be eradicated only by adopting such measures as will convince the loyal people that this country is to be possessed only by loyal men, and that when our lines are advanced they are advanced forever; that no retrograde step will be taken, and that whatever may be necessary to loyalize a district of country will be done before the army leaves it.

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General Commanding Expedition.

LIEUT. COL. GEORGE E. FLYNT,

Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

[INDORSEMENT.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 4, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

In organizing the expedition my arrangement was that the force from Carthage should arrive at Alexandria on the 21st, if not before, and to remain there, threatening and attracting the attention of the enemy, until the morning of the 24th, unless the commanding officer heard firing in the direction of Liberty, in which event he was to move at once on Liberty, to the support of our troops. He was to have marched on Liberty in any event on the 20th, as the programme required that General Reynolds should make that place on that day. It is to be regretted that that portion of the expedition was not in position at the time appointed, and there is no doubt the expedition, although eminently successful, would have been more fruitful in results.

I take great pleasure in commending to the general commanding the remarks of General Reynolds on the status of the three classes of citizens now

inhabiting Tennessee as just and appreciative, and fully indorse his recommendations as to what should be our policy toward them. If those who have heretofore been active rebels were invariably put beyond our lines, we should then be able to penetrate and occupy the insurgent territory with much more certainty, as we would not then be under the necessity of keeping up such strong guards in our rear to secure our lines of communication.

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General of U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Col. John T. Wilder, the gallant commander of the First Brigade, to which the Seventy-fifth Regiment belonged up to this time, endeavored to make "Mounted Infantry" out of the Regiments composing his Brigade. His own Regiment—the Seventeenth Indiana—and the Ninety-eighth Illinois were mounted in the winter of 1863. The Seventy-fifth Indiana, however, desired to remain an infantry Regiment, and so voted at Murfreesboro. The One-hundred and twenty-third Illinois Regiment, belonging to the Second Brigade, on the other hand, desired to be "Mounted." Consequently, the Seventy-fifth Indiana and One-hundred and twenty-third Illinois Regiments exchanged Brigades. This exchange was effected May 1st, 1863.

On the same date—May 1st—we were supplied with new tents. Our old wall and Sibley tents were returned, except those required by Brigade and Regimental headquarters and for field hospitals. Our tents from this date to the close of the war consisted of two pieces of coarse muslin, so fitted that two soldiers, by buttoning their two pieces together, and improvising a simple support by two upright poles and a ridge-pole over which the tent was stretched and sloping to the ground, and pinned there by four wooden pins, formed for themselves a comfortable shelter from rain and sun. Each piece of canvas was owned and carried by a soldier upon his knapsack. The tents were called "dog" or "pup" tents, because they resembled a common dog kennel. The wagon trains were reduced at this time from thirteen wagons to three for each Regiment.

On June 8th, by special Field Order of the Department of

the Cumberland, the Fourth Division of the Fourteenth Corps was transferred to the Reserve Corps and assumed another title. The Fifth Division (ours) was from the above date to be hereafter known as the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. By the same order, the Brigade under Brig. Gen. George Crook was sent from Carthage to Murfreesboro and assigned to the Fourth (late Fifth) Division, to be known as the Third Brigade of the Division. By the same order also, the Sixty-eighth Indiana Regiment, with Major John S. Scobey in command, was assigned to the Second Brigade, in which the Seventy-fifth Indiana now served.

The Eightieth Illinois Regiment, assigned to the Brigade, was on detached duty and did not join the Brigade.

Our Regiment now entered into a Brigade of three other Regiments and a Battery than those with which it had been brigaded. Two of these Regiments, the One-hundred and first Indiana and the One-hundred and fifth Ohio, and the Battery, the Nineteenth Indiana, remained with our Regiment and our Regiment with them, mutually enduring the same hardships and fighting the same battles, to the close of the war.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers was raised in the Fourth Congressional District of Indiana, and organized at Greensburg. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis on August 19th, 1862, with Edward A. King as Colonel, and on the same date at midnight proceeded for Louisville, Ky. On the 1st of September it reported to General Dumont at Lebanon, Ky. From thence it was transported to Munfordsville, Ky., where, on the 17th, it was captured with some other National troops by Bragg's army.

There is an interesting episode connected with the capitulation of this Regiment at Munfordsville, which reveals the great presence of mind and loyalty to the flag of the Colonel, who subsequently lost his life while in command of our Brigade. When the Sixty-eighth left home for the front, the ladies

of Greensburg presented the Regiment with a silk flag. Just before it surrendered to Bragg's overwhelming forces, Colonel King wrapped this flag under his clothing around his body. He thus wore it two weeks and saved it from capture.

After the Regiment was exchanged, it was sent to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where it joined the Brigade to which we belonged at that time, and remained with us until the battle of Chickamauga had been fought. In the battle of Hoover's Gap the Regiment lost one killed and six wounded. In the battle of Chickamauga it entered with 356 officers and men, and lost over one-third of them, including its Colonel.

On the 11th of October, 1863, it was transferred to Willich's Brigade, Wood's Division, Grauger's Corps, and with its Brigade was in the assault at Missionary Ridge, losing 82 killed and wounded. It was on the march to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, returning April 28th, 1864, to Chattanooga. After Sherman's army had entered upon the Atlanta campaign, it did garrison duty in Chattanooga, until August 14th, when it was ordered to Dalton, Ga., to drive out Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry, which had swung around into Sherman's rear. It did this work handsomely, with the loss of a Captain and five enlisted men.

At the time of Confederate General Hood's invasion into Tennessee, the Sixty-eighth Regiment was doing guard duty along the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and had frequent skirmishes with his army. On December 15th, 1864, it helped to completely thrash Hood at Nashville. It joined in the pursuit of Hood's retreating army, and finally got back to Chattanooga, where it remained guarding bridges, until the close of hostilities.

On June 20th, 1865, the Regiment was mustered out of service at Nashville, and returned to Indiana. The Sixty-eighth was a splendid Regiment, and did much hard service.

The One-hundred and first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers was organized in the same Congressional District of In-

diana (Eleventh) in which our Regiment was raised. Some of its Companies were raised in the same towns and localities from which Companies of our Regiment came, hence near relatives and intimate friends of each other were members of both Regiments.

The organization of the One-hundred and first was effected during the month of August, 1862, at Wabash, and it was mustered into the U. S. service on September 7th, with William Garver as Colonel. To assist in repelling the invasion of General E. Kirby Smith, the Regiment was sent to Covington, Ky. It was transported by boat, on September 23d, to Louisville, Ky., and on October 1st marched in pursuit of Bragg, with General McCook's command. It escorted the wagon train of the Tenth Division from Maxwell to Springfield, and thence to Crab Orchard, Ky. It was employed in guarding the railroad bridge at Munfordsville until November 30th. From thence it moved to Glasgow, and thence to Castalian Springs, Tennessee, where it remained until December 26th. It then went in pursuit of Morgan, and returned to the Springs by the 2d of January, 1863. It left here for Murfreesboro, arriving there on the 11th. Here it was assigned to Hall's Brigade, Reynolds' Division, participating in many of the reconnaissances of the Division from Murfreesboro. The One-hundred and first was the only Indiana Regiment in the fight at Vaught's Hill, near Milton, Tennessee, on March 20th, 1863, where General John H. Morgan was completely whipped. It was here on the left of the Brigade, and lost 43 in killed and wounded. From May 1st, 1863, to the close of hostilities, the history of the One-hundred and first is practically the history of the Seventy-fifth Regiment.

Colonel Garver resigned May 30th, 1863, and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Doan assumed the command of the Regiment. The Regiment was engaged at Hoover's Gap, and moved with its Brigade to Manchester, Tullahoma and Elk River. It was encamped on University Place, and marched

via Battle Creek, through the Sequatchie Valley to Shel-mound Station, crossed the Raccoon and Lookout Mountains to the battlefield of Chickamauga, where its loss was 119 in killed, wounded and missing. The Regiment took part in the storming of Missionary Ridge, losing in the battle 35 in killed, wounded and missing. It took an active part also in the Atlanta campaign, and in the March to the Sea, and through the Carolinas. The One-hundred and first was a very fine Regiment; it had many brave and competent officers, whose staunch, soldierly virtues were reflected in their men, making the Regiment a reliable and hard-fighting one.

After reaching Washington city at the close of the war, the Regiment was sent to Louisville, Ky., where, on the 24th of June, 1865, it was mustered out of the service and returned to Indianapolis.

The Nineteenth Indiana Battery of Light Artillery was organized and mustered into the U. S. service on August 5th, 1862, at Indianapolis. Its Captain, Samuel J. Harris, of Columbus, Indiana, had been in the Artillery Service in the war with Mexico, having participated in the battles of Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo. In consideration of his superior knowledge of the Artillery arm of service prior to the Rebellion, he was commissioned Captain of the Seventh Indiana Battery in 1861. Here signed March 29th, 1862, and re-entered the service as Captain of the Nineteenth Battery. He was wounded at Chickamauga and at Buzzard Roost, while in command of his Battery, in consequence of which he was compelled to resign on June 3d, 1864, when Lieutenant W. P. Stackhouse was promoted to his position.

At the time of the invasion of Kentucky by the Confederates under Bragg and Kirby Smith, the Nineteenth Battery was ordered to Louisville, where it joined the Army of the Ohio. It was assigned to the Tenth Division, commanded by General J. S. Jackson. It fought with this Division, October 8th, 1862, at Perryville, where four of its guns were captured, but recovered the following day.

After Perryville the Battery was actively employed in frequent hard marches throughout Kentucky in pursuit of the Confederates under Morgan, and reached the army of Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, the day following the battle of Stone's River. Here, in January, 1863, it was assigned to our Brigade and Division. At the reorganization of the Army at Chattanooga, the Nineteenth Battery was assigned with our Regiment to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, with which it remained to the close of the war, participating in all the principal battles of the Division. At the battle of Bentonville, N. C., on March 19th, 1865, Lieutenant Webb of the Battery was killed.

After Joe Johnston's surrender, the Battery embarked on a steamer at Newbern for Washington city, and took part there in the grand review, and then went to Indianapolis, where on June 10th, 1865, it was formally mustered out of the service.

The Nineteenth Battery did splendid work at the battles of Perryville and Chickamauga. In the former it lost 18 men, and in the latter 20 in killed, wounded and missing. It was among the best Batteries that entered the service.

The One-hundred and fifth Ohio Infantry Volunteers was what was known as a Western Reserve (Ohio) Regiment. It was mustered into the United States service on August 20th and 21st, 1862 at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, Ohio, with Albert S. Hall as Colonel. The Regiment was composed of farmers, clerks, students, teachers and other professional men from the counties of Lake, Geauga, Ashtabula, Trumbull and Mahoning. Men of more than ordinary intelligence and bravery made up its rank and file. Albion W. Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand" and "Bricks without Straw," was a Lieutenant in the Regiment. It left the State of Ohio with 1013 men for Covington, Ky., on the evening of the 21st of August, being the first Regiment organized under the call of August 4th, 1862, to leave the State. It arrived at Covington August 22d.

Having been fully armed and equipped for the field, the Regiment left Covington by railroad for Lexington, on August 25th, arriving there the same day. Here it was assigned to a Brigade in command of Colonel Charles Anderson of the Ninety-third Ohio. From this place, the Regiment with several others made a forced march to reinforce General Nelson at Richmond, Kentucky, but the battle was fought and lost before its arrival. It returned to the town of Lexington, which was evacuated by September 1st, the One hundred and fifth being the rear guard. This was a forced march to Louisville over dusty and dry roads, with scarcity of water, causing the men to suffer greatly. It was the baptismal campaign of the Regiment, and told sadly on both officers and men. The march was completed by the 5th, the men arriving at Louisville footsore and exhausted. Here the Regiment was assigned to a Brigade in command of Brig. Gen. Terrell, and to a Division in command of Brig. Gen. Jackson, which developed into the Thirty-third Brigade, Tenth Division, under Buell. At this time Louisville was in an excitement over the invasion into Kentucky of the two Confederate armies under Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith, and the National troops were ordered to build fortifications for defense. General Nelson was placed in command. Here the One-hundred and fifth Ohio was kept at fatigue duty, and drilling and taking precautionary steps to prevent surprise.

After the arrival of Buell with his army, the One-hundred and fifth left Louisville October 1st, via Taylorsville and Bloomfield to Perryville, where it was engaged on the 8th in the memorable battle. Here, with the One-hundred and twenty-third Illinois, the Regiment supported Parson's Battery. The Regiment lost very heavily, 47 men being killed and 212 wounded out of a strength of 800, making the casualties of the Regiment to be $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Among the slain of the Regiment were Captains Dwight McKee and Robert Wilson, and four other officers were wounded. Both the Division and the Brigade commanders, Jackson and Terrell,

were killed, and Colonel Hall of the One-hundred and fifth assumed the command of the Division.

After the battle of Perryville, the Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Tolles, marched to Danville. Colonel Hall was here relieved of the command of the Division by Brig-Gen. Robert S. Granger, and took command of the Brigade. At Danville the Brigade, in which the Regiment served, was detached and ordered to Munfordsville, arriving October 25th. Here it remained up to November 30th, performing post and guard duty. Leaving here, the Regiment marched to Glasgow, thence to Carthage, Tennessee.

On leaving Kentucky, the Brigade, in which the Regiment served, was ordered to the town of Hartsville to reinforce Colonel Moore's Brigade, that was captured there. It remained only one night here, and proceeded to Bledsoe's Creek, where it was assigned to the Twelfth Division, in command of General Reynolds, and participated with the Division in pursuit of Morgan. The Division was then ordered to join the main army at Murfreesboro, where it arrived early in January, 1863. It was this diversion of the Division in pursuit of Morgan, which prevented the Regiment from participation in the battle of Stone's River.

A permanent assignment was here made by making Hall's the Second Brigade, and Reynolds' the Fifth, and soon afterwards, the Fourth Division of the Fourteenth Corps. The Regiment here accompanied its Brigade and Division on their frequent reconnaissances.

On the 20th of March it was engaged with its Brigade in the battle of Milton, where Morgan was severely chastised.

In the Tullahoma campaign, beginning June 24th, Colonel Hall and Lieut.-Colonel Tolles, of the One-hundred and fifth—the former in command of the Brigade, and the latter commanding the Regiment—were left at Murfreesboro sick, Colonel Hall dying there on the 10th of July. Colonel Milton S. Robinson of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment succeeded to the command of the Brigade, and Major George

T. Perkins to that of the Regiment. While lying in camp at University Place, during the warmest weather, Colonel Edward A. King of the Sixty-eighth Indiana Regiment was assigned to the command of the Brigade.

In the battle of Chickamauga, the One-hundred and fifth Ohio made a most gallant charge under command of Major Perkins, in which the heroic Major was wounded. The other casualties of the Regiment in the battle were 70 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners, among whom was Captain E. A. Spaulding mortally wounded. Two of the largest Companies of the Regiment were not in the engagement, being on detached duty, so that in proportion to the number of men engaged, the casualties were very heavy.

While lying at Chattanooga the army was reorganized, and the One-hundred and fifth was assigned to the Second Brigade, (Col. Vanderveer's) and Third Division, (General Baird's) of the Fourteenth Corps. .

In the battle of Missionary Ridge, the Regiment lost eleven in killed and wounded. In the long and fatiguing campaign for the capture of Atlanta, the record of the Regiment was good. While not immediately engaged in any of the heavy engagements on the campaign, the Regiment had many casualties. On the campaign of the March to the Sea, the Regiment was not engaged, but performed its whole duty. It was in the campaign through the Carolinas of sixty-three days' duration; in the reviews of both Goldsboro, N. C., and Washington, D. C.

The Regiment was mustered out at Washington, June 3d, 1865, and returned to Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th, where it was paid off and disbanded on the 8th. Of the 1013 men who left Cleveland in 1862, only 427 were mustered out there in 1865. The Regiment had marched more than 4000 miles during its service.

The following Regiments composed the Division as it entered upon the Tullahoma campaign:

FOURTH DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN T. WILDER.

- 98th Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser.
- 123d Illinois, Col. James Monroe.
- 17th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Henry Jordan.
- 72d Indiana, Col. Abram O. Miller.

Second Brigade.

Col. ALBERT S. HALL.

- 80th Illinois, Lieut. Herman Steinecke.
- 68th Indiana, Maj. John S. Scobey.
- 75th Indiana, Col. Milton S. Robinson.
- 101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan.
- 105th Ohio, Maj. George T. Perkins.

Third Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. GEORGE CROOK.

- 18th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
- 11th Ohio, Col. Philander P. Lane.
- 36th Ohio, Col. William G. Jones.
- 89th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Glenn.
- 92d Ohio, Col. Benjamin D. Fearing.

Artillery.

- 18th Indiana Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly.
- 19th Indiana Battery, Capt. Samuel J. Harris.
- 21st Indiana Battery, Capt. William W. Andrew.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN—BATTLE OF HOOVER'S GAP— TULLAHOMA.

(JUNE 24TH, TO JULY 1ST, 1863.)

By general order from the War Department, January 9th, 1863, the National Army lying at Murfreesboro was divided into three Army Corps—the Fourteenth, Twentieth and the Twenty-first. These generally corresponded to the divisions under the titles of Centre, Right and Left wings. Major-General W. S. Rosecrans commanded the Army.

The Fourteenth Corps, in command of Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, was divided into four Divisions; the First was commanded by Major-General Lovell H. Rousseau; the Second by Major-General James S. Negley; the Third by Brigadier-General John M. Brannan; and the Fourth by Major-Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds.

The Twentieth Corps was under the command of Major-Gen. Alexander McD. McCook. This Army Corps was divided into three Divisions, commanded respectively in the order named by Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, Brig.-Gen. Richard R. Johnson, and Major.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

The Twenty-first Corps was under the command of Major-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden. Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood, Major-Gen. John M. Palmer, and Brig.-Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve commanded the three Divisions into which the Corps was divided in the order named.

June 8th, 1863, the Reserve Corps of the Army of the Cumberland was organized. Major-Gen. Gordon Granger was placed in command of it. This Corps was divided into three Divisions, which were commanded respectively by

Brig.-Gens. Absalom Baird, James D. Morgan and Robert S. Granger.

The Cavalry Corps was under the command of Major Gen. David S. Stanley. The Corps was divided into two Divisions, commanded by Brig. Generals Robert B. Mitchell and John B. Turchin.

The Confederate Army under General Braxton Bragg, lying in and around Shelbyville, was divided into two Corps d' Armée; Lieutenant Generals Leonidas Polk commanded the one, and William J. Hardee the other. Polk's Corps was encamped at Shelbyville, and Hardee's was holding Hoover's, Bell Buckle and Liberty Gaps, with his headquarters at Wartrace.

The Confederate Cavalry of Bragg's Army was under Generals Joseph Wheeler and Nathan B. Forrest, which stretched from McMinnville to Columbia. The effective strength of the army under Bragg was estimated at 43,000. The army of Rosecrans, at the beginning of its advance against Bragg, numbered about 65,000 effective men.

The Confederates had possession of all the resources of the fertile Duck River Valley by an extension of their Cavalry force on their right and left from McMinnville to Columbia. Their Infantry occupied a very strong position just north of the Duck River, among the long, rugged, rocky, irregular hills and ridges in which Bedford and Coffee counties in Tennessee abound, which divide the "Barrens" from the lower level of Middle Tennessee. These ridges and hills were interrupted at intervals by the above named Gaps occupied by the Confederates, and through which the National Army must pass to move upon Bragg. The Confederates also built intrenchments about Shelbyville, which they occupied, with the hope that when Rosecrans did advance, he would give them battle as they lay behind these works. Chattanooga was the principal base of supplies, and Tullahoma was the depot for Bragg's Army.

The authorities at the seat of Government in Washington,

D. C., were urging Rosecrans to begin an aggressive campaign against Bragg. Although parts of his Army, at different times, were sent out in various directions on reconnoitering expeditions, yet the country was anxiously waiting for a general movement against Bragg. But Rosecrans had to amass his army, mount his Cavalry, and get everything in first class order, before he could advance. It required a superior army in every way to defeat Bragg. Rosecrans could not advance except through the passes, between the high hills which Bragg's army held. The by-roads between McMinnville and Manchester, if he undertook to advance in that direction, were not in a condition for the movement of a vast army.

When everything was in readiness, the National army under Rosecrans began the Tullahoma or the Middle Tennessee campaign on the 24th of June, 1863. The advance of the army from Murfreesboro, upon this short but successful and highly important campaign against the Confederates under Bragg, was initiated in the following way: Bragg's forces were intrenched at Shelbyville, but Rosecrans determined to render their intrenchments useless by endeavoring to turn their right flank, and moving to their rear upon the railroad bridge on Elk River. This movement, however, could not have been accomplished except by making Bragg believe that Rosecrans would advance by the Shelbyville route. Rosecrans had to keep this impression upon Bragg's mind until a large part of his army could reach Manchester, which could be done only by passing through Hoover's Gap, and Matt's Hollow, a narrow way between high hills five miles long. The gorge was so narrow that one army wagon could scarcely pass another.

To accomplish this feat of arms, Rosecrans, on the day before the general movement of the army, ordered Mitchell's Cavalry to make a furious attack upon the Confederate outposts south-west of Murfreesboro, along the Eagleville and Shelbyville pike, and drive them rapidly to their main line.

On the same day, the Reserve Corps, under Gen. Gordon Granger, and the Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, under Gen. Brannan, were ordered to Salem. Palmer's Division and a Brigade of Cavalry pushed out rapidly eastward on the Readyville pike to the vicinity of Bradyville, seizing a defile in the hills leading to Manchester. The balance of the National army was ordered to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning with 12 days' rations.

This ruse had its desired effect upon Bragg. He ordered Buckner's Corps from East Tennessee to reinforce him at Shelbyville. He prepared himself behind his intrenchments to receive Rosecrans. Rosecrans, however, had no intention of fighting Bragg on grounds of the latter's selection. He simply wanted to compel Bragg to fight him on grounds which he himself would select, or to compel him to retreat, which he (Bragg) did, as the result of the campaign shows.

On Wednesday, June 24th, the advance movement of the entire army began. The Twentieth Corps advanced on the Shelbyville pike in the direction of Liberty Gap. By deflection, the troops passed through Millersburg, where two Divisions of the Corps bivouacked for the night, while the other troops proceeded towards the Gap. When McCook had advanced some distance, after entering the Wartrace road, Johnson's Division encountered the Confederates at the Liberty Gap, which after a hard fight was taken and held. The capture of Liberty Gap, which cost Willich's and Miller's Brigades of Johnson's Division and Carlin's Brigade of Davis' Division the sacrifice of 231 men, killed and wounded, was a gallant and creditable affair. Major-Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne's Division, on the Confederate side, lost the heaviest in this engagement. The entire Confederate loss was 100 killed and 750 wounded.

The Reserve Corps took the Middleton road, accompanied by the Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps, from Salem, where they had been ordered the day previous, and advanced

on Christiana, bivouacking at night in rear of the Twentieth Corps.

The Twenty-first Corps, except the Division of Van Cleve, which was left at Murfreesboro, concentrated at Bradyville to await orders. The casualties of this Corps in the Tullahoma campaign were but one man wounded. The Fourteenth Corps, under Thomas, left Murfreesboro on the Manchester pike. The Fourth Division under Reynolds took the initiative—starting at 4 o'clock in the morning. The First Division, under Rousseau, moved at 7 a. m. in support of Reynolds. The Second Division, under Negley, being in reserve, did not start until 10 o'clock in the morning.

Our Division advanced in the following order: The First Brigade of mounted Infantry, Colonel John T. Wilder commanding, moved on the right. Our Brigade advanced on the left. On this campaign, Colonel Milton S. Robinson of our Regiment commanded our Brigade, in place of the gallant and late lamented Colonel Albert S. Hall, who died of fever, July 10th, 1863. Colonel Edward A. King of the Sixty-eighth Indiana was absent sick; otherwise he would have been in command. The Third Brigade was in reserve in this advance movement. It was commanded by Brigadier General George Crook, who subsequently became a noted Cavalry officer in the Shenandoah Valley, and a famous Indian fighter of the Northwest. The soldiers of the Fourth Division of the Fourteenth Corps, which were the only National troops in the battle of Hoover's Gap, met the Confederate Cavalry pickets about two miles in advance of our own picket line, at Big Spring Branch. These pickets were composed of the First Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Griffith. We pushed these pickets to their reserve force, all of which we drove pell-mell through Hoover's Gap, as far as McBride's Creek, 18 miles south of Murfreesboro. This movement was executed so rapidly and persistently, and the location for the

movement of Cavalry was so unfavorable, that this Confederate Cavalry force had no time and opportunity to reform, but was compelled to break and scatter in every direction over the hills.

The Mounted Brigade was ordered out the Manchester road towards Fairfield, and down the Noah's Fork road, as far as Robertson's Mill. On these roads, small detachments of this same cavalry Regiment, under Col. J. R. Butler and Lt. Col. Griffith, were met, scattered and demoralized. The Second and Third Brigades of Infantry under Robinson and Crook now moved into the Gap, and made preparations for an attack. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, three Confederate Infantry Regiments and a Battery—Twentieth Tennessee, the First Georgia and the Fourth Georgia Battalion and the Eufaula's Battery—under the personal command of Brig. Gen. W. B. Bate, vigorously attacked the First Brigade at Garrison's Fork, near the southern terminus of the Gap, This was too much for Wilder; Bate claims that he drove him back into the Gap. The Second and Third Brigades of Infantry were now rapidly pushed forward to the affray. Bate became alarmed about the security of his left flank, and under the eye of Gen. A. P. Stewart, his Division commander, who was now on the field, he sent the Fifteenth and Thirty-Seventh Tennessee Regiments, which had now come up, together with the Ninth Georgia Battalion, on a charge across Garrison's Fork to gain the hills so as to protect his flank. This attack was made with spirit and resolution. They gained some momentary advantage. The Thirty-seventh Georgia was also sent to gain one of the hills, from which we received an enfilade fire. A Confederate Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, moved in the rear of Bate's Brigade as a support. It was now about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The disposition of the Second Brigade to meet this vigorous attack was as follows: The Nineteenth Indiana Battery, under Capt. S. J. Harris, was stationed on a commanding elevation with the Sixty-eighth Indiana Regiment in sup-

port. The Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, under Lt. Col. Wm. O'Brien, supported by the two remaining Regiments of the Brigade—the One-hundred and first Indiana and One-hundred and fifth Ohio—double quicked to the extreme right of our line, which was greatly pressed by a large force. When the Regiment got into position here, it fought desperately for the space of two hours. The position of the Regiment here was in front of a strip of cedars, facing the acclivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which ran Garrison's Fork of the Duck River. From the official report of Gen. Bate, the Thirty-seventh Georgia Confederate Regiment, under Col. A. F. Rudler, which had been ordered to occupy this hill, and direct an enfilade fire upon the force engaging the Confederate left, composed the troops confronting the Seventy-fifth Indiana. Robinson's Brigade, with the assistance of two Regiments of Wilder's Brigade with their Spencer Carbines, succeeded in dislodging the Confederates under Bate and Johnson, and driving them back from the hills and woods on our right, and thus preventing them from turning our right flank.

In the fight at this point, though the loss in the Second Brigade was slight, Bate's Confederate Brigade lost very heavily. In his official report to his chief, Gen. Bate says:

“My command—having lost in killed and wounded nearly twenty-five per cent. of the number engaged, being wet from the drenching rain, and exhausted from the fight—was relieved by the reinforcements, except the Twentieth Tennessee and Eufaula Light Artillery, which remained without intermission in line of battle. Thus closed with the day a most spirited and sanguinary conflict, in which less than 700 men (about one-half of my Brigade) successfully fought and drove back into Hoover's Gap and held at bay until nightfall the battalions of the advancing foe. It was a bright day for the glory of our arms, but a sad one, when we consider the loss of the many gallant spirits who sealed with their blood their devotion to our cause.”

This estimated loss, which Gen. Bate herein gives, must be an exaggeration. He could not have lost twenty-five per cent. of his men engaged, unless his Regiments were greatly depleted, for he had four Regiments and a Battalion, and two

Batteries engaged, the loss of which in killed and wounded aggregated 145, including nine officers. The official returns of casualties, herewith following, of the only two Divisions—Federal and Confederate—engaged in the fight, show all the losses.

The affair at Hoover's Gap was a complete victory to Reynolds' Division. The odds were largely against the Confederates. Their gallant effort to prevent an onward movement of the National army proved utterly futile. For the time occupied and the number of men engaged, the battle was sanguinary—especially on the Confederate side. The casualties in the Fourth Division were 15 killed and 60 wounded. Among the killed was the Rev. John R. Eddy, the chaplain of the Seventy-second Indiana Regiment. He was killed by a cannon ball. In Stewart's Confederate Division were 22 killed, 153 wounded, and 40 captured. The largest portion of the prisoners were from the first Kentucky Cavalry (which is not given in the tabulated statement following). With the prisoners of this Regiment, a battle flag was captured. This trophy, made of silk and beautifully embroidered, was a present to the First Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, from the sister of Gen. B. H. Helm, who subsequently lost his life in the battle of Chickamauga, leading the Kentucky (Confederate) Brigade. He was a brother-in-law of Mrs. President Lincoln.

Rosecrans, by selecting the route upon which he marched his army, could not have successfully made the Tullahoma campaign without passing through Hoover's Gap. Bragg very well knew this, hence he stubbornly and persistently held the Gap as long as he could. It cost our Division several valuable lives, but the importance of its possession was the compensation for the sacrifice which we made to take it.

Return of Casualties in the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in the
Battle of Hoover's Gap, June 24th, 1863.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN T. WILDER.							
98th Illinois.	1	..	4	..	..	5
123d Illinois	2	..	4	..	..	6
17th Indiana.	6	1	18	..	..	25
72d Indiana.	1	1	..	12	..	..	14
Total First Brigade.	1	10	1	38	..	..	50
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. MILTON S. ROBINSON.							
68th Indiana.	1	1	5	..	..	7
75th Indiana.	2	..	..	2
101st Indiana.	6	..	..	6
105th Ohio	1	..	..	1
Total Second Brigade	1	1	14	..	..	16
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig.-Gen. GEORGE CROOK.							
18th Kentucky.	2	..	3	..	..	5
92d Ohio	1	..	1	..	..	2
Total Third Brigade	3	..	4	..	..	7
<i>Artillery.</i>							
18th Indiana Battery	1	..	..	1
19th Indiana Battery	1	..	..	1
Total Artillery	2	..	..	2
Total Fourth Division	1	14	2	58	..	..	75

Considering the spirited fighting which our Regiment did, and the amount of damage inflicted upon the enemy at Hoover's Gap, the loss in the Seventy-fifth was unusually small. The casualties were two men wounded. Cyrus V. Gorrell, of Company K, lost an eye in this battle. Isaac Pitzer, of Company B, was shot in the face, from the effects of which he died after the war.

Return of Casualties in Bate's Brigade, Stewart's Division, in the Skirmish at Hoover's Gap, June 24th-26th, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
9th Alabama . . . . .	..	..	..	5	5
1st [37th] Georgia . . . . .	..	3	3	42	48
15th and 37th Tennessee . . . . .	..	1	..	5	6
20th Tennessee.	3	6	1	23	33
Caswell's Battalion.	1	3	1	38	43
Eufaula Battery . . . . .	..	2	..	6	8
Maney's Battery . . . . .	..	..	..	2	2
Total	4	15	5	121	145

OFFICERS REPORTED KILLED.—Caswell's Battalion, Adj. J. R. Yourie; Twentieth Tennessee, Maj. F. Claybrooke (died of wounds), Capt. J. A. Pettigrew, and Adj. James W. Thomas.

Return of Casualties in Bushrod Johnson's Brigade, Stewart's Division, Hardee's Corps, in the Skirmish at Hoover's Gap, June 24th, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
17th Tennessee	1	..	16	1	1	19
23d Tennessee	1	1	3	..	..	5
25th Tennessee	1	..	5	..	1	7
44th Tennessee	2	..	3	5
Battery
Total.	3	1	26	1	5	36

The number of officers and men who were left in Middle Tennessee by desertion and otherwise, and have not yet returned, are as follows:

Command.	Officers.	Men.
17th Tennessee	3	125
23d Tennessee . . . . .	..	52
25th Tennessee. . . . .	..	47
44th Tennessee. . . . .	..	104
Battery . . . . .	..	4
Total	3	332

By the morning of the 25th, the Fourth Division had gotten quite through the Gap, and occupied the deep narrow gorge, known as Matt's Hollow. Rousseau's Division was encamped near the Widow Hoover's house in supporting distance, and Negley's Division was at Big Spring Branch in Rousseau's rear. The disposition of the Fourth Division was as the previous day.

The Confederates planted two cannon directly opposite the right of our line. Reynolds placed two guns of Lilly's Battery in position opposite the Confederate guns, which resulted in an artillery duel of a few hours, after which the Confederates withdrew their guns.

Capt. Harris, of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, belonging to the Second Brigade, put two of his rifled cannon in a commanding position on a high knob, from which they did excellent work during the day. The Regiments of Infantry supporting Harris' Battery—the Seventy-fifth being one—skirmished quite lively at times with the Confederate pickets nearly all day. About sunset there was a vigorous artillery duel of an hour between the Batteries, with very little damage to our forces. The casualties of the 25th of June in the Fourth Division were three killed and six wounded. Gen.

Thomas made the following disposition of the Fourteenth Corps during the night: Rousseau's Division was placed in the immediate rear of Reynolds, to be in readiness to attack the Confederates at Beech Grove. The Third Division under Brannan, having arrived from Salem and encamped at Hoover's Mill, moved up very early in the morning, before daylight, to take part in the assault. The Second Division (Negley's) moved in support of the others. It rained incessantly during the night of the 25th, as it did almost without intermission during the campaign, which made it very difficult for the Divisions of the Corps to move into their respective positions.

On the morning of the 26th, the Divisions of the Corps cooperated in a gallant fight at Beech Grove, with a small loss to our forces. Immediately thereafter the First and Third Divisions drove the Confederates in the direction of Fairfield. The Fourth Division rapidly advanced toward Manchester, encamping a few miles north of the place, having taken nine prisoners on the way. During the morning of the next day, the Division quickly moved into the town, capturing a guard of twenty prisoners at the railroad depot, three of whom were commissioned officers. The town was taken by a complete surprise. The Division spent the day of the 28th here resting, except Wilder's mounted Brigade, which was sent via Hillsborough to cut the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad in the vicinity of Decherd.

During the 26th, the Twentieth Corps remained encamped at Liberty Gap, and the Reserve Corps at Christiana. The Twenty-first Corps marched with great difficulty over the muddy roads in the direction of Manchester. The Twentieth Corps withdrew from Liberty Gap on the 27th, and passed through Hoover's Gap, marching towards Manchester in rear of the Fourteenth Corps. The Reserve Corps with Stanley's Cavalry captured Guy's Gap, through which they passed to Shelbyville after brushing away Wharton's Confederate Cavalry a few miles north of the town.

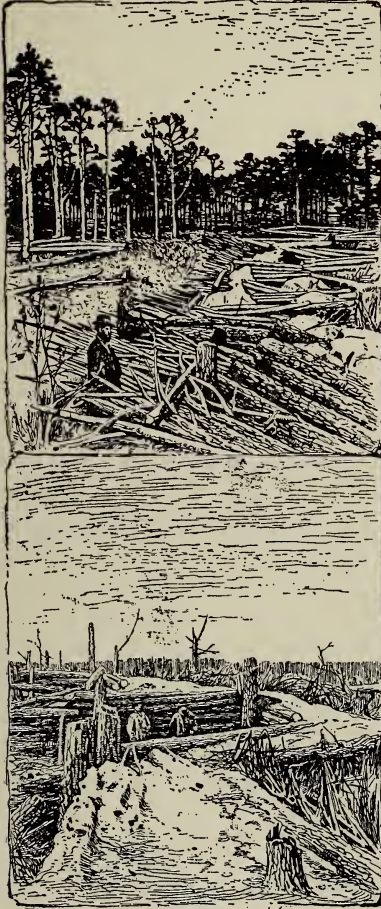
All these movements on the theatre of war proved conclusively that Bragg considered his line of defense no longer tenable, and by the withdrawal of his army from Rosecrans' front, the success of the latter's strategy was confirmed.

During the morning of the 29th, in a drenching rain, the Second and Third Brigades of the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Corps, marched in the direction of Tullahoma, encamping within five miles of the town near Concord Church, at the intersection of the Tullahoma and Winchester roads. At the same time the First and Third Divisions encamped at Crumpton's Creek and the Second at Bobo's Cross Roads. At Concord Church the two Brigades of the Fourth Division lay in camp all day of the 30th. On this date, Gen. Thomas sent upon a reconnaissance in the direction of Tullahoma the Second Brigade of the Third Division, under Gen. Steedman, and two Ohio Regiments from the Third Brigade of the Fourth Division—the Eighty-ninth and Ninety-second—under Col. Fearing. These troops advanced on different roads within two miles of the town before discovering the Confederate pickets. With a feeble resistance they drove the pickets to their reserve posts, when Colonel Fearing, thinking the enemy was only drawing him into a trap, returned to camp at Concord Church. The mounted Brigade also returned on the evening of the 30th, having succeeded in cutting the railroad near Decherd.

On Wednesday, July 1st, Gen. Thomas, for the second time, sent upon a reconnaissance Steedman's Brigade and two Regiments of the Fourth Division towards Tullahoma. The force from the Fourth Division (Gen. Reynolds) this time consisted of two Indiana Regiments—the Sixty-eighth and the Seventy-fifth—under Colonel Milton S. Robinson. These forces moved upon different roads also, Robinson's Regiments advancing upon Steedman's left. As they neared Tullahoma Robinson deployed the Seventy-fifth, his own Regiment, as skirmishers. At Tullahoma the Confederates had built fortifications, in front of which they constructed abatis of felled

trees, denuded of their smaller branches, and the sharpened ends of their larger branches directed upwards and outwards towards our advancing lines. The town lies in a low, flat

and marshy country, called the "Barrens." The continued rains soaked the ground and made it like a quagmire. In view of the jagged branches of the felled trees through which



BREASTWORKS AND CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE
AT TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE, JULY 1ST,
1863.

we had to pick our way, and the soft ground and water, on account of the incessant rains, over and through which we had to travel, the skirmish line of the Seventy-fifth made its advance upon Tullahoma under difficulties. However, the line reached Tull-

ahoma at eleven o'clock in the morning, and discovered that the Confederates had evacuated the town, and no troops of

any kind were there, except the rear guard of the retreating enemy, a few of whom we captured.

Hence, the Sixty-eighth and the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiments were the first Union troops to enter the town of Tullahoma after its evacuation by the Confederates. They were the first troops to reach the objective point of the campaign. This information was conveyed by an orderly to Gen. Reynolds from Col. Robinson. The Brigade under Gen. Steedman arrived an hour later—at 12 o'clock, noon.

As Gen. Steedman was the senior officer, Col. Robinson reported to him for duty, on his arrival. As soon as Gen. Reynolds was informed of the situation, he moved forward the remainder of the Fourth Division, which entered Tullahoma about 5 p. m.

The following is an extract of Gen. Reynolds' report of the capture of Tullahoma:

“June 30, division lay in camp. Sent reconnoissance of two regiments, the Eighty-ninth and Ninety-second Ohio, Colonel Fearing, Ninety-second Ohio, from the Third Brigade, toward Tullahoma. This force went to within two miles of Tullahoma, and encountered the enemy's cavalry pickets. Drove them back to the main body of cavalry, which being too strong for the party, it returned to camp.

July 1, sent reconnoitering party of Sixty-eighth and Seventy-fifth Indiana, under Colonel Robinson, toward Tullahoma, in support of a force from Third Division (Brannan's), Fourteenth Army Corps, which moved on another road from Concord Church. Colonel Robinson's command marched into Tullahoma by 11 a. m., and found no troops of enemy or our own in possession. Colonel Robinson sent this information to division headquarters, and on arrival of General Steedman, with his brigade, reported to him, as the senior officer present. On the receipt of this information, the remainder of the division marched to Tullahoma, and on arriving, about 5 p. m., found the place occupied by the Third Division (Brannan's), Fourteenth Army Corps, and the command of Colonel Robinson above referred to. Division encamped at Tullahoma.”

The campaign, of which Tullahoma was the objective—lasting ten days—was eminently successful. It was the means of driving the Confederates, not only from two strongly fortified towns, Shelbyville and Tullahoma, but also of forcing

them out of Middle Tennessee, thus restoring to the Federal Government all that important territory lying north of the Tennessee River. The campaign began, progressed, and ended during a rain, which, for the great quantity of water-fall in so short a time, was, without a precedent, the most extraordinary in the history of Middle Tennessee. The Seventy-fifth Regiment, with its Division and Corps, during the campaign of ten days, marched seventy miles, fought successfully at Hoover's Gap a battle, slept in the rain, and waded rivers and streams without a dry stitch of clothing. With great difficulty we kept our powder dry.

Of the conduct of the troops of the Fourteenth Corps on the campaign, Gen. George H. Thomas, its magnificent commander, in his official report of the campaign says:

“Without particularizing or referring to individual merit in any one division of my command, I can render willing testimony to the manly endurance and soldierly conduct of both officers and men composing my corps, marching day and night, through a most relentless rain, and over almost impassable roads, bivouacking by the roadside, ever ready and willing to “fall in” and pursue the enemy whenever ordered, with a cheerfulness and determination truly admirable, and no less commendable when confronting the enemy; fearless and undaunted, their columns never wavered, giving the highest proof of their veteran qualities, and showing what dependence can be placed upon them in time of peril.”

The total loss in the Army of the Cumberland during the campaign, in killed, wounded and missing, was 570; of this number the Fourteenth Corps lost 206, and the Fourth Division of the Corps, 75.

The total loss in the Army of Tennessee (Confederate) was 1000 killed and wounded and 1634 captured. With the captured were thousands of stands of small arms, seven pieces of Artillery, one hundred tents, and thirty-five hundred sacks of corn meal.

Extract from Gen. Rosecrans' report:

“The Fourteenth Corps, Major-Gen. Thomas, was to advance on the Manchester pike, seize and hold with its advance, if practicable, Hoover's

Gap . . . Gen. Reynolds had the advance in the Fourteenth Corps . . . He surprised and carried Hoover's Gap, a defile 3 miles in length."

Extract from Gen. Thomas' report:

"Early on the morning of July 1, having heard from a citizen that the enemy were evacuating Tullahoma, Steedman's Brigade, Third Division, supported by two regiments of Reynolds' Division on his left, were ordered to advance cautiously and ascertain if the report was true. Meeting with no opposition, he entered Tullahoma at 12 m. capturing a few prisoners."

Extract from Gen. Reynolds' report of Hoover's Gap:

"Harris' Battery (Nineteenth Indiana) was ordered to the front, and the Sixty-eighth Indiana to support it. The Seventy-fifth and One-hundred and first Indiana, and One-hundred and fifth Ohio, were ordered to the extreme right, which was now hard pressed by superior numbers."

Extract of the report of Brig. Gen. W. B. Bate, of the Confederate Regiment (Thirty-seventh Georgia) which confronted the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment during the engagement at Hoover's Gap:

"Finding no disposition on the part of the foe to press my right to regain the ground from which he had been driven and relieve the Manchester pike, I ordered Colonel [A. F.] Rudler, with the Thirty-Seventh Georgia Regiment, to move his command across the creek up the steep acclivity of its left bank, form line parallel to the same, and give an enfilading fire to the force then heavily engaging my left. The order was obeyed with alacrity and in good style. The enemy, anticipating the move, met it with a line of battle fronting the wood which skirted the bank of the creek. A bloody engagement here ensued, with great odds against us, and after a futile but most persistent and gallant effort to dislodge him, Colonel Rudler properly withdrew his command under cover of the bank. At this juncture every gun and piece in that portion of my command which had arrived on the field was engaged in a spirited and deadly contest."

CHAPTER V.

CROSSING THE ELK RIVER—CAMPS WINFORD AND UNIVERSITY PLACE—MOVEMENT ACROSS THE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS AND TENNESSEE RIVER—SCALING LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—EVACUATION OF CHATTANOOGA BY THE ENEMY.

(JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1863.)

ON July 2d, by order of General Thomas, the Third and Fourth Divisions of his Corps moved to Spring Creek, and pursued the Confederates out the Winchester road, as far as Elk River. Here the bridge spanning the river was burnt by the enemy. The Fourth, accompanied by the First and Third Divisions, at once moved up the river as far as Jones' Ford. Some of the troops crossed over here; but on account of the continuous rains, which had swollen Elk River, General Reynolds, to protect his ammunition, deemed it prudent not to attempt a crossing, until the burnt bridge should be repaired or the water should abate. Hence, the Fourth Division remained on the north side of the river, and encamped for the night at this fording.

On the 3d, the balance of the First and Third Divisions forded the river at Jones', and Reynolds' Division returned to the burnt bridge, where the Pioneer Corps was at work all day repairing the bridge. On the morning of the 4th, Reynolds' entire Division moved across the river upon the newly constructed bridge. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, we were nearly the whole day marching two and a half miles to Pennington's Cross-Roads.

We moved into camp here near the Widow Winford's house on the road leading from Decherd to Hillsborough. We named the ground on which we encamped, "Camp Winford."

Here, on the 4th, Lieutenant John B. Frazer, of G Company, died from the subtle effects of disease. He gave his life, however, as truly a heroic sacrifice for his country as if he had fallen by the stroke of the sword, the thud of the bullet, or the bursting of the shell.

Independence Day was formally observed in our camp by the firing of cannon.

It was the season of blackberries. Camp Winford will ever be remembered by the tired and hungry men of the Regiment on account of the abundance of this fruit. The bushes hung black and the ground was covered with these ripe and delicious berries. The whole Corps was turned into blackberry pickers. The soldiers, just at this time, when rations were scarce, and there was need of such a treat, made the most of a luxury which served them as both food and medicine. George M. Whitestone, of E Company, yielded his life here on the 21st, by disease, as a holocaust to his country's need.

On the very day of the charge of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment into the town of Tullahoma, Tennessee, July 1st, the bloody battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania began. The battle, which was one of the severest of the war of the Rebellion, lasted three days. It was fought between the National Army of the Potomac, under the command of Major-General George G. Meade, and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Robert E. Lee. It was the only real battle of the war fought on northern soil. Part of the field has been made a National Cemetery. The National forces engaged were 80,200 effective men, and 327 pieces of artillery; and the Confederate forces numbered 71,400 effective men, and 206 pieces of artillery.

The Union army gained a very great and decisive victory over the Confederates, with a loss of 2,834 killed, 14,492 wounded and 5,435 missing. The Confederate loss was 3,498 killed, and 18,770 wounded and captured.

After sustaining a siege of more than two months, the

Confederate General Pemberton, with an army of 27,000 men, 128 pieces of artillery, and 80 siege guns, was compelled to surrender at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4th, to General U. S. Grant.

These two great victories to the National arms, following closely upon the termination of the Tullahoma campaign, seem to have so absorbed all the visionary powers of the honorable Secretary of War, that he was thereby unable to see the achievements of our army over Bragg in Middle Tennessee, as this dispatch shows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *July 7, 1863.*

MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

We have just received official information that Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant on the 4th of July. Lee's army overthrown; Grant victorious. You and your noble army now have the chance to give the finishing blow to the rebellion. Will you neglect the chance?

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

"Old Rosey," however, reminds the great War Secretary of what the Army of the Cumberland wrought, by these truthful words:

TULLAHOMA, *July 7, 1863.*

HON. E. M. STANTON:

Just received your cheering dispatch announcing the fall of Vicksburg and confirming the defeat of Lee. You do not appear to observe the fact that this noble army has driven the rebels from Middle Tennessee, of which my dispatches advised you. I beg in behalf of this army that the War Department may not overlook so great an event because it is not written in letters of blood. I have now to repeat, that the rebel army has been forced from its strong intrenched positions at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and driven over the Cumberland Mountains. My infantry advance is within 16 miles, and my cavalry advance within 8 miles of the Alabama line. No organized rebel force within 25 miles of there, nor on this side of the Cumberland Mountains.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Gen. Thomas, in a communication to Gen. Rosecrans, July 7th, says:

But for the rains our success would have been as complete as Meade's or Grant's, but we have been eminently successful in driving the enemy from

his two strongholds by a maneuver which cost us but a few men, while his loss is as great in number as if he had fought a grand battle, in addition to which his army is in a completely demoralized condition.

The Army of the Cumberland, at this time, stretched from McMinnville on the left to within a few miles of the Alabama line on the right. The Twenty-first Corps was at McMinnville; the Twentieth at Winchester; and the Fourteenth at the environments of Decherd. The Reserve Corps occupied the rear, embracing the territory north of the Duck River, with detachments stationed at Nashville, Gallatin, Murfreesboro, Fort Donelson, Carthage, Clarksville, Shelbyville and Wartrace. Bragg's main (Confederate) force was at Chattanooga, with an extension of Hardee's Corps towards our front as far as Shellmound.

The Government authorities, as usual, began to grow restless and impatient over the delay of Gen. Rosecrans in the movement of his army. General-in-Chief Halleck persistently sent telegram after telegram, urging Rosecrans to move his army at once over the mountains south of the Tennessee River against Bragg. But there were insuperable difficulties in the way of an immediate advance, which General Halleck could have readily seen for himself, if he had occupied a position at the seat of war instead of a seat in his office at Washington, a thousand miles away. The Army of the Cumberland was now two hundred and sixty-four miles from Louisville, its base of supplies, and eighty-three miles from Nashville, its principal depot. To get to the river, the army must traverse a barren, rugged mountain, upon difficult roads, extending over a country for seventy miles. To confront Bragg, it must cross a deep river, a thousand yards wide, every ford and bridge of which was guarded by strong detachments of Confederate soldiers. The railroad to the river was in need of repairs to haul supplies; the growing corn in the fields of Tennessee was not yet matured for forage; and after the arduous campaign through which they recently passed, the soldiers were in need of rest and recupera-

tion. These were some of the obstacles which the Army of the Cumberland had to face in an immediate advance movement. It was absolutely necessary to "make haste slowly."

We remained at Camp Winford until the 25th of July, when the Seventy-fifth Regiment with the Brigade moved within a short distance of Decherd Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and encamped at a beautiful place called "Blue Springs," where there was an abundance of water. Here, on the 29th, Eli Stephenson, of D Company, gave up his life by disease as a martyr to the cause of the Union.

The same day, by order of Gen. Thomas, our Brigade moved up the steep acclivity of a mountainous hill to the University Place. We were followed to this "Place" by the Third Brigade. The location here for an encampment was magnificent—beautiful in itself, and commanding diversified and attractive scenery far and wide of vale and hills. "University Place" was so named, because it was the proposed site for the erection of a contemplated Southern University at a cost of millions of dollars. For some reason the "University" never appeared at the "Place." Here was found a most beautiful specimen of the light-gray marble, mottled with shades of pinkish red, for which Tennessee is famous. From here Brig. Gen. George Crook was ordered to take the command of a Cavalry Brigade, and Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, who had command of a Cavalry Brigade in the Army of the Cumberland, was assigned to his place as commander of the Third Brigade of our Division. August 2d, a new commander was assigned to our Brigade, in room of Col. Robinson, in the person of Colonel Edward A. King, of the Sixty-eighth Indiana. For a couple weeks we did camp, picket and drill duty here. We were placed in training for the battles before us, like a prize-fighter is trained for a "set-to" in the prize ring. We passed through the ordeal of a vigorous drill and personal inspection every few days by our new and gallant commander. When the blow of the battle

of Chickamauga came, our Brigade was, therefore, thoroughly equipped for it.

During our encampment at the University Place, a sad and deplorable accident happened to the Twenty-first Indiana Battery, attached to the Third Brigade of our Division. By reason of the continuous rains prior to our removal here, the powder of the Battery had gotten wet, and the Captain had ordered it spread out to dry upon tarpaulins laid on the ground. One of the members of the Battery, in the act of passing a revolver to another member, let the weapon fall from his hand, which struck the cap of a percussion shell. The shell burst and ignited the powder, spread upon the ground. The flame like a flash leaped to the caissons and limbers filled with ammunition. It caused a most terrific explosion—wounding half a dozen battery-men, four of whom died of their injuries.

John W. Lednum, of I Company, died here of disease, August 13th. He was worthy of a better fate.

Organization of the troops composing the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, August 31st, 1863:

FOURTH DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

*First Brigade.**

Col. JOHN T. WILDER.

92d Illinois, Col. Smith D Atkins.
98th Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser.
123d Illinois, Col. James Monroe.
17th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Henry Jordan.
72d Indiana, Col. Abram O. Miller.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD A. KING.

68th Indiana, Capt. Harvey J. Espy.
75th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.
101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan.
105th Ohio, Maj. George T. Perkins.

Third Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.

18th Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
11th Ohio, Col. Philander P. Lane.
36th Ohio, Col. William G. Jones.
89th Ohio, Col. Caleb H. Carlton.
92d Ohio, Col. Benjamin D. Fearing.

* Detached from the Division and serving as Mounted Infantry.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 18th Battery (1st Brigade), Capt. Eli Lilly.

Indiana Light, 19th Battery (2d Brigade), Capt. Samuel J. Harris.

Indiana Light, 21st Battery (3d Brigade), Capt. William W. Andrew.

The movement of our army over the Cumberland mountains began August 16th, Crittenden's Corps leading. The First, Second and Third Divisions of the Twenty-first Corps (Crittenden's) moved out early in the morning by the most practicable routes from Hillsborough, Manchester and McMinnville to Therman, Dunlap, and Pikesville, in the Sequatchie Valley. Minty's Cavalry and Wilder's Mounted Brigade, the former deflecting towards Sparta, so as to cover the left flank of Crittenden's Corps, and the latter via Harrison Trace road, proceeded also to Pikesville. When Crittenden arrived in the Sequatchie Valley he immediately sent a reconnoitering party, consisting of Wilder's Mounted Brigade, supported by a Brigade or two of Infantry, in the direction of Harrison's Landing from the north, thereby making a feint upon Chattanooga from that direction.

It was on this reconnaissance, August 21st, Friday, which was a day of fasting and prayer with the Confederates, that, while the citizens of Chattanooga were at worship in a church, Captain Lilly of the Eighteenth Indiana Battery of Wilder's Brigade of our Division, threw a shell near the church and demoralized the congregation. The Confederate Gen. D. H. Hill, who was in Chattanooga at the time, and perhaps among the worshippers, speaks thus in the *Century Magazine*, (April 1887) of the event:

"On Fast Day, August 21st, while religious services were being held in town, the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the river, and began throwing shells into the houses. Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans, was in the act of prayer, when a shell came hissing near the church. He went on calmly with his petition to the Great Being, 'who rules in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of earth;' but at its close the preacher, opening his eyes, noticed a perceptible diminution of his congregation. Some women and children were killed and wounded by this act."

Crittenden's Corps, advancing far north of Chattanooga into the valley, concealed the real design of the movements of the other Corps to the south. His bold advance left Bragg under the impression that Rosecrans was advancing upon Chattanooga from the north, when in fact the movement was being made from the south.

In the advance of the Twentieth Corps, Johnson's Division moved via Salem and Larkin's Fork to Bellefonte and Caperton's Ferry, and Davis' Division via Crow Creek to Stevenson, where he joined the Division of Sheridan. Three Brigades of Cavalry marched by way of Fayetteville and Athens to Stevenson.

General Thomas sent two Divisions—Baird's and Negley's—of the Fourteenth Corps, by way of Tantallon to a point between Anderson and Stevenson, in the immediate proximity of the junction of the Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston railroads. He sent his two other Divisions—Reynolds' and Brannan's—the former in the lead, by way of the Battle Creek road to a point where that stream emptied into the Tennessee River.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment with its Brigade took up the line of march from the University Place, on August 17th, in the morning, to cross the mountains, accompanied by the Division headquarters. The Third Brigade preceded ours. The movement was made with as little publicity as possible, so as to arrive at our destination without the discovery of our intentions by the enemy. We marched for miles along the back-bone of a spur of the chain of mountains, on one of the dryest and hottest days which we experienced during the war. No water could be obtained, and as we approached Sweeden's Cove, ten miles distant from our camp, the rays of the blazing sun had a depressing effect upon the men, some of whom were overcome by the heat and thirst. Chaplain Lyle, of the Third Brigade, gave a vivid pen-picture of this day's march, as he saw it, which is herewith inserted:

“Let me tell you how the picture was seen. It was in this wise: The

column had been marching from early morn along dusty roads and literally in a dry and thirsty land, where there was no water. It was now a little past the hour of noon, and the blazing sun shone out fiercely in a cloudless sky. Many a strong-hearted soldier had fainted by the way-side, for his canteen was empty, his lips were dry and parched, and he was footsore and weary. 'Water, water,' was the great cry. 'Water, anything for water and some shady place in which to rest.' More and more intensely did the sun shine out from the brazen sky, while the earth seemed to glow like a furnace. The dry, hot dust flung up by thousands of feet irritated the throat and lungs, at the same time increasing the intolerable thirst under which all were suffering. Onward and still onward pressed the men, drearly and in pain, while the dust, increasing in heat and quantity, threatened to suffocate them at every step. Not a breath of air seemed to be stirring. The very leaves on the low shrubs and the grass by the wayside seemed to partake of the general depression and suffering, and looked drooping and dying. Thus mile after mile of the weary way was traversed, and hour succeeded hour as if each one was an age, and impressions of suffering and utter exhaustion were made so deeply on the minds of all that time will never efface them. Suddenly we entered a narrow defile through which the road wound, and, as if by magic or like the creations of some fairy tale, a cool and fragrant breeze began to fan our cheeks."

We arrived at the head of Sweden's Cove by evening. On the morning of the 18th, our Brigade, with Division headquarters, passing the Third Brigade in the Cove, marched over very bad and hilly roads to Battle Creek by 4 p. m., encamping on the east side of the creek within five miles of Jasper.

From our signal station, railroad trains could be seen running into Chattanooga from a point near the mouth of Battle Creek on the opposite side of the Tennessee River. To prevent the running of these trains in the interests of the Confederacy, Gen. Reynolds was ordered to reconnoitre the river opposite Shellmound, and if it were practicable, to establish a Battery supported by Infantry on our side of the river, by which we would be able to command the railroad at that point. He was also directed to cover the mouth of Battle Creek with his Division, so as to make it a crossing point, if desired. He was farther instructed to make efforts to capture from the Confederates, flat-boats and the little steamer "Paint Rock," plying the Tennessee below Chattanooga.

Gen. Reynolds selected the Seventy-fifth Regiment and a section of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery of the Second Brigade of his Division to make the reconnoissance and carefully guard the river. Companies D and I were sent in advance on the morning of the 21st, by way of Jasper, the balance of the Regiment following in the evening. Early on the morning of the 22d, the Seventy-fifth, with the balance of the force selected for this duty, pushed forward very rapidly from Jasper in the direction of the river, arriving on its banks in the afternoon. The sight of the rolling waters of the Tennessee was inspiring. Colonel King had personal command of the movement of the expedition. Harris' Battery was at once unlimbered and placed in position at the ferry, opposite Shellmound, the Regiment was put in proper supporting position, and we soon had full command of the railroad on the opposite side. By the shells from the Battery and the bullets from the Regiment, the Confederates were driven away.

By order of Gen. Thomas, a squad of soldiers from the Seventy-fifth Regiment, on the night of the 23d, under an officer—Lieutenant Anthony M. Conklin, of D Company—was sent across the river to burn the Nickajack (railroad) bridge near Shellmound. The General afterwards recalled the order for its destruction, because he thought it of no advantage to us to destroy it; but his recall-order was too late; the party had gone. It was a bold movement. While our party was in the act of firing the one end of the bridge, the Confederate pickets, who were not more than eighty feet away, were endeavoring to fire the other end, which shows the Confederates deemed its destruction as much of an advantage to them, as we at the time thought it would be to us.

The river at this point was deep and wide. The Confederates on the opposite side were almost constantly seen. With them we exchanged many (to us) harmless shots. Many deserters from the enemy crossed the river on rafts and surrendered to us. The One-hundred and first Indiana

moved to the river and joined us on the 26th. At different times Col. King sent reconnoitering parties on flat-boats across the river.

On the night of August 28th, by direction of Gen. Reynolds, four Companies of the Seventy-fifth Regiment under Lt. Col. O'Brien with a couple hundred men from the One-hundred and first Indiana under Lt. Col. Doan, and nine mounted men under Capt. Harris of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery crossed the river at Shellmound and moved towards Chattanooga to feel the strength and position of the enemy. Col. King was in command of the expedition. Two of the Companies of the Seventy-fifth Regiment were stationed at the Narrows below Running Water, to cover the retreat in case a superior force was encountered. The other two Companies of the Regiment with the rest of the force proceeded up the Narrows about six miles, when a Confederate Cavalry picket fired on them. To avoid as little alarm in their camp as possible, our force, without returning the fire, charged the Confederates and drove them pell-mell into their camp. The enemy's force consisted of the Third Confederate Cavalry under Captain Edmondson. It was dark, and many of the enemy scattering through the bushes and trees eluded capture. We secured, however, six prisoners, eleven horses, seven saddles, twelve rifles, a bugle and a surgeon's kit. Among the prisoners was a notorious conscripting officer, who was also a member of the (Confederate) Tennessee legislature. His name was James Matt. Carroll.

From the 18th to the 29th, the various Corps of the Army were more or less making preparations for the crossing of the river. pontoons were conveyed forward from the rear, and trestle-work was begun for the construction of bridges at different points. All this was being done in full view by the enemy; for the mountain on the south side of the river, which the Confederates occupied, arose precipitously to a height of a thousand feet, from the top of which they could overlook the entire valley.

The Army began crossing the Tennessee River on the 29th. Seven days were consumed before the entire force was over. Gen. Granger was directed to occupy our old position with the Reserve Corps. The Divisions of Johnson and Davis of McCook's Corps with the Cavalry crossed far south of Chattanooga at Caperton's Ferry; from thence they marched over the rough and impracticable roads of Sand Mountain to Valley Head at the foot of Lookout Mountain. Sheridan's Division of the same Corps marched across the river on the newly constructed bridge at Bridgeport, north of Caperton's Ferry; the three Divisions of the Corps joining each other at Winston's Gap, which they seized and held. The Divisions of Crittenden's Corps marched down the Sequatchie Valley from the points which they occupied there, and crossed the river at Shellmound, Bridgeport and Caperton's Ferry, and moved up the river to position at Wauhatchie. Each of the four Divisions of Thomas' Corps, which was in the advance, crossed respectively at Caperton's Ferry, Bridgeport, Battle Creek and Shellmound. From the river they proceeded at once across Sand Mountain upon different roads, which converged into one at Trenton in Lookout Valley. The Corps here seized and held Cooper's and Steven's Gaps in Lookout Mountain—these being the leading passes through the mountains into McLemore's Cove.

The Fourth Division (ours) crossed the river at Shellmound, upon the flat boats which we had constructed and captured. We had eight of these boats, and our Brigade began crossing on the evening of the 30th, conveying to the opposite side four hundred men per hour. The Third Brigade followed ours, crossing September 2d.

The day following our movement across the river, the Second Brigade went upon an expedition with the Second Tennessee (Federal) Cavalry towards Chattanooga to Running Water Creek, over which the Confederates had burned a large railroad bridge. On this expedition we captured a Commissary of Subsistence, who had on his person over

\$2000 in National and Confederate money. The journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps for September 1st, 1863, contains this paragraph:

“Colonel King, under date of Shellmound, August 31, reports reconnaissance with 375 men, Second Tennessee Cavalry, in addition to his own brigade (Second Brigade, Fourth Division), in direction of Chattanooga, which was pushed within view of a five-gun battery at Lookout Mountain. Captured R. L. Hawkins, a rebel commissary of subsistence, with \$2,736.50 in rebel currency and greenbacks; returned to Shellmound at 2 p. m. Road toward Chattanooga quite bad in many places.”

Before and after our passage of the river, we daily performed our ablutions in the “placid waters of the rolling Tennessee.” The most expert among the many good swimmers in the Brigade and Regiment could swim across to the opposite shore and return without touching the bank. On September 1st, among the hundreds of swimmers whose heads appeared like living buoys bobbing up and down in the water, was Robert B. Commons, of I Company, of the Seventy-fifth Regiment. He suddenly took the cramps and sank out of sight, never to arise alive again. His body was recovered the following day and duly buried by his comrades with the honors of war, beside the majestic stream whose rolling waves had clasped him in death.

On September 3d, at 2:30 p. m., the Fourth Division left camp at Shellmound, and marched six miles on the Trenton road with the Third Brigade in the advance. In all our previous marches upon bad roads, those over Raccoon and Sand Mountains fully equalled, if they did not surpass the worst. Turchin's Brigade proceeded in a direct course to Trenton, where it encamped. The Second Brigade, Col. King commanding, deflected to the right from the direct road to Trenton, and moved to the Empire Iron Works, about three miles south of Trenton on the Lebanon road, where, on the 7th, we relieved the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, belonging to Negley's Division. We remained here only a day, when we moved up to Trenton, and encamped by the side of the Third Brigade.

On the 6th, McCook and Crittenden completed the movements designated by the commanding general for their respective Corps, and General Thomas ended the movement for his Corps by the 8th. The Army of the Cumberland was now stretched out to a distance of thirty-five miles along the foot of Lookout Mountain, on the west side, from Wauhatchie to Valley Head. After mature consideration of the various methods of dislodging Bragg from his stronghold, Rosecrans adopted the plan of cutting off Bragg's line of communications with the south by marching the Fourteenth Corps under Thomas over Lookout Mountain, through the gaps south of Chattanooga, and by sending the Cavalry force against the railroad leading from the south into Chattanooga. To make this movement successful, Crittenden's Corps, forming the left of the army at Wauhatchie, made a bold demonstration in front of Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga. McCook's Corps, on the right at Valley Head, strongly supported the Cavalry on the extreme right, which advanced rapidly via Alpine through Broomtown Valley, and struck Bragg's line of railroad communication between Dalton and Resaca. During the movement of Crittenden, McCook and the Cavalry, as designated, the Fourteenth Corps in command of Thomas scaled the Lookout Mountain from the centre, Negley's Division in the advance; thence passed through Cooper's and Steven's Gaps into McLemore's Cove.

On the morning of the 10th, the Seventy-fifth Regiment, with its Brigade, left Trenton and marched to the foot of the mountain, where we encamped for the night preparatory to the ascent. On the 11th, we began to climb craggy Lookout's lofty mountain top. The Third Brigade of the Division completed the ascent about noon. It was night before the Seventy-fifth Regiment reached the summit. A band was playing a familiar tune, the melodious strains of which caught our ears, while we were on the toilsome march far down the mountain slope, pulling and pushing Artillery and ammunition wagons in the darkness. To the writer the music of a

brass band never before nor since sounded so charmingly sweet—never so inspiring and animating. Marching to the music of this band, we were scarcely sensible of fatigue. When we reached the summit of the rocky palisades of Lookout Mountain, 2,400 feet above sea level, on the night of September 11th, 1863, we performed a feat unsurpassed by the army of Napoleon in its ascent of the Alps. "The work of climbing Lookout Mountain with artillery and trains was exhausting. In Thomas' Corps two full days were required by each Division to get its artillery and trains over the mountain, and this was achieved at the expense of unremitting manual labor of the troops. It may justly be considered a feat of itself: the crossing of those rugged and inaccessible ranges of Sand and Lookout Mountains, so expeditiously and so successfully by the Army of the Cumberland, with its artillery and trains." (Gen. Turchin's History.)

The next day, 12th, the Seventy-fifth Regiment marched down the eastern slope of the mountain, passed through Cooper's Gap into McLemore's Cove. Generals Negley's and Baird's Divisions had preceded us into the Cove, where they had a sharp skirmish in the Pigeon Mountain at Dug Gap. Our Division and Brannan's, under orders to move promptly, went to the support of these advanced Divisions. The Second Brigade, with the Seventy-fifth Regiment in the advance, early on the morning of the 13th, moved to Pond Springs, on the Chickamauga Creek, where we were encamped until the 17th.

A rumor was afloat that Bragg's army evacuated Chattanooga on the 9th, by reason of our recent movements. To ascertain the truth or falsity of the report, General Reynolds, on the same day, by direction of General Rosecrans, sent the Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry Regiment of the First Brigade, under Col. Atkins, up Lookout Valley to enter Chattanooga, if he could. The feat was accomplished. The first National troops, therefore, to enter the "Gateway to Georgia," which was the objective of the campaign, were from

Reynolds' Division, as this accompanying dispatch and its "indorsement" show:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,
CURETON'S MILLS, *September 9, 1863—6:30 P. M.*

COLONEL FLYNT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

We are in receipt of two dispatches from Colonel Atkins, commanding Ninety-second Illinois (by special couriers from his regiment), within a few minutes of each other. Find copy of the first received inclosed; the other reads as follows (written first):

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
CHATANOOGA, *September 9, 1863—11 A. M.*

MAJOR LEVERING, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: We had a little skirmishing on the mountain, but now hold Chattanooga. My stand of colors was the first to float over the town. A complete evacuation. Columns of dust showed them going south. Two companies of my regiment are pressing after them, and I will likely take my command up the river to gobble a little squad said to be there.

Very respectfully,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-Second Illinois.

Have sent copy to department headquarters.

Respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Bully for Reynolds' division.

L[EVERING].

CHAPTER VI.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA—PRELIMINARY TO THE BATTLE.

(SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1863.)

IN the battle of Chickamauga, the Army of the Cumberland, under Major-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, comprised four Corps d'Armée, viz: The Fourteenth was commanded by Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, and consisted of four Divisions, each of which had three Brigades. The First Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Absalom Baird, comprised the First, Second and Third Brigades, commanded respectively by Col. Benj. F. Scribner and Brig.-Gens. John C. Starkweather and John H. King, in the order named; Second Division commanded by Major-Gen. James S. Negley, composed three Brigades, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John Beatty and Colonels Timothy R. Stanley and William Sirwell; Third Division, under Brig.-Gen. John M. Brannan, had three Brigades under Colonels John M. Connell, John T. Croxton and Ferdinand Vanderveer; and the Fourth Division under Major-Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, comprised the First, Second and Third Brigades, under Colonels John T. Wilder and Edward A. King, and Brig.-Gen. John B. Turchin.

The Twentieth Corps, under Major-Gen. Alex. McD. McCook, consisted of three Divisions of three Brigades each, viz: First Division under Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, embraced the First, Second and Third Brigades, commanded by Col. P. Sidney Post, Brig.-Gen. William C. Carlin, and Col. Hans C. Hegg; Second Division, under Brig.-Gen. Richard W. Johnson, comprised the three Brigades commanded by Brig.-Gen. August Willich, Cols. Joseph B. Dodge and Philemon P. Baldwin; Third Division, under Major-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, was composed of the First, Second and

Third Brigades, under Brig.-Gen. William H. Lytle, and Colonels Bernard Laiboldt and Luther P. Bradley.

The Twenty-first Corps, under Maj.-Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, consisted also of three Divisions of three Brigades for each Division. The First Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood, was composed of the Brigades under Col. George P. Buell, Brig.-Gen. George D. Wagner, and Col. Charles G. Harker; Second Division, under Major-Gen. John M. Palmer, consisted of three Brigades commanded by Brig.-Gens. Charles Cruft and William B. Hazen, and Col. William Grose; Third Division, under Brig.-Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve, had Brig.-Gen. Samuel Beatty and Colonels George F. Dick and Sidney M. Barnes, commanding the three Brigades in the order named.

The Reserve Corps, under Major-Gen. Gordon Granger, consisted of three Divisions and three Brigades each. The First was under Brig.-Gen. James B. Steedman, and its three Brigades were commanded by Brig.-Gen. Walter C. Whittaker, and Colonels John G. Mitchell and John Coburn; Second Division under Brig.-Gen. James D. Morgan embraced the First, Second and Third Brigades under Colonels Robert F. Smith, Daniel M. McCook and Charles C. Doolittle; and the Third Division was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Robert S. Granger, and the three Brigades were commanded by Col. S. D. Bruce, and Brig.-Gens. T. D. Ward and J. G. Spears.

The Cavalry was under the command of Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, and consisted of two Divisions with three Brigades each. The First Division was commanded by Col. Edward M. McCook, the three Brigades of which were commanded by Colonels Archibald P. Campbell, Daniel M. Ray and Louis D. Watkins; and the Second Division was under Brig.-Gen. George Crook, and the Brigades were under Colonels Robert H. G. Minty, Eli Long and William W. Lowe. Each of the Brigades of the Divisions of the respective Corps had their Batteries of Artillery.

The Second Brigade of the First Division, Twenty-first

Corps, under Brig.-Gen. Wagner, the Third Brigade of the First Division Reserve Corps, under Col. Coburn, First and Third Brigades of the Second Division, Reserve Corps, under Colonels Smith and Doolittle, and the Third Division of the Reserve Corps, under Brig.-Gen. R. S. Granger, were not in the battle.

The Confederate Army in the battle, under General Braxton Bragg, was divided into five Corps d'Armeé. Polk's Corps, commanded by Lieutenant-Gen. Leonidas Polk, comprised the Divisions of Major-Gens. Benjamin F. Cheatham, and Thomas C. Hindman. The former's Division embraced the Brigades commanded by Brig.-Gens. John K. Jackson, Preston Smith, George Maney, Marcus J. Wright and Otto F. Strahl; the latter's Division embraced the Brigades of Brig.-Gens. Patton Anderson, Zach. C. Deas, and Arthur M. Manigault.

Hill's Corps, commanded by Lieutenant-Gen. Daniel H. Hill, composed the Divisions commanded by Major-Gens. Patrick R. Cleburne and John C. Breckinridge. Cleburne's Division consisted of the Brigades of Brig.-Gens. S. A. M. Wood, Lucius E. Polk and James Deshler. Breckinridge's Division comprised the Brigades of Brig.-Gens. Benjamin H. Helm, Daniel W. Adams and Marcellus A. Stovall.

Buckner's Corps, commanded by Major-Gen. Simon B. Buckner, comprised the Divisions of Major-Gen. Alex. P. Stewart, and Brig.-Gen. William Preston. Stewart's Division was made up of the Brigades of Brig.-Gens. Bushrod R. Johnson, William B. Bate, John C. Brown and Henry D. Clayton. Preston's Division was composed of the Brigades of Brig.-Gen. Archibald Gracie, Jr., and Colonels John H. Kelley and Robert C. Trigg.

Longstreet's Corps was commanded by Major-Gen. John B. Hood, and embraced the Divisions of McLaws' and Hood's—the former was commanded by Major-Gen. Lafayette McLaws, and the latter by Brig.-Gen. E. McIver Law. McLaws' Division embraced the Brigades of Brig.-Gens. Joseph B.

Kershaw, Benjamin G. Humphreys, William T. Wofford, Goode Bryan. Hood's Division embraced the Brigades of Brig.-Gens. Micah Jenkins, Jerome B. Robertson, George T. Anderson, Henry L. Benning and E. McIver Law (commanded by Col. James L. Sheffield).

A Provisional Division, under Brig.-Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, comprising two Brigades under Brig.-Gens. John Gregg and Evander McNair, was attached to Longstreet's Corps during the battle of the first day.

The Reserve Corps, commanded by Major-Gen. William H. T. Walker, comprised Walker's and Liddell's Divisions, the former commanded by Brig.-Gen. States R. Gist, and the latter by Brig.-Gen. St. John R. Liddell. Walker's Division was composed of the Brigades of Gist's, commanded by Col. Peyton H. Colquitt, Ector's, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Matthew D. Ector, and Wilson's, commanded by Col. Claudius C. Wilson. Liddell's Division embraced Liddell's and Walthall's Brigades, the former commanded by Col. Daniel C. Govan, and the latter by Brig.-Gen. Edward C. Walthall.

The Confederate Cavalry was under Major-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Brig.-Gen. Nathan B. Forrest. Wheeler had command of two Divisions under Brig.-Gens. John A. Wharton and William T. Martin. Each of these Divisions had two Brigades, commanded by Colonels C. C. Crews, Thomas Harrison, John T. Morgan and A. A. Russell. Forrest had the command of two Divisions under Brig.-Gens. Frank C. Armstrong and John Pegram; the former had two Brigades under Colonels James T. Wheeler and George G. Dibrell, and the latter two Brigades under Brig.-Gen. H. B. Davidson and Col. John S. Scott. These Divisions had their respective Batteries.

The Divisions of Major-Gens. Walker and Breckinridge, from General Joseph E. Johnston's Army in Mississippi, and Longstreet's Corps from General Lee's Army in Virginia, were reinforcements to Bragg's Army now concentrated in the rear of Pigeon Mountain around Lafayette—a village twenty miles south of Chattanooga.

Wofford's and Bryan's Brigades of McLaws' Division, and Jenkins' and Anderson's Brigades of Hood's Division of Longstreet's Corps, did not arrive in time to participate in the battle.

Since scaling the mountains, the Federal Corps of the Army of the Cumberland were widely separated. McCook's, forming the right, was far south in the Broomtown Valley around Alpine; Thomas', in the centre, occupied McLemore's Cove, guarding the various gaps of the mountain in the vicinity of Pond Spring; Crittenden's, on the left, was in the environment of Lee and Gordon's Mills. Thus our attenuated Army front was about forty-two miles in length—a critical situation.

Bragg was now in a position to attack and defeat in detail these Federal Army Corps, before they could have time and opportunity for concentration. Indeed, it was one of the rarest chances for a general to gain a great victory by falling upon one of these Corps with a concentrated Army of vastly superior numbers and crushing it. Such great Captains like Frederick the Great, the old Duke of Wellington, Napoleon, Grant or Sherman, who gained all their victories under less favorable circumstances, would have thought it good luck to have such an opportunity. From what everybody knows about the soldierly qualities of the famous commander of the Fourteenth Corps, Bragg, with all the odds in his favor, would have had a hard tussle in case he would have attacked that Corps, occupying McLemore's Cove. Bragg failed to attempt it, however, by his own inactivity and through the insubordination of his officers.

Rosecrans saw the unavoidable situation in which his Army Corps were placed by flanking Bragg out of Chattanooga; for he says of it in his official report: "It was, therefore, a matter of life and death to effect the concentration of the Army." This, with all possible speed, he began to accomplish by ordering McCook's Corps with Mitchell's Cavalry out of the Broomtown Valley into McLemore's Cove.

At the arrival of McCook's, Thomas' Corps was ordered to Crawfish Springs.

The Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment with its Brigade rested for three days quietly at Pond Spring. In the mean time Turchin's Brigade was sent to guard Catlett's Gap. By the 14th, the whole Fourth Division was in the vicinity of Pond Spring, as Wilder's Mounted Brigade joined us here. On the 17th, Wilder moved his Brigade down the Chickamauga Creek to Alexander's and Reed's bridges, whither he was sent to do guard duty. From this time to the close of the battle, Wilder's Brigade was not with the Division, but on detached duty, acting with the Cavalry during the engagement of the battle. On the same day Wilder left, our Brigade, under Col. King, relieved Turchin's Brigade at Catlett's Gap; and on the 18th, Johnson's Division of McCook's Corps relieved our Brigade at Catlett's.

By the night of the 17th, the three Corps were in supporting distances of each other. The Army of the Cumberland was now in a fine position in McLemore's Cove, forming a line of battle front only six miles in length, from Pond Spring to Lee and Gordon's Mills, along the west branch of the Chickamauga Creek.

Bragg now inaugurated a grand movement to our left by his right flank, in which he hoped to fall upon our left, which was now held by Crittenden's Corps, crush it, and set his own army squarely across the Chattanooga and Lafayette road between us and the town. The following order for the crossing of the Chickamauga on the extreme right, was issued by Bragg for the execution of this movement:

[Circular.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
IN THE FIELD, LEET'S TAN-YARD, *September 18, 1863.*

1. Johnson's column (Hood's), on crossing at or near Reed's Bridge, will turn to the left by the most practicable route and sweep up the Chickamauga, toward Lee and Gordon's Mills.
2. Walker, crossing at Alexander's Bridge, will unite in this move and push vigorously on the enemy's flank and rear in the same direction.
3. Buckner, crossing at Thedford's Ford, will join in the movement to the

left, and press the enemy up the stream from Polk's front at Lee and Gordon's Mills.

4. Polk will press his forces to the front of Lee and Gordon's Mills, and if met by too much resistance to cross will bear to the right and cross at Dalton's Ford, or at Thedford's, as may be necessary, and join in the attack wherever the enemy may be.

5. Hill will cover our left flank from an advance of the enemy from the Cove, and by pressing the cavalry in his front ascertain if the enemy is reinforcing at Lee and Gordon's Mills, in which event he will attack them in flank.

6. Wheeler's cavalry will hold the gaps in Pigeon Mountain, and cover our rear and left and bring up stragglers.

7. All teams &c., not with troops should go towards Ringgold and Dalton, beyond Taylor's Ridge. All cooking should be done at the trains. Rations, when cooked, will be forwarded to the troops.

8. The above movements will be executed with the utmost promptness, vigor, and persistence.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Minty and Wilder, in advance of the Reserve Corps, under Major-Gen. Gordon Granger, on our extreme left flank, near Rossville, had a brush with the advance of these Confederates under Johnson and Walker at these bridges referred to in this "circular" on the very evening of its issue, and were driven away from the bridges, and the Confederates crossed in force. We could see great clouds of dust moving to the northwest, which indicated troops marching in that direction.

Rosecrans was equal to this emergency. While Bragg was thus manœuvring for the possession of the road between our army and Chattanooga, Rosecrans sent the Fourteenth Corps under Gen. Thomas from Pond Spring to the north of Lee and Gordon's Mills in the vicinity of Kelley's farm, forming thereby the left of our line of battle. At 4 o'clock in the evening of the 18th, the Seventy-fifth Regiment in company with the Corps marched from Pond Spring by the left flank down McLemore's Cove four miles to Crawfish Spring. We were four hours in marching this short distance. Here at the Spring, Gen. Thomas was instructed by Gen. Rosecrans

to continue the march during the night with three of his Divisions via Widow Glenn's, until the head of his column had reached the designated point on the left. This movement, which began near midnight, was the race for the possession of the road leading to Chattanooga. It was the celebrated all-night march of the First, Third and Fourth Divisions of Thomas' Corps on Friday, September 18th, which proved to be the master movement of the Chickamauga campaign.

The Second Division of the Corps was temporarily detached at Crawfish Spring, and sent in the direction of the Chickamauga Creek, and was not in this night march.

On this night march, Turchin's Brigade was in advance of ours. The relative positions of the Regiments and Battery of our Brigade on the march that night were in the order herewith mentioned—Sixty-eighth and One-hundred and first Indiana, One-hundred and fifth Ohio, Seventy-fifth Indiana, and Nineteenth Indiana Battery. Retaining these positions relatively on entering the battle, the Sixty-eighth was posted on the left, and the Seventy-fifth on the right, with the One-hundred and first and One-hundred and fifth in the centre.

We will never forget that night march of 'Thomas' veterans! It is almost miraculous that during that fearful night we did not meet with some dreadful accidents. Here and there fences were set on fire, and the column of marching troops, at one point, would penetrate the lurid light which illuminated their pathway, and at another would plunge into the impenetrable darkness. Hundreds of wagons, loaded with shells and powder, and immense trains of artillery, were compelled to pass over some of the burning rails, and intermingling with the marching infantry, would choke up the narrow way. The deep dull rumbling of the artillery wagons, the clanking of arms, the thousands of subdued voices of men marching at midnight near the enemy, were ominous of the concentration of the correlative forces, which were soon to burst into a storm of battle.

The leading Division (Baird's) arrived at Kelley's farm by daylight on the morning of the 19th. Baird formed his Division in line of battle at the fork of the roads, facing Reed's and Alexander's bridges. Brannan's Division moved into line to the left of Baird.

Col. Wilder, of Reynolds' Division, whose mounted Brigade had fought the vanguard of the Confederate column at Reed's and Alexander's bridges, on the one hand, gave information of a very large force having crossed these bridges, and, after he, (Wilder) had inflicted a loss of 105 men upon them, they had driven his Brigade to the hills near the Widow Glenn's house. Col. Daniel McCook, of the Reserve Corps, whose Brigade afterwards had burnt one of these bridges, on the other hand, reported that only an isolated Confederate Brigade was on the west side of the Chickamauga, which, he thought, could be easily captured. Wilder's statement subsequently proved to be the correct one; for when Brannan and Baird reconnoitred for the supposed "isolated Brigade," they discovered more than half of Bragg's Army on the west side of the Chickamauga.

During the night of the 18th, while the Fourteenth Corps was on its way to the left, Bragg transported, in accordance with his circular order, to our side of the Chickamauga, Longstreet's Corps under Hood, consisting of the Divisions of Bushrod R. Johnson and Law, Buckner's Corps, consisting of the Divisions of Preston and Stewart, and Liddell's Division of Walker's Corps, and Cheatham's Division of Polk's Corps, with the Cavalry under Forrest. These troops Bragg divided into two wings and a reserve. Hood commanded the right, having Forrest's Cavalry on the flank, Buckner was in command of the left, and the Divisions of Liddell and Cheatham were held in reserve under Walker. In compliance with Bragg's orders, this force, stretching from Jay's Mill on the right to Dalton's ford on the left, began on the morning of the 19th to sweep up the west side of the Chickamauga, like the besom of destruction, using Lee and Gordon's Mills as a pivot.

In this movement the Confederate right would first strike our left, therefore the battle opened on the extreme left of our line, about 7.30 a. m. between the Confederate Cavalry under Forrest and Brannan's Division, which had advanced to the vicinity of Jay's Mill to capture the supposed "isolated Brigade." Gen. Thomas sent Baird's Division forward to the support of Brannan, who was meeting with considerable resistance. Although a part of Walker's Corps was now moved to Forrest's aid, the whole Confederate force was driven by Brannan and Baird in the direction of Jay's Mill, until Walker massed his whole Corps in their front, and furiously assaulted Baird's Division. The tide now turned, and Baird was forced to retire. The other Divisions—Johnson's Palmer's and Reynolds'—were at this time in motion to take their places in the line assigned them. But the advancing Confederates up the Chickamauga met them before they arrived at their designated places. Johnson's Division, the head of whose column was just in the act of wheeling into position on the right of Baird, about noon handsomely met the advancing foe. This conflict, in which the Confederate loss was great, raged furiously. Cheatham's Confederate Division was now hurried to the support of Walker, and Palmer's Federal Division was marched rapidly to the support of Johnson.

The Federal Divisions of Brannan, Baird and Johnson beyond Kelley's farm, on our left, were fighting Walker's (Gist's), Cheatham's and Cleburne's Confederate Divisions. This battle was before and after 2 p. m., and formed the first group of battles for the day. Johnson maintained his ground until dark. At 2 p. m. Gen. Thomas reorganized the Divisions of Baird and Brannan, and placed them in a good position on an elevated ground near the cross-roads at McDannel's. At 1:30 p. m. Van Cleve's Division was ordered forward from Lee and Gordon's Mills, where it was lying during the forenoon. Palmer's Division had already gone.

Reynolds' Division, after the night march, halted at Os-

borne for breakfast. It was early in the morning. We heard on our left the mutterings of the approaching conflict by the occasional boom of cannon, and irregular discharges of musketry. The breakfast at Osborne was the last for many of us. The men of the Seventy-fifth Regiment made their coffee under very great difficulties. The fire was hardly built, until the command to "fall in" was given. We would move forward a short distance and halt again. Corporal George W. Iler, of H Company, and the writer of this history, made their coffee that morning conjointly. The former furnished the coffee and the latter the vessel in which it was boiled. It was the last coffee the Corporal drank; he was killed before an opportunity was given for another meal; and it was the last coffee made in that vessel. In the writer's diary, this sentence occurs: "On the same day (Saturday) a rebel bullet put a hole through my coffee-pot tied to my cartridge-box belt." The "hole" was not discovered until evening, when an attempt was made to fill the vessel with water.

In Volume XXX of the Official Records, which contains the reports of the battle of Chickamauga, as published by the War Department, the Brigade and Regimental reports of King's Brigade (ours) do not appear. There is every reason to believe, however, that they were written and submitted at Chattanooga to the proper authorities in a few days after the battle. Colonel Milton S. Robinson of our Regiment, who commanded the Brigade at the close of the battle, in a letter under date of November 26th, 1891, says: "I was very sorry, when I learned some months since, that the regimental reports of our Brigade had been lost, as I am sure they were made. I preserved no copy of ours, as I did not anticipate that it would be missing. I met Gen'l Reynolds a few days since, and after talking the matter over, he came to the conclusion that the reports of the Regiments in our Brigade had been placed by him together and lost."

In some unaccountable way these reports were evidently lost, misplaced or stolen; hence they cannot now be found

among the other reports in the archives of the Department of War. They would have greatly facilitated in the preparation of the story of this battle, if they had been accessible. The writer has received letters from Colonel M. S. Robinson of the Seventy-fifth Indiana, Colonel George T. Perkins of the One-hundred and fifth Ohio, Captain James H. Mauzy of the Sixty-eighth Indiana, Captain Benj. F. Williams of the One-hundred and first Indiana, and Captain Samuel J. Harris and Sergeant John M. Conklin of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, relative to the various positions of the respective Regiments and Battery of the Brigade in the battle. Much that is now inaccessible through the absence of the reports, has been reproduced by these letters. The reports of the casualties of the Regiments and Brigade, and of the Division and Corps commanders, are not missing. General Palmer refers to the work of our Regiment in the battle in his report. It is a great pity the reports in full of the Regiments comprising King's Brigade cannot be found; for in them doubtless many deeds of personal valor were mentioned, which may never be known.

After breakfasting at Osborne, in the course of a few minutes, the Seventy-fifth Regiment, with its Division, by order of General Thomas, proceeded to take its position in the line of battle. It was the intention to proceed in the direction of the sound of battle on the left, and enter the engagement in progress there with the other two Divisions of the Corps; but as the Divisions of Johnson and Palmer, respectively of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps, had preceded ours to the left, Reynolds was instructed by General Thomas to post his Division in position northeast of Widow Glenn's house. About noon, we were at Dyer's, lying upon our arms. At 1:30 p. m. the Third Brigade under Turchin, marching in advance of our Brigade from Dyer's, was placed in line of battle on the left of the Division of Palmer, southeast of Kelley's cross-roads. Our Brigade, under Col. King, was to take position on the immediate right of the Third

Brigade. But circumstances altered the case. Between 1:30 and 2 p. m. Stewart's Confederate Division of Buckner's Corps was hotly engaging Palmer's Division, whose ammunition was nearly exhausted. This was at the time our Brigade was manœuvring to get into position. Palmer called on Reynolds for assistance. To meet the emergency of the hour, our Brigade was wheeled into line of battle to the right of Grose's Brigade. The two Brigades of our Division thus became separated, which was not at first intended. It is best ordinarily for the troops of the same Division and Corps to fight together in battle; but in this case, circumstances seemed to demand our separation. Though the position in the battle of this day indicated for our Brigade was near the point where it entered, it was, nevertheless, unfortunate for us to be separated from the troops of Turchin's Brigade and them from us, and for the Regiments of both Brigades to be mixed up with the troops of another Corps, as they were. Turchin was posted on the left of Cruft, and King on the right of Grose. The former fought with Cruft's Brigade and the latter with Grose's Brigade. Before the close of the day's battle, Hazen's Brigade of Palmer's Division got around on our right, so that our Brigade was between Grose's and Hazen's Brigades of Palmer's Division.

Reynolds sent three Regiments of our Brigade under King to form line at this point on Grose's right. They were the Sixty-eighth and One-hundred and first Indiana, and the One-hundred and fifth Ohio. The Sixty-eighth was on the left next to Grose, and the One-hundred and fifth was in the centre and the One-hundred and first was on the right.

The Seventy-fifth Indiana and the Brigade Artillery, the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, were at the same time posted by General Reynolds to the right and rear of the battle line of the three Regiments of the Brigade, as a reserve force. This reserve position was on a ridge, which ran parallel to the Lafayette and Chattanooga road. A thin growth of woods covered the space that intervened between us and the

road. From this position the Battery shot over the heads of our men in its front, into the ranks of the enemy, with terrible effect. The Battery remained here until 4:15 p. m.

The Seventh Indiana Battery of Van Cleve's Division, supported by the Ninety-second Illinois Regiment of Wilder's mounted Brigade of our Division, was added to this reserve force. The Ninety-second had dismounted and hitched their horses in the woods for this purpose. Presently Palmer called for the Seventy-fifth Indiana to take the place of the Sixth Ohio Regiment of Grose's Brigade of his Division, which had removed to our reserve force for a re-supply of ammunition. Gen. Reynolds ordered the Seventy-fifth Regiment forward, and for the time retained the Sixth Ohio with the Batteries. It was now about 2 p. m. At the moment the Seventy-fifth Regiment started from its position at the road where it had been posted to support the two Indiana Batteries, the Confederates were driving some of our troops out of the woods across the road. This caught Gen. Palmer's eye, and he, in person, ordered our Regiment to charge these advancing Confederates. The place was somewhere between the Tanyard and Poe's field, and the time was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The initiation of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment into the battle of Chickamauga was upon this charge, which was most gallantly and successfully made. This charge was entirely separate from and independent of any other National troops. Gen. Palmer, in his official report, highly complimented the Regiment for the work accomplished by this charge. Palmer says:

I had hardly reached the road when some troops driven out of the woods crossed the road, pursued to the edge of the woods by the enemy. At that moment one brigade of General Reynolds passed going to the right, but as they seemed likely to go too far, I requested Colonel Robinson, of the Seventy-fifth Indiana, to meet the advancing enemy. He did so in fine style, and drove him back for a considerable distance. The officers and men of that regiment deserve great credit for their gallantry in this affair. After Robinson's regiment had moved off under my orders, General Reynolds suggested that his withdrawal had left his battery without support. I

then ordered Colonel Anderson, with the Sixth Ohio, to fill his boxes and remain there until relieved, and returned to my own lines.

The above impartial words, so highly complimentary to our Regiment, are the more appreciated, as they are written by the pen of a Major-General who was not our commander, nor even a member of our Corps.

By being ordered upon this charge we were thereby separated almost the whole afternoon from our Brigade. We did not join our Brigade until late in the evening.

In this gallant charge by the Regiment, which occupied only a few minutes, Joseph Boon of D Company, Levi S. Saylor of E Company, John A. Hancher and Jackson Needham of G Company, Thomas J. Fullum of H Company, Henry Wildunner and W. Riley Woods of I Company, were instantly killed; and James Jellison and Matthew H. Milner of E Company were mortally wounded. Several others were more or less severely wounded at the same time. These comrades were killed and wounded by minie balls. Boon, Fullum and Woods were struck squarely in the forehead between the two eyes. Saylor was the first man killed in his Company, and possibly in the Regiment. Wildunner was shot in the breast, the ball passing entirely through him, and in its exit, tearing away a part of his knapsack.

Wildunner had a presentiment of his death. Captain M. H. Floyd relates the following: "If such a thing as a presentiment were ever possessed by any one, it was by Wildunner. Twice that morning he told me in all seriousness, that he would be killed that day; and when he turned around to me after receiving the fatal shot, he said: "Cap., I told you I would be the first man killed." He marched to the rear more than half a mile, and when our lines broke, and we had to go back, I myself saw him lying upon his face dead, with his gun clutched in his hand and all his accoutrements on, as they were when he received the bullet. It shows what tenacity of life the poor fellow had, to endure a march of half a mile after receiving his death wound."

The battle now all along the left wing of the army was raging furiously. The Confederates made sudden and dashing onslaughts upon first one portion and then upon another of our columns. It was a succession of charges and counter-charges. Troops on the immediate right of our Brigade called for help; General Davis responded by entering his Division there. The pressure against the line, where the three Regiments of our Brigade were in position, having drifted farther to the right, was so great that Colonel King called for his other Regiment—Seventy-fifth Indiana—to join its Brigade. King, doubtless, was under the impression that we were yet at the reserve; but by order of General Reynolds, and at the request of General Palmer, we had left the reserve. Reynolds sent the Ninety-second Illinois to take the place of our Regiment. The Ninety-second had scarcely started, when it was nearly run over by our retiring forces, pursued by the Confederates.

In a few minutes after the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment had made the brilliant charge referred to, the ammunition of all the Regiments of Grose's Brigade, except that of the Eighty-fourth Illinois, gave out, and they retired for a supply. On the retirement of these Regiments, the Seventy-fifth Indiana was thrown into the greater part of the breach. In his official report, General Reynolds thus refers to the work of the Regiment here: "The Seventy-fifth Indiana returned late in the day and in some disorder, having relieved an entire Brigade and done efficient service." The "Brigade," which the Regiment relieved, consisted of the Sixth and Twenty-fourth Ohio, the Twenty-third Kentucky and the Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiments, which retired for ammunition. They belonged to Grose's Brigade. It is no discredit to any Regiment to have it said, that it was "in some disorder," after having done the service of "an entire Brigade."

Shortly after 2 p. m., the Confederates under Stewart of Buckner's Corps, savagely attacked Van Cleve's Division on

our right. Palmer and Reynolds each sent a Bigade to Van Cleve's aid. The former dispatched Col. Grose's Brigade and the latter ours under Col. King. The movement more or less diverted the attack of Stewart against Van Cleve. In a short time the line all along Palmer's and Reynolds' front gave way in considerable confusion. Reynolds, Palmer and Hazen now collected together several Batteries—Cushing's, Russell's, Swallow's and Harris'—and planted them on either side of the Chattanooga road near Poe's. Towards these Batteries, the Confederates were making a bold dash. In the support of these Batteries, the Regiments of Col. King's Brigade with some others were formed. Here, the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment joined its Brigade, where it properly belonged. It was placed here on the right of the Brigade, taking an elevated position in a stubble field near these Batteries—Cushing's or Russell's. In taking our position, the Regiment emerged from a woods and crossed the road leading to Chattanooga. The woods, which we had occupied, seemed filled with missiles of death. Bullets flew fast and thick, cutting off, as by a knife, twigs and small branches of trees. The enemy had pressed us back by taking us in front and right flank. But here with the aid of these massed Batteries, which threw double-shotted canister into the ranks of the advancing columns of Bate and Clayton, we were able to hold our ground for a while, even though a perfect hailstorm of lead and iron fell around us.

It was here that Hazen's Brigade of Palmer's Division, passing in the rear of our line, having withdrawn for ammunition, formed on the right and rear of our Brigade to support it. As they approached us—our Regiment being next to them—and noticing strange troops, we inquired: "What Regiment?" Their reply was: "*The Bloody Ninth!*" It was the Ninth Indiana.

In the course of time this charging column of Confederates was advancing farther to the right and beyond the line formed by our Regiment, by reason of the removal of Hazen's

Brigade, which had received the order to retire. We received orders to retire also with the Batteries. During this onslaught by the Confederates, the writer is informed by Comrade John M. Conklin, Orderly Sergeant of our Brigade Battery, that all the horses belonging to Sergeant Green's gun and caisson were killed, and the gun and caisson captured. The Battery had only time to reverse its guns from front to right flank and fire half a dozen rounds to each gun, when it was compelled to fall back to the left and rear. It was at this time that Captain Harris of the Battery fell severely wounded in his right side, and was carried from the field.

Many of the officers and enlisted men of the Regiments and Batteries under Reynolds and Palmer lost their valuable lives at this crisis of the battle. The affair almost proved disastrous. Upon whom the blame must rest, or whether any one in particular was responsible for the mishap, the writer is unable to say; but he can say with a reasonable degree of certainty, that the fault was not from any cowardice on the part of the commanding generals and officers and men of the Regiments and Batteries engaged. A braver set of men never entered a battle.

It was in the retiring movement from the elevated ground in the old stubble field, which was occupied by the Batteries, that seven of our men in A Company of our Regiment were shot on the right side of the head by the enemy, who were then flanking us. Among those of A Company, who were shot in this way and at this time, was Corporal Henry James. Whilst the tempest of bullets and shells from the enemy swept the field, a minie ball ploughed through his face, near the right temple, and instantly his face was covered with his warm blood. The comrades of his Company supposed him killed, as the Confederate Brigade swarmed into the field over his body. He was taken prisoner and lived eight days, showing thereby the tenacity with which he clung to life.

Corporal James Stewart, of F Company—the color-bearer

of the Regimental battle-flag—was here wounded in the right hip. As he fell, Color-Sergeant Jacob Lair, the bearer of the Stars and Stripes of the Regiment, seized the battle-flag also, and being a muscular man, carried both flags for the moment in his hands, and Corporal Stewart on his back. In a few minutes a minie ball pierced the body of Corporal Stewart from right to left immediately under his arm-pits, as he hung bleeding and wounded upon the back of Color-Sergeant Lair. This shot killed the Corporal. He was a brave fellow. The Regimental battle-flag borne by his hands was pierced with bullets before he fell. Corporal Thomas P. Henderson of C Company now seized the battle flag and carried it in honor to the close of the battle.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment retired across the field about fifty yards to an old worm-fence at the edge of a woods, which separated the field from the woods, and behind which we reformed. Here we held our ground securely. Vivid is the writer's recollection of some officers of our grand old Regiment, who, with tears in their eyes and determination on their faces, begged the privilege of charging the Confederates from this point, and of retaking the ground which we had lost. Notably among them was the brave Captain McGinness, who met with a terrible misfortune on the following day.

When Van Cleve withdrew from the front of Stewart's Division, which implicated Grose's Brigade of Palmer's Division and King's Brigade of Reynolds' Division, and we were pressed back to this position, we here stayed the flanking, advancing foe, and compelled him to withdraw from our front and rear. It is true, that Croxton's Brigade of Brannan's Division, from the left of our line, came to our relief. But by the effective use of our Batteries, which vomited forth incessant volleys of grape and canister, and by the well-directed aim of the musketry of our Brigade, we had the Confederates on the retreat, by the time Croxton got to us. In the excellent map of Merrill, Ruger & Kellogg of the battle-field of Chickamauga, it is said: "When Van Cleve's

withdrawal had involved the right of Palmer and Reynolds, Brannan's Division, which had been idle since 2 p. m., was sent to their support; but the head of Brannan's column only reached the vicinity of Reynolds, when the enemy was being repulsed."

Gen. Reynolds in his official report of this terrible onslaught of the Confederates says:

I met our retiring regiments in person, pointed them to fourteen guns in position as evidence that the enemy must be thrown back, and by great exertion succeeded in reforming several regiments in rear of the batteries.

Battery M, Fourth regular artillery, commanded by Lieut. Russell, at this time came to our position, and was ordered into action on Harris' left. These batteries fired with terrible effect upon the enemy, his progress was checked, and our line for a time prevented from yielding any further. The enemy now shifted further to the right, where there was evidently an opening in our lines, and coming in on their right flank, our regiments again became disheartened and began to retire. The batteries following the regiments changed front and fired to the right, and the line was reformed along a fence nearly perpendicular to its former position, with the batteries in the edge of the woods, the enemy pushing still further to the right and rear. I rallied and formed into double line some ten or twelve other returning regiments, which came in from the left centre, and placing the front line under the immediate command of Col. Croxton, Tenth Kentucky, ordered them to swing around on the left flank as a pivot; this order was well executed by both lines in our rear, thus entirely cleared of the enemy. It was now nearly sundown, and operations on this part of the field ceased for the day.

The Confederate General Brown's Brigade of Stewart's Division fell heavily at the same time upon Turchin's Brigade of our Division and Cruft's Brigade of Palmer's Division, who were to our left. They held their ground for some time under a deadly fire, but were driven back by the impetuosity of the assailing enemy. In his official report of the circumstances, Gen. Palmer says:

While riding toward Cruft's brigade, to order him to move to the right to support Grose, a heavy force came down upon him and Turchin. For ten minutes or more our men stood up under this fire, and then the enemy charged them and bore them back. Cruft, Turchin, and all their officers exerted themselves with distinguished courage to arrest the retreat, and I gave them what assistance I could. It seemed as if nothing would prevent a rout; but as if by magic the line straightened up, the men turned upon

their pursuers with the bayonet, and as quickly they turned and fled, and were in turn pursued. Many prisoners were brought to me at this point by soldiers for orders. I told them to break their muskets and let them go, and then go back to their places in the ranks. By this time the enemy had passed to the rear, and I felt much apprehension for Hazen. I rode in the direction of heavy firing near the Rossville road, and found him with a part of his own brigade and a large conscription of stragglers and several pieces of artillery, resisting an attempt of the enemy to cross an open field in his front. His fire was too hot, and they abandoned the effort. Very soon other troops of Reynolds' division came up; Grose collected his troops, who were somewhat scattered; Cruft was ordered to fall back to this point; our lines were reformed, and the battle seemed over.

In this terrific charge against ours and Grose's Brigade, the Confederates gained some ground and a few pieces of artillery—the Nineteenth Indiana Battery losing one piece—but they were most severely punished. Their officers were unhorsed by the death of their animals; their Regiments were commanded by Captains, and their Companies by Sergeants. Onward they madly rushed, yelling like bloodhounds upon the trail. Every moment had its peculiar sound of terror—every spot its ghastly sight of destruction and horror. Brig. Gen. Bate, who was in command of one of the charging Brigades of the Confederates, says that twenty-five per cent. of his men were killed and wounded, and that his loss of wounded officers was heavy. Brig. Gen. Clayton, commanding the other charging Confederate Brigade, admits that he lost nearly four hundred officers and men killed and wounded in the charge. In his official report Bate says:

At 3 p. m. Brigadier-General Clayton's and Brown's brigades successively engaged the enemy. In about thirty minutes I was ordered by Major-General Stewart to advance, General Clayton having withdrawn and Brown also passed to the rear. My line of battle was organized by placing Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters (Fourth Georgia) on the right, and in succession from that wing were the Twentieth Tennessee, Col. T. B. Smith; Thirty-seventh Georgia, Col. A. F. Rudler; Fifty-eighth Alabama, Col. Bushrod Jones, and Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, Col. R. C. Tyler, constituting the supporting line. I had thrown out no skirmishers. The whole command moved forward with spirit and zeal, engaging the enemy hotly before it had proceeded 200 yards, his lines extending in front and to the right and left of us. A battery in front of my extreme right played con-

stantly and with terrible effect upon that wing until my right pressed within less than 50 paces of it, when it was rapidly removed to prevent capture. Another revealed its hydra head immediately in rear of this, supported by a second line, hurling its death-dealing missiles more destructively, if possible, upon our still advancing but already thinned ranks. Having driven the first line back upon its support, a fresh battery and infantry were brought to play upon my right, which, by its advanced position had become subject to an enfilade fire, and gave way, but not until Major Caswell, Colonel Smith, and Colonel Rudler, the three officers commanding, respectively, the three right battalions, were wounded, and at least 25 per cent. of their numbers killed and wounded.

In his official report Clayton says, as follows:

I again moved forward about 4 o'clock, the brigades of Generals Brown and Bate having successively advanced and engaged the enemy. Passing Bate's brigade, then in front, my line continued steadily forward with promptness and spirit, accompanied nearly to the Chattanooga road by the Fifty-eighth Alabama Regiment, Col. Bushrod Jones (which attracted my attention by the excellent order in which it moved), and a small portion of another regiment which I did not recognize, both of Bate's brigade.

The enemy continued to retreat to and beyond the Chattanooga road, near which my brigade captured two pieces of artillery, which were brought off in the manner stated by my regimental commanders, whose reports accompany this. My brigade continued the pursuit of the enemy one-half mile beyond the road, when a staff officer reporting the enemy advancing in strong force from the right, and it also having been reported to me, through my assistant adjutant-general, by a staff officer whom he did not recognize, that the enemy's cavalry had been seen in force upon the left as if preparing to advance, my brigade fell back across the road at leisure, where I halted and reformed it in connection with the portion of General Bate's brigade already referred to.

I take pleasure in mentioning that Captains Crenshaw and Lee, with their companies from the Fifty-eighth Alabama Regiment, of Bate's brigade, accompanied mine beyond the road. They are gallant officers.

In this charge my brigade captured 50 or 60 prisoners besides the two pieces of artillery, and I have reason to believe that the loss in killed and wounded inflicted upon the enemy to some extent compensated for our own in the earlier engagement.

This engagement between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., in which the Federal Divisions of Reynolds and Palmer fought Stewart's Division near the centre at Poe's, was the formation of the second group of battles for the day.

During the retirement of the Regiment with the Brigade

before the fearful charge of Stewart's Division between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the first day, several members, besides those previously mentioned, were killed and wounded and taken prisoners. Corporal George W. Iler of H Company, and Columbus A. Bennett of E Company, were instantly killed. The former received his death wound just after we had crossed the Chattanooga road, when a part of the Regiment had leaped a fence and entered a lane. He was in this lane with the writer and others, when he was shot through the body with a minie-ball. Corporal Iler served faithfully in his Company, and fell as pure a patriot as any man in the Regiment. The latter was killed also by a minie-ball passing through his head. His death was greatly deplored, on account of his worth. Martin Jackson of G Company and George Nevins of E Company were mortally wounded; the former in the breast and the latter in the hip. Both were made prisoners of war and were exchanged, dying in our hospital at Chattanooga in the following October—the one on the 4th and the other on the 29th. John Robbins, John D. McKee and James Miner of G Company were mortally wounded and captured. Robbins' leg was lacerated, and he died from the effects of it, October 15th; McKee was wounded in the back of the head and died the same day. The Adjutant-General's report of "missing" in his case is incorrect. Miner was wounded in the groin, and died the third day after receiving his wound. All three died in the hands of the enemy. Sergeant Joel W. McMahan, of G Company, was severely wounded by a minie-ball, which penetrated his head behind the ear and came out of the centre of his cheek. Silas Morehead of A Company, Sergeant Marion W. Essington, Corporal John R. Leonard, David F. Johnson, Jonathan Kelley, Salathiel Lamb, Henry Reynolds, Evan Stewart, Earl S. Stone of D Company, were more or less wounded. Johnson died of his wounds in Chattanooga, October 22d. Jonas Coffman of E Company was wounded by a minie-ball in the left hip; Adam Foust

of E Company in the face; Joseph J. Johnson of E Company in the left thigh; George F. Smith and Henry Trout of E Company in the leg; and Kilbourne F. Way, a Corporal in the same Company, was wounded in the foot. Sergeant John W. Chamness of G Company, who subsequently was promoted to the first lieutenantcy of the Company, received a flesh wound in the right arm between the elbow and shoulder, and Lewis Moler of the same Company received a flesh wound in the thigh. James Douglass, in the left arm, Lewis R. Fitch, through both ankles, and Peter Fullhart, in the head, and Joshua C. Joseph in the breast and leg—all of H Company. Michael Dennis and Valentine Knee of H Company were also wounded, the former severely and the latter mortally, dying of his wounds at Stevenson, Alabama, October 19th. Isaac N. Kinnan, of H Company, was very severely wounded in the left arm, from the effects of which he was discharged April 6th, 1864. Hiram Slain, of H Company, also was wounded, on account of which he was discharged June 29th, 1864. John G. Thompson, Matthew Waters and Leroy Welch, of H Company, were slightly wounded. The Lawson brothers of A Company—William A. and James M.—were captured while they were trying to get possession of the body of Silas Morehead, their brother-in-law, who was wounded, but supposed killed. William died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., August 14th, 1864, and James, who was sick when captured, was transferred from Richmond to Danville, Va., where he died a prisoner on Christmas Day, 1863.

Timothy F. Fait and George H. Kinsey of F Company, and David Twible of K Company, were killed on this day's battle. It is a matter of regret that the writer is unable to obtain any of the particulars of their death. Right nobly did they fight, however, standing up to the work and dying unflinchingly. Their lives went out in the line of duty. To their valor, good service, true manhood and soldierly qualities, the writer can testify.

In falling back to the worm fence to be reformed, the inter-

ior of the gun barrel of the writer had become so dirty from frequent discharges, that the ball would no longer descend by the regulation movements of the rammer. The writer is left-handed. He laid his left hand heavily upon the top of the rammer two-thirds of the way down the barrel in the act of loading, the pressure of which forced the thread end of the rammer into the palm of his hand, from which sufficient blood spurted to attract the attention of Captain Floyd, his brother, who called to him: "David, are you hurt?" The wound, to which the Surgeon of the Regiment applied a piece of adhesive plaster, did not disable the writer from the performance of his duties in the battle, but did leave a scar in his hand for life.

Others of the Regiment were wounded and captured at this time, whose names cannot be recalled now.

From 2 until 4 p. m., a fierce battle raged on our right in the locality of Vineyard's farm, between the Federal Divisions of Van Cleve and Davis, and a Brigade of Sheridan's Division, and the Confederate Divisions of Hood, Bushrod Johnson, and Preston. It was caused by the forward movement of the Confederate left in the direction of Lee and Gordon's Mills. It was a desperate conflict—some hand-to-hand encounters having taken place. The Federals at last were driven from their position, but reformed along a fence in rear of the Vineyard buildings, which they held. This composed the third group of battles for the day.

Wilder's Mounted Brigade of our Division, which had been sent from the extreme left, Negley's Division of our Corps, and Wood's Division of Crittenden's Corps, were also more or less engaged on the right after 5 p. m.

Although the firing had ceased on our immediate front by the setting of the sun, Cleburne's Division of Hill's Confederate Corps furiously attacked Baird's and Johnson's Divisions on the left of our line, as they were withdrawing by order of Gen. Thomas, to a position at Kelley's farm, after darkness had set in. Thus the conflict ended for the day.

“It gave one the cold shivers. The wild yells echoing in the woods, the deafening musketry ominously advancing, the lines of fire lighting up the darkness, were a brilliant finale to the day’s conflict.”

The mixing up of the Divisions and Brigades, by pushing forward the troops most accessible to the positions seriously threatened by the Confederates, destroyed the unity of our Army Corps, as they formed the line of battle along the Chattanooga and Lafayette road. In the following order, from left to right by Divisions and Corps, the lines ran: Brannan’s and Baird’s of the Fourteenth Corps, Johnson’s of the Twentieth and Palmer’s of the Twenty-first, Reynolds’ of the Fourteenth, Van Cleve’s and Wood’s of the Twenty-first, Davis’ and Sheridan’s of the Twentieth, and Negley’s of the Fourteenth.

During the day Granger’s Reserve Corps on the left near Rossville was watching the Confederate Cavalry under Forrest; Crook’s and Ed. McCook’s Cavalry on our extreme right kept an eye on Wheeler’s Confederate Cavalry on the opposite side of the river near Glass’ Mill; and Minty’s Cavalry Brigade covered and protected our wagon trains in the rear of the Widow Glenn’s house. Our field hospitals were established at Cloud’s house on the left, and at Crawfish Springs on the right. The wounded of our Regiment were cared for at the latter.

In the battle of the 19th, all our troops were engaged, except the Reserve Corps and two Brigades of Sheridan’s Division. Negley’s Division, however, was only slightly under fire. Bragg had eleven Brigades unemployed in the battle of the 19th. The Divisions of Breckinridge and Hindman lay quietly nearly all day on the other side of the river. Two Brigades of Longstreet’s Corps and Gist’s Brigade of Walker’s Corps did not arrive on the battle-field until after midnight of this day. Longstreet himself was not on the field during the first day. Two of Preston’s Brigades experienced very little of the first day’s conflict. Thus Bragg

had almost twice as many fresh troops to enter the battle of the 20th, as Rosecrans had.

“The battle of September 19th was one of the fiercest and deadliest of the war. It was a rough-and-tumble, all day long fight, without intrenchments; a series of surprises, of alternating successes, of charges and countercharges, a death grapple of irregular lines in thickets and woods. There was no time for tactics or manœuvring, or counter preparation. Overshadowed by the dramatic features of the next day’s battle, one can now scarcely realize and recall the enduring heroism of this struggle. The war furnished no better test of the fighting metal of the American soldier.” (Lieut. Col. G. P. Thruston, A. A. G. 20th A. C.) “It was not simple skirmishing, but a battle; a mad, irregular battle, very much resembling guerrilla warfare on a vast scale, in which one army was bushwhacking the other, and wherein all the science and the art of war went for nothing.” (Turchin’s *History of the Battle of Chickamauga.*)

The bivouac of both armies was on the field which they respectively occupied and held, when the darkness of the night overshadowed them. Who can ever forget that cold, cheerless Saturday night of the 19th of September, 1863, on the field of Chickamauga? The light of the moon, as it shone through the trees of the forest, cast a sombre shadow over the dead and dying, as they lay as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa. The silence of the night was in striking contrast to the day’s rattle of musketry and boom of cannon. The night’s stillness was broken only by mangled and dying men, who lay moaning in physical agony, intermingling their groans with prayers and imprecations. The wretched spectacle of these men, as they lay cold and stark in the moonlight from the day’s battle; and the wearied, haggard, jaded and hungry heroes, with smoke-begrimed faces, who had marched the entire previous night and fought the livelong day, as they lay asleep in the midst of the dead and dying, where they had fought, impressed the sombre coloring of a picture upon the writer’s memory, that will never be effaced.

CHAPTER VII.

CHICKAMAUGA—BATTLE OF SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1863.

DURING the night of the 19th, General Rosecrans summoned his Corps commanders to his headquarters, at the Widow Glenn's house, for consultation and instruction for the great conflict of the 20th. With the instinct of a commander, Rosecrans perceived that Bragg's main attack for the day would be on our left. He; therefore, divided the National Army into two wings, placing General Thomas in command of the left, and General McCook of the right.

Thomas was directed to post his wing in line of battle, in a good position, around Kelley's farm, and McCook received instructions to refuse his wing to the right and rear of Thomas', and hold it in readiness for the latter's assistance. To effect this, McCook was ordered to withdraw two Divisions of his Corps—Davis' and Sheridan's—from the line which they were then occupying, and form a new line stretching from Thomas' right to the Widow Glenn's house. Crittenden was instructed to post two Divisions of his Corps—Wood's and Van Cleve's—to the rear and in proximity of the junction formed by Thomas' right and McCook's left, so as to support both.

These changes, made before daylight, and immediately after the pickets of McCook's wing had been driven in by the Confederates, united two Divisions of McCook's Corps and two of Crittenden's; but it would have been fatal to remove Johnson's Division of McCook's Corps, and Palmer's Division of Crittenden's Corps from their respective positions in line between the Divisions of Baird and Reynolds of the Fourteenth Corps, where they had fought on the first day.

Negley's Division of the Fourteenth Corps at Brotherton's, which was ordered to join Thomas on the left of Baird, was not relieved in time to obey the order, except John Beatty's Brigade, which, together with Dodge's Brigade of Johnson's Division, formed in line on Baird's left. The other two Brigades of Negley's Division did not move towards the left until the fighting began.

Hence the involution of Divisions and Brigades, which, by the emergency of the hour, had occurred on the first day, for the same reasons had to remain so during the battle of the second.

The commander of the Cavalry—Gen. Mitchell—was directed to join his command to the right wing and report to McCook, its commander, from whom he would receive orders. The Reserve Corps, under Gen. Granger, was ordered to remain near Rossville at McAfee's Church. Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry, of our Division, was to act with the Cavalry.

It was past midnight, when Rosecrans' generals left his headquarters with their orders for the battle of the 20th.

From the camp-fire of his headquarters near Tedford's ford, on the opposite side of the river, Gen. Bragg issued his specific orders for the movements of his army in the forthcoming conflict. He divided his army also into two wings, and placed Lieutenant-General James Longstreet, (who had just arrived on the battle-field and at Bragg's headquarters) in command of the left wing, and Lieutenant-General Polk in command of the right wing. Longstreet's wing comprised Buckner's and Longstreet's Corps, and Hindman's Division of Polk's Corps, and Polk's wing was composed of Hill's and Walker's Corps and Cheatham's Division of Polk's Corps. The involution of Divisions occurred also in Bragg's army, disturbing thereby the unity of his Corps. Wheeler's Cavalry was placed on the left, and Forrest's Cavalry on the right.

The Confederates, as on the day previous, were the aggressors. Bragg's plan of battle was simple. His orders were,

that the assault should begin at daylight on the extreme right of his right wing; and that each Division in rapid succession should take up the attack to the left. The left wing should await the attack of the right, when the same plan of advance by Divisions successively to the left was to be adopted. After this the whole line was to be pushed vigorously and persistently against our entire front.

The anxiety of both armies for the result of the second day was great. Each had suffered terribly on the first day. An unusually large percentage of Confederate officers had fallen. Neither army felt it had actually won a victory; but the odds were in favor of our side. But both sides felt it would require the clash of arms of another day to settle it. Consequently the tired troops in their blue and gray uniforms went to sleep for the night upon the gory field, with the expectation of the work of death to be continued by the coming of the new day. It came at last, red and sultry, with a dense fog and smoke, hanging over the dead and dying of the previous day's battle, like the drapery of a mighty pall.

Thomas' wing ran by Divisions from left to right in the following order, viz: Baird on the extreme left, then Johnson, Palmer, Reynolds and Brannan; the last Division, (Brannan's) being held in reserve. The line of Thomas bent backwards, like a bow, around Kelley's farm, both ends touching the Lafayette and Chattanooga road, the right end extending beyond the road, and the centre bulging out towards the Confederates. The line was strengthened by a barricade of logs and rails, which each Division built in its immediate front during Saturday night and Sunday morning. The breastworks in front of our Regiment were of the simplest construction. They consisted merely of a few old rails, decaying logs and stumps, collected by us and piled up in front of the position we occupied. We built them on Sunday morning, after the battle on the left had fairly opened. If Bragg's ear caught the sounds of axes in constructing Federal works on Saturday night, as he asserts in his report,

the sound was not made with axes wielded by the men of our Regiment. It was during the construction of these works, that Lieut. Col. O'Brien was wounded in the right forearm by a buckshot.

McCook's wing, trending from left to right in a south-westerly direction, was formed of the Divisions of Negley, Davis, and Sheridan and Wilder's Brigade (mounted) of our Division in line of battle. Van Cleve's and Wood's Divisions were in reserve. This wing was without barricades.

Our entire line of battle was short enough to enable Bragg to mass his troops and confront us with five Divisions in his front line and six in the reserve. His right wing comprised the Divisions of Breckinridge and Cleburne in the front line, with Gist's and Liddell's Divisions in reserve. This wing confronted our left as far as Palmer's Division. His left wing consisted of the Divisions of Stewart, Bushrod Johnson, and Hindman in the front line, with the Divisions of Cheatham, Hood (Law), McLaws (Kershaw) and Preston in reserve. This wing confronted our entire right wing and over-lapped Reynolds and Brannan—two Divisions of our left wing.

Our Division—Reynolds'—was posted about the centre of the Federal line, with Palmer on the left and Brannan on the right. No material change of position from the previous day was made in our Division, except the union of the two Infantry Brigades. Turchin's lay east of the Chattanooga road, joining Palmer's right, and ours (King's) lay west of this road, joining Brannan's left. Our Brigade was posted slightly to the rear of the line on the left, in order to secure a good position—facing the road. The position of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment was on the front line, on the right flank of our Brigade and Division, resting on the corner of Poe's field. The right of the Regiment rested near the southwest corner of the field, in which some corn-stalks were yet standing. In this field also stood an old stump, and, during the succession of charges which the Confederates made, their flag had fallen several times by the death of the color-bearers,

and they placed the staff of the flag in this stump, around which they tried to rally their men. The Seventy-fourth Indiana, of Croxton's Brigade of Brannan's Division, the left Regiment of that Division, when it moved to the front from the reserve, where it had been placed, took position on the immediate right of our Regiment. The fact that the Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiments, belonging to different Divisions, should be thus joined together, was noticeable, and left an impression upon some of us. In the official report of his Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Myron Baker of the Seventy-fourth Indiana thus incidentally refers to this coincidence: "About 8 a. m., the Seventy-fourth Indiana, with the Tenth Indiana on its immediate right, moved to the left and joined on the Seventy-fifth Indiana, the right Regiment of Reynolds' Division." The Nineteenth Indiana Battery, under Lieutenant Lackey, (Captain Harris, having been wounded the day before, was absent) was in position on the immediate left of our Regiment. The One-hundred and first Indiana Regiment was posted on the immediate left of the Battery, and the Sixty-eighth Indiana Regiment was on the left of the One-hundred and first, while the One-hundred and fifth Ohio Regiment was posted to the right and rear of the Brigade, being held in reserve. In other words, King's Brigade was formed in line as follows:

Left.	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	Right.
	68th Ind.	101st Ind.	19th Ind. Batt'y.	75th Ind.	
			██████████		
			Reserve 105th Ohio.		

Instead of beginning the assault at daylight, as Bragg had ordered, the sound of Polk's guns did not disturb the silence until 9.30 a. m., when our anxiety was relieved by an awful cannonade and musketry fire, opened by the Confederates, under Breckinridge, on our extreme left, which rolled all along the front of our left wing, from Baird to Palmer, by the successive advances of the Divisions of Breckinridge and Cleburne, supported by Gist's and Liddell's Divisions

of Walker's Corps. This delay—from daylight to 9.30 a. m.—contrary to orders on the part of Polk's wing to attack—was favorable to the Federal Army. It gave Rosecrans ample time to adjust his lines properly, build barricades, and be in readiness for the attack. Breckinridge assailed Baird most furiously in front and on the left flank. Two of his Brigades charged around Baird's left, until they reached the Chattanooga road, when they wheeled to the left and swept up the road in the rear of Baird and Johnson. Here they were met and repulsed by the Reserve Brigades of the Divisions of Palmer, Johnson, Brannan and Negley. The Division of Breckinridge was fearfully shattered, sustaining a very heavy loss. It was disabled for farther participation in the fight, being relieved by the two Divisions of Walker's Corps in reserve. In this attack, the commander of one of Breckinridge's Brigades—Brig.-Gen. Benj. Hardin Helm—was slain, and that of another Brigade of his—Brig.-Gen. Daniel W. Adams—was badly wounded.

Cleburne's Division was the next in succession to attack. Cleburne began his advance about 9:45 a. m., supported by Cheatham on the right and Stewart on the left. This assault proved to be a most sanguinary fight with the Federal Divisions of Johnson, Palmer and Reynolds. It involved our Brigade at Poe's field with Wood's Confederate Brigade of Cleburne's Division. Our battle line from Baird to Brannan (left wing) was so short, that when the Confederate line advanced upon our front, the left and right flanks of Cleburne's and Stewart's Divisions came into collision. Deshler's Brigade of Cleburne's Division on the left was crowded out of line altogether, and had to pass to the rear of Stewart's Division. Polk's Brigade of Cleburne's Division on the right crowded Wood's Brigade of the same Division so closely in its advance, that Wood's Brigade deflected to the left, and, passing over Bate's Brigade of Stewart's Division, pursued the track of its reckless charge across Poe's field, which was in front of the position of our Brigade and especially of our

Regiment. This Confederate Brigade of Alabamians and Mississippians, under Brig.-Gen. S. A. M. Wood, was most severely punished in attempting to charge across Poe's field (burnt house). It was subjected to a galling fire from our artillery and musketry in front and on both flanks. It was hurled back, sustaining the loss of five hundred men in a few minutes, according to the statement in the report of its Division commander.

Well does the writer of this history remember the scene of the retiring tide of these gray coats of Wood's Brigade, as it moved precipitately to the rear! Officers with drawn swords and pistols threw themselves in front of the retiring crowd, and by every device which physical and mental nature for the moment could invent, they tried to rally and reform the column of men from the broken mass of humanity that was retreating over Poe's field. The Brigade advanced in solid columns on double-quick, until it reached the crest of the hill within fifty yards of our improvised breastworks, when our Batteries, supported by the infantry of our Brigade, swept it from the field, like chaff before a storm. This charge resulted in a fearful destruction of life in the Regiments of Wood's Brigade. The shot and shell of our Brigade ploughed through their ranks with horrible effect. Owing to our protected position, the Regiments and Battery of our Brigade did not suffer as much. Colonel M. P. Lowrey, commanding the two Mississippi Regiments, reports that one-fourth of his command was killed and wounded in the charge. He reports that, after the battle, nineteen of his men were buried in one grave near the spot where they were all killed around his colors. Lowrey himself was promoted for his gallantry in this charge. Captain Daniel Coleman, who commanded temporarily the Mississippi Sharpshooters after their commander, Major Hawkins, had his leg shot off in the charge by a cannon-ball, from which he died, says in his report, that on the crest of the hill in our front many brave and gallant men in his battalion were killed and wounded. Among the slain

was his brother, a lieutenant, who fell pierced with four mortal wounds. Captain F. A. Ashford, who temporarily commanded the Sixteenth Alabama (its commander, Major McGaughy, having received a mortal wound in the charge) reports that over two-thirds of his Regiment were killed and wounded in this assault. Col. Sam. Adams, commanding the Thirty-third Alabama Regiment, and the Eighteenth Alabama Battalion, reports a loss of sixteen killed and one hundred and thirty-three wounded in this charge. Col. E. B. Breedlove, of the Forty-fifth Alabama, reports that during the time his Regiment was exposed to our fire, his loss was much heavier than that of any other battle in which his Regiment participated. Major-Gen. Cleburne says of Wood's charge in his official report:

Passing toward the left at this time, I found that the line of advance of my division, which was the left of the right wing of the army, converged with the line of advance of the left wing of the army. The flanks of the two wings had already come into collision. Part of Wood's brigade had passed over Bate's brigade, of Stewart's division, which was the right of the left wing, and Deshler's brigade, which formed my left, had been thrown out entirely and was in rear of the left wing of the army. I ordered Wood to move forward the remainder of his brigade, opening at the same time in the direction of the enemy's fire with Semple's battery. That part of Wood's brigade to the left of Lowrey's regiment and to the left of the southern angle of the breastworks, in its advance at this time entered an old field bordering the road (Chattanooga and La Fayette) and attempted to cross it in the face of a heavy fire from works in its front. It had almost reached the road, its left wing being at Poe's house (known as the burning house), when it was driven back by a heavy oblique fire of small-arms and artillery which was opened upon both its flanks, the fire from the right coming from the south face of the breastworks, which was hid from view by the thick growth of scrub-oak bordering the field.

Five hundred men were killed and wounded by this fire in a few minutes. Upon this repulse (Lowrey's regiment having also in the meantime been forced to retire), I ordered the brigade still farther back to reform. Semple's battery, which had no position, I also ordered back.

After Wood's Brigade had been driven back, Deshler's Brigade was moved to the front to connect with Polk's Brigade. In this movement, Brig.-Gen. James Deshler was in-

stantly killed by a shell from our Battery, which penetrated his chest and tore his heart out. His Brigade was forced back. In his report Cleburne says:

Finding it a useless sacrifice of life for Polk to retain his position, I ordered him to fall back with the rest of his line, and with his and Wood's brigades I took up a strong defensive position some 300 or 400 yards in rear of the point from which they had been repulsed.

The whole of the Confederate right wing had now been engaged. The attack was spirited, but unsuccessful by reason of the persistency of our forces ensconced behind their improvised barricades. There was now a lull of more than a half hour in our front. In the meantime the Seventy-fifth Regiment replenished ammunition, preparatory to receiving another assault, which soon came.

The Confederate left wing under Longstreet now prepared to advance from right to left in the same order as the right wing. Stewart with his Division of three Brigades, comprising the extreme right of this wing, and with Wood's Brigade of Cleburne's Division, began his brilliant advance at 11 a. m. by the immediate order of Bragg. This was the initiatory movement, which resulted in the breaking up of the right wing of our army on the afternoon of this fatal day. Stewart's charge was a failure, as far as his attempt to break the line in his immediate front was concerned; but it was a success, so far as drawing our troops from the right and weakening it, by which the left wing of the Confederates was enabled to break our line on the right and sweep it from the field. The advance all along Thomas' front was sufficiently spirited for him to call repeatedly for help. Gen. Thomas says:

General Baird being still hardly pressed in front, I ordered General Wood, who had just reported to me in person, to send one of the brigades of his division to General Baird. He replied that the division had been ordered by General Rosecrans to support Reynolds' right.

* * * * *

At the time that the assault just described was made on Baird, the enemy

attacked Johnson, Palmer, and Reynolds, with equal fierceness, which was continued at least two hours, making assault after assault with fresh troops, which were met by my troops with a most determined coolness and deliberation. The enemy having exhausted his utmost energies to dislodge us, apparently fell back entirely from our front, and we were not disturbed again until near night, after the withdrawal of the troops to Rossville had commenced.

In his report Gen. Rosecrans says:

The battle, in the meanwhile, roared with increasing fury, and approached from the left to the centre. Two aides arrived successively within a few minutes, from General Thomas, asking for re-enforcements. The first was directed to say that General Negley had already gone and should be near at hand at that time, and that Brannan's reserve brigade was available. The other was directed to say that General Van Cleve would at once be sent to his assistance, which was accordingly done.

A message from General Thomas soon followed, that he was heavily pressed, Captain Kellogg, aide-de-camp, the bearer, informing me at the same time that General Brannan was out of line, and General Reynolds' right was exposed. Orders were dispatched to General Wood to close up on Reynolds, and word was sent to General Thomas that he should be supported, even if it took away the whole corps of Crittenden and McCook.

"General Reynolds' right" mentioned in both these reports was our Brigade and Regiment. Reynolds was pressed, but his resistance was greater than the pressure. Stewart's own account of his assault, and the stubborn resistance by which the assault was met, shows the nature of the attack. In his official report, Stewart says:

Accordingly, I arranged with General Wood that he should advance with Brown, which was done without delay; Clayton was moved up immediately to Brown's position, and Bate's right thrown forward to bring him on line with Clayton, when they also advanced to be within supporting distance of Brown and Wood. For several hundred yards both lines pressed on, under the most terrible fire it has ever been my fortune to witness. The enemy retired, and our men, though mowed down at every step, rushed on at double-quick until at length the brigade on the right of Brown broke in confusion, exposing him to an enfilade fire. He continued on, however, some 50 to 75 yards farther, when his two right regiments gave way in disorder and retired to their original position. His centre and left, however, followed by the gallant Clayton and indomitable Bate, pressed on, passing the corn-field in front of the burnt house and to a distance of 200 to 300

yards beyond the Chattanooga road, driving the enemy within his line of intrenchments and passing a battery of four guns, which were afterward taken possession of by a regiment from another division. Here new batteries being opened by the enemy on our front and flank, heavily supported by infantry, it became necessary to retire, the command reforming on the ground occupied before the advance.

During this charge, which was truly heroic, our loss was severe. Several valuable officers were killed and wounded. Generals Brown and Clayton were each struck by spent grape, temporarily disabling the former, and General Bate and several of his staff had their horses killed—the second lost by General Bate that morning.

After remaining long enough to reform the lines, to replenish ammunition, and rest the men, the command again advanced to the corn-field mentioned above, then moved by the right flank until it formed across a ridge which extended obliquely to the front and right. The enemy were still in position behind a breastwork of logs a few hundred yards in front of us, and General Buckner coming up, I understood it to be his wish that I should not then attempt to go forward, but to await orders.

In their official reports, Brown, Bate and Clayton, commanding the three Brigades of Stewart's Division, say:

At about 11 o'clock, when ordered to advance, I moved in line to the front, preceded by my skirmishers, who, soon driving in the enemy's skirmishers, rallied upon the command. We moved at double-quick nearly 300 yards through an open woods, the enemy retiring before us, when the brigade on my right broke in confusion. My line still advanced 50 or 75 yards farther, and to within 50 yards of the enemy's battery and line of defenses, when the right, wholly unsupported and receiving a terrible cross-fire of musketry and artillery upon its flanks, broke and retired in disorder to our temporary defenses. I found all effort to rally the Eighteenth and Forty-fifth Tennessee short of the defenses in vain, and, indeed, impracticable, under the storm of grape and canister which prevailed upon every part of the field over which these two regiments passed. The center and left continued steadily to advance until they crossed the Chattanooga road 200 or 300 yards, and passed the battery in our front, but on the right flank of the Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment; but being unsupported on the right in consequence of the retreat of the Eighteenth and Forty-fifth Tennessee Regiments, it became necessary to retire the remainder of the line, because to have advanced farther would have exposed it to the hazard of being cut off, while to have remained stationary without shelter and under fire from a protected foe would have sacrificed the men without obtaining any compensating advantage. I therefore ordered it to retire, which it accomplished in comparatively good order, to the original line. While reforming my line

I received a slight wound, which disabled me from duty for the remainder of the day, and I refer to the report of Colonel Cook, upon whom the command devolved, for the conduct of the brigade in the evening.—*Brown.*

After waiting, under a severe and incessant fire of artillery, until about 11 a. m., I communicated to General Stewart that no movement on my right had taken place; that General Deshler had been killed, and desired to know if I should longer remain inactive. About this time there was firing in my front, and soon thereafter General Wood's command came back, passing over my line. I was then ordered by Major-General Stewart to advance and attack. My command received the order with a shout, and moved upon the foe at a rapid gait. The battalion of sharpshooters was ordered to maintain its position at right angles to the line, and check, if possible (if not, to delay), any movement in that direction, giving the earliest notice of the same. My right, as upon the evening previous, became hotly engaged almost the instant it assumed the offensive. It was subject to a most galling fire of grape and musketry from my right oblique and front, cutting down with great fatality the Twentieth Tennessee and Thirty-seventh Georgia at every step, until they drove the enemy behind his defenses, from which, without support either of artillery or infantry, they were unable to dislodge him. General Deshler's brigade not having advanced, I called on Major-General Cleburne, who was near my right and rear, for assistance; but he having none at his disposal which could be spared, I was compelled to retire that wing of my brigade or sacrifice it in uselessly fighting thrice its numbers, with the advantage of the hill and breastworks against it. I did so in good order and without indecent haste, and aligned it first in front and then placed it in rear of our flimsy defenses.—*Bate.*

About 11 o'clock, General Brown being in front and General Bate on my right, the whole division advanced under a most terrible fire of grape and canister from the enemy's artillery, before which several most gallant officers fell bravely leading their men, among whom I cannot forbear to mention the name of the chivalrous and accomplished Lieut. Col. R. F. Inge, of the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment. Notwithstanding this, the brigade pressed forward through a narrow corn-field to the first pieces of artillery by the roadside, when two other batteries, one in front and one upon the right, assisted by small-arms, began a most murderous fire, before which all were compelled to retire. I was myself struck by a grape-shot and compelled to dismount for a short time. The Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment, scarcely breaking its line, fell back only a short distance. The other regiments promptly reformed near the position originally occupied by them, and moved forward to rejoin it.—*Clayton.*

In front of our breastworks of logs, we had a line of pickets, and these were the troops referred to in the above reports as being driven across the road. Twice these Brigades

formed and advanced after they were driven back; but the fierce leaden rain was too terrible for them to withstand.

Who could say there was no hard pressure upon the brave troops that resisted the onslaught of the Confederates, of whose daring, recklessness and loss of life, these above official reports give an account? "Meantime, Cleburne and Walker were assaulting Baird and Johnson in front. The Confederate attack swept furiously down Thomas' line. Frank Cheatham with his Tennessee soldiers, lead by Maney, Preston Smith, Marcus J. Wright, and Strahl, charged desperately, but could not withstand the storm of fire concentrated upon them. Liddell, with Walthall and Govan, taking up the attack in succession, five times charged the Union lines, but all in vain. Hindman's Mississippi and Alabama troops shared the same fate. Bate, Brown and Clayton of Stewart's Division assaulted and reassaulted with great impetuosity, but were beaten back. Brown and Clayton were wounded. All recoiled from the unrelenting line of fire. It was the same story of assault and repulse, with fearful losses in the Confederate ranks. When the storm lulled, and the smoke cleared away—the Union lines well-posted and partly protected—Baird, Johnson, Palmer, Reynolds, Brannan were still there." (Thruston). After this attack, Stewart's Division was not able for scarcely any more duty in the battle. His Brigades got all they wanted. Although Reynolds and Brannan held their ground unassisted by any reinforcements, yet Stewart's attack upon them made it only possible for the Confederates to succeed in producing the rout on the right of our line. Lieutenant-General Daniel H. Hill, the commander of a Corps in Polk's wing, said: "At eleven a. m. Stewart's Division advanced under an immediate order from Bragg. His three Brigades under Brown, Clayton and Bate advanced, with Wood of Cleburne's Division. This was the celebrated attack upon Reynolds and Brannan, which led directly to the Federal disaster." (Century Mag., April, 1887). Stewart made the attack with four Brigades. He was confronted by

four Brigades—Reynolds' two and two of Brannan's—one of Brannan's Brigades being in reserve. Nearly one-third of our Division was also in reserve. Stewart was successfully repulsed all along our line without the aid of our reserve. Our Regiment knelt down behind the logs, and held fire until Stewart's column was within fifty yards of our line, when we poured into it volume after volume of a murderous fire, which, together with the grape and canister from our Battery, cut wide gaps into the ranks.

Several men of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment were killed and wounded while resisting this fierce charge; among them were William Mathes and John W. Nelson of G Company, who were shot through the head and instantly killed; and Elijah Moore of I Company, who was mortally wounded. These men served faithfully in their respective Companies, and fell at last as pure patriots as any men in the Regiment. They might have done duty where dangers were less great, but they refused every position removed from peril.

Elijah Moore's movements and general appearance were not indicative of the soldier, for he was crooked, awkward and slow. In *ante bellum* days he was a brawny-armed woodchopper; but when the tocsin of war resounded in his ears, he laid down his axe for the musket, and a braver and more courageous soldier never lived. Besides the regular drill, the Sergeants and Corporals of his Company, during the early part of our service, exercised him in the "Manual of Arms" for half an hour every day. Elijah bore this procedure with heroic fortitude for several months; but after all attempts to learn proved fruitless, he appealed to the Captain to be released, to whom he said: "Captain, I wish you would excuse me from drill; I can't learn—its all foolishness anyhow. I enlisted to fight." At this battle, in which he fell mortally wounded, Elijah proved the truth of his assertion that "fight" was the object for which he enlisted.

Elijah was as "raw" after months of experience of army life, as he was on the day of his enrollment. Time and ex-

perience never changed him. In drill, he could neither learn the "Manual of Arms" nor the "step." He could never tell the difference between a "right shoulder shift" and an "order arms." On dress parade, when other guns had moved, as if by one pair of hands, and his comrades were ready for another command to be given, his gun was just seen moving into position. He would not fire his gun in battle, until he had picked his man. He always loaded down his pockets with cartridges, because he could not get them out of his cartridge-box. He loaded his gun in battle with the coolness and style of a squirrel-hunter, and in taking aim always raised his piece to his left shoulder. If the other boys had been as slow reloading as he, Stewart's column would have undoubtedly swept over the barricades. Whilst the firing was terrific, and the horror of the deadly strife was appalling, the yells of the advancing Georgians, Tennesseans and Alabamians were heard amidst the noise of belching artillery, and the thick curtains of smoke enveloped the field of contest, Elijah, having discharged his Springfield rifle turned around and said to the writer: "Sergeant, just hold my gun!" Apparently unconscious of the awful situation, and as if he were about retiring for the night in his peaceful home in Indiana, he deliberately sat down on the logs that were piled up for breastworks, and with his back to the advancing enemy, coolly pulled off his boot and shook out a bullet that had lodged therein. He died from the effect of the wound which that bullet made, November 24th, 1863.

To illustrate the *esprit de corps* of the Western soldier, the writer may be pardoned for giving a pen-picture of a soldier of our Brigade at the time of Stewart's charge. When the dense fog, which had overshadowed the field of carnage, disappeared, and the Confederate Brigade in our immediate front was busily preparing for the advance against our Brigade, which was just as busily engaged in piling up logs for a cover in resisting the charge—far out in Poe's field, which lay between us, suddenly, as if he had risen out of the ground,

appeared a Yankee soldier, standing in plain view of both armies. Who he was—where he belonged, other than to our Brigade—we to this day do not know. How he came to be in that perilous situation, we cannot explain, except that in the withdrawal of the pickets in our front during the morning, this one had been overlooked, and had fallen asleep, and the commotion in the Confederate camp, preparatory to the assault, had awakened him. The Confederates were now ready to begin the advance. We heard the words from the mouth of the commanding officer, clear and distinct, for the column to move forward: "Forward, guide centre—march!"

We were now curious to see what this Union picket would do in an open field, between the lines and in front of an assaulting column of a desperate enemy. He took in the situation at a glance. He was equal to the emergency of the hour. For a few moments he stood there, facing the advancing foe as defiantly as Goliath of Gath, when he defied the armies of Israel. Presently we saw him raise his gun to his shoulder; we saw the white puff of smoke, and then heard the report. He had shot in the direction of the approaching enemy—indicating thereby the warm reception his Brigade would give them. His clear, shrill voice was next heard, ringing out upon the deathlike stillness which immediately precedes the storm of battle: "Come on, Old Guide-Centre, we'll give you h—l!" He now took to his heels, and joined his command, to be prepared with the rest of us to give "Old Guide-Centre" and his daring column just what he said we would.

The fierceness of the savage assault of the five Confederate Divisions of Hill's, Walker's and Buckner's Corps along the line of our left wing, which remained unbroken, and the perfect silence along the front of our entire right wing up to 11 a. m., induced Rosecrans to believe Bragg was concentrating all his forces in front of our left wing in order to turn it. Hence Rosecrans withdrew his right for the support of his left, and issued the following order to Gen. McCook, the

commander of the right wing, at 10 a. m., through his Chief-of-Staff, Gen. Garfield:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

September 20, 1863, 10:10 A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL MCCOOK, *Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:*

General Thomas is being heavily pressed on the left. The general commanding directs you to make immediate disposition to withdraw the right, so as to spare as much force as possible to re-enforce Thomas. The left must be held at all hazards—even if the right is drawn wholly back to the present left. Select a good position back this way, and be ready to start re-enforcements to Thomas at a moment's warning.

J. A. G[ARFIELD].

That now famous order of General Rosecrans to General Wood, by which the latter, through a misconception of the purpose of the order, withdrew his Division out of line and moved it in the rear of Reynolds, was issued because of the vigorous pressure which part of Cleburne's Division—Wood's Confederate Brigade, supported by Stewart—was making upon Reynolds. The following is the order, dated 10:45 a. m.:

HEADQUARTERS, *September 20, 10:45 A. M.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOOD, *Commanding Division:*

The general commanding directs that you close up on Reynolds as fast as possible and support him.

Respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

Now it unfortunately happened that McCook began to withdraw his wing, and Wood began to move his Division out of line, thereby leaving a gap, and march it in the rear of Reynolds, simultaneous with the advance of Longstreet's wing of the Confederates. Hence when Longstreet moved forward his other Divisions—those to the left of Stewart—the gap had already been formed by the removal of Wood's Division, which was sent to the support of Reynolds. Into this gap a column of eight Brigades, Bushrod Johnson's, McNair's, Gregg's, Kershaw's, Law's, Humphrey's, Benning's and Robertson's, under the personal command of Hood, entered.

For a long time Longstreet had matters all his own way. Many brave and skillful Federal commanders were in his front, but their men were in motion, by columns of four, marching to the left. The Divisions of Davis and Sheridan and others were caught in flank, and swept off the field.

The confusion and distress of this rout beggar all description. There were the hurry and tumult of artillery trains, wagons and ambulances rushing to the rear with a sort of orderly confusion, as distressing as panic itself. The Confederates shouting, yelling, running over batteries, wagons and ambulances, rushed on, capturing thousands of prisoners, and killing officers and men, among whom was the hero poet, Brig.-Gen. William H. Lytle, the commander of the First Brigade of Sheridan's Division.

An amusing circumstance—like a silver rift in a storm cloud—happened during this rout, which came under the writer's own personal observation, as well as others of the Regiment. Three pairs of artillery horses were attached to an empty caisson, and the single driver of the rear span sat in his saddle, whilst the drivers of the other two front pairs of horses were shot, and the four riderless horses in his front were unmanageable. In this situation, he was moving to the rear, through the woods, with all the speed of his horses, leaping over logs, and the wheels of the caisson were dashing first against the side of one tree and then rebounding against another. As this fellow swept by us like the wind, in his mad dash to the rear, he cried out merrily: "Say, boys, don't you wish you were in my fix?" As frightful as his situation looked, yet, at that time and place, and under the circumstances, some of us, doubtless, did wish we were in his "fix." One of the wheels of this caisson, in passing, ran over two men of the Seventy-fifth Regiment—Lewis Harrold of E Company and William Evans of I Company—knocked them both down and injured them more or less. After Evans had partially recovered himself and had arisen, he looked wistfully in the direction of the fleeing horses and

their single rider, who were half a mile away to the rear by this time, and said: "You better run over a fellow!" Doubtless this was a part of that Battery which stampered and ran over Beatty's Brigade, and injured many of his men.

When the crash of the right wing came, the two Brigades of Brannan—Connell's and Croxton's—on the immediate right of our Regiment, being greatly pressed about 12 m. in their front, and subjected also to an enfilade fire from the right flank, were thrown into confusion. The One-hundred and fifth Ohio Regiment of our Brigade, up to this time lying in reserve, was now called forward and ordered to make a bayonet charge upon the advancing enemy in Brannan's front. The execution of this gallant charge, under the command of Major George T. Perkins, was most opportune. It checked the Confederates long enough for Brannan to succeed in rallying remnants of his own broken Brigades and parts of other commands, with which he held the enemy for a considerable time. However, when the enemy returned with a greater force, Brannan was compelled to swing his right around. This movement of Brannan exposed the left flank of Major Perkins' Regiment, and he was compelled to withdraw and return to the Brigade. Brannan's Division, with parts of Wood's, Negley's and Palmer's, took position on Snodgrass Hill.

In the charge by the One-hundred and fifth Ohio, which covered the Regiment and its commander all over with glory, the brave Perkins was severely wounded in the left thigh by a minie ball, and carried from the field. The wound disabled him for nearly four months from the performance of his duties. The Regiment captured twenty six prisoners in the charge, and conveyed them from the field, among whom was Brigadier-General Adams, of Breckinridge's Division. It is claimed that the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment had previously captured General Adams, but it is nevertheless a fact that the One-hundred and fifth Ohio came across him in this charge, and brought him badly wounded from the field.

In his "Ohio in the War," the Hon. Whitelaw Reid writes of the One-hundred and fifth Ohio Regiment in this charge thus:

"The troops of Brannan's Division were flanked and fell back in confusion. General Reynolds, seeing that his flank would soon be exposed, and wholly unprotected, ordered Major Perkins to change front with his Regiment and charge the rebels on the flank as they advanced. The Regiment was at this time in the second line of battle and lying down. At the word of command the Regiment sprang to its feet, executed the change of front with as much precision as though on a parade, and started forward with deafening yells, on the double quick, to what seemed certain destruction. The suddenness of the movement, the thick-growing underbrush, which prevented the enemy from seeing the comparatively few numbers advancing against them, the unevenness of the ground, which compelled the men to extend their front, all operated favorably. The desired object was produced, and the first line of the enemy was thrown back upon the second, upon reaching which the Regiment halted and opened fire in gallant style, keeping it up for several minutes. Major Perkins soon discovered that his left flank was exposed, and he was compelled to withdraw by the right flank in haste. However, the onset of the enemy was checked, and time given to General Reynolds to make such disposition as secured his right flank and prevented further disaster to the army. This prompt movement of the One-hundred and fifth was highly commended by General Reynolds at the time, and afterwards by General Rosecrans."

At 1 p. m., all our forces had disappeared from the right of our Brigade, leaving thereby the right of our Regiment in air. The firing in our front had ceased. The Confederates soon made their appearance in the road, and, passing around our right flank, took position on the right and rear of our Brigade. Here they planted a Battery, which played mercilessly upon us from the rear. We therefore changed our position, so as to face this formidable foe in our rear. Our Brigade was formed in echelon on the east side of the Chattanooga road to the right and rear of Turchin's. General Reynolds directed that a line of skirmishers be sent out to develop the strength of this rear enemy. This skirmish line consisted of Companies D and I of the Seventy-fifth Regiment under command of Captain Floyd. The Companies deployed rapidly, but moved cautiously through the thick

undergrowth in the woods, which concealed the enemy from view, until a large force was discovered lying down in line of battle. From this force the skirmishers received a murderous volley. The strength of the enemy in the rear being ascertained, and our mission ended, we fell back to the Regiment.* But we left in that woods several of our skirmishers. Corporal Joseph Criswell, and Byron Kurtz of I Company were severely wounded here. Randolph Blessing and Abraham Passwater of I Company and several others of D Company were here slightly wounded. Blessing was wounded in the left arm and foot, and Passwater in the left thigh and right hand. Though their wounds were quite painful, they both were able to remain with the Company. In this affair, the writer came near being killed or wounded. Three minie balls passed through his uniform, one of which grazed his arm, producing a discoloration without an abrasion of the skin.

Corporal Criswell was shot by a bullet, which shattered his knee. When the two Companies slowly moved back and joined the Regiment at the position they left it, he was left lying upon the field in the hands of the enemy. Shortly after he fell, a shell burst over his prostrate body, and some of the fragments deeply imbedded themselves in his groin and breast. Either from carelessness or inhumanity, the Con-

* The writer has recently been over the battlefield, and the note herewith appended gives the exact time and place of this skirmish line :

The Regiment, on leaving its position near the southwest corner of Poe's field, where it had been fighting all morning, moved a few hundred yards to the left along the west side of the Chattanooga road. This movement occurred about 1 p. m. It was now near the southwest corner of Kelley's field on the west side of the Chattanooga road. Here the Regiment faced west. It was from this point and position, that Companies D and I were deployed as skirmishers. They advanced on the west side of the road through the woods in the direction of the Snodgrass farm. After the companies had been recalled, the Regiment moved to the east side of the road, to a position on the south side of Kelley's field, where the other Regiments and Battery of the Brigade were. We were placed here in the second line facing south, with our right resting on the Chattanooga road.

federates allowed him to lie where he fell, a period of seven days, before receiving attention of any kind, with three bleeding wounds upon his person. His wounds were considered fatal by the enemy, and he was at once exchanged. Our surgeons in the hospital at Chattanooga wanted to amputate his leg, but he would not give his consent. His was the severest wound of any man in the Regiment, which did not prove fatal. Years after the war had closed, Corporal Criswell was accustomed to exhibit pieces of that shell, which, after having remained a decade of years in his groin and breast, worked their way out.

Byron Kurtz was wounded in the leg and made a prisoner. He passed through all the horrors of prison life at Richmond, Salisbury and Andersonville, until the end of the war, when he was set free. He found his way to the Regiment at Washington, and was there discharged with the Company.

By reason of the breach in the right wing of our Army, the Confederates at 2 p. m. were formed on three sides of our Division—were in line of battle in shape of a horseshoe around us. We now called our position “the bull-pen.” We had shot away all our ammunition except that which we had gathered from the cartridge-boxes of the dead. As the enemy had gotten between us and our ammunition train, it was ordered to Chattanooga, to prevent capture. We remained here in “the bull-pen” for a considerable time, not knowing whether we would go to Chattanooga or to Richmond.

Between 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. there was a lull all along the front of our left wing—from Baird to Reynolds—except the desultory firing of the Confederate sharpshooters, who were busy plying their trade of shooting our field officers. It was during this lull in the battle on our front, about 4 p. m., whilst our Division was in the “bull-pen,” that the dashing, chivalrous commander of our Brigade, Colonel Edward A. King, lost his life. He was instantly killed in the rear of our Regiment by a minie ball crashing through his brain from the gun of a Confederate sharpshooter. His aide-de-

camp, Captain Sanford Fortner, and an aide-de-camp of General Thomas, Captain S. C. Kellogg, were with him at the time—Captain Kellogg informed the writer that he was in conversation with the Colonel when the missile passed through his head.*

Colonel Edward A. King was born in Cambridge, Washington county, New York. In early life he emigrated to Ohio with his father, and at the proper time studied law at Columbus and Cincinnati. His tastes, however, were for the military rather than the legal profession. During the struggle of Texas for independence, he raised a Company at New Orleans, La., and with it he served in Texas until her independence was declared. During the Mexican war he was a Captain in the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry. After the treaty of peace with Mexico, he was made the postmaster at Dayton, Ohio, in which capacity he served for many years. When Governor Dennison of Ohio called for loyal men, on April 17th, 1861, to suppress the rebellion, Postmaster King responded, and he was at once placed in command of Camp Jackson at Columbus. Afterwards he was transferred to Camp Chase, when, without solicitation on his part, he was commissioned by President Lincoln a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. He was then transferred to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he was superintending the organization of new troops for the front. While thus employed, in the summer of 1862, General E. Kirby Smith invaded Kentucky with a large force of Confederates, and at the request of Governor Morton, Lieutenant-Colonel King assumed command of the Sixty-eighth Indiana Regiment, and led it into Kentucky. With his Regiment he was captured at Munfordsville. After parole and exchange, his Regiment

* On a visit to the battlefield, Sept. 16th, 1892, Capt. S. C. Kellogg, U. S. A., Capt. R. L. Leeson, Co. C, 68th Indiana, William Squires, Co. A, 75th Indiana, the writer of this history, and some others, marked the spot where Colonel King fell. It was on the south side of Kelley's field, at the edge of the woods, between Kelley's and Poe's, near the east side of the Chattanooga road.

was assigned to our Brigade; but the Colonel's health was seriously impaired, and he was forced to remain away for a time from his Regiment. When his health was partly restored, he took the field again, and came to his Regiment while we were encamped at University Place, and by seniority was made the commander of our Brigade in place of Colonel Robinson of our Regiment.

King was an officer of great daring and merit. Accomplished, gentle, generous and brave, he was regarded with high esteem by all who knew him. The writer has in his mind's eye now how he looked, with his long, black, flowing beard sweeping his breast, as he slowly moved along the battle line of the Seventy-fifth Regiment at Chickamauga during the succession of charges by the Confederates under Wood, Bate, Brown and Clayton, of Stewart's column, encouraging the men, and peering through his field-glass at those heavy lines of gray ebbing and flowing in our front like the ocean's tide.

Colonel King's body was strapped to the top of a caisson, and thus brought off the field in the rear of our Brigade while charging out of the "bull pen" to open the road to Rossville. It was buried at Rossville, and after the battle of Missionary Ridge it was exhumed and taken to Dayton, Ohio, and interred there finally in the Woodland cemetery with military honors. The funeral was said to be the largest ever witnessed in the city of Dayton.

Mrs. General Thomas J. Wood was the Colonel's niece, and



COLONEL EDWARD A. KING,
Commanding the Brigade, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20th, 1863.

in a letter to her from Chattanooga, dated September 23d, 1863, the third day after his death, the General thus gives the particulars:

“It is with great grief I have to give you the sad intelligence of the death of your uncle Edward. He was killed in the great battle of Sunday.. I met General J. J. Reynolds on Monday, and learned from him the circumstances of his death. At the time he was killed there was a perfect cessation in the fighting. Your uncle walked to the front to look out for movements of the enemy, when he was shot by a sharpshooter. The ball struck him just above the right eye, passed through his brain, and, of course, killed him instantly. General Reynolds had his body brought away in the retreat Sunday night, and buried at Rossville, six miles from Chattanooga. The General told me that he had the grave distinctly marked, so that when there is an opportunity the body can be removed.”

When Colonel King was killed, Colonel Milton S. Robinson of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment succeeded to the command of the Brigade, which he very skillfully and bravely led in the performance of the last tragic act in the great drama of the battle—the charge of Reynolds’ Division in the rear of the left wing, to open the road for the movement of the army to Rossville, and thence to Chattanooga. Captain Samuel Steele of A Company assumed command of our Regiment. Both Lieut. Col. O’Brien and Major McCole were absent, the former wounded in the battle, and the latter sick and at home.

Late in the afternoon of this day’s battle, our Field Hospitals, on our right and left, located at Crawfish Springs and at Cloud’s house, fell into the hands of the enemy under Wheeler and Forrest. While performing his mission of mercy, as a musician in battle, Albert B. Beneway (Al. Walton)—the heroic drummer boy of C Company—was made a prisoner, together with some of the badly wounded of the Regiment, whom he had helped to remove to the Field Hospital at Cloud’s. The big, burly cavalryman, who took hold of little “Al.,” who had smashed his drum against a tree before his eyes, observing his youthful appearance, tauntingly said in a rough voice: “You ought to be at home

instead of here, nursing on your mother's breast!" "Al." was a prisoner of war for a long period of fourteen months in the celebrated Confederate prisons at Richmond and Danville in Virginia, at Andersonville in Georgia, and at Charleston and Florence in South Carolina. On November 30th, 1864, he was paroled at the last-mentioned prison, and was sent through the Confederate lines into ours at Port Royal. While in Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, March 27th, 1865, he was exchanged and returned to the Regiment, while we were at Holly Springs, N. C.

When Al. helped James E. Kidden, of C Company, from the field of Chickamauga, wounded, the whole right side of the little drummer's blouse became saturated with Kidden's warm blood, whose left arm was nearly torn from its socket at the shoulder. That side of the blouse, where Kidden's blood had dried on it, was as stiff as a board; and not being able to wash it out, Al. wore the blouse in that condition during his long imprisonment.

Although the right wing of our army had been routed and scattered, the left was yet in position and confronted by the enemy, who had also sent a force of Infantry—Liddell's Division—around the left flank of our left, as far as the Chattanooga road. This daring force was moving down the road in the rear of our left wing. This left no outlet to us from the "bull pen." To hold this road, upon which Liddell was moving, was the only way by which our army could get to Chattanooga. To lose possession of this road now, after fighting desperately for two days to hold it, would be a national calamity. Therefore the road must be held at all hazards, and kept open by clearing it of these Confederates, so that our depleted and decimated army could withdraw from the field to Chattanooga. This very important and responsible duty was delegated to Reynolds' Division. General Thomas, in person, directed General Reynolds to deploy his Division for the assault upon Liddell. Just as the sun was sinking behind the hills of Mission Ridge, the signal

came, and the two Brigades of our Division, led by General Reynolds in person, who was seen everywhere rallying and encouraging his men, leaped to their feet like magic, changed front, and charged the advancing column of Liddell. It was one of the most magnificent assaults of the war. The Division moved to the assault with the accuracy and precision of an evening's dress parade. Our ranks were well closed, our steps elastic, and our faces were lit up with the hope of success, whilst shot and shell ploughed the ground around us. The attack was eminently successful. The Confederates were driven away and captured, and the road was opened for the withdrawal of the army. Several hundred Confederates were taken prisoners, among whom were Colonel Scales and Captain Gibbs, of the Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, and Lieutenant McDonald, of Swett's Mississippi Battery. This charge of Reynolds' Division was successfully and satisfactorily made in two lines by Brigades with Turchin's in the first line and ours (King's) under Colonel Robinson in the second line. When the prisoners were all taken and the balance of the Confederates was swept out of the road by the two Brigades, General Thomas personally directed Colonel Robinson to move our Brigade on the road leading to McFarland's Gap via Mullis', so as to protect this road, and to form line of battle on the elevated ground near the juncture of the roads at Brock's house, facing the battle-field, with D. McCook's Brigade of the Reserve Corps on our left and Willich's Brigade of Johnson's Division on our right. Turchin's Brigade, in the meantime, advanced beyond the cross-roads at McDannel's house, and took position in the rear of D. McCook's Brigade on our left. Our army, which had not been previously driven from the field, then withdrew via McFarland's Gap to Rossville.

The results of this charge were so satisfactory to the commander of the Federal forces, General Rosecrans, that he complimented the Division in his official report in these concise words :

To save time, the troops of Reynolds were faced by the rear rank and moved with the bayonet at a double-quick, with a shout walked over the rebels, capturing some 500. This closed the battle of the 20th. At nightfall the enemy had been repulsed along the whole line, and sunk into quietude without attempting to renew the combat.

The respective official reports, concerning this charge of both the Corps and Division commanders, are herewith submitted :

In passing through an open woods bordering the State road, and between my last and Reynolds' position, I was cautioned by a couple of soldiers, who had been to hunt water, that there was a large force of the rebels in these woods, drawn up in line and advancing toward me. Just at this time I saw the head of Reynolds' column approaching, and calling to the general himself, directed him to form line perpendicular to the State road, changing the head of his column to the left, with his right resting on that road, and to charge the enemy, who were then in his immediate front. This movement was made with the utmost promptitude, and facing to the right while on the march, Turchin threw his brigade upon the rebel force, routing them and driving them in utter confusion entirely beyond Baird's left. In this splendid advance more than 200 prisoners were captured and sent to the rear.

Colonel Robinson, commanding the Second Brigade, Reynolds' division, followed closely upon Turchin, and I posted him on the road leading through the ridge, to hold the ground while the troops on our right and left passed by. In a few moments General Willich, commanding a brigade of Johnson's division, reported to me that his brigade was in position on a commanding piece of ground to the right of the Ridge road. I directed him to report to General Reynolds, and assist in covering the retirement of the troops. Turchin's brigade, after driving the enemy a mile and a half, was re-assembled, and took its position on the Ridge road, with Robinson and Willich.

These dispositions being made, I sent orders to Generals Wood, Brannan, and Granger to withdraw from their positions. Johnson's and Baird's divisions were attacked at the moment of retiring, but, by being prepared, retired without confusion or any serious losses. General Palmer was also attacked while retiring. Grose's brigade was thrown into some confusion, but Cruft's brigade came off in good style, both, however, with little loss.—*Thomas.*

We remained in this position for some time, when orders were received from the corps commander to prepare to change our position, and the division in a short time received orders to initiate a movement toward Rossville. This was done with the brigades still formed in two lines and moving by flank in parallel columns, thus ready at a moment's notice to face with double line in either of the directions in which firing had lately been heard.

Arriving at the Rossville road, the command was met by the corps commander in person, and I was directed to form line perpendicular to the

Rossville road. This done, General Thomas pointed in the direction of Rossville and said, "There they are; clear them out."

The division was faced about and a charge ordered and executed in two lines at double-quick, through the rebel lines, dispersing them and capturing more than 200 prisoners under a fire of infantry in front and artillery in flank.

I understood that this movement was intended to open the way to Rossville for the army, and did not then know of any other road to that point. I, therefore, pressed right on in the charge, expecting the whole division to do the same until the rebel lines and batteries were cleared and the road opened, and found myself with only about 150 of the Third Brigade, under Colonel Lane, Eleventh Ohio, near the field hospital of the Fourteenth Corps.

The remainder of the division proceeded to the high ground on the left by order of General Thomas. The Third Brigade was reformed by Brigadier-General Turchin, who had his horse shot under him in the charge. The Second Brigade was reformed by Col. M. S. Robinson, who succeeded to the command of that brigade after the death of Col. E. A. King. The advanced party rejoined the division on the ridge to the west of the road, and the whole division marched to Rossville by the Valley road.—*Reynolds*.

Brig.-Gen. Liddell commanding the Confederate forces, and Lieutenant Shannon commanding the Confederate Battery (Swett's) in resisting the charge, say in their reports:

The enemy soon after this apparently left his works and pressed upon the rear of my left flank, while his batteries enfiladed me. Soon afterward a cloud of skirmishers suddenly emerged from the woods, encircling my front and right wing. From this combination of attacks my command was forced to withdraw to avoid being captured. A part of my skirmishers were, nevertheless, captured, together with Colonel Scales, Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, Walthall's brigade. The Federals had left their works at this time in retreat from the field, and our whole line was moving upon them. After reforming my command I moved it to the position on the Chattanooga road near McDannel's house, where it bivouacked on the ground it was ordered to hold.

At 10 o'clock Sunday night my scouts reported that the enemy had entirely withdrawn from the field and disappeared toward Lookout Mountain.—*Liddell*.

I engaged the battery northwest of us, disabling at least two of its guns (which fact was ascertained the following morning), when it was ascertained that a line of Federal infantry, which was plainly in view, was moving at a double-quick on the left flank of the brigade, which, together with the fire of the five batteries mentioned, made the position untenable for either infantry or artillery. The infantry being thus compelled to give way, I was ordered to retire with the battery, which was done as expeditiously as possible, but on reaching the foot of the hill east of McDannel's house, a line

of Federal skirmishers being within 30 yards of us, killed the off wheel-horse in the leading gun, thereby causing the piece to upset and breaking the pole. The rest of the battery passed the disabled piece before the enemy had time to reload. They, however, closed upon the disabled gun quickly, capturing Lieut. W. P. McDonald and several wounded men; also the gunner of the piece (Corpl. Joseph Ashton). I immediately called upon the infantry, which call was responded to by Capt. T. J. Fletcher, of the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, who promptly seized the nearest stand of colors, and rallying a few men, gallantly charged the enemy, driving them before him, securing the piece and also one lost by Captain Fowler near the same spot, and recapturing our wounded. I had not only my own gun, but Captain Fowler's, promptly removed to the rear. The moment Captain Fletcher attracted the attention of the enemy, Corpl. Joseph Ashton gallantly fled from his captors and rejoined his command in time to render efficient aid in removing the guns. —*Shannon.*

It was in this charge, about 6 p. m., that Captain William McGinness of H Company was wounded in the right leg by the fragment of a shell, and taken prisoner, and Corporal Peter Mulrine of the same Company was killed.

The piece of shell which wounded Captain McGinness, tore an ugly hole in his knee and injured the ligaments of his leg behind the knee. He was left on the field and captured, taken to Libby prison at Richmond, Va., from thence to Andersonville, and finally to Savannah, Ga., where, under



CAPT. WM. MCGINNESS,
Co. H, wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga,
Sept. 20th, 1863, and died in prison Aug. 31st, 1864.

the effects of his wound, and the treatment he received as a prisoner, he died August 31st, 1864. The brave and good Captain McGinness now peacefully sleeps in the beautiful cemetery at Savannah, Ga., near the broad Atlantic, whose wild majestic waves sing his requiem, as they beat up against the sandy shore. He was cheerful and gallant, and his death was sincerely and deeply deplored by all the members of the Regiment. A braver soldier never buckled on a sword nor



CORPORAL, PETER MULRINE,
Co. H, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20th, 1863.

handled a musket. Three of his sons were in the war for the Union—two of them belonging to the Forty-fourth and the other to the One-hundred and thirty-seventh Indiana Regiments. To perpetuate the memory of Captain McGinness, the G. A. R. Post of Roanoke, Huntington county, Indiana, has assumed his name.

Peter Mulrine, who was one of the original Corporals of H Company, had his leg shot off by a cannon ball in the charge above referred to.

It was shortly after his Captain fell. He lived only a few hours after he was shot, and his death occurred under the following sad circumstances: As soon as Captain McGinness fell, Lieutenant Wilkerson of H Company called for a volunteer to go to his assistance. The Regiment was in the midst of a charge, and there was no time for delay. In response to the call, a lad of twenty, fair and effeminate in manners, with the most beautiful eyes, gray, large and dreaming, stepped out of ranks. It was the brave Corporal Peter Mulrine. The following graphic description of his affecting death is from the pen of Captain

McGinness, in a letter to his wife, while a prisoner of war. Through the kindness of Mrs. McGinness, the writer is able to insert this part of the letter in this history. The Captain says: "I saw Mulrine coming; I motioned with my hand, and shouted for him to go back, but he paid no attention. He caught me under the arms, and was walking backward, dragging me on the ground, trying to reach a partly excavated ditch, when a cannon-ball struck Mulrine on the knee—the force of the ball throwing both of us quite a distance. The next that I knew, Mulrine was sitting on the ground holding the stump of his leg, and the blood jetting out two or three feet. Mulrine said: 'Captain, I must die.' I said: 'Peter, I am afraid you will.' I suppose I then fainted. The next I knew, Mulrine was dead, lying across my body."

Of Corporal Mulrine it may be truthfully said, that he never shirked any responsible duty, nor faltered in the hour of danger. No purer type of young American manhood—no more patriotic heart ever beat beneath a blue uniform—ever was sacrificed in the service of our country.

Sergeant Jeremiah Lynch of D Company was wounded on this charge. A cannon-ball came sweeping down the ravine which we charged across, tore up the ground fearfully, struck a tree, and in its rebound rolled up Lynch's back. Blood ran out of his nose, eyes and ears, but he did not let the enemy catch him.

Before our Division made the charge to the rear to open the road for the withdrawal of the left wing of our army, Brannan's Division with parts of Wood's, Negley's and Palmer's Divisions were resisting the furious assaults of Longstreet's Confederates at Snodgrass Hill. About 4 p. m. Brig.-Gen. Steedman with two Brigades of his Division—Whitaker's and Mitchell's—came from the Reserve Corps. It was the first sniff these gallant heroes had of the smoke at Chickamauga. As soon as Steedman put his men in, the roar of musketry increased in volume, and the conflict seemed to grow fiercer than at any previous hour of the battle. The

continuous volumes of musketry seemed to mingle in the grand roar of a great cataract, whilst the louder and deeper discharge of Artillery bounded forth over the hills and down the Valley of the Chickamauga with a force that seemed to shake the earth.

After our Division had made the charge to open the road to Rossville, and while we were in position at Brock's house to the left of Snodgrass Hill, General Thomas, about dusk, sent the Sixty-eighth and One-hundred and first Indiana Regiments of our Brigade to the assistance of the troops under Brannan at Snodgrass Hill. These Regiments arrived too late on Snodgrass Hill to do any fighting there; but, being the only troops there at the time with any ammunition, they were given the honor of covering Brannan's retreat, and are entitled to the distinction of being the last Federal troops that left the gory battle-field—the Sixty-eighth was the last Regiment to leave it. These Regiments returned to the Brigade about midnight at Rossville. Though our Division opened the way for the withdrawal, we were the last troops to leave the field. Those who participated in this conflict on Snodgrass Hill, or Horseshoe Ridge, helped to form one of the sublimest scenes that the fierce grandeur and awful reality of war ever portrayed.

The loss of some Divisions in the battle of Chickamauga is reported as high as 44 per cent. It is stated that the percentage in the loss of some Divisions exceeded ours. This statement is correct, if we include, as we should, the "missing," which, however, is often misleading. In our Division very few were missing, as compared with the killed and wounded—176 were missing, whilst 778 were killed and wounded. Some of those Divisions, whose aggregated losses ran up to 30 and 40 per cent., show very high figures in the column of the "missing." They were caught in the rout, on the afternoon of the second day, when hundreds were captured. In one instance, three entire Regiments, with their banners and side arms, were thus "missing." But when we

compare the losses in these Divisions with the casualties of others, whose men were actually killed and disabled by shot and shell, the disparity of losses will not begin to appear so great. However, if the casualties in the other two Brigades of our Division had been as great as those in our Brigade, the percentage for the Division would run much higher; for the loss in our Brigade was greater by 16 than the combined loss in the other two Brigades of the Division.

There were 36 Federal Brigades engaged in the battle. The aggregated loss of 15 of them was greater than ours; but the percentage of the "missing" with the majority of these 15 was far greater than that of ours. Only 10 Brigades out of the 36 actually counted more killed and wounded than ours. Besides, the numerical strength of several of these was greater than ours—three of them had five and one had six Regiments. From some of these Brigades, more officers and men were counted among the "missing" than were killed and wounded. Only 71 officers and men were missing in our Brigade, whilst in some others were more than 500. Hence, we affirm that the percentage of the aggregated loss, by shot and shell, in our Brigade was about as great as any Brigade in the battle.

Comparing the casualties of the Brigades in our Division, the First Brigade, composed of five Regiments of Mounted Infantry and a Battery of Artillery, lost 125 officers and men, which was 13 less than the loss in the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment alone of our Brigade. The Third Brigade, composed of four Regiments and a Battery, lost 343 officers and men, which was less by 141 than the loss in our Brigade of the same number of Regiments and a Battery. The Second Brigade (ours) lost 484, of whom 413 were killed and wounded. Among the killed was Colonel King, the Brigade commander, Lieutenant Robert J. Price, of the Sixty-eighth Indiana, and Captain Spaulding, of the One-hundred and fifth Ohio; and among the wounded were Lieut.-Col. Wm. O'Brien, Captains William McGinness and David L. Elliott, and Lieut. John Chamness, of the Seventy-fifth Indiana,

Lieut.-Col. Espy, the commander of the Sixty-eighth Indiana, Major Geo. T. Perkins, the commander of the One-hundred and fifth Ohio, and Captain Harris, who commanded the Nineteenth Indiana Battery. Lieutenant Richard H. Busick, of the One-hundred and first Indiana, was mortally wounded, dying October 16th, 1863. Lieut. W. P. Bainbridge and Sergeant Daniel Bush, of the One-hundred and first Indiana, belonging to Division headquarters, were wounded, the latter mortally.

The reports of the effective force of the Regiments of our Brigade at Chickamauga are not found among the Official Records of the War. Captain J. H. Mauzy informs the writer that the Sixty-eighth Indiana had 356 officers and men in the battle. Major Geo. T. Perkins says the effective force of his Regiment was 400. The writer is unable to obtain the strength of the other Regiments and Battery. At the present date, there is no way of ascertaining the exact numerical strength of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment on entering the battle; but, judging from the strength of many other Regiments that entered the service at the time we did, and were in the same campaigns with us, the numerical strength of the Seventy-fifth Indiana at the opening of the battle was between 350 and 400. Both the Sixty-eighth and Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiments lost more than one-third of their numerical strength. Doubtless the losses of the other Regiments and Battery of the Brigade were proportionally as great.

Of the Regimental casualties in our Brigade, the Seventy-fifth Indiana lost 138, which is not only the highest number of the four Regiments comprising the Brigade, but also the highest of any of the thirteen Regiments in the Division. The Sixty-eighth Indiana lost 137; the One-hundred and first Indiana lost 119; the One-hundred and fifth Ohio lost 70; and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery lost 20.

The foregoing comparisons are made with no invidious designs, but to give all the facts attainable. It is to be regretted that the writer has not data sufficient to speak more definitely of the other Regiments and Battery.

The following is the official return of the casualties in the Fourth Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps for the battle of Chickamauga:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.							
Staff . . . . .	..	..	I	..	I	..	2
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN T. WILDER.							
92d Illinois . . . . .	..	2	2	20	..	2	26
98th Illinois . . . . .	..	2	2	29	..	2	35
123d Illinois . . . . .	..	1	2	11	I	9	24
17th Indiana . . . . .	..	4	2	8	..	2	16
72d Indiana . . . . .	..	3	I	15	..	2	21
Indiana Light Artillery, 18th Battery	..	I	..	2	..	..	3
Total First Brigade . . . . .	..	13	9	85	I	17	125
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. EDWARD A. KING.*							
Col. MILTON S. ROBINSON.							
68th Indiana	2	15	5	103	I	11	137
75th Indiana . . . . .	..	17	4	104	2	11	138
101st Indiana . . . . .	..	11	5	85	I	17	119
105th Ohio . . . . .	..	3	4	37	2	24	70
Indiana Light Artillery, 19th Battery	..	2	I	15	..	2	20
Total Second Brigade	2	48	19	344	6	65	484
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.							
18th Kentucky . . . . .	..	7	8	38	4	29	86
11th Ohio . . . . .	..	5	I	35	2	20	63
36th Ohio	I	11	3	62	..	14	91
92d Ohio . . . . .	..	6	6	62	..	17	91
Indiana Light Artillery, 21st Battery.	..	..	..	12	..	..	12
Total Third Brigade	I	29	18	209	6	80	343
Total Fourth Division	3	90	47	638	14	162	954

* Killed September 20.

During these two days of as wild, blinding and bitter storm of battle as ever swept over this beautiful land of America, were hurled to their death nineteen of the brave boys of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, who fell with their faces to the foe. The above statistics give seventeen, but there were really nineteen. Their names were Corporal Henry James, of A Company; Joseph Boon, of D Company; Columbus A. Bennett and Levi S. Saylor, of E Company; Corporal James Stewart, Timothy F. Fait, and Geo. H. Kinsey, of F Company; John A. Hancher, William Mathes, John W. Nelson, and Jackson Needham, of G Company; Corporal Geo. W. Iler, Corporal Peter Mulrine, Thomas J. Fullum, and Andrew Hatfield, of H Company; Henry Wildunner and Riley Woods, of I Company, and Andrew J. Harter and David Twible, of K Company. The mortally wounded were seventeen in number: Sergeant David Park, Edward Hutzell, and Levi Engart, of A Company; Stanley Cooper, of B Company; James B. Whistler, of C Company; David F. Johnson, of D Company; James Jellison, Matthew H. Milner, George Nevins, and Theodore Smith, of E Company; Elias T. Baird, of F Company; James M. Miner, John Robbins, and John D. McKee, of G Company; Captain William McGinness and Valentine Knee, of H Company, and Elijah Moore, of I Company. The fourteen captured were: Captains William McGinness, Christopher S. Arthur (Surgeon); William A. and James M. Lawson, of A Company; Heyden H. Reyborn, James B. Whistler, and Albert B. Beneway, of C Company; Edmond H. Brown, of E Company; James M. Miner, John Robbins, John D. McKee, and John Newton Wilson, of G Company; Byron Kurtz, of I Company, and Sergeant John Ryan, of K Company. The four officers wounded were: Lieut.-Col. William O'Brien, Captains William McGinness and David L. Elliott, and Lieutenant John W. Chamness. Among the one hundred and four enlisted men more or less severely wounded the following can be recalled: Silas Morehead, of A Company; Christopher B. Bowlin, Henry B. Sny-

der, Calvin Patton, Charles L. Baldwin, Corporal John P. Wagonman, James Barnett, and Daniel Herron, of B Company; Corporal Hayden H. Reyborn, Loren G. King, James R. Quinn, James B. Whistler, James E. Kidden, and Samuel B. Weaver, of C Company; Sergeant Marion W. Essington, Corporal John R. Leonard, Jonathan Kelley, Salathiel Lamb, Sergeant Jeremiah Lynch, Henry Reynolds, Evan Stewart, and Earl S. Stone, of D Company; Jonas Coffman, Elihu Crandall, David Eubank, Adam Foust, Joseph J. Johnson, George F. Smith, Henry Trout, Corporal Kilbourne F. Way, of E Company; Perry Odell, of F Company; Sergeants William J. Hillegoss and Joel W. McMahan, and Solomon C. Call, Lewis Moler, of G Company; Clark Dewitt, James Douglass, Michael Dennis, Lewis R. Fitch, Peter Fulhart, Joshua C. Joseph, Isaac N. Kinnan, Uriah J. Loop, Samuel W. Pearson, Jacob Swain, Hiram Slain, Charles Settlemyer, John G. Thompson, Matthew Waters, and Deroy Welch, of H Company; Corporal Joseph Criswell, Byron Kurtz, Henry McKinsey, Randolph Blessing, Charles F. Mayberry, Abraham Passwater, Michael J. Castetter, Washington Avery, and William Evans, of I Company; Sergeant John Ryan, Corporal William B. Miller, Alexander Anderson, John Elzy, Isaac Fields, and John McGeath, of K Company. James Dearing, of C Company, caught a spent ball in his mouth.

Our Brigade fought Bate's and Clayton's Brigades of Stewart's Division, Buckner's Corps, on the 19th, and Brown's Brigade of Stewart's Division, Buckner's Corps, and Wood's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Hill's Corps, on the 20th.

These troops were mostly veterans, who had seen hard service. They were equal to the soldiers of any command in the Confederate Army. None ever fought better.

The following is the organization of Wood's Brigade (Cleburne's Division) and the three Brigades of Stewart's Division:

STEWART'S DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

Brown's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN C. BROWN.

Col. EDMUND C. COOK.

18th Tennessee :

Col. Joseph B. Palmer.

Lieut.-Col. William R. Butler.

Capt. Gideon H. Lowe.

26th Tennessee :

Col. John M. Lillard.

Maj. Richard M. Saffell.

32d Tennessee :

Col. Edmund C. Cook.

Capt. Calaway G. Tucker.

45th Tennessee, Col. Anderson Searcy.

23d Tennessee Battalion :

Maj. Tazewell W. Newman.

Capt. W. P. Simpson.

Clayton's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. HENRY D. CLAYTON.

18th Alabama :

Col. J. T. Holtzclaw.

Lieut.-Col. R. F. Inge.

Maj. P. F. Hunley.

36th Alabama, Col. Lewis T. Woodruff.

38th Alabama, Lieut.-Col. A. R. Lankford.

Bate's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM B. BATE.

58th Alabama, Col. Bushrod Jones.

37th Georgia :

Col. A. F. Rudler.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph T. Smith.

4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters:

Maj. T. D. Caswell.

Capt. B. M. Turner.

Lieut. Joel Towers.

15th Tennessee	}	Col. R. C. Tyler,
37th Tennessee		Lieut. Col. R. Dudley Frayser, and Capt. R. M. Tankesley.

20th Tennessee :

Col. Thomas B. Smith.

Maj. W. M. Shy.

Artillery.

Maj. J. WESLEY ELDRIDGE.

1st Arkansas Battery, Capt. John T. Humphreys.

T. H. Dawson's (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. R. W. Anderson.

Eufaula Artillery (Alabama Battery), Capt. McDonald Oliver.

Company E, 9th Georgia Artillery Battalion (Billington W. York's Battery),

Lieut. William S. Everett.

Wood's Brigade.

(Cleburne's Division.)

Brig.-Gen. S. A. M. WOOD.

16th Alabama :

Maj. John H. McGaughy.

Capt. Frederick A. Ashford.

33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.

45th Alabama, Col. E. B. Breedlove.

18th Alabama Battalion :

Maj. John H. Gibson.

Col. Samuel Adams.*

32d Mississippi	}	Col. M. P. Lowrey.
45th Mississippi		

15th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters :

Maj. A. T. Hawkins.

Capt. Daniel Coleman.

*33d Alabama.

The total loss and percentage in the three Brigades of Stewart's Division during Saturday and Sunday, were as follows:

Command.	In action.		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Per cent.
	Officers.	Men.					
Brown's	120	1,320	50	426	4	480	33.3
Bate's	132	1,085	66	516	11	593	48.7
Clayton's	94	1,352	86	535	13	634	42.4
Dawson's Battery	3	62	1	6	. . .	7	. . .
Eufaula Battery	3	103	1	13	. . .	14	. . .
Humphreys' Battery.	3	86	1	2	. . .	3	. . .
Escort Company.	3	32	. . .	1	1	2	. . .
Total	358	4,040	205	1,499	29	1,733	. . .

The percentage of losses in Stewart's Division at Chickamauga, as exhibited by the above table, is a fair index of the fearful struggle through which the troops composing the Division had to pass. In his official report for Sunday, the 20th of September, Stewart said that his Division was subjected to the "most terrible fire it had ever been his fortune to witness." The above percentage of his losses prove the truth of this assertion. It proves too how well the Regiments and Batteries of Reynolds' Division directed their aim and defended their positions in the battle.

Return of casualties in Stewart's Division, Sept. 19th and 20th, 1863, is as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
BROWN'S BRIGADE.							
18th Tennessee	2	18	16	98	. . .	1	135
26th Tennessee	2	10	5	74	. . .	1	92
32d Tennessee . . . . .	. . .	9	4	108	. . .	2	123
45th Tennessee	1	12	6	79	. . .	. . .	98
Newman's Battalion . . . . .	. . .	3	2	27	. . .	. . .	32
Total	5	52	33	386	. . .	4	480
BATE'S BRIGADE.							
Staff . . . . .	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	1
58th Alabama	a1	20	20	108	. . .	. . .	149
37th Georgia	b1	18	8	160	. . .	7	194
4th Georgia Battalion . . . . .	. . .	2	2	34	. . .	. . .	38
15th and 37th Tennessee	c3	12	14	88	. . .	4	121
20th Tennessee	d2	6	14	66	. . .	. . .	88
Total	7	58	59	456	. . .	11	591
CLAYTON'S BRIGADE.							
Staff . . . . .	. . .	. . .	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	2
18th Alabama	3	34	20	230	. . .	8	295
36th Alabama	2	14	9	124	. . .	3	152
38th Alabama	3	34	13	130	. . .	5	193
Total	8	82	44	484	. . .	16	642
ARTILLERY.							
Darden's Battery . . . . .	. . .	1	. . .	2	. . .	. . .	3
Dawson's Battery	1	. . .	1	5	. . .	. . .	7
Eufaula Battery . . . . .	. . .	1	. . .	13	. . .	. . .	14
Humphrey's Battery . . . . .	. . .	1	. . .	2	. . .	. . .	3
Total	1	3	1	22	. . .	. . .	27

a Lieut. W. H. Rader killed.

b Lieut. Francis Power killed.

c Captain Jarnagin and Lieutenants Grayson and Kent killed.

d Lieut. J. W. Peyton killed.

In addition, there were about 100 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who were slightly wounded, but have not been so reported, as they were not disabled. In this number are embraced Brig. Gen. J. C. Brown and Brig. Gen. H. D. Clayton.

Chickamauga was the greatest battle of the West. In proportion to the length of time required to fight it, and to the number of men engaged in it, the percentage of the killed and wounded was perhaps greater than that of any other battle of the war for the Union. Out of one hundred thousand men engaged for two days at Chickamauga, thirty-five thousand of them were placed *hors de combat*. In most great battles, victory to one side or the other is decisive, and the victors have a reserve strength to continue the struggle, if need be. But at Chickamauga, the vitality—the fighting force—of both armies was spent at the close of the second day. However, the battle was a grand victory for the Union, if we consider the object for which the campaign, inaugurated at Tullahoma and completed at Chickamauga, was made. It was not to fight a battle, but to possess a town—Chattanooga—to open up the gateway to the South. We gained the end, even if it was at the cost of much blood and treasure.

In no battle, before or after Chickamauga, were exhibited finer examples of bravery and daring. Here was a mighty struggle both for the gained and “lost causes.” Here were many exhibitions which reminded one of two mighty giants grappling each other in a death struggle. Along the piny slopes and in the thick woods of the valley of the Chickamauga were displayed a patriotism, devotion, self-sacrifice and heroism for our glorious Union, which have never been surpassed, and rarely equalled in the annals of war. “There was no severer battle, east or west, than Chickamauga. The history of the war will furnish no better illustration of the brilliant fighting qualities and the enduring courage of the American soldier on both sides.” (Adjutant General G. P. Thruston, U. S. A.). “There was no more splendid fighting in ’61, when the flower of the Southern youth was in the field, than was displayed in those bloody days of September ’63. But it seems to me, that the *élan* of the Southern soldier was never seen after Chickamauga—that brilliant dash, which had distinguished him on a hundred fields, was

gone forever. He fought stoutly to the last, but, after Chickamauga, with the sullenness of despair and without the enthusiasm of hope. That 'barren victory' sealed the fate of the Southern Confederacy." (Lieutenant-General Daniel H. Hill, commanding a Confederate Corps in the battle). "It was as terrific fighting as the world ever saw." (National Tribune, Washington, D. C.). General Cist, in his History of the Army of the Cumberland, says: "All things considered, the battle of Chickamauga, for the forces engaged, was the hardest fought and bloodiest battle of the rebellion."

Chickamauga was fought on the side for the Union almost exclusively by Western men. The Eastern States had scarcely a representation of their soldiery. Massachusetts and New York were not represented at all. But few Virginians were there among the Confederates. The Southern Army was represented by troops principally from Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. The great pairs of leaders on both sides of the war, Grant and Lee, Sherman and Johnston, were not pitted against each other there.

However, many of the finest soldiers developed by any war, and some of the noted civilians of the country, were there. Among them were "Pap" Thomas, the impersonation of heroism; "Little Phil" Sheridan, the great cavalier of modern times; an array of tough Federal fighters was there, like Gordon Granger, James B. Steedman, Jefferson C. Davis, Absalom Baird, Joseph J. Reynolds, Thomas J. Wood, George Crook, William B. Hazen, John B. Turchin, John T. Wilder, August Willich, Emerson Opdycke, Ferdinand Van Derveer, Gustave Kammerling and others. Among the Confederates were James Longstreet, the Marshal Ney of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia; "Pat" Cleburne, "the Stonewall Jackson of the West;" the intrepid Cheatham and the dashing Hood. James A. Garfield, a future martyred President of the United States, and John C. Breckinridge, a de-

feated candidate for the same high and honorable office, were there on opposite sides.

During the battle, the commanders of four Federal Brigades were killed, viz.: Brigadier General William H. Lytle, Colonels Edward A. King, Hans C. Hegg, and Philemon P. Baldwin; and the commanders of five were wounded: Brigadier Generals W. C. Whitaker and John C. Starkweather, Colonels Timothy R. Stanley, John T. Croxton and Luther P. Bradley. Six Colonels commanding Regiments were killed: William G. Jones, Thirty-sixth Ohio (belonging to the Third Brigade of our Division); John W. S. Alexander, Twenty-first Illinois; Wm. B. McCreery, Twenty-first Michigan; Fred. A. Bartleton, One-hundredth Illinois; Daniel H. Gilmer, Thirty-eighth Illinois; and Wm. B. Carroll, Tenth Indiana. Among the Confederates, two Major Generals were wounded—John B. Hood and Thomas C. Hindman; three Brigadier Generals were killed—Benjamin H. Helm, Preston Smith, and James Deshler; and five Brigadier Generals were wounded—John Gregg, Evander McNair, J. C. Brown, Henry D. Clayton, and Daniel W. Adams; Adams was captured. Helm was killed in Baird's front, and Smith and Deshler in Reynolds' and Palmer's front. Thousands of other brave men—private soldiers—fought and died there, the simple story of whose deeds of valor may never be written on the pages of imperishable history—whose names may never be inscribed on statues of bronze and marble.

In his History of the Army of the Cumberland, General Cist says: "The largest number of troops Rosecrans had, of all arms, on the field during the two days' fighting, was 55,000 effective men. Rosecrans' losses were: Killed, 1,687; wounded, 9,394; missing, 5,255; total loss, 16,336. Bragg had about 70,000 effective troops in line. His losses, in part estimated, were 2,673 killed; 16,274 wounded, and 2,003 missing, a total of 20,950. A full report of the rebel losses was never made."

General Cist's estimate of 55,000 Union soldiers actually

engaged at Chickamauga, and their loss 16,336, would make the loss over 29 per cent. on our side. Under date of October 29th, 1891, Aquila Wiley, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols., writes to the National Tribune: "I think Bragg's army at Chickamauga sustained the highest per cent. of loss in killed and wounded of any army, Union or Confederate, in any single engagement during the war." He estimates Bragg's loss as over 30 per cent.

In some of the famous battles of history the percentage of loss in killed and wounded, when compared with that of Chickamauga, sinks into insignificance. We would scarcely call these battles lively skirmishes. Wellington's casualties at Waterloo were less than 12 per cent. At Marengo and Austerlitz Napoleon lost, on an average, less than 14½ per cent. At Gravelotte and Sedan, in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the average loss was less than 12 per cent.

From the discovery of America to 1861, in all wars with other nations, there were but ten American Generals killed in battle; at Chickamauga alone *four* American Generals were killed, and during the war of the Rebellion more than *one hundred* American Generals, Union and Confederate, lost their lives in battle. The above comparisons show to some extent the magnitude of our battles and of our civil war.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHATTANOOGA—SIEGE OF CHATTANOOGA—AFFAIR AT BROWN'S FERRY.

(SEPTEMBER 21ST TO NOVEMBER 22D, 1863.)

ON the 21st of September, 1863, after the battle of Chickamauga, the Army of the Cumberland lay all day at Rossville, about four miles north of the battlefield. We were called very early in the morning and formed into line of battle. Our Corps was stationed in the Rossville Gap, facing east and south. During the night of the 21st, General Rosecrans began to withdraw the army to the town of Chattanooga. About 9 p. m., Crittenden's Corps began the movement. Ours—Thomas'—began to move about 10 p. m., following Crittenden's. Reynolds' Division of our Corps, however, did not begin its movement until about midnight, followed an hour afterwards by McCook's Corps. Each Brigade of the Army, before retiring from its battle line at Rossville, left its pickets out and a Regiment to support them. The Seventy-fifth Indiana supported the pickets of our Brigade. It was midnight of the 22d before our Regiment moved out. We reached Chattanooga, five miles distant, just before daylight on the morning of the 23d.

For the defense of the town, upon our arrival into Chattanooga, we were set to work at once in the construction of breastworks and in strengthening old fortifications, which Bragg's army had built. In this matter we were not any way too soon, for Bragg with his Confederate legions appeared in front of the town about noon of the day of our arrival.

Chattanooga was at one time the name of a small Indian

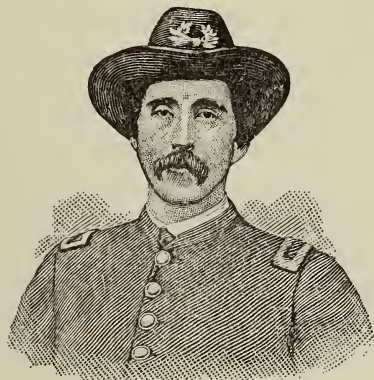
hamlet, located on the bank of a narrow stream which gives its name to the valley and town. In the language of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, the word means "to-draw-fish-out-of-the-water," and hence the name was applied to the collection of huts, which were occupied originally by Indian fishermen. The humble hamlet, in the march of civilization, disappeared, and its name, originally so suggestive and appropriate, was inherited by the town of the white man with meaningless application. When the beleaguered Army of the Cumberland occupied the place in 1863, it was a pretty little city of about 3000 inhabitants, situated on the south bank of the beautiful Tennessee River, which bound its brow as with a broad band of silver, and, at the northern end of Chattanooga Valley, six miles wide, through which the creek of the same name flowed. The town nestled snugly, as if in adoration, at the foot of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, an outline of bold and magnificent hills and mountains. It was then the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga and of the Western and Atlantic Railways, which connected the place with the principal towns of Georgia. Hence it was the shipping point for most of the surplus productions of East, and of a portion of Middle Tennessee and Northern Georgia. It also contained a number of mills and factories. During the memorable winter of 1863, Chattanooga was the Valley Forge of the War of the Rebellion. It became a great canvas city, covering many acres, having sprung up, as if by magic, under the deft hands of the various regimental organizations of the army. The Confederate observers, stationed away up on the summits of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, overlooked miles of white tents dotting the bold hills and serene valley on every side.

On the 24th of September a detail of seventy-five men from our Regiment, one of whom was the writer, under command of two officers, was sent in front of Fort Negley to do picket duty. During the night, Bragg advanced his lines, which were driven back by our picket line, aided by the guns in

Fort Negley. These guns aimed to throw their shells over our heads, but some of them fell among us. A fearful encounter ensued for an hour or two. During the melee, John F. Barton of E Company, one of the pickets, was quite severely wounded in the right hand. We were relieved from picket duty on the morning of the 25th, and returned to camp. The Confederates attacked us a few times after this, but, failing to dislodge us, retired, and settled down to the slower and more tedious process of starving us out by siege. We continued to do picket duty and build fortifications.

During the last days of September, 1863, several citizens from Indiana came to our camp at Chattanooga, among whom were Mr. James L. Evans (who subsequently became a member of Congress, and who was the father-in-law, *in prospectu*, of Captain M. H. Floyd, of the Regiment), and James O'Brien, Esq., a lawyer, and brother of Lt. Col. Wm. O'Brien, of the Regiment. It was certainly refreshing to have these gentlemen with us for a short time.

General Rosecrans did not undertake to retain Lookout Mountain, the railroads, nor the Tennessee River below Chattanooga, but endeavored to hold the bridges across the river, and to present a strong and formidable front to the Confederates. The strongly intrenched Confederate lines



LIEUT. URIAH TODD,
Co. K, Seventy-fifth Indiana.*

* Lieut. Todd was a member of the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment for a period of three months before he became the Second Lieutenant of Company K, Seventy-fifth Indiana. In 1863 he was transferred from the Regiment to the Pioneer Corps, and shortly afterwards promoted to a First Lieutenant in the First U. S. Volunteer Engineer Corps. On account of disability contracted in the service, he resigned March, 1865. He died April 14th, 1880.

of Bragg, on the other hand, extended from Missionary Ridge across the Chattanooga Valley to Lookout Mountain, which was also fortified and held. His troops also commanded the Tennessee River above the town, and occupied Raccoon Mountain and Lookout Valley. His pickets were posted so near the town, where ours were stationed, that we often held a conversation with them, and gave them newspapers for tobacco. Our pickets at this point were separated from those of the Confederates only by Chattanooga Creek—both lines obtaining water from opposite banks of the same stream. Here occasionally a Federal soldier off duty would venture to meet a Confederate soldier midway in the stream between the picket lines. Not a shot would be fired during the brief handshaking. The pickets on both sides would swarm like bees from their rifle-pits to watch this impromptu walk and meeting on neutral grounds—a meeting brought on openly by the mere display of a newspaper and pouch of smoking tobacco. It would occupy scarcely ten minutes from the time each soldier left his respective line until his safe return. General Grant himself, while in the command of the Army at Chattanooga, had some experience of this kind, as the following from his “Memoirs” will show:

“The most friendly relations seemed to exist between the pickets of the two armies. At one place there was a tree, which had fallen across the stream, and which was used by the soldiers of both armies in drawing water for their camps. General Longstreet’s Corps was stationed there at the time, and wore blue of a little different shade from our uniform. Seeing a soldier in blue on this log, I rode up to him, commenced conversing with him, and asked whose Corps he belonged to. He was very polite, and, touching his hat to me, said he belonged to General Longstreet’s Corps. I asked him a few questions—but not with a view of gaining any particular information—all of which he answered, and I rode off.”

The situation of our Army was extremely critical. Rosecrans had grave apprehensions of the condition of things, which he telegraphed to President Lincoln. “At the commencement of the occupation,” says Van Horne’s *Hist. of the Army of Cumberland*, Vol. I. p. 392, “there were large

trains in good condition, and the prospect for transporting supplies was somewhat promising. But early in October the rain began to fall. With its continuance, the roads became almost impassable. The destruction of hundreds of wagons and animals by Wheeler was nearly fatal to the army. The remaining animals from necessity were pressed beyond endurance. The roads rapidly grew worse; the mules became exhausted by constant motion and lack of forage; each successive trip to Bridgeport compassed a longer period of time, and each trip reduced the number of wagons and weight of their contents; at each succeeding issue the ration was diminished; the artillery horses, being least useful in the emergency, were deprived of forage and fell dead in great numbers day by day; and the alternative of surrender, or retreat with great peril and certain loss of all material, seemed only delaying its demand for the desperate election of the army. The thought of surrender could not be entertained, as no large army had yet lowered its colors at the demand of the foe, and the Army of the Cumberland could not be the first to experience this humiliation; and the shortest rations, as long as actual starvation could be averted, could not force that army to turn its back to the enemy. So, with full appreciation of the situation, it bravely awaited the issue." In his "Personal Memoirs," General Grant says: "The men had been on half rations of hard bread for a considerable time, with but few other supplies except beef driven from Nashville across the country. The region along the road became so exhausted of food for the cattle, that by the time they reached Chattanooga, they were much in the condition of the few animals left alive there—'on the lift.' Indeed, the beef was so poor that the soldiers were in the habit of saying, with a faint facetiousness, that they were living on 'half rations of hard bread and *beef dried on the hoof.*'" The writer has seen men standing around the Commissariat actually shedding tears for mouldy and condemned crackers. In their necessity they appropriated to themselves (it would have been *theft*, under other

circumstances) the half ration of shelled corn from the hungry and starving mules, as they ate at their troughs, and in several instances they picked up and converted into hominy the undigested grains of corn, which had passed through the intestines of the mules. The writer has had the satisfaction of eating some of this hominy; but not until he had gone three days without eating anything else. The heads, tails, ears and shinbones of the slaughtered beeves were in great demand, which the soldiers, who had any money, bought at high prices, or confiscated, as the case may be, and converted into soup. The soldiers endured all this without complaint. The fuel in our lines gave out. Every limb, twig, stump and root of the trees was used up. Before the siege abated, we had to cut trees far up the river, and form rafts, float them down, and drag and carry them to camp. In our great extremity, we ran into the lines of the enemy with trucks of cars, guarded by a squad of men, upon which we hauled the wood into camp; at times we would bring back a wounded companion with the wood.

The only outlet for the army to convey any supplies was the wagon road in rear of the hills north of the river to Stevenson, Alabama, and a little steamer plying on the Tennessee River below Chattanooga. The road, referred to above, was so bad that the half-starved mules could scarcely pull the empty wagons; and the few wagons, that made the trip from Stevenson with provisions, were often unable to cross the river to the south side, where the army lay, on account of the rafts, which the Confederates built, floated down the river, and broke our bridges with. The little steamer, laden with provisions, was often driven back by the firing of the Confederate heavy guns from the top of Lookout Mountain. Hence the National Army under Rosecrans was actually besieged.

In the months of October and November, at intervals, during the siege, the Confederates bombarded our camps from the sides and top of Lookout Mountain, and from the

base of Missionary Ridge. Some of their guns were of large calibre and threw big shells. Occasionally they would strike the parapets of our line of defenses. Some hundreds of shots were fired in a few hours without much damage. Very few of our soldiers were hurt by them. We would stand upon the parapets of our intrenchments watching the shots, and would speculate upon their probable effect, while the negroes about our camps would continue their games of marbles. Gradually we became used to this distant artillery firing, and perfectly indifferent to the effect which the shells, screaming and hissing, might produce.

One of the most laughable incidents that the writer remembers in connection with the memorable siege at Chattanooga, occurred one day, while the Confederates were shelling us from the mountain. We had been having it pretty hot, which brought us to our pits for safety, when we seized the occasion of a momentary lull to procure some hot coffee. A negro cook of one of the officers was busy preparing some in an old-fashioned coffee-pot, when the Confederates, having got the range of our little group, began to drop something among us harder than ripe gooseberries. Sambo began to get very nervous. He said: "It am berry warm heah, massa; I specks a little way back better." But a stern "Go on with your duty" was the only answer he got. Suddenly a piece of a shell came whizzing along, and struck the coffee-pot, smashing it, and almost blinding the negro with the scalding hot liquid. With a yell of fright and pain, he started off like a deer, heedless of where he was running to. As luck would have it, a fussy, pompous, portly Captain of a Regiment near by us, was approaching us to order us to our rifle-pits, so as to induce the enemy to cease firing. He did not see Sambo, neither did Sambo see him. With head down and arms extended, the terror-stricken darkey butted the pursy officer squarely in the stomach with the force of a battering ram, bowling him over like a tenpin, and rolled over him. Poor Sambo was set upon by the irate Captain, and thinking one

of the rebels had got him, kept bellowing out for help, while he returned the Captain's kicks and cuffs with interest. We managed to get the darkey away, but the Captain believed it was a put-up job of the boys.

By special Field Order, on October the 9th, an organization of the Army of the Cumberland took place. The four Corps were compressed into two. The Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps were consolidated and formed into the Fourth Corps, with three Divisions, and Major-Gen. Gordon Granger was placed in command of the Corps. Major-Gen. John M. Palmer and Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, and Brig.-Gen. Thos. J. Wood, were assigned to the command of the Divisions in the order named.

The Reserve Corps was attached to the Fourteenth. The four Divisions of the Fourteenth Corps were reduced to three, General Thomas commanding, with Major-Gen. L. H. Rousseau in the command of the First; Brig.-Gens. Jeff. C. Davis and Absalom Baird in command of the Second and Third Divisions.

General Rosecrans issued the following order:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 231.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

The following changes in the staff of the Major-General commanding are published for the information of the army:

I. Brig.-Gen. J. A. Garfield has been chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the councils of the nation. His high intelligence, spotless integrity, business capacity, and thorough acquaintance with the wants of the army, will render his services, if possible, more valuable to the country in Congress than with us. Reluctantly yielding to this consideration, the General commanding relieves him from duty as chief of staff. In doing so he returns his thanks to General Garfield for the invaluable assistance he has rendered him by wise counsels and assiduous labors, as well as for his gallantry, good judgment and efficiency at the battle of Chickamauga.

Maj.-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Volunteers, is announced as chief of staff.

By command of Major General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By the above order we lost our honored and true Division

commander, General Reynolds, to whom we had become greatly endeared. In Brig.-Gen. Absalom Baird, however, we gained one of the very finest Division commanders in the Union Army. General Baird commanded our Division from this date to the close of the war. The following indorsements will speak for themselves:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 15, 1863.

BRIG.-GEN. I. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army:*

I respectfully beg leave to make a special mention of Brig.-Gen. Absalom Baird, who, in temporary command of his division, handled his men with skill and bravery, sustaining probably more fierce assaults and losing a larger percentage of men than any other division in the battle except Brannan's. Holding the extreme left of our line, where the enemy had intended to strike us on the 19th, his were amongst the first troops in action, and during the entire contest nobly did his troops, under his watchful and careful eye, sustain it. I respectfully recommend that he be made a major-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 20, 1863.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army:*

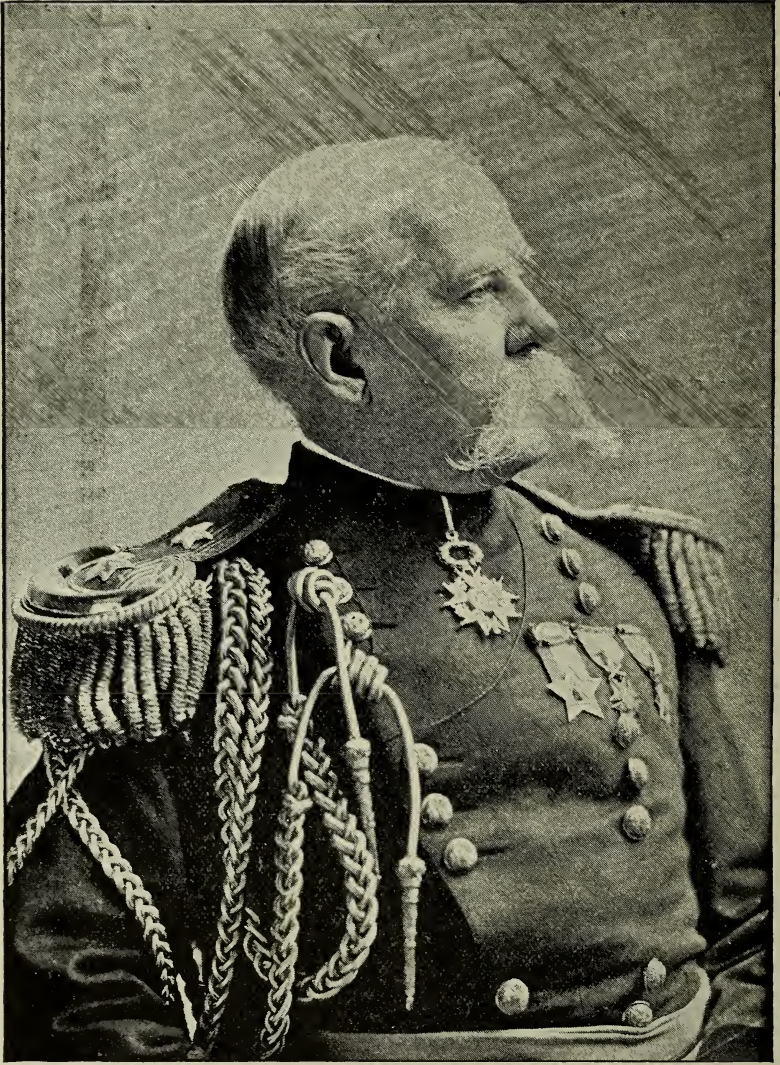
I have the honor to recommend to favorable consideration the following-named officers of this army, and respectfully urge their promotion for the following reasons: * * * * *

Brig.-Gen. A. Baird, for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20; and for the able manner in which he has conducted the operations of his division from the crossing of the Tennessee River till the present time. General Baird assumed command of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, August 24, 1863, gaining in a very short time the entire confidence of the division by his judicious and considerate administration of the duties of a division commander.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

By the re-organization of the army, on October 9th, the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division (ours), and the Third Brigade of the Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, were



BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL, ABSALOM BAIRD,
Commander of the 3d Division, 14th Army Corps.

broken up, thrown together, and consolidated into a Brigade hereafter to be known and recognized as the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps. The Sixty-eighth Indiana, so long brigaded with us, was now transferred to the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps. The Seventy-fifth and One-hundred and first Indiana, and the One-hundred and fifth Ohio Regiments of our old Second Brigade, Fourth Division, and the Eighty-seventh Indiana, the Second Minnesota, the Ninth and Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiments of the old Third Brigade, Third Division, now came together, and so remained, until their respective terms of service expired. Colonel Ferdinand Van Derveer, of the Thirty-fifth Ohio, was assigned to the command of the new Brigade of old Regiments. The Nineteenth Indiana Battery remained also with us.

The Eighty-seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers was raised in the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana. It was organized at South Bend during the month of August, and mustered into the U. S. service at Indianapolis, on the 31st of the month, 1862. Kline G. Shryock, of Rochester, Indiana, was its first Colonel. The Regiment left Indianapolis on the day of its muster for Louisville, Ky., where it was assigned to the Brigade in command of General Burbridge. It was transferred, October 1st, to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and took part in the battle of Perryville on the 8th.

During the campaign of marching and countermarching in Kentucky and Tennessee, near the close of the year 1862, the Regiment lost six killed and wounded. It was in a fight with the Confederate Army under Forrest on March 4th, 1863, at Chapel Hill, Tenn.; and on the 28th of the same month, its Colonel resigned, whereupon Lieutenant-Colonel Newell Gleason was promoted to the Colonelcy.

The Regiment participated in the Tullahoma and Chickamauga campaigns. It was under fire at Hoover's Gap, and was with that part of the Army that entered Tullahoma. It

marched to Winchester, Tennessee, and thence over the mountains to Battle Creek on the Tennessee River. In the campaign against Chattanooga, it crossed the Tennessee River and marched over Raccoon and Lookout Mountains. It bore a very conspicuous part in the battle of Chickamauga, losing 40 killed, 142 wounded, and 8 missing. After the battle it became associated with our Regiment in the same Brigade to the end of the war.

In the storming of Missionary Ridge the Regiment lost 15 men killed and wounded. After the victory, it engaged in pursuit of the enemy to Ringgold, Ga. It participated in the expedition against Dalton, Ga., on the 22d of February, 1864, skirmishing with the enemy in front of Buzzard Roost. It returned from this expedition, and went into camp at Ringgold until the opening of the Atlanta campaign.

In the arduous campaign against Atlanta, the Regiment was more or less engaged in all the principal battles and skirmishes. In a charge upon the works of the enemy at Utoy Creek, on the 4th of August, it lost 17 men in killed and wounded. It helped to support Este's Brigade at the battle of Jonesboro, September 1st, when it moved into Atlanta.

It also participated with its Corps in the campaign in pursuit of Hood, on October 3d, through northern Georgia, through Snake Creek Gap to the Chattooga Valley. It returned to Atlanta, and entered upon the March to the Sea with its Corps on the 16th of November. It bore a heavy part in the campaign through the Carolinas, and was present at the capitulation of Johnston's Confederate Army.

From North Carolina, the Regiment marched to Richmond, Va., and thence to Washington City, where it participated in the grand review of Sherman's Army. After the review at Washington, the Eighty-seventh Regiment returned to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out of the service on June 10th, 1865.

The casualties of the Regiment during its term of service were 47 killed, 198 wounded, and 214 died from wounds and

disease. The Eighty-seventh Regiment enjoys the distinction of losing the greatest number of commissioned officers killed of any Regiment in any single battle of the war. It had three Captains and five Lieutenants killed at Chickamauga. There was no better Regiment in the service than the Eighty-seventh Indiana. Its tall, silver-haired, heroic Colonel commanded our Brigade from June 27th, 1864, to the close of the war, and was brevetted a Brigadier-General for his bravery and efficiency.

The Second Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers was organized during the months of June, July and August, 1861, with Horatio P. Van Cleve as Colonel. Colonel Van Cleve, who subsequently became a Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General, and the commander of a Division in the Army of the Cumberland, had been an officer in the Regular Army before the war. The various Companies of the Regiment for the first few months were stationed at Forts Snelling, Rippley, Abercrombie, and Ridgley, on the upper Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. During the first week of October, they were recalled from their detached positions and rendezvoused at Fort Snelling.

On the morning of October 14th, the Regiment embarked on board a large river steamer for Washington, D. C. Arriving at La Crosse, Wis., it was transferred to the cars and arrived at Chicago on the morning of the 16th. The night was spent at Chicago, and next morning the Regiment took the cars for Pittsburg, Pa., arriving in the afternoon of the 18th. Here it received orders to proceed to Louisville, Ky., instead of Washington, D. C. On the 19th it embarked on three steamers, and went down the Ohio River to Louisville, arriving there on the 22d, and thence to Lebanon Junction, thirty miles south by rail.

On General Buell's assuming the command of all troops around Louisville, the Second Minnesota was placed in the First Division under Brigadier-General George H. Thomas, and in the Third Brigade of the Division commanded by Colonel Robert L. McCook.

In this Brigade were the Ninth and the Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiments, which remained with the Second Minnesota until their muster out at the expiration of their three years of service. Shortly after this, the Eighty-seventh Indiana joined these Regiments, and remained to the close of the war with the Second Minnesota.

On the morning of January 1st, 1862, with the rest of the troops stationed at Lebanon, the Regiment entered upon the Mill Springs campaign, taking the Columbia pike. By the 8th of the month, Columbia was reached, where the Regiment turned off the pike, and marched eastward in the mud, slush and rain. It was a very discouraging experience to troops on their first campaign, in midwinter, but this Regiment had the hardihood to endure it. By the 17th, it reached Mill Springs, where, on the 19th, it fought its first battle and heard its first shot of the enemy. The loss of the Regiment in this battle was 12 killed and 33 wounded. The Regiment captured the flag of the Fifteenth Mississippi.

On the 10th of February, the Regiment began its return march to Louisville, arriving there at 3 p. m. on the 25th. Here it was presented with a handsome silk flag from the loyal ladies of Louisville, with the battle of Mill Springs inscribed on it. After this presentation, it embarked on a steamer and passed down the Ohio into the Cumberland River, to Nashville. Here it rested for a considerable time, after which it entered upon the Shiloh campaign, but being in the rear of the column, it did not participate in the battle of the 6th and 7th of April, but assisted in the burial of the dead and care of the wounded. Here Colonel Van Cleve was promoted, and Lieutenant Colonel George was promoted to the colonelcy.

The Regiment was in the memorable "foot race" between the armies of Buell and Bragg from Corinth to Louisville. It was in the Perryville campaign, but not actively engaged in the battle of that name. From Perryville it went to Bowling Green, and thence to Gallatin, Tennessee. In the

vicinity of Gallatin, Nashville, and Murfreesborough, it did arduous duties. After the battle of Stone's River, it was assigned to the Division commanded by General James B. Steedman, and Colonel F. Van Derveer commanded the Brigade.

During the encampment at Murfreesborough, the Regiment was sent on many raids, in some of which it had several hard skirmishes. On April 17th, General Steedman was relieved and General Schofield succeeded to the command of the Division. On May 16th, General J. M. Brannan relieved Schofield of the command.

With the rest of the army the Second Minnesota, on June 24th, 1863, entered upon the Tullahoma campaign, entering the town on the 1st of July.

During August, the Chickamauga campaign across the Cumberland Mountains was inaugurated, culminating in the battle of Chickamauga and the possession of Chattanooga. The Second Minnesota took a very active part in this battle. It entered the battle with 384 men, and lost 35 killed, 113 wounded, and 14 captured. It was shortly after this battle, while the army was lying in Chattanooga, that the Second Minnesota with the Ninth and Thirty-fifth Ohio and the Eighty-seventh Indiana Regiments united with our Regiment in a Brigade. The Regiment from this point and date remained with us to the close of the war.

On the 25th of December, 1863, eighty per cent. of the Regiment veteranized. It was one of the first Regiments to re-enlist, and the only one of our Brigade that did so. It went home on furlough, and returned to us while lying at Ringgold, Ga.

During the Atlanta campaign, the Second Minnesota lost 4 men killed and 16 wounded. Among the killed were Lieut. John C. Jones and Sergeant-Major P. G. Wheeler. On the 3d of April, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Bishop was made the Colonel, vice George, resigned.

On the 14th of June, 1865, the Regiment went to Louis-

ville for final discharge, after participating in the march to Washington, and in the grand review at that place. It arrived at St. Paul, Minn., on the 15th of July, where final payment was made to the men, and the splendid Second Minnesota Veteran Regiment ceased to exist. It was a finely disciplined Regiment, with many nerry officers.

During its four years of service, the Second Minnesota Regiment had 1,735 officers and men, including recruits. It lost 74 in killed and mortally wounded; 274 more or less seriously wounded in action; 167 men died of disease; and 277 men were discharged for disability. Of the whole number of men mustered into the Regiment from first to last, about sixteen per cent. were wounded in battle, and more than one-fourth of these were killed or mortally wounded. Nearly ten per cent. of the whole number died in the service of disease, and sixteen per cent. were discharged for disability. While the Regiment had various periods of encampments, it had also considerable exercise on foot. In the years of '62, '63, and '64, it marched, by the record, 5,153 miles, an average of four and three-fourths miles per day.

The Ninth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers was composed of the "Turners" of Cincinnati. The Germans held a meeting in Turner Hall of that city immediately after the news of the fall of Fort Sumter had reached Cincinnati. Gordon Granger, then Captain in the United States Army, mustered the Ninth Ohio into the service for three months as early as April 22d, 1861. On May 18th, it marched from Camp Harrison, near Cincinnati, to Camp Dennison, where it was reorganized and mustered into the service for three years, and was the first three years' Regiment from the State of Ohio. It was a full German Regiment, 1035 officers and men in strength, with a band of 24 musicians. Robert L. McCook was its first Colonel. The Regiment left the State on June 16th, and entered Western Virginia on the 20th. It marched from Webster to Philippi, a distance of fifteen miles, in three hours. Its first engagement was at Rich Mountain, where it

lost one killed and two wounded. After this the Regiment was stationed along the Potomac, performing heavy guard duty, one Company being detached as an outpost at Cumberland, Maryland, and another at an important railroad bridge across the Potomac, near New Creek, West Virginia. At this time the Regiment was in a Brigade with the Fourth and Eighth Ohio Regiments, and Howe's Battery of the Fourth U. S. Artillery. On the 22d of August five Companies of the Regiment were sent back to Huttonsville and Elkwater, where, upon their arrival, they were sent to Frenchtown. The march was continued to Bulltown, where these five Companies joined the other half of the Regiment. Upon the concentration of our forces at Sutton, the Ninth Ohio moved to that place, and was assigned to the Second Brigade with the Twenty-eighth and Forty-seventh Ohio Regiments and a Company of Chicago Dragoons. In an engagement at Carnifex Ferry, near the village of Summer-ville, the Ninth lost two killed and eight wounded. This occurred September 10th. Shortly after this the Brigade, in which the Ninth was serving, encamped on the right bank of New River. During the month of October, it had frequent skirmishes while encamped here.

On November 24th, the Regiment left this camp and moved to Louisville, Ky., where it arrived December 2d; thence it went to Lebanon, Ky., where it formed the Third Brigade, First Division, Army of the Ohio, with the Thirty-fifth Ohio and the Second Minnesota Regiments. The Ninth also participated in the battle of Mill Springs, where it made a charge, completely routing the enemy. The patriotic ladies of Louisville, on its arrival there after the battle, presented the Regiment with a beautiful flag as a reward for its gallantry at Mill Springs. It was at Shiloh, but arrived too late to participate in the battle.

On the 22d of June the Regiment marched to Tuscumbia, Alabama. While there it was presented with another flag by the city of Cincinnati.

On July 27th, 1862, the Regiment moved in the direction of Decherd, and while on the march its former Colonel and Brigade commander, Robert L. McCook, who had been promoted to a Brigadier-General, was shot by guerrillas while sick in an ambulance. Gustavus Kaemmerling became the Colonel. The Regiment was at the battle of Perryville, but sustained only a small loss.

The Regiment participated in the movement on Hoover's Gap, and, on the 29th of June, led a large reconnoitering party within a few miles of Tullahoma. In the movement over the Cumberland Mountains and across the Tennessee River, the Regiment bore a conspicuous part. In Brannan's Division and Van Derveer's Brigade, with the Thirty-fifth Ohio, Second Minnesota and Eighty-seventh Indiana, the Ninth Ohio entered the battle of Chickamauga. It was made famous at this battle by the charge it made for the recapture of the Battery of the Regular Brigade of Baird's Division, which was taken by the Confederates. At the beginning of the battle, the Regiment was guarding an ammunition train, but by a forced march was enabled to get up in time for taking a conspicuous part in the battle. It made charges with the bayonet on both days. Its loss at Chickamauga was very heavy. It went into action with 500 men, and lost in killed, wounded and missing, eleven officers and two hundred and thirty-seven enlisted men.

After the battle of Chickamauga, the Ninth Ohio joined our Brigade, and it remained with us until the expiration of its term of service. With our Brigade it was in the assault on Missionary Ridge, losing fourteen in killed, wounded and missing. Together with the One-hundred and first Indiana, of our Brigade, the Ninth Ohio repulsed a greatly superior number of the enemy, as many as three times, at Tunnell Hill. In these engagements it lost two killed and twelve wounded.

The term of service of the Ninth Ohio expired on May 27th, 1864, while on the Atlanta campaign. It immediately left thereafter for Cincinnati.

During its term of service, the Ninth Ohio lost in killed 6 officers and 85 men, and 2 officers and 60 men by disease. It was mustered out of service at Camp Dennison, on June 7th, 1864. It was one of the famous German Regiments of the war. It was made up of the very best German Turners of Cincinnati. No less a German than the heroic General August Willich, was at one time a private in the Regiment.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers was recruited in the counties of Warren, Montgomery, Preble, and Butler, and was organized at Hamilton, Ohio, during the months of August and September, 1861. Its Colonel was Ferdinand Van Derveer, who was promoted to Brigadier-General for the prompt, judicious and brave way he distinguished himself on many battle fields.

On September 26th, 1861, the Regiment left Hamilton, and moved to Covington, Ky., where it was ordered by General O. M. Mitchell to be distributed at all the bridges along the Kentucky Central Railroad in Harrison and Bourbon counties as guards, with regimental headquarters at Cynthiana. Afterwards the Regiment was removed to Paris, in Bourbon county, where it remained until the first week of December, when it marched to Somerset, and reported for duty to Brig.-Gen. Schoepff. At Somerset the Regiment was brigaded with the Ninth Ohio, Second Minnesota, and the Eighteenth Regulars, under Colonel Robert L. McCook, remaining with the two former Regiments during its whole term of service. It left Somerset for Louisville, thence to Nashville, and with Buell's army to Pittsburg Landing.

The Thirty-fifth participated in several skirmishes during the siege of Corinth. It marched to Tuscumbia, Alabama, after the siege of Corinth, and on the last of July to Winchester, Tennessee. On this march the Brigade commander, General McCook, sick in an ambulance, was assassinated by Confederate guerrillas near New Market. The Regiment was on the Buell and Bragg "foot race" for Louisville. It bore an honorable part in the fight at Perryville and pursuit

of Bragg to Crab Orchard. After Buell was superseded by Rosecrans, its Division, then under General Fry, was sent to Bowling Green, and thence to Gallatin.

In February, 1863, Colonel Van Derveer assumed command of the Brigade, and Lieut.-Colonel Long commanded the Regiment. Throughout the Tullahoma and Chickamauga campaigns, the Regiment was in the front of the marching and fighting. On July 13th, 1863, Lieut.-Colonel Long resigned, and Major H. V. N. Boynton was promoted to the vacancy. Colonel Boynton was always conspicuous in every battle of the Regiment for the gallantry and skill with which he managed his men.

In the battle of Chickamauga, the Regiment lost fifty per cent. of the number engaged; scarcely a man escaped being killed or wounded. It was in Brannan's Division, Van Derveer's Brigade, the casualties in the Division and Brigade at Chickamauga being very large.

After entering Chattanooga, the Regiment with its Brigade joined our Brigade, and its history to the end of its term of service is the same as the history of our (Seventy-fifth) Regiment. At Missionary Ridge, the Regiment was in the front line, capturing three pieces of Artillery, and losing 30 men in killed and wounded.

On February 22d, 1864, the Regiment was in the skirmish at Buzzard's Roost, near Dalton, after which it was stationed at Ringgold, Ga., until the opening of the campaign against Atlanta. It was with our Brigade from the beginning of Sherman's operations against Atlanta to the expiration of its term of service, which occurred near Atlanta. On this campaign, the Regiment lost 14 in killed and wounded; among the slain was Captain Lewis F. Dougherty, killed July 20th, 1864. The Regiment was mustered out at Chattanooga in August, 1864. The Thirty-fifth Ohio was a fine Regiment with brave and accomplished officers. It never turned its face from the foe, nor was it ever driven from a battle field.

The following are the Brigades and Regiments of our

Division, together with their respective commanders at the reorganization of the Corps:

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.

- 82d Indiana, Capt. William C. Stineback.
- 11th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Ogden Street.
- 17th Ohio, Capt. James W. Stinchcomb.
- 31st Ohio, Maj. John W. Free.
- 36th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Hiram F. Devol.
- 89th Ohio, Capt. John H. Jolly.
- 92d Ohio, Capt. John C. Morrow.

Second Brigade.

Col. FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.

- 75th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.
- 87th Indiana, Capt. Richard C. Sabin.
- 101st Indiana, Maj. George W. Steele.
- 2d Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop.
- 9th Ohio, Col. Gustave Kaemmerling.
- 35th Ohio, Capt. Samuel L'Homme-dieu.
- 105th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William R. Tolles.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. HAYS.

- 74th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Myron Baker.
- 4th Kentucky, Maj. Robert M. Kelly.
- 10th Kentucky, Capt. Israel B. Webster.
- 18th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
- 14th Ohio,* Maj. John W. Wilson.
- 38th Ohio,* Lieut. Col. William A. Choate.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE R. SWALLOW.

- Indiana Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. George M. Repp.
- Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. William P. Stackhouse.
- 4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. George B. Rodney.

The First Brigade of our old (Fourth) Division under Col. John T. Wilder, was by special Field Order transferred to the Cavalry.

Early in October, General Halleck ordered to Chattanooga the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from the Army of the Potomac to reinforce our beleaguered army. These troops were under Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker, with Major-Gens. O. O. Howard

* On Veteran Furlough.

and H. W. Slocum, as Corps commanders. The Corps occupied positions along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, without giving immediate relief to the Army of the Cumberland in Chattanooga. General Grant says: "It would have been folly to send them to Chattanooga to help eat up the few rations left there." The fact that these forces were so near us, however, was some encouragement, which together with our starving condition, was a stimulus to greater activity on our part for the origination of some relief measures.

On the 19th of October, just when Gen. Rosecrans had given orders to his Chief Engineer, Brig.-Gen. William F. Smith, for the opening of the river at Williams' Island and for the establishment of store-houses there, he was relieved of the command of the Army of the Cumberland. This ended our connection with General Rosecrans. About this time—October the 18th—the Military Division of the Mississippi was created by President Lincoln, who assigned Major-Gen. U. S. Grant as its commander; and the Army of the Cumberland composed the Fourth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Corps with three Divisions of Cavalry; and in compliance with orders from the War Department, the great commander of our Corps, Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, was put in command of the Army of the Cumberland. General Grant was to come to Chattanooga and take personal supervision over the National armies concentrating there. He reached Chattanooga on the 23d of October. General John M. Palmer was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Corps, and General Charles Cruft to that of the First Division, Fourth Corps.

The great problem for solution now was that of supplying the Army at Chattanooga with rations, as will be seen from the following dispatch of General Grant, (prior to his arrival) to General Thomas; and the reply of Thomas in which is portrayed the imperturbability of a stoic:

LOUISVILLE, *October 19, 1863: 11.30 p. m.*

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS :

Hold Chattanooga at all hazards. I will be there as soon as possible. Please inform me how long your present supplies will last, and the prospect for keeping them up.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 19, 1863.*

MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT :

Two hundred and four thousand four hundred and sixty-two rations in store-houses; ninety thousand to arrive to-morrow, and all the trains were loaded which had arrived at Bridgeport up to the 16th—probably three hundred wagons. I will hold the town till we starve.

G. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

In his comment after the war upon the above dispatches, General Grant says: "I telegraphed to Thomas that he must hold Chattanooga at all hazards, informing him at the same time that I would be at the front as soon as possible. A prompt reply was received from Thomas saying: "We will hold the town till we starve." I appreciated the force of this dispatch later, when I witnessed the condition of affairs which prompted it. It looked, indeed, as if but two courses were open; one to starve, the other to surrender or be captured."

Prior to his departure from the army, the plan proposed by General Rosecrans for placing two Brigades of troops at Brown's Ferry, on the left bank of the river, as the preliminary movement in opening the river, and producing thereby a shorter road to Bridgeport, was approved by General Grant on his arrival, and he ordered its execution at once; preparations for which had already been made. Brown's Ferry is a crossing of the Tennessee River at the narrowest part of Moccasin Point, opposite Chattanooga. It opens the road through a narrow gorge into Lookout Valley. All along here the Confederates were in possession, and could interrupt transportation of supplies by both the river

and railroad running along the south side of the river. Supplies for the army from the north side of the river had to be transported many miles over rough roads beset with the enemy. It was a desperate necessity that the enemy should be driven from this point.

General Hooker was commanded by General Thomas to leave a Division of one of his Corps to guard the railroad from Murfreesborough to Bridgeport, and with the rest of his troops to concentrate at Bridgeport to be in readiness to cross the river and to move upon Rankin's and Brown's Ferries. He was thus to co-operate with the movement of the two Brigades from Chattanooga. Palmer, with troops from his (Fourteenth) Corps, was also directed to advance on the north side of the Tennessee River and co-operate with the troops at Brown's Ferry.

The two Brigades selected for this expedition to Brown's Ferry from Chattanooga were Hazen's Brigade of Wood's Division of the Fourth Corps, and Turchin's Brigade of our (Baird's) Division of the Fourteenth Corps. They were to be under the special supervision of Brig.-Gen. William F. Smith, Chief Engineer of the Army of the Cumberland. Accordingly during the early morning of October the 27th—before the break of day—Hazen floated noiselessly down the river in pontoon boats, and Turchin crossed the river on a pontoon bridge opposite the valley, bivouacking near Brown's Ferry in the woods. It was moonlight, but a mist hung like a silvery curtain along the river, which made the movement imperceptible to the Confederates. They could be heard and seen by us, however, on the opposite bank. When both Brigades landed at the Ferry they had a brisk fight, but drove the enemy away, and took firm hold of the hills in the immediate vicinity, where they constructed breastworks and abatis. The perilous expedition was a complete success, and reflected great credit upon the two Brigades engaged in it. Our forces lost 38 in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy probably lost more. The two Brigades captured

twenty beeves and two thousand bushels of corn. "These supplies, of hardly appreciable value to a large army under ordinary circumstances, were of considerable moment at a time when soldiers gladly gathered the fragments of crackers and grains of corn which fell to the ground in transfer." (Van Horne's History.) This lodgment of troops at Brown's Ferry, part of whom was one of the Brigades of our Division, was of the utmost importance. The Hon. C. A. Dana wrote to the Secretary of War, Stanton, from Chattanooga at the time of the occurrence, that "its brilliancy cannot be over-estimated." It opened the river within a couple of miles of Chattanooga, which meant an opening of a "cracker line" by a shorter route.

Hooker advanced his troops at once from the vicinity of Bridgeport to Whitesides, and thence to Wauhatchie, in Lookout Valley. Here he encountered Longstreet's Confederate Corps. A fearful encounter occurred at Wauhatchie during the night of the 28th, between Hooker and Longstreet. The former lost 416 in killed, wounded and missing. Brig.-Gen. Geo. S. Greene, commanding a Brigade in the Twelfth Corps, was severely wounded in the mouth. Longstreet probably lost more, as 150 of his dead were buried by our troops and more than 100 were captured.

Our boats, laden with rations for the army, which had been kept back so long by the Batteries of the enemy on Lookout Mountain, could now pass around the nose of the mountain into Chattanooga. The wagon roads were now repaired from Chattanooga to Brown's and Kelly's Ferries, and the railroad from Bridgeport was put in order. Grant raised the siege of Chattanooga.

CHAPTER IX.

BATTLES AROUND CHATTANOOGA—LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN— MISSIONARY RIDGE.

(NOVEMBER 23D, 24TH, 25TH, 1863.)

THE Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment was now under the command of General Ulysses S. Grant, the great Captain of the War of the Rebellion, the great leader of leaders. The Regiment helped to fight and win a battle under Grant, who, before the close of the war, commanded more men, fought more battles, and won more victories, than any other warrior of modern times. His practical military genius, stubborn qualities and tireless energy, won for him the enthusiastic homage of the Nation.

The Confederate General Bragg, who seemed confident of his ability to cope with the National forces in and around Chattanooga with only a part of his army, detached General Longstreet with 20,000 Confederates of his own and a part of Buckner's Corps to move against our army at Knoxville under General Burnside. In obedience to Gen. Grant's orders, Sherman was hurried forward from Memphis to reinforce Burnside; but the latter fortified Knoxville and held Longstreet at bay, until Grant, with parts of three armies, under Thomas, Hooker and Sherman, struck such sledge-hammer blows upon Bragg around Chattanooga, that he forever crippled the Confederate power in that region. General Bragg evidently misapprehended the situation of things. If he knew that Hooker had reinforced us with two Corps from the East, and our "cracker line" had been opened by the lodgment of troops at Brown's Ferry, it does seem to us that he would not have sent away into East Tennessee nearly half of his army, under his ablest Lieutenant. Whether he under-

stood the situation or not, Bragg made a great mistake, of which he was often capable.

When Grant became aware of the movements of Longstreet, he became exceedingly anxious for Gen. Thomas to begin an attack upon Missionary Ridge, so as to recall, if possible, Longstreet, and retain in front of Chattanooga the balance of Bragg's forces; for Burnside's position was extremely critical. The Army of the Cumberland, however, was not in a condition at that time to assume the offensive. After consultation with General Thomas and others, Grant was satisfied to await the arrival of Sherman with his Corps.

Grant had now parts of three armies in and around Chattanooga; the Army of the Cumberland in the command of General Thomas, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps under General Hooker, and the Fifteenth and part of the Seventeenth Corps under General Sherman. Hooker's and Sherman's troops concentrated about Chattanooga to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland, and to assist in driving Bragg from his elevated position around the town, and to give relief to Burnside at Knoxville, all of which was accomplished. While we were busy getting into shape for an aggressive campaign against our old enemy, Grant was maturing a plan for the movement.

For the accomplishment of raising the siege of Chattanooga, and of hurling Bragg from his lofty battlements on Lookout Mountain, Grant's plan was to divide his troops into two wings with a centre. He threw the forces under Sherman, on the left wing, across the South Chickamauga Creek, to take the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge as far as the railroad tunnel and hold it. This movement would threaten Bragg's rear from his right flank and endanger his base of supplies at Chickamauga station. Bragg would thereby be compelled to weaken his battle line in our front, or leave his base unprotected. The two Corps under Hooker formed the right wing. They were to scale Lookout Mountain from Lookout Valley and descend into Chattanooga

Valley, move rapidly to Rossville at the southern extremity of Missionary Ridge, form line of battle across the southern end of the Ridge, with their front facing towards the north. Bragg's rear would thereby be threatened from his left flank. The Army of the Cumberland under Thomas formed the centre line fronting the rocky face of Missionary Ridge, the left resting on Citico Creek and the right on Chattanooga Creek, with Chattanooga town a mile in the rear. Whilst Sherman and Hooker were pushing their troops against the flanks of Bragg, thus compelling him to weaken his line confronting the Army of the Cumberland, Thomas with the latter army was to assault the Ridge from the centre. Owing to many contingencies, which are unnecessary to mention here, this plan in its entirety was not brought into execution; but the main features of it were carried out.

The report now came to General Grant from deserters that Buckner's Corps of Bragg's army was evacuating the Ridge in front of Thomas, and being sent as a reinforcement to Longstreet, who had previously gone to attack Burnside. To clearly ascertain the truth or falsity of this report, Grant ordered Thomas on the 23d of November to make a demonstration in his front, to feel the strength and develop the lines of the enemy. This was a very important move. A Division of Confederates under Buckner, except Reynolds' Brigade, had gone to Longstreet, and but for this movement of Thomas, other troops of Bragg's army doubtless would have gone; and Burnside, for whose safety much anxiety was manifested at the seat of Government, might have been defeated.

Accordingly, Thomas ordered Wood's Division of the Fourth Corps, supported by Sheridan's Division of the same Corps, and our Division (Baird's) of the Fourteenth Corps, to advance immediately in front of Fort Wood. This advance, which occurred about 2 p. m. on Monday, 23d, was a magnificent pageant in view of both armies. The Confederates watched the movement from their picket lines, rifle-pits on

the side, and from the summit of Missionary Ridge, five hundred feet above, and actually imagined it to be a review, so openly, so deliberately and with such precise order was it done. But when they saw the blue columns of Federal troops rapidly and steadily and defiantly pushing towards them under cover of the twenty-two pieces of Artillery in Fort Wood—a fortified elevation to the east of Chattanooga—they awoke to the reality of a battle. Nearly half way between Fort Wood and Missionary Ridge are two hills at the base of which runs Citico Creek. The larger of these hills is called Orchard Knob, a redoubt at that time heavily manned by the Confederates; and upon its crest and along its base a Confederate advance line of rifle-pits was extended. Our columns drove these pickets before them, then their reserves and guards stationed in these rifle-pits, and captured over 200 prisoners, before the enemy came to a realization of what we were doing, so as to send reinforcements against us. In this dash, Wood's Division, which was in the advance, lost 125 men in killed and wounded. The supporting Divisions lost none. The position, being a good one, was extensively fortified, and Captain Bridges' Illinois Battery was placed in position on the Knob during the night. This was the completion of the first act in the drama of the battle. It ended the fighting for the first day.

On the same date—23d—General Sherman, with two Divisions of the Fifteenth Corps under General Blair, and the Second Division of the Seventeenth Corps under General J. E. Smith, and the Second Division of the Fourteenth Corps under General Davis, and the Eleventh Corps under General Howard, was lying behind the hills on the north shore of the Tennessee River opposite the mouth of Chickamauga Creek. In the morning of the 24th, he transported 8000 of his men across to the south side of the river on pontoons and by steamboat, where he fortified his position, and by noon of the same day his whole force was over. He was to assault and carry the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge on that

day, as far as the railroad tunnel, but it was not done. He took by assault what he supposed to be the northern end of the Ridge, but it was not as far as the tunnel. It was necessary for Grant to await until Sherman could carry out his part of the great plan, before the coöperative movement of Thomas with Sherman and Hooker could be accomplished. Hence Thomas had nothing to do but to await on Sherman and Hooker. These two latter Generals on the right and left were to carry out their orders, so that all might be prepared for the great blow to be given Bragg's centre on Missionary Ridge.

By 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 24th, Hooker's column was astrir. He had under him the Twelfth Corps, General Slocum commanding, the First Division of the Fourth Corps, General Cruft in command, First Brigade, First Division of the Fourteenth Corps, General Carlin in command, and the First Division of the Fifteenth Corps under General Osterhaus. Hooker's orders were to engage the Confederates holding Lookout Mountain, and if the opportunity came, to take it. By 2 p. m. he moved his columns up the steep acclivity of the mountain as far as the white (Craven's) house on the road leading down the mountain into Chattanooga Valley. He continued to advance with heavy skirmishing, until he reached the top of the mountain about 10 o'clock in the night of the same day. It was a wonderful achievement, and won for "Fighting Joe Hooker," and the men under him, eternal fame by this audacious assault on Lookout Mountain, known in history and song as "the Battle above the Clouds." Before the dawn of the morning of the 25th, Hooker sent a small detachment of soldiers to unfurl the Stars and Stripes upon the top of the mountain. This squad was from the Eighth Kentucky Regiment, in command of Captain Wilson. On the morning of the 25th, as those of us lying in the valley watched the long irregular roll of bunting rising by irregular jerks, as it appeared far above the mist hovering at the base of the mountain, we knew Hooker had completed his victory.

Half way up the tall staff a vigorous shake was given the flag by means of the halyards, and then it was slowly hoisted. Instantly the brisk breeze of the mountain caught and unfolded the heavy breadths of the flag, wet with the fog and mist of the night before, to the gaze of thousands of soldiers below. The effect was inspiring. Cheer after cheer from the throats of 20,000 men went up the mountain side from those in the valley. The impressions of this sight are hid away in the inner chamber of the writer's soul, never to be forgotten. The night also of the 24th of November will ever be memorable to the troops of the Army of the Cumberland, as they saw from the valley the long lines of fires of Hooker on the right and Sherman on the left.

On the 25th Hooker crossed the Chattanooga Valley to Rossville, in pursuit of the fleeing Confederates. It was apparent that their left flank was turned, and their forces, which had occupied Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga Valley, were withdrawn to Missionary Ridge. Hooker was now at the southern end of the Ridge, having performed his part of the programme of the battle.

The morning of the 25th of November, 1863, was clear and bright, and so it continued all day. Sherman began the battle of this day early in the morning by an independent dash. Corse's Brigade of Ewing's Division of the Fifteenth Corps led the assault. Sherman assaulted again and again Bragg's position on our left, but it was evident that the latter General determined to hold his right flank at all hazards. He sent Cheatham's and Stevenson's Divisions, which had been driven from Lookout Mountain by Hooker, to reinforce his right flank. Sherman pounded away on this flank of the enemy until noon, first by Corse's Brigade, then by the Division of John E. Smith, then by Howard's Corps, without securing his contemplated position on the hill at the railroad tunnel. Generals Grant and Thomas, from their position for observation on Orchard Knob, where the movements of both opposing armies were visible, discovered General Sherman's

advance and repulse. Grant thereupon ordered Thomas to reinforce Sherman with a Division from the Army of the Cumberland. Our Division (Baird's) was lying in line of battle to the right of Orchard Knob, forming at that time the extreme right of the Army of the Cumberland. We were near Chattanooga Creek. Ours was probably the nearest Division at hand. General Thomas selected our Division for the performance of this duty. We moved out of line, as ordered, about 10½ a. m., and swept across the plateau of the Valley, like a whirlwind, to go to Sherman, who was hotly fighting on the extreme left in the vicinity of the tunnel. To reach the position expected of us, we had to march a distance of several miles along the south bank of the Tennessee River, in plain view of the enemy. It was another grand military pageantry to the eyes of all who witnessed it. We had scarcely reached the nearest of Sherman's troops, however, until we received orders to return in the direction of the centre and take position on the extreme left of the battle line forming the centre—the left-centre of Grant's battle line. We reached our new position here about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. We were ordered here to partially fill the gap that existed between Granger's Corps and Sherman's troops. This movement of our Division from the right-centre to the left-centre, in open view of the enemy, induced Bragg to mass his troops in that direction. Staff-officers and orderlies were plainly seen coming to and going from Bragg's headquarters, and long lines of troops in gray uniform were noticed moving northward along the crest of Missionary Ridge.

Lookout had fallen to Hooker's troops, and his columns having swept over Chattanooga Valley, were upon the southern extremity of the Ridge, dealing blows right and left. The report of the casualties in Hooker's command, including the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, gives 159 killed, 877 wounded and 48 missing, making a total of 1084.

Sherman had carried out his part of the great plan for the

battles, except the capture of the hill at the railroad tunnel, for which he unsuccessfully battled like a giant. He estimated his casualties at 275 killed, 1422 wounded and 292 missing, making a total loss of 1989. In this estimate General Sherman includes the loss in the Division of Osterhaus of the Fifteenth Corps, which General Hooker also gives in his report. This would reduce Sherman's total loss to 1493. Among the killed of Sherman's troops were three Colonels, a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major. Among the wounded were Brig.-Gens. Giles A. Smith, John M. Corse, and Charles A. Matthies, commanding Brigades.

The hour and opportunity had now come for the Army of the Cumberland to perform its part of the work. The sun was rapidly sinking behind the hills, and the Confederates still defiantly occupied the slopes and crest of the Ridge. If we were to have a hand in this great game of war on the Ridge, we must begin it soon.

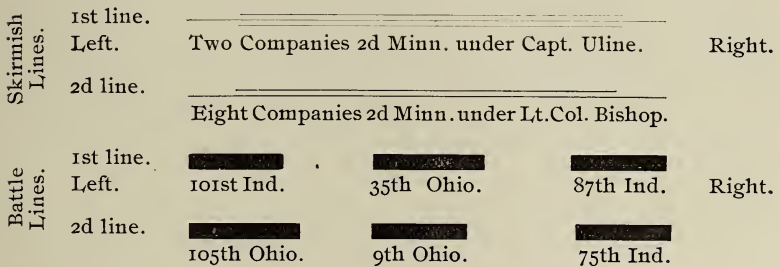
Cruft's Division of the Fourth Corps was yet with Hooker, and Davis' Division of the Fourteenth Corps was yet with Sherman. Sheridan's and Wood's Divisions of the Fourth Corps, and Johnson's and Baird's Divisions of the Fourteenth Corps, except Starkweather's Brigade of Johnson's Division, constituted Grant's centre, in command of Thomas. General Granger was in command of the two Divisions of the Fourth, and General Palmer of the two of the Fourteenth Corps.

The centre line as now formed from left to right by Divisions was in the following order: Baird's, Wood's, Sheridan's and Johnson's. The Brigades of these Divisions ran from left to right in the following order: Phelps', Van Derveer's and Turchin's, of Baird's; Beatty's, Willich's and Hazen's, of Wood's; Wagner's, Harker's and Sherman's, of Sheridan's; and Stoughton's and Carlin's, of Johnson's. Our Division, forming, as it did, the left centre of the army under Grant, occupied the space between the troops of Sherman on the left and Wood's, of the Fourth Corps, on the right. There was considerable space, however, unoccupied between



us and Sherman. Our Brigade (Van Derveer's) formed the centre of our Division. The whole line of the Army of the Cumberland was to advance with a double line of skirmishers covering the battle front. The Second Minnesota Regiment of our Brigade was deployed as skirmishers in front of the Brigade. This Regiment was formed into two skirmish lines—the first, composed of two Companies, was in command of Captain Uline, and the second, consisting of the remainder of the Regiment, following closely, was commanded by Lieutenant-Col. Bishop. The Brigade also advanced in two lines of battle. The Eighty-seventh Indiana was on the right and the One-hundred and first Indiana was on the left, while the Thirty-fifth Ohio was in the centre of the first line. The Seventy-fifth Indiana formed the right flank, the Ninth Ohio the centre, and the One-hundred and fifth Ohio the left flank of the second line. The order in which our Brigade advanced in the charge may be represented in this way :

DIAGRAM.



The first skirmish line of our Brigade was placed about one hundred and fifty yards in advance of the second, and the double lines of battle of the six Regiments—three from Indiana and three from Ohio—were put about three hundred yards in rear of the skirmishers.

The ground, over which our Brigade was to advance before reaching the enemy's rifle-pits, was undulating—forming a gradual succession of elevations and depressions to the foot of

Missionary Ridge, which was a distance of about one mile and a half from our point of starting. About a mile in our front was a clump of woods, partly concealing from the enemy our lines of battle. Beyond this woods was a cleared field, which gradually descended to a little stream, and then ascended until it formed a crest of a ridge, running parallel to Missionary Ridge. This ridge was about a quarter of a mile from the base of Missionary Ridge. A barricade of logs formed the first line of intrenchments along the crest of this little ridge, behind which lay in concealment the Confederate skirmish line. The ground from this point to the base of Missionary Ridge descended for a considerable distance, when, with an increasing abruptness, it arose to a height of several hundred feet to its crest. Upon this ground the Confederates had an encampment. They had cut down some of the trees of the woods, out of which they constructed their huts and breastworks. Stretching along the crest of Missionary Ridge was a second line of intrenchments, built of logs, behind which the main body of Bragg's army, on the Ridge, lay. Artillery, strongly supported by Infantry, was planted all along the crest in sections of two guns each on the prominent knolls, about one hundred and fifty yards apart. The Batteries occupied such positions as to command a full sweep of a direct and enfilade fire upon the ground over which our Brigade was ordered to advance.

The Confederates in the immediate front of the four Divisions of the Army of the Cumberland were Hindman's Division of Breckinridge's Corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Patton Anderson, and Breckinridge's Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. W. B. Bate. The troops of Patton Anderson confronted our Division in scaling the Ridge, and Cheatham's Division, of Hardee's Corps, fought our Division on the summit.

Our Batteries from Orchard Knob gave us the signal for the assault by the firing of six cannon shots in rapid succession. When all were in readiness and eager to go, at 3.30 p.

m. the signal guns were fired; and with the roar of the last gun, our four Divisions, embracing about 20,000 men, sprang to their feet and pushed out towards the Ridge.

In the order designated, the Regiments of our Brigade moved upon the assault for a mile without any opposition. The Second Minnesota owned several dogs during the great siege at Chattanooga, and as the Companies of the Regiment deployed, we could see these dogs running in front of the lines of skirmishers upon a hunt for game. As soon as our skirmish lines emerged from the clump of woods into the cleared field beyond, the Confederate skirmishers from behind their breastworks and their Batteries on the crest of Missionary Ridge opened fire, which made the dogs of the Minnesota boys scatter in every direction.

Our battle lines in the order of starting steadily and persistently pushed on in the direction of the Ridge, until the first line of Confederate rifle-pits was reached by the Second Minnesota, who put the occupants to flight, and captured fourteen prisoners. Like a prairie fire we swept over the rough and rolling ground in front of the Ridge. The tempest now broke upon us in all its fury. From base to crest Missionary Ridge appeared like a breathing, seething volcano, shooting out liquid fire and volumes of smoke. In a few minutes after the seizure of these rifle-pits by our skirmishers, the battle lines of the Brigade emerged from the cove of woods where we were concealed, and reformed for the assault of the Ridge, when all the lines seemingly merged into one.

As the four Divisions began to ascend the rugged side of the Ridge, as many as fifty Confederate cannon opened along the crest upon us—grape and canister, shot and shell, ploughed the ground with iron and crimsoned it with the blood of our heroic dead and wounded. The great Federal siege guns in the forts of Chattanooga roared above the smaller Batteries and muskets in the valley, sending forth their lightning messengers of death over the heads of our assaulting columns. There never was witnessed a sublimer spectacle.



BAIRD'S DIVISION IN THE CHARGE AT MISSIONARY RIDGE, NOV. 25TH, 1863,
[From a picture drawn at the time by a member of the Division.]

This advance was so thrilling and inspiring to General Howard, who had recently come from the East, where he had often seen troops go into action, that he exclaimed to an officer, as they both stood upon the parapet of Fort Wood, looking out upon the scene: "Why, this is magnificent! Is this the way you Western troops go into action?"

The final charge that planted the Stars and Stripes upon the crest of Missionary Ridge on Wednesday evening, November 25th, 1863, will always be unique and different from any other charge in history, in that it was made without orders by a brave soldiery, whose intelligence saw the opportunity and assumed the responsibility, and to whom only the credit of success is due. After the two lines had advanced to the rifle-pits at the foot of the Ridge, as ordered, they merged into one line by the soldiers themselves, a fighting line, disorganized and without orders, each man of both old lines doing the best he could, such a line as only could have gone up the Ridge to the top. At such a time, the main object was to get there, and stay there, and drive the Confederates from the top of the Ridge and take their cannon and many of themselves prisoners. This is what these Regiments of the four Divisions did, and where they went and stayed.

Van Horne's History of the Army of the Cumberland says: "Having executed their orders to the utmost requirement, holding the enemy's lower defenses, the four Divisions stood under his batteries, while the troops they had routed threw themselves behind the stronger intrenchments on the summit. General Bragg's right flank had not been turned as first proposed, and General Hooker's attack on his left, though successful, was too remote to affect immediately the central contest. To stand still was death; to fall back was not compassed by orders, and was forbidden by every impulse of the brave men, who, with no stragglers to mar the symmetry of their line or make scarcely a single exception to universal gallantry, had moved so boldly and so successfully upon the

foe. There are occasionally moments in battle when brave men do not need commanders, and this was one. The enemy held a position of wonderful strength several hundred feet above them. He had two lines in one behind earth-works, where nature had provided a fortress. These men, however, did not stop to consider the enemy's position or strength, but from a common impulse of patriotism and the inspiration of partial success, leaped forward and dashed up the hill. The color-bearers sprang to the front, and as one fell, another bore the flag aloft and onward, followed by their gallant comrades, not in line, but in such masses as enabled them to avail themselves of easier ascent or partial cover. They advanced without firing, though receiving a most destructive fire of artillery and musketry, from base to summit. The officers of all grades caught the spirit of the men, and so eager were men and officers throughout the line, that the crest was reached and carried at six different points almost at the same time. The enemy was hurled from position with wonderful quickness; his artillery was captured, and in some cases turned against him as he fled."

In his report Grant says of the charge:

"Thomas was accordingly directed to move forward his troops, constituting our center, Baird's division (Fourteenth Corps), Wood's and Sheridan's divisions (Fourth Corps), and Johnson's division (Fourteenth Corps), with a double line of skirmishers thrown out, followed in easy supporting distance by the whole force, and carry the rifle-pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge, and when carried to reform its lines on the rifle-pits with a view to carrying the top of the ridge. These troops moved forward, drove the enemy from the rifle-pits at the base of the ridge like bees from a hive—stopped but a moment until the whole were in line—and commenced the ascent of the mountain from right to left almost simultaneously, following closely the retreating enemy, without further orders. They encountered a fearful volley of grape and canister from near thirty pieces of artillery and musketry from still well-filled rifle-pits on the summit of the ridge. Not a waver, however, was seen in all that long line of brave men. Their progress was steadily onward until the summit was in their possession. In this charge the casualties were remarkably few for the fire encountered. I can account for this only on the theory that the enemy's surprise at the audacity of such a charge caused confusion and purposeless aiming of their pieces. The nearness of

night, and the enemy still resisting the advance of Thomas' left, prevented a general pursuit that night, but Sheridan pushed forward to Mission Mills."

The commander of an army ought to know his own orders, especially one like Grant; but the great commander is either in error when he says his orders were when the rifle-pits were carried, "to form our lines with a view to carrying the top of the Ridge," or his orders did not reach his troops. All the commanders of the assaulting columns, Corps, Divisions and Brigades, say they received no such orders. Every officer from a Major-General to a Colonel in the charge, who has written or expressed his views upon this point, declares that such orders were not given. Grant ordered us to proceed to the foot of the Ridge, and was himself surprised at what was being done after that by the brave men of the assaulting columns. Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Fullerton, General Granger's Chief of Staff, in the *Century Magazine*, May, 1887, says, that when we had arrived at the foot of the Ridge, "The order of the commanding general had now been fully and most successfully carried out. But it did not go far enough to satisfy these brave men, who thought the time had come to finish the battle of Chickamauga. There was a halt of but a few minutes to take breath and to reform lines; then, with a sudden impulse, all started up the side of the Ridge. Not a commanding officer had given the order to advance. The men who carried the muskets had taken the matter into their own hands, had moved of their own accord. Officers, catching their spirit, first followed, then led. There was no thought of protecting flanks, though the enemy's line could be seen stretching beyond on either side; there was no thought of support or reserves. As soon as this movement was seen from Orchard Knob, Grant quickly turned to Thomas, who stood by his side, and I heard him angrily say: 'Thomas, who ordered those men up the Ridge?' Thomas replied, in his usual slow, quiet manner: 'I don't know; I did not.' Then addressing General Gordon Granger, he said: 'Did you order them up, Granger?' 'No,' said

Granger; 'they started up without orders. When those fellows get started, all hell can't stop them.' General Grant said something to the effect that somebody would suffer if it did not turn out well, and then turning around, stoically watched the Ridge. He gave no further orders."

At places where the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment ascended, deep gullies were encountered and the slope was very steep. Many brush, rocks, fallen trees, decaying logs, and small undergrowth, formed such a net-work of entanglement that it was at times exceedingly difficult to make advances; especially so, when we were confronted by a fearful fire of musketry and artillery from the top of the Ridge.

At the very beginning of the pursuit up the acclivity of the Ridge, our Regiment was exposed to a galling enfilade fire from one of the Confederate Batteries on our left. Colonel Robinson ordered the Regiment by an oblique movement to the left, where there was a ravine through which we ascended by the flank; but for this wise movement the loss of life in the Regiment might have been great. The Regiment gained the crest in ample time to participate in the final battle, which fiercely raged there between our Division and the Confederate Division under Cheatham. We learn now from Bragg's report, that at the time the Ridge was scaled by our front line, the Confederate General Hardee was with Cleburne's and Walker's Divisions on Bragg's extreme right, opposing Sherman. As Hardee heard the heavy firing to his left, he put Cleburne in command of the force in front of Sherman, and hurried himself forward in the direction of the sound of the firing. When he reached the position occupied by the Division commanded by Patton Anderson, which had opposed the front of Baird's Division, he found Anderson's troops had been driven away and the crest of the Ridge was occupied by our Division, which was moving in line of battle along the crest towards the tunnel. At once, Hardee ordered Cheatham's Division from its position at the tunnel, and deployed it in line directly across the crest of the Ridge, front-

ing south, so as to resist the progress of our Division. From Bragg's official report the following quotation is of interest to us, who made the assault on the Ridge and fought Cheatham and Anderson:

About this time I learned that our extreme left had also given way, and that my position was almost surrounded. Bate was immediately directed to form a second line in the rear, where, by the efforts of my staff, a nucleus of stragglers had been formed upon which to rally. Lieutenant-General Hardee, leaving Major-General Cleburne in command on the extreme right, moved toward the left when he heard the heavy firing in that direction. He reached the right of Anderson's division just in time to find it had nearly all fallen back, commencing on its left, where the enemy had first crowned the ridge. By a prompt and judicious movement he threw a portion of Cheatham's division directly across the ridge facing the enemy, who was now moving a strong force immediately on his left flank. By a decided stand here the enemy was entirely checked, and that portion of our force to the right remained intact.

All to the left, however, except a portion of Bate's division, was entirely routed and in rapid flight, nearly all the artillery having been shamefully abandoned by its infantry support. Every effort which could be made by myself and staff and by many other mounted officers availed but little. A panic which I had never before witnessed seemed to have seized upon officers and men, and each seemed to be struggling for his personal safety, regardless of his duty or his character. In this distressing and alarming state of affairs, General Bate was ordered to hold his position, covering the road for the retreat of Breckinridge's command, and orders were immediately sent to Generals Hardee and Breckinridge to retire their forces upon the depot at Chickamauga.

It was in this struggle of our Division with Cheatham's Division that Col. E. H. Phelps, the heroic commander of the Third Brigade of our Division, was killed. He was the only commander above a Regiment that lost his life in the taking of Missionary Ridge by the Army of the Cumberland.

Cheatham's Confederates were trying to remove from our front a piece of Artillery to which two wounded horses—one of them a gray—were attached. Some of our boys were struggling to capture it. The line of battle of the rear Regiments at this moment, in our Brigade, was in a recumbent position. On witnessing Cheatham's men and ours grappling for this piece of Artillery, Colonel Robinson ordered his

Regiment to arise, fix bayonets, form line of battle facing north, with the right wing of the Regiment extending down the east slope of the Ridge, and to charge along the slope of the Ridge in the direction of this piece of Artillery. The command was very promptly obeyed, and in its execution, the writer of this history very distinctly remembers passing over the Ninth Ohio Regiment lying upon the ground in our front. We took the cannon and the Confederates were brushed away. In his official report of this action, Col. Robinson says: "After advancing near the artillery it was abandoned, and the force contesting my advance made a hasty retreat. I claim for my Regiment the honor of having captured this piece of artillery, while resting with my line near to it, and after the fighting had ceased. Some officer claiming to have authority took it away."

Our Brigade captured six pieces of Artillery, the Thirty-fifth Ohio captured three, the Second Minnesota, two, and the Seventy-fifth Indiana, one. Bragg's Chief of Artillery reports the loss of forty pieces. Some of the cannon captured by our Division and Brigade were of Captain Scott's Tennessee Battery, belonging to Cheatham's Division.

Men with less propriety than ambition often try to fill the measure of their ambitious designs at the expense of the glory of others. Some parties have been laboring hard for twenty-five years to make it appear that the famous charge of the Army of the Cumberland up the face of Missionary Ridge was made alone by the Divisions of Sheridan and Wood of the Fourth Corps, and that these two Divisions captured all the cannon and prisoners. Baird's entire Division and two Brigades of Johnson's Division of the Fourteenth Corps, who were in the assault and captured their share of the prisoners and cannon, are overshadowed by these parties. The Fourth Corps did not constitute the Army of the Cumberland, by any means. Even officers of high rank—like Sheridan and Hazen of the Fourth Corps—got into a wrangle over the capture of these cannon. One accuses the other with misappro-

priation of these field-pieces, and hauling them off, when they did not capture them. Certain it is, on the part of certain officers, that some very shameful and dirty work was done in this regard, as these accompanying reports of our Brigade and Division commanders will show. In his official report Col. Van Derveer says:

“As my men sprang over the works the enemy’s cannoneers were caught in the act of loading and were bayoneted or driven off before they could fire their pieces. Five guns were found here in position and captured by the Brigade, two by the Second Minnesota and three by the Thirty-fifth Ohio. The larger part of the enemy retired along the Ridge toward the left, vigorously pursued, and driven near half a mile. For thirty minutes a very determined resistance was made by the enemy. Many of the troops of my command, having in the charge up the Ridge lost their Regimental organizations, were in some disorder for a short time, but all pressed toward the enemy. The Ninth Ohio and Seventy-fifth Indiana came up in good order, and were placed in line perpendicular to the Ridge and fronting the rebels.

Darkness coming on firing ceased upon both sides, and my Brigade bivouacked on the crest of Missionary Ridge. After the action one other piece of artillery, abandoned by the enemy, was found by the Seventy-fifth Indiana and taken charge of. The guns that were captured by my command were left where found, while our men pursued the enemy along the Ridge toward Tunnel Hill. While they were thus absent the pieces were hauled off to our rear by men said to belong to Brigadier-General Wood’s Division, which was upon the right. I saw these guns being taken toward the ground occupied by that Division, and upon inquiry I was informed that they were being taken to a position where they could be used against the enemy. My Brigade at the same time captured one caisson with six horses attached, and a limber with one pair of horses. These too were taken to the rear with the guns. No other troops were near this Battery when taken. The enemy were driven from it by my own men, and we thus lost possession while gallantly engaging the retreating rebel force.”

General Turchin, commanding the First Brigade of our Division, in his report, says:

“After leaving the ridge, I do not know what became of the cannon captured by my Brigade, but as Beatty’s Brigade, Wood’s Division, occupied the hill which we stormed and most of the ground to the left of it, I presume the guns were taken by the regiments of General Beatty’s command, and perhaps some by the Second Brigade of our Division.

“The fact was that, reaching the top of the hill, we had more serious work to perform than to count and guard cannon. The enemy was in strong

force on our left, and, until the Second and Third Brigades climbed the hills assigned to them, all our energies were directed to fighting the enemy, and not to grouping and displaying systematically the captured cannon."

Gen. Baird, the commander of the Division, says in his report:

"In this movement from the point where my right gained the top to the extreme left, ten or twelve pieces of artillery were captured. My men found them in the possession of the enemy, some with strong infantry supports. They drove him from them and passed over them in the pursuit. One of these batteries was recaptured by a rally of the enemy, but again taken by us. The credit of capturing seven of these guns is claimed by the First Brigade, and the Second claims to have taken five. It is not impossible that two are the same in the claim of each of the parties, for the men got much mingled together at the end of the assault, yet they may be distinct. Certain it is that the men of the division took ten guns out of the hands of the enemy, and that they never returned to him.

"While thus engaged upon the extreme left, the guns which we had captured, and which we had left in the positions where we had found them, were carried off to the rear, and we have since been unable to identify them, individually, so as to claim them. I learn that all the guns turned over to the chief of artillery have been claimed by those presenting them as their capture, leaving none for this Division. I regret for the sake of the brave men who so fearlessly risked their lives in taking them that this is so, but I felt at the time that we had a higher duty to perform, as long as there was an enemy to be encountered, than that of stopping to secure trophies for exhibition after the battle. Indeed, I was not quite sure that without strenuous exertion we would be able to retain what we had already gained. In considering the evidence of these captures which I submit in behalf of my command, I trust that the general commanding will remember that the guns of the enemy being widely scattered along the ridge, very few in one spot, a Brigade or Division to have captured an unusual number must not only have taken possession of the works in its own front, but must have passed widely to the right and left along the crest before the arrival of other troops. The prisoners whom we captured, most of them, like the guns, were sent to the rear to be taken care of by others less occupied; out of more than 300 taken we have receipts for less than 200."

The following inclosure is found in General Palmer's report, the commander of the Fourteenth Corps:

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Killed, Wounded and Missing in Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Brigade	57	222	4	283
Second Brigade	22	139	2	163
Third Brigade	18	100	1	119
Total	97	461	7	565

Captures.

1 regimental and 1 battle flag and 10 pieces of Artillery. About 200 small arms in good condition.

Report of the Effective Force of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, engaged in the Assault on Missionary Ridge on the 25th ultimo

REGIMENT.	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
35th Ohio	12	209	221
2d Minnesota	15	170	185
9th Ohio	18	321	339
87th Indiana	10	148	158
105th Ohio	15	225	240
101st Indiana	14	210	224
75th Indiana	18	294	312
Aggregate	102	1,577	1,679

RETURN OF CASUALTIES. <i>Second Brigade.</i> COL. FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured, or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
75th Indiana		4	1	14			19
87th Indiana		2	2	11			15
101st Indiana	1	1	4	29			35
2d Minnesota	1	4	3	31			39
9th Ohio			2	12			14
35th Ohio		6	3	19		2	30
105th Ohio		1		10			11
Total Second Brigade	2	18	15	126		2	163

The above official list of casualties exhibits *four* killed from our Regiment, when it should really have been *seven*, as three others were mortally wounded, and died in a few days after the battle—one living only two days, and another seven days thereafter. All the men of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, who were killed and wounded in the battle, met their death and received their wounds upon the summit of the Ridge, in the severe contest with Cheatham's Division. Four men of the Regiment were instantly killed. Their names were James Bird of C Company; Thomas Deaver of E Company; Richard Loyd of F Company; and Jacob Peters of G Company. These were gallant, faithful soldiers in the ranks, who, like others, deserved a better fate. Bird received a musket ball through the head in the thickest of the fight, in advance of our line. Deaver was also killed by a musket ball piercing his breast. Peters was perhaps the oldest man in the Regiment at the time he met his death. He was 56 years old, and was shot through the bowels. The mortally wounded were Francis M. Bryant, Captain of C Company; John Arick of H Company; and Abram J. Helms of I Company. Arick lived only two days after he received his death

wound, dying Nov. 27th; Capt. Bryant lived seven days, dying Dec. 2d; and Helms lived nine days, dying Dec. 4th. The more or less severely wounded were Samuel Liggett, Peter Fulhart, and William H. Lengel of H Company; John J. Riggs of E Company; William H. Souders of I Company; Samuel S. McMahan of G Company; James L. Shinn of K Company; Elisha Gallimore of B Company. Fulhart was wounded in the mouth, the ball tearing away a part of his jaw-bone; and McMahan had a finger shot off. The writer is unable to obtain the names of the other four members of the Regiment who were wounded.

Captain Frank M. Bryant was mortally wounded by a minie ball passing through his body whilst leading his Company in the charge for the capture of the cannon. Personally he was a powerfully built man—every inch a soldier. He was handsome, had an eagle eye, was somewhat martial in manner, was full of magnetism when his



CAPT. FRANCIS M. BRYANT,

Co. C., Mortally wounded at Missionary Ridge,
Nov. 25th, 1863, dying Dec. 2d.

fighting spirit was aroused, was brusque at times, but within had a heart that was as tender as a woman's, and a nature that found its highest satisfaction in matters of refinement, delicacy and personal loyalty. His was a manly type of manhood. In him was united fearless courage with tender sensibility. In his official report of the battle, Col. Robinson says of him: "Capt. Francis M. Bryant of Company C, a brave, gallant, able and efficient officer, was mortally wounded."

Colonel Robinson closes his report with these words:

During the seven days of arduous duty performed, as well as while en-

gaged in action, my regiment—officers and men—bore themselves with that gallantry, forbearance, and energy becoming veteran soldiers. Their justly earned laurels upon more sanguinary fields did not depreciate in the action before Chattanooga. They met the enemy, as upon former occasions, determined to defeat him at all hazards.

I am, your obedient servant,

MILTON S. ROBINSON,

Colonel, Commanding Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteers.

In his report Colonel F. Van Derveer speaks thus of his Brigade and regimental commanders:

In this action my Brigade fully sustained the reputation it had won at Chickamauga. None flinched from their duty. I particularly commend the conduct of Colonel Kammerling, Ninth Ohio; Colonel Robinson, Seventy-fifth Indiana; Colonel Gleason, Eighty-seventh Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Tolles, One-hundred and fifth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Doan, One-hundred and first Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop, Second Minnesota, and Lieutenant-Colonel Boynton, Thirty-fifth Ohio. These officers discharged their duties coolly and ably.

One of the two men killed in the Eighty-seventh Indiana was the young, gallant, dashing Corporal Solomon W. Deacon. Among the wounded in that Regiment were Lieutenants Jacob H. Leiter and Burr Russell, the latter mortally. Lieutenant Henry T. Waterman of the One-hundred and first Indiana was among the slain. In the casualties of the Thirty-fifth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Henry V. Boynton, the commander of the Regiment, was wounded in the thigh, and Lieutenants Mather and Lambright of that Regiment were wounded, the former in the hand and leg, and the latter in the right shoulder.

The bravery of the color-bearers of the Thirty-fifth Ohio (Corporal Kreiger) and of the Eighty-seventh Indiana (Corporal Platt) was remarkably conspicuous in the charge. Six out of seven color-guards of the Second Minnesota were killed and wounded.

“Battle-fields become a part of history equally with the story of the conflict enacted upon them. They are mapped in stone and steel and delineated in pen pictures, appear in

historic narration in intimate association with the deeds of heroes. Not alone do the topographical features, which suggest plans of battle and dominate tactical combinations, become historic, but those also of mere grandeur and beauty, whenever the hosts of war commingle in deadly strife, where nature has been lavish of her gifts. Even the name of him who may, perchance, offer his humble cot for the fire of war to burn, or its enginery to level, has association on the historic page with him who commands an army. And in all that is grandly concomitant with grandest battle, Chattanooga is preëminent." (Van Horne's Hist.)

If there be a spot of earth, on this continent, that should inspire an American with the tenderness and reverence associated with patriotism, it should be that consecrated ground on the banks of the Tennessee, where the dauntless Army of the Cumberland endured, suffered and fought in the memorable fall and winter of 1863. If the ground that witnessed the Greek resistance to the Persians can for centuries thrill the world—if Thermopylae be a shrine, where the peoples of all the world love to reflect in memory of the immortal ranks that immolated themselves on the altar of patriotism—Missionary Ridge is a God's-acre to those who love the memory of heroism never surpassed in a war waged for human freedom. No battle-field with its hecatombs of dead—with its imperishable record of undying valor—can rival the place where Thomas, through starvation, held in check a formidable foe on the hills surrounding Chattanooga, at the same time maintaining the discipline of his army, when the commonest needs of life were a rarity. In the coming ages, when men make pilgrimages to the scene of this almost superhuman endurance and bravery, they will need no guide to point out to them the field of this wondrous assault. Rust may eat away the cannon that were captured, and every vestige of the green graves and white monuments of the soldiers and their leaders may disappear; but there, with its granite slope, grim Missionary Ridge will forever stand a monument in commemoration of the battle.

BATTLES AROUND CHATTANOOGA.

*Organization of the forces under command of Maj.-Gen.
Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, engaged
in the campaign.*

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

1st Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.
10th Ohio Infantry, Lieut. Col. William M. Ward.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

FIRST DIVISION.*

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.
Escort.

92d Illinois, Company E, Capt. Matthew Van Buskirk.

First Brigade.

COL. THOMAS D. SEDGEWICK.
21st Illinois, Capt. Chester K.
Knight.
38th Illinois, Capt. William C.
Harris.
29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. David M.
Dunn.
31st Indiana, Col. John T. Smith.
81st Indiana, Lieut.-Col. William C.
Wheeler.
1st Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. Alva R.
Hadlock.
2d Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. John R.
Hurd.
90th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Samuel N.
Yeoman.
101st Ohio, Col. Isaac M. Kirby.

Second Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. WALTER C. WHITAKER.
96th Illinois, Col. Thomas E. Cham-
pion.
115th Illinois, Col. Jesse H. Moore.
35th Indiana, Col. Bernard F. Mul-
len.
84th Indiana, Maj. Andrew J. Neff.
8th Kentucky, Col. Sidney M.
Barnes.
40th Ohio, Col. Jacob E. Taylor.
51st Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Charles H.
Wood.
99th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. John E. Cum-
mins.

*The First Brigade and Battery M, 4th U. S. Artillery, at Bridgeport, Ala., and not in the battle; the 115th Illinois and 84th Indiana, of the Second Brigade, and 5th Indiana Battery, at Shellmound, Tenn., and the 30th Indiana and 77th Pennsylvania, of the Third Brigade, and Battery H, 4th U. S. Artillery, at Whiteside's, Tenn., and not in battle.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GROSE.

- 59th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Joshua C. Winters,
- 75th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. William M. Kilgour.
- 84th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Louis H. Waters.
- 9th Indiana, Col. Isaac C. B. Suman.
- 30th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Orrin D. Hurd.
- 36th Indiana, Maj. Gilbert Trusler.
- 24th Ohio, Capt. George M. Bacon.
- 77th Pennsylvania, Capt. Joseph J. Lawson.

Artillery.

Capt. PETER SIMONSON.

- Indiana Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Peter Simonson.
- 4th United States, Battery H, Lieut. Harry C. Cushing.
- 4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. Francis L. D. Russell.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

First Brigade.

- Col. FRANCIS T. SHERMAN.
- 36th Illinois, Col. Silas Miller.*
- 44th Illinois, Col. Wallace W. Barrett.
- 73d Illinois, Lieut.-Col. James I. Davidson.
- 74th Illinois, Col. Jason Marsh.
- 88th Illinois, Maj. George W. Chandler.
- 22d Indiana, Col. Michael Gooding.
- 2d Missouri, Lieut.-Col. Arnold Beck.
- 15th Missouri, Col. Joseph Conrad.
- 24th Wisconsin, Maj. Carl von Baumbach.

Second Brigade.

- Brig.-Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER.
- 100th Illinois, Major Charles M. Hammond.
- 15th Indiana, Col. Gustavus A. Wood.
- 40th Indiana, Col. John W. Blake.
- 57th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. George W. Lennard.
- 58th Indiana, Col. George P. Buell.
- 26th Ohio, Col. Edward P. Fyffe.
- 97th Ohio, Col. John Q. Lane.
- 51st Indiana, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Comparet †

* Temporarily in command of a demi-brigade.

† Between Nashville and Chattanooga, *en route* to join Brigade.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.

- 22d Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Francis Swanwick.
 27th Illinois, Col. Jonathan R. Miles.
 42d Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Nathan H. Walworth.*
 51st Illinois, Maj. Charles W. Davis.
 79th Illinois, Col. Allen Buckner.
 3d Kentucky, Maj. John Brennan.
 64th Ohio, Col. Alexander McIlvain.
 65th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. William A. Bullitt.
 125th Ohio, Col. Emerson Opdycke.*

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM A. NAYLOR.

- 1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. George W. Spencer.
 Indiana Light, 10th Battery, Capt. William A. Naylor.
 1st Missouri Light, Battery G, Lieut. Gustavus Schueler.
 †4th U. S., Battery G ; 5th U. S., Battery H.†

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. AUGUST WILLICH.

- 25th Illinois, Capt. Wesford Taggart.
 35th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. William P. Chandler.
 89th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. William D. Williams.
 32d Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Frank Erdelmeyer.
 68th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. John S. Scobey.
 8th Kansas, Col. John A. Martin.
 15th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Frank Askew.
 49th Ohio, Maj. Samuel F. Gray.
 15th Wisconsin, Capt. Mons Grinager.

Second Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

- 6th Indiana, Maj. Calvin D. Campbell.
 5th Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. John L. Treanor.
 6th Kentucky, Maj. Richard T. Whitaker.
 23d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James C. Foy.
 1st Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Bassett Langdon.
 6th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Alexander C. Christopher.
 41st Ohio, Col. Aquila Wiley.
 93d Ohio, Maj. William Birch.
 124th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. James Pickands.

*Temporarily in command of a demi-brigade.

†Temporarily attached.

Third Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY.

79th Indiana, Col. Frederick Knefler.
86th Indiana, Col. George F. Dick.
9th Kentucky, Col. George H. Cram.
17th Kentucky, Col. Alexander M. Stout.
13th Ohio, Col. Dwight Jarvis, Jr.
19th Ohio, Col. Charles F. Manderson.
59th Ohio, Maj. Robert J. Vanosdol.

Artillery.

Capt. CULLEN BRADLEY.

Illinois Light, Bridges' Battery, Capt. Lyman Bridges.
6th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Oliver H. P. Ayres.
20th Ohio Battery, Capt. Edward Grosskopff.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Lieut. Samuel M. McDowell.

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.*

Escort.

15th Illinois Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Charles M. Harvey.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Detachment 2d Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Thomas H. Soward.
Independent Company 8th New York Infantry, Capt. Anton Bruhn.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. ADOLPH VON STEINWEHR.

First Brigade.

Col. ADOLPH BUSCHBECK.

33d New Jersey, Maj. David A. Peloubet.
134th New York, Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson.
154th New York, Col. Patrick H. Jones.
27th Pennsylvania, Maj. August Riedt.
73d Pennsylvania, Capt. Charles C. Cresson.

*Gen. Hooker had under his command also 1st Division, 4th Corps, portions of the 14th Corps. and the 1st Division, 15th Corps.

*History of the Seventy-fifth Regiment**Second Brigade.*

Col. ORLAND SMITH.

33d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Godfrey Rider, Jr.
 136th New York, Col. James Wood, Jr.
 55th Ohio, Col. Charles B. Gambee.
 73d Ohio, Maj. Samuel H. Hurst.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. CARL SCHURZ.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. HECTOR TYNDALE.
 101st Illinois, Col. Charles H. Fox.
 45th New York, Col. George von
 Amsberg.
 143d New York, Col. Horace Bough-
 ton.
 51st Ohio, Col. Stephen J. Mc-
 Groarty.
 82d Ohio, Col. James S. Robinson.

Second Brigade.

Col. WLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI.
 58th New York, Capt. Emil Koenig.
 119th New York, Col. John T. Lock-
 man.
 141st New York, Col. William K.
 Logie.
 26th Wisconsin, Col. William H.
 Jacobs.

Third Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK HECKER.

80th Illinois.
 82d Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Edward S. Salomon.
 68th New York, Lieut.-Col. Albert von Steinhausen.
 75th Pennsylvania, Maj. August Ledig.

Artillery.

Maj. THOMAS W. OSBORN.

1st Michigan Light, Battery I, Lieut. Addison N. Kidder.
 1st Michigan Light, Battery K, Lieut. Adolph Schill.
 1st New York Light, Battery I, Capt. Michael Wiedrich.
 New York Light, 13th Battery, Capt. William Wheeler.
 4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. Christopher F. Merkle.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

FIRST DIVISION.*

Brig.-Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

5th Connecticut, Col. Warren W. Packer.

20th Connecticut, Col. Samuel Ross.

3d Maryland, Col. Joseph M. Sudsbury.

123d New York, Lieut.-Col. James C. Rogers.

145th New York, Capt. Samuel T. Allen.

46th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. William L. Foulk.

Third Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER.

27th Indiana, Col. Silas Colgrove.

2d Massachusetts, Col. William Cogswell.

13th New Jersey, Col. Ezra A. Carman.

107th New York, Col. Nirom M. Crane.

150th New York, Col. John H. Ketcham.

3d Wisconsin, Col. William Hawley.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES CANDY.

5th Ohio, Col. John H. Patrick.

7th Ohio, Col. William R. Creighton.

29th Ohio, Col. William T. Fitch.

66th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Eugene Powell.

28th Pennsylvania, Capt. John Flynn.

147th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Ario Pardee, Jr.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE A. COBHAM, JR.

29th Pennsylvania, Col. William Rickards, Jr.

109th Pennsylvania, Capt. Frederick L. Gimber.

111th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Walker.

Third Brigade.

Col. DAVID IRELAND.

60th New York, Col. Abel Godard.

78th New York, Lieut.-Col. Herbert von Hammerstein.

102d New York, Col. James C. Lane.

137th New York, Capt. Milo B. Eldredge.

149th New York, Lieut.-Col. Charles B. Randall.

* The First Division engaged in guarding the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Wartrace Bridge, Tenn., to Bridgeport, Ala., etc. Maj.-Gen. H. W. Slocum, the Corps commander, had his headquarters at Tullahoma, Tenn.

First Division not in the battle.

*History of the Seventy-fifth Regiment**Artillery.*

Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Lieut. James D. McGill.
5th United States, Battery K, Capt. Edmund C. Bainbridge.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.

Escort.

1st Ohio Cavalry, Company L, Capt. John D. Barker.

PROVOST GUARD.

9th Michigan Infantry, Col. John G. Parkhurst.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

104th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Douglas
Hapeman.38th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Daniel F.
Griffin.42d Indiana, Lieut.-Col. William T.
B. McIntire.88th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Cyrus E.
Briant.

2d Ohio, Col. Anson G. McCook.

33d Ohio, Capt. James H. M. Mont-
gomery.

94th Ohio, Maj. Rue P. Hutchins.

10th Wisconsin, Capt. Jacob W.
Roby.*Second Brigade.*

Col. WILLIAM L. STOUGHTON.

19th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Alexander
W. Raffan.11th Michigan, Lieut.-Col. Melvin
Mudge.

69th Ohio, Capt. Edward R. Black.

15th United States, 1st Battalion,
Maj. Albert Tracy.15th United States, 2d Battalion,
Maj. John R. Edie.16th United States, 1st Battalion,
Capt. William J. Slidell.18th United States, 1st Battalion,
Capt. George W. Smith.18th United States, 2d Battalion,
Capt. Henry Haymond.19th United States, 1st Battalion,
Capt. James Mooney.*Third Brigade.**

Brig.-Gen. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

24th Illinois, Col. Geza Mihalotzy.

37th Indiana, Col. James S. Hull.

21st Ohio, Capt. James L. Curry.

74th Ohio, Maj. Joseph Fisher.

78th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Arch-
ibald Blakeley.79th Pennsylvania, Col. Henry A.
Hambright.1st Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. George
B. Bingham.21st Wisconsin, Capt. Rudolph J.
Weisbrod.

* During the engagement of 23, 24, 25, was in line of battle holding fort and breastworks in Chattanooga; not in battle.

Artillery.

Capt. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

- 1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Capt. Mark H. Prescott.
 1st Michigan Light, Battery A, Capt. Francis E. Hale.
 5th United States, Battery H, Capt. Francis L. Guenther.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

- 21st Kentucky.
 10th Illinois, Col. John Tillson.
 16th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. James B. Cahill.
 60th Illinois, Col. William B. Anderson.
 10th Michigan, Lieut.-Col. Christopher J. Dickerson.

Second Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN BEATTY.

- 34th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Oscar Van Tassell.
 78th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Carter Van Vleck.

- 98th Ohio, Maj. James M. Shane.
 108th Ohio, Maj. Joseph Good.
 113th Ohio, Maj. Lyne S. Sullivant.
 121st Ohio, Maj. John Yager.

Third Brigade.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK.

- 85th Illinois, Col. Caleb J. Dilworth.
 86th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. David W. Magee.
 110th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. E. Hibbard Topping.
 125th Illinois, Col. Oscar F. Harmon.
 52d Ohio, Maj. James T. Holmes.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM A. HOTCHKISS.

- 2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. Henry B. Plant.
 Minnesota Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Richard L. Dawley.
 Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery, Capt. George Q. Gardner.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.

- 82d Indiana, Col. Morton C. Hunter.
 11th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Ogden Street.
 17th Ohio, { Maj. Benjamin F. Butterfield.
 { Capt. Benjamin H. Showers.
 31st Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Lister.
 36th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Hiram F. Devol.
 89th Ohio, Capt. John H. Jolly.
 92d Ohio, { Lieut.-Col. Douglas Putnam, jr.
 { Capt. Edward Grosvenor.

Second Brigade.

Col. FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.
 75th Indiana, Col. Milton S. Robin-
 son.
 87th Indiana, Col. Newell Gleason.
 101st Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Thomas
 Doan.
 2d Minnesota, Lieut.-Col. Judson
 W. Bishop.
 9th Ohio, Col. Gustave Kammer-
 ling.
 35th Ohio, { Lieut.-Col. Henry V.
 { N. Boynton.
 { Maj. Joseph L. Budd.
 105th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. William R.
 Tolles.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD H. PHELPS.
 Col. WILLIAM H. HAYS.
 10th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Marsh B.
 Taylor.
 74th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Myron
 Baker.
 4th Kentucky, Maj. Robert M.
 Kelly.
 10th Kentucky, { Col. William H.
 { Hays.
 { Lieut.-Col. Gabriel
 { C. Wharton
 18th Kentucky,* Lieut.-Col. Hub-
 bard K. Milward.
 14th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Henry D.
 Kingsbury.
 38th Ohio, Maj. Charles Greenwood.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE R. SWALLOW.

Indiana Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. Otho H. Morgan.
 Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. Robert G. Lackey.
 4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN M. BRANNAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. JAMES BARNETT.

First Brigade.†

1st Ohio Light, Battery A, Capt. Wil-
 bur F. Goodspeed.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery B, Lieut. Nor-
 man A. Baldwin.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery C, Lieut.
 Marco B. Gary.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery F, Lieut.
 Giles J. Cockerill.

Second Brigade.†

1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Capt. Al-
 exander Marshall.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery M, Capt.
 Frederick Schultz.
 Ohio Light, 18th Battery, Capt. Charles
 C. Aleshire.
 Ohio Light, 20th Battery, Lieut. John
 Otto.

* Detached at Brown's Ferry, Tenn.

† Commander not given.

SECOND DIVISION.*

First Brigade.

Capt. JOSIAH W. CHURCH.

- 1st Michigan Light, Battery D, Capt. Josiah W. Church.
- 1st Tennessee Light, Battery A, Capt. Ephraim P. Abbott.
- Wisconsin Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. Hiram F. Hubbard.
- Wisconsin Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. John D. McLean.

Second Brigade.

Capt. ARNOLD SUTERMEISTER.

- Indiana Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. Willis H. Pettit.
- Indiana Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. Jeremiah Voris.
- Indiana Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.
- Indiana Light, 21st Battery, Lieut. William E. Chess.

POST OF CHATTANOOGA.

Col. JOHN G. PARKHURST.

- 44th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Simeon C. Aldrich.
- 15th Kentucky, Maj. William G. Halpin.
- 9th Michigan, Lieut.-Col. William Wilkinson.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.†

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.‡

Maj.-Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.	17th Missouri, Col. John F. Cramer. 27th Missouri, Col. Thomas Curly.
13th Illinois, { Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Partridge. Capt. George P. Brown.	29th Missouri, { Col. James Peckham. Maj. Philip H. Mur- phy.
3d Missouri, Lieut.-Col. Theodore Meumann.	31st Missouri, Lieut.-Col. Samuel P. Simpson.
12th Missouri, { Col. Hugo Wangelin. Lieut.-Col. J a c o b Kaercher.	32d Missouri, Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Warmoth. 76th Ohio, Maj. Willard Warner.

* Commander not given.

† General Sherman had under his immediate command the Eleventh Corps and the Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, of the Army of the Cumberland; the Second and Fourth Divisions, Fifteenth Corps, and the Second Division, Seventeenth Corps.

‡ The Third Division, Brig.-Gen. James M. Tuttle commanding, at Memphis, La Grange, and Pocahtontas, Tenn.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES A. WILLIAMSON.

4th Iowa, Lieut.-Col. George Burton.

9th Iowa, Col. David Carskaddon.

25th Iowa, Col. George A. Stone.

26th Iowa, Col. Milo Smith.

30th Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Aurelius Roberts.

31st Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah W. Jenkins.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY H. GRIFFITHS.

Iowa Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. James M. Williams.

2d Missouri Light, Battery F, Capt. Clemens Landgraeber.

Ohio Light, 4th Battery, Capt. George Froehlich.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. GILES A. SMITH.

Col. NATHAN W. TUPPER.

55th Illinois, Col. Oscar Malmborg.

116th Illinois, { Col. Nathan W. Tupper.
Lieut.-Col. James P. Boyd.

127th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Frank S. Curtiss.

6th Missouri, Lieut.-Col. Ira Boutell.

8th Missouri, Lieut.-Col. David C. Coleman.

57th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Samuel R. Mott.

13th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt Charles C. Smith.

Second Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.

83d Indiana, Col. Benjamin J. Spooner.

30th Ohio, Col. Theodore Jones.

37th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Louis von Blessingh.

47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry.

54th Ohio, Maj. Robert Williams, jr.

4th West Virginia, Col. James H. Dayton.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Peter P. Wood.

1st Illinois Light, Battery B, Capt. Israel P. Rumsey.

1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Lieut. Francis De Gress.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. HUGH EWING.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. LOOMIS.

26th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert A. Gillmore.

90th Illinois, { Col. Timothy O'Meara.
Lieut.-Col. Owen Stuart.

12th Indiana, Col. Reuben Williams.

100th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Albert Heath.

Second Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN M. CORSE.

Col. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.

40th Illinois, Maj. Hiram W. Hall.

103d Illinois, Col. Willard A. Dickerman.

6th Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Miller.

46th Ohio, { Col. Charles C. Walcutt.
Capt. Isaac N. Alexander.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH R. COCKERILL.

48th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Lucien Greathouse.

97th Indiana, Col. Robert F. Catterson.

99th Indiana, Col. Alexander Fowler.

53d Ohio, Col. Wells S. Jones.

70th Ohio, Maj. William B. Brown.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY RICHARDSON.

1st Illinois Light, Battery F, Capt. John T. Cheney.

1st Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. Josiah H. Burton.

1st Missouri Light, Battery D, Lieut. Byron M. Callender.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. JESSE I. ALEXANDER.

63d Illinois, Col. Joseph B. McCown.

48th Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Edward J. Wood.

59th Indiana, Capt. Wilford H. Welman.

4th Minnesota, Lieut.-Col. John E. Tourtellotte.

18th Wisconsin, Col. Gabriel Bouck.

Second Brigade.

Col. GREEN B. RAUM.

Col. FRANCIS C. DEIMLING.

Col. CLARK R. WEVER.

56th Illinois, Maj. Pinckney J. Welsh.

17th Iowa, { Col. Clark R. Wever.
Maj. John F. Walden.

10th Missouri, { Col. Francis C. Deimling.

{ Lieut.-Col. Christian Happel.

{ Col. Francis C. Deimling.

24th Missouri, Company E, Capt. William W. McCammon.

80th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Pren Metham.

Third Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES L. MATTHIES.

93d Illinois, Col. Holden Putnam.

5th Iowa, Col. Jabez Banbury.

10th Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Paris P. Henderson.

26th Missouri, Col. Benjamin D. Dean.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY DILLON.

Cogswell's (Illinois) Battery, Capt. William Cogswell.

Wisconsin Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Samuel F. Clark.

Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Capt. William Zickerick.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS
ENGAGED.

GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG commanding.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WILLIAM J. HARDEE commanding the
right wing.MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE commanding the left
wing.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.*

*Jackson's Brigade.*1st Georgia (Confederate), Maj.
James C. Gordon.

5th Georgia, Col. Charles P. Daniel.

47th Georgia, † Capt. J. J. Harper.

65th Georgia, † Lieut. Col. Jacob W.
Pearcy.2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters,
Lieut.-Col. Richard H. White-
ley.5th Mississippi, Maj. John B. Her-
ring.

8th Mississippi, Maj. John F. Smith.

Moore's Brigade.

37th Alabama, Col. James F. Dowdell.

40th Alabama, Col. John H. Higley.

42d Alabama, Lieut.-Col. Thomas C.
Lanier.*Walthall's Brigade.*24th and 27th Mississippi, Col. Wil-
liam F. Dowd.29th and 30th Mississippi, Capt. W. G.
Reynolds.

34th Mississippi, Col. Samuel Benton.

*Cheatham's Division—Maj.-Gen. B. F. Cheatham. (With Breckinridge's defeated forces on Lookout Mountain until the evening of the 24th, when it was transferred to Hardee's Centre.)

† Assigned November 12th, 1863.

Wright's Brigade.

- 8th Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson.
 16th Tennessee, Col. D. M. Donnell.
 28th Tennessee, Col. Sidney S. Stanton.
 38th Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. Andrew D. Gwynne.
 51st and 52d Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. John G. Hall.
 Murray's (Tennessee) Battalion, Lieut.-Col. And. D. Gwynne.

WALKER'S DIVISION.*

Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM H. T. WALKER.

Gist's Brigade.

- 46th Georgia, Lieut.-Col. William A. Daniel.
 8th Georgia Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Leroy Napier.
 16th South Carolina, Col. James McCullough.
 24th South Carolina, Col. Clement H. Stevens.

Maney's Brigade.

- 34th Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. Robert N. Lewis.
 1st and 27th Tennessee, Col. Hume R. Feild.

- 6th and 9th Tennessee, Col. George C. Porter.
 41st Tennessee, Col. Robert Farquharson.
 50th Tennessee, Col. Cyrus A. Sugg.
 Maney's Battalion, Maj. Frank Maney.

Wilson's Brigade.

- 25th Regiment and 1st Georgia Battalion, Maj. Arthur Shaaff.
 26th Georgia Battalion, Maj. J. W. Nisbet.
 29th and 30th Georgia, Maj. Thomas W. Mangham.
 66th Georgia, Col. J. Cooper Nisbet.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.†

Maj.-Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

Liddell's Brigade

- 2d and 15th Arkansas, Maj. E. Warfield.
 5th and 13th Arkansas, Col. John E. Murray.
 6th and 7th Arkansas, Lieut.-Col. Peter Snyder.
 8th Arkansas and 1st Louisiana, Maj. Anderson Watkins.

Smith's Brigade.

- 6th and 10th Texas Infantry and 15th Texas (dismounted) Cavalry, Col. Roger Q. Mills.
 7th Texas, Col. Hiram B. Granbury.
 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. William A. Taylor.

* Walker's Division—Brig.-Gen. S. R. Gist. (Transferred from Lookout Mountain on the 23d to the extreme right under Hardee.)

† Cleburne's Division—MAJ.-GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE. (Under Hardee, on the extreme right.)

Polk's Brigade.

- 1st Arkansas, Col. John W. Colquitt.
 3d and 5th Confederate, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Cole.
 2d Tennessee, Col. William D. Robison.
 35th and 48th Tennessee, Col. Benjamin J. Hill.

Lowrey's Brigade.

- 16th Alabama, Maj. Frederick A. Ashford.
 33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.
 45th Alabama, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Lampley.
 32d and 45th Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. R. Charlton.
 15th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Daniel Coleman.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.*

Brown's Brigade.

- 3d Tennessee, Col. Calvin H. Walker.
 18th and 26th Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. William R. Butler.
 32d Tennessee, Capt. Thomas D. Deavenport.
 45th Tennessee and 23d Tennessee Battalion, Col. Anderson Searcy.

Cumming's Brigade.

- 34th Georgia, Col. J. A. W. Johnson.
 36th Georgia, Lieut.-Col. Alexander M. Wallace.
 39th Georgia, Col. J. T. McConnell.
 56th Georgia, Lieut.-Col. J. T. Slaughter.

Pettus' Brigade.

- 20th Alabama, Capt. John W. Davis.
 23d Alabama, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Bibb.
 30th Alabama, Col. Charles M. Shelley.
 31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley.
 46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer.

Vaughn's Brigade.

- 3d Tennessee (Provisional Army).
 39th Tennessee.
 43d Tennessee.
 59th Tennessee.

Reynolds' Brigade.†

- 58th North Carolina.
 60th North Carolina.
 54th Virginia.
 63d Virginia.

Artillery Battalion.

Capt. ROBERT COBB.

- Tennessee Battery, Capt. Edmund D. Baxter.
 Tennessee Battery, Capt. William W. Carnes.
 Georgia Battery, Capt. Max Van Den Corput.
 Georgia Battery, Capt. John B. Rowan.

*Stevenson's Division—MAJ.-GEN. C. I. STEVENSON. (After being defeated and driven from Lookout Mountain, it had position on the extreme left, under Breckinridge.)

†Reynolds' Brigade belonged to Buckner's Division, but seems to have served under Stevenson.

BRECKENRIDGE'S CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

HINDMAN'S DIVISION.*

Anderson's Brigade.

- 7th Mississippi, Col. William H. Bishop.
 9th Mississippi, Maj. Thomas H. Lynam.
 10th Mississippi, Capt. Robert A. Bell.
 41st Mississippi, Col. W. F. Tucker.
 44th Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. R. G. Kelsey,
 9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. W. W. Tucker.

Manigault's Brigade.

- 24th Alabama, Col. N. N. Davis.
 28th Alabama, Maj. W. L. Butler.
 34th Alabama, Maj. John N. S'aughter.
 10th and 19th South Carolina, Maj. James L. White.

Deas' Brigade.

- 19th Alabama, Col. Samuel K. McSpadden.
 22d Alabama, Capt. Harry T. Toulmin.
 25th Alabama, Col. George D. Johnston.
 39th Alabama, Col. Whitfield Clark.
 50th Alabama, Col. J. G. Coltart.
 17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. James F. Nabers.

Vaughan's Brigade.

- 11th Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.
 12th and 47th Tennessee, Col. William M. Watkins.
 13th and 154th Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Pitman.
 29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.

STEWART'S DIVISION.†

Maj.-Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

Strahl's Brigade.

- 4th and 5th Tennessee, Col. Jonathan J. Lamb.
 19th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Walker.
 24th Tennessee, Col. John A. Wilson.
 31st Tennessee, Col. Egbert E. Tansil.
 33d Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. Henry C. McNeill.

Adams' Brigade.

- 13th and 20th Louisiana, Col. Leon von Zinken.
 16th and 25th Louisiana, Col. Daniel Gober.
 19th Louisiana, Col. W. P. Winans.
 14th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. J. E. Austin.

* Hindman's Division—BRIG.-GEN. PATTON ANDERSON.
 (Under Breckinridge on Mission Ridge.)

† Stewart's Division—MAJ.-GEN. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.
 (Under Breckinridge on Mission Ridge.)

Clayton's Brigade.

18th Alabama, Maj. Shep. Ruffin.
 36th Alabama, Col. Lewis T. Wood-
 ruff.
 38th Alabama, Col. Charles T.
 Ketchum.
 32d Alabama, Capt. John W. Bell.
 58th Alabama, Lieut.-Col. John W.
 Inzer.

Stovall's Brigade.

40th Georgia, Col. Abda Johnson.
 41st Georgia, Col. William E. Cur-
 tiss.
 42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.
 43d Georgia, Col. Hiram P. Bell.
 52d Georgia, Major John J. Moore.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.*

Lewis' Brigade.

2d Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. James W.
 Moss.
 4th Kentucky, Maj. Thomas W.
 Thompson.
 5th Kentucky, Col. H. Hawkins.
 6th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. W. L.
 Clarke.
 9th Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. John C.
 Wickliffe.
 John H. Morgan's dismounted men.

Bate's Brigade.

37th Georgia, Col. A. F. Rudler.
 4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters,
 Lieut. Joel Towers.
 10th Tennessee, Col. William Grace.
 15th and 37th Tennessee, Lieut.-Col.
 R. Dudley Frayser.
 20th Tennessee, Maj. W. M. Shy.
 30th Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. James J.
 Turner.
 1st Tennessee Battalion, Maj.
 Stephen H. Colms.

Florida Brigade.

1st and 3d Florida, Capt. W. T.
 Saxon.
 4th Florida, Lieut.-Col. E. Badger.
 6th Florida, Col. Jesse J. Finley.
 7th Florida, Lieut.-Col. Tillman In-
 gram.
 1st Florida Cavalry (dismounted),
 Col. G. Troup Maxwell.

Quarles' Brigade.†

4th Louisiana, Col. S. E. Hunter.
 30th Louisiana, Lieut.-Col. Thomas
 Shields.
 46th and 55th Tennessee, Col. Robert
 A. Owens.
 48th Tennessee, Col. William M.
 Voorhies.
 49th Tennessee, Col. William F.
 Young.
 53d Tennessee, Col. John R. White.

* Breckinridge's Division—MAJ.-GEN. W. B. BATE. (Under Breckinridge on Mission Ridge, in front of Thomas.)

† Not in the battle.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Smith's Battalion.

Carnes' (Tennessee) Battery, Capt.
William W. Carnes.
Scogin's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. John
Scogin.
Scott's (Tennessee) Battery, Lieut.
John Doscher.
Smith's (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut.
William B. Turner.
Stanford's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt.
T. J. Stanford.

Fowler's Battalion.

Dent's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. S.
H. Dent.
Fowler's (Alabama) Battery, Capt.
William H. Fowler.
Garrity's (Alabama) Battery, Capt.
James Garrity.
Waters' (Alabama) Battery, Lieut.
William P. Hamilton.

Williams' Battalion.

Baxter's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. Edmund D. Baxter.
Kolb's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.
Jeffress' (Virginia) Battery, Capt. William C. Jeffress.
McCants' (Florida) Battery, Capt. Robert P. McCants.

BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS.

Calvert's (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Key.	Humphreys' (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. John W. Rivers.
Cobb's (Kentucky) Battery, Lieut. Frank P. Gracey.	Mebane's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. John W. Mebane.
Darden's (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. H. W. Bullen.	Semple's (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. Richard W. Goldthwaite.
Dawson's (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. R. W. Anderson.	Slocomb's (Louisiana) Battery, Capt. C. H. Slocomb.
Douglas' (Texas) Battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.	Swett's (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. H. Shannon.
Eufaula (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. William J. McKenzie.	

RESERVE.

Barret's (Missouri) Battery, Capt. Overton W. Barret.
Havis' (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. James R. Duncan.
Lumsden's (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. Harvey H. Cribbs.
Massenberg's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. Thomas L. Massenberg.

*Return of Casualties in the Union forces.**

[Compiled from the nominal list of casualties, returns, etc.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.							
Total Fourth Army Corps	27	272	178	2036	. . .	14	2527
Total Eleventh Army Corps	3	31	14	171	8	103	330
Total Second Division Twelfth Corps	6	49	34	252	.		341
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	13	130	55	719	. . .	14	†931
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.							
Total Fifteenth Army Corps	12	121	87	887	4	61	1172
Total Second Division Seventeenth Corps	8	81	25	264	15	130	523
Total Army of the Cumberland	49	482	281	3178	8	131	4129
Total Army of the Tennessee	20	202	112	1151	19	191	1695
Grand total	69	684	393	4329	27	322	5824

*Includes skirmishes at Orchard Knob (or Indian Hill) and Bushy Knob (23d); battle of Lookout Mountain and skirmish at foot of Missionary Ridge (24th); battle of Missionary Ridge (25th); skirmishes at Chickamauga Station, Pea Vine Valley, Pigeon Hills, Tenn., and near Graysville, Ga. (26th), and engagement at Ringgold Gap, Taylor's Ridge, Ga. (27th).

† In the assault on Missionary Ridge (25th) Baird's Division alone lost 565 officers and men.

Report of Casualties [Bragg's command] in the late engagements before Chattanooga and at Ringgold Gap.

Command.	Infantry.			Artillery.				Total.			Aggregate.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.		Missing.
HARDEE'S CORPS.												
Cheatham's Division . . .	56	371	1,237	1,664	.	.	7	7	56	371	1,244	1,671
Cleburne's Division . . .	56	351	12	419	6	16	.	22	62	367	12	441
Stevenson's Division . . .	36	282	14	332	.	.	.	.	36	282	14	332
Walker's Division	13	114	167	294	1	4	23	28	14	118	190	322
Total	161	1,118	1,430	2,709	7	20	30	57	168	1,138	1,460	2,766
BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS.												
Hindman's Division . . .	69	463	1,088	1,620	7	13	36	56	76	476	1,124	1,676
Stewart's Division	71	310	960	1,341	1	6	5	12	72	316	965	1,353
Breckinridge's Division . . .	44	208	581	833	.	16	10	26	44	244	591	859
Total	184	981	2,629	3,794	8	35	51	94	192	1,036	2,680	3,888
RESERVE ARTILLERY.												
Robertson's Battalion . . .	.	.	.	.	1	4	6	11	.	.	.	.
Williams' Battalion . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.
Total . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	6	6	13	.	.	.	.
RECAPITULATION.												
Hardee's Corps	161	1,118	1,430	2,709	7	20	30	57	168	1,138	1,460	2,766
Breckinridge's Corps.	184	981	2,629	3,794	8	35	51	94	192	1,036	2,680	3,888
Reserve Artillery . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	6	6	13	1	6	6	13
Grand total	345	2,099	4,059	6,503	16	61	87	164	361	2,180	4,146	6,667

CHAPTER X.

PURSUIT OF CONFEDERATES TO RINGGOLD, GA.—REOCCUPANCY OF CHATTANOOGA—RELIEF OF BURNSIDE—DEMONSTRATION ON DALTON, GA.—RECONNAISSANCE TOWARDS TUNNEL HILL, GA.

(FROM NOVEMBER 26TH, 1863, TO MAY 1ST, 1864).

LATE in the evening of the 25th of November, 1863, upon the conclusion of the charge up the slope of Missionary Ridge, the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment was detailed to perform picket duty for the whole Second Brigade along the crest of the Ridge. Though tired and weary ourselves from the charge in the battle, we stood all night long, as the wakeful sentinels for the brave and slumbering body of heroes of our Brigade. When the glorious morning of the 26th opened, we were relieved with orders to pursue the retreating Confederates. The other Regiments of the Brigade awoke, refreshed for the pursuit, all unconscious of the vigils kept over their slumbers by the Seventy-fifth Regiment during the night. With the Brigade, our Regiment proceeded to Ringgold, Ga., where we formed into line of battle at noon, but did not become engaged in the severe fighting on the hills in our front between some of Hooker's men and Pat. Cleburne's Division, which formed the rear guard of the retreating Confederates. As usual in his retreat, Bragg permitted his soldiers to throw away their guns and accoutrements, and abandon their provisions, and move like an unorganized mob in our front.

We bivouacked here until 11 o'clock a. m., of the 29th, which was Sunday, when we were ordered to return to Chattanooga, and re-occupy our old camp, which we had left

seven days before in order to fight the battle of Missionary Ridge. On our return, we captured many prisoners and much abandoned property of Bragg's Army. Our troops were in the best of spirits, cheering every officer of high rank as he passed. We arrived in Chattanooga at 6 p. m.

Since the victory of our troops at Chattanooga, the great anxiety of Grant seemed to be the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, Tennessee. In the movement for his relief, Gen. Grant, on the 29th, sent Howard with his Corps, which was immediately followed by three Divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Frank P. Blair, and one Division of the Fourteenth Corps, under General Davis. On the 30th two Divisions of the Fourth Corps, commanded by General Gordon Granger, were put in motion for the same purpose. A Cavalry force, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Elliott, also accompanied these troops. All of them were placed under the personal command of General Sherman. This East Tennessee campaign, made in the winter by troops that were ill-supplied with clothing and food, and so soon after the battles around Chattanooga, which they helped to fight, was very severe. But the object for which they were sent fully compensated the Government. The siege of Knoxville was raised on the 5th of December, and the Confederate army under Longstreet was driven from Burnside's front eastward, where it was unable to join Bragg. When these troops under Sherman for Knoxville moved out of their camps, they made no little stir among us, who remained in Chattanooga.

We were left in Chattanooga, but the big "32-pounders" no longer frowned down upon us from the lofty battlements of Lookout Mountain, as of yore; no more boats, laden with rations for our relief, in attempting to pass around the nose of Lookout, were driven back; we experienced no more life of starvation in Chattanooga. During the months of December, 1863, and January, 1864, which were unusually cold and severe that winter, we lay in camp at Chattanooga, performing heavy picket, drill and fatigue duty. On January

26th, however, three of the Regiments of our Brigade—the Thirty-fifth and One-hundred and fifth Ohio, and our Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. William O'Brien—were sent to the little town of Harrison, in Hamilton county, Tenn., along the river on an expedition, returning on the 29th.

It was during a reconnoitring expedition of the Regiment on Missionary Ridge about this time, that four men of I Company—Samuel Bock, Samuel Landers, William Evans, and William Stevenson—were captured. The writer was in command of the Company at the time. Bock and Evans died in Andersonville prison, the former on April 17th, and the latter on May 22d, 1864. Landers died in prison on Belle Isle, Richmond, Va., March 5th, 1864, and Stevenson escaped from prison just before the war closed. He found his way to Annapolis, Maryland, where, after he had been discharged, but before he recuperated sufficiently to get home, he died from the effects of his imprisonment. These men were not captured in battle, but were gobbled up after having strayed beyond our picket lines.

During our re-occupancy of Chattanooga, a few of us were permitted to re-visit the battlefield of Chickamauga. Scenes of the great conflict, which were fresh in our memories, stood out vividly before our eyes. The birds chirped gaily as we walked through the dense forest of trees into the open field near Poe's house, where we had fought. All nature silently smiled, as we stood upon the piles of logs which formed the semi-circle of breastworks around Kelley's farm, where "Pap" Thomas withstood the brunt of Bragg's Army on that awful Sunday. Everything, except the ghastly sight of the unburied Union dead, and the few logs of breastworks, seemed forgetful of the terrible battle waged there only a few months before.

Immediately after the battle, Bragg was willing to exchange those prisoners who were very badly wounded, but he refused interment to hundreds of our dead that remained

in his hands. On that portion of the field where Longstreet formed and moved his columns of attack, our dead were buried; but in Polk's front, hundreds of dead bodies of the National troops lay unburied ever since the battle. Even in times of grim-visaged war, this kind of inhumanity, by the authority of whomsoever, is cruel and barbarous. After the National forces got possession of the field, two Brigades under Gen. Cruft were directed to perform the duty of burying the unburied Union dead left there by the Confederates while they held the field.

After the siege of Knoxville had been raised, the troops sent there by Grant, returned except the Fourth Corps under Granger. The Eleventh Corps (Howard's) went into camp at Whitesides; Davis' Division, of the Fourteenth Corps, encamped near Rossville; and Sherman distributed his troops, which had been in the East Tennessee campaign, along the railroad from Stevenson to Decatur, Alabama, and from thence up to Nashville, Tennessee. With the remainder of the Army of the Tennessee, Sherman entered upon his Meridian campaign against Leonidas Polk.

On the 21st of December, General Grant removed his headquarters to Nashville, and General Thomas was placed in immediate command of all the troops in and about Chattanooga. After Bragg's defeat at Chattanooga, he was relieved of the command of the Confederate army confronting us, and, on December 27th, General Joseph E. Johnston, a much superior officer, was put in command of these forces about Dalton.

While lying in our camp at Chattanooga, the report came to the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland, through deserters from the Confederate army, that General Johnston was sending detachments of his troops from Dalton, where his army lay in winter quarters, to reinforce Polk against Sherman. This report happened to be true. Jeff. Davis telegraphed Joe Johnston to detach Hardee's Corps, except Stevenson's Division, to aid Polk in Mississippi

against General Sherman. But General Thomas, to ascertain the truth or falsity of this report, would have to make a demonstration in the direction of Dalton, and if the report was true, Johnston would be induced to recall his troops. Accordingly, on February 22d, Cruft's Division of the Fourth Corps, which had not been sent to Knoxville, and Johnson's, Davis' and Baird's Divisions of the Fourteenth Corps, under the personal command of General Palmer, were put in motion in the direction of Dalton. Cruft's Division, accompanied by Long's Cavalry, moved out on the 22d, and proceeded as far as Red Clay. Our Division and that of Johnson, at the same time, moved directly in the vicinity of Ringgold, and took position on a knoll among the hills west of East Chickamauga Creek. From here General Palmer sent word to General Thomas that two Divisions of Johnston's army in our front were ordered to Polk, who was retreating before the advancing columns of General Sherman's forces. On the supposition that this information was true, General Thomas put in motion all available troops under him to dislodge Johnston at Dalton or compel him to recall these Divisions. In the morning of the 23d Davis' Division, of our Corps, was sent to Palmer at Ringgold, and six Regiments from Cleveland, under General Mathias, of the Fifteenth Corps, were ordered to reinforce Cruft at Red Clay. The Cavalry under Col. Long advanced within four miles of Dalton, on the Spring Place road, driving in the pickets to their reserves, when Long was compelled to withdraw to Russell's Mills. Cruft's Division proceeded along the road from Red Clay to Tunnel Hill, as far as Dr. Lee's house.

On the 23d our Division marched through Ringgold and encamped two miles beyond the Gap near the Stone Church. On the 24th, we moved to Terrill's house and encamped there. In the afternoon of the 25th our Division marched across the country to the left and joined the Division of General Cruft on the Dalton road. The space over which we were compelled to march to get into line here consumed considerable

time. We formed on the left of General Cruft, and advanced down Cox's Valley to the attack. Our battle line was formed with two Brigades in front and one in reserve. Turchin's Brigade was next to Cruft's Division, and our Brigade (Van Derveer's) was in line on the left of Turchin's. The Third Brigade of our Division, under Col. William H. Hays, was in reserve.

Owing to the impracticability for the movement of Artillery in the service which our Division was called upon to perform in the demonstration on Dalton, General Baird, on the evening of the 24th, ordered the Battery belonging to our Brigade—the Nineteenth Indiana, under Capt. Harris—to report to General Davis for duty. For this reason, our Brigade Battery, on the 25th, fought with Davis' Division.

Our Division and that of Cruft moved along the east side of Rocky Face Ridge, and the Divisions of Davis and Johnson moved on the west side of the Ridge. Davis and Johnson found the Confederates in force at Buzzard Roost, a gap in Rocky Face Ridge, and on account of its steep acclivity, they were unable to dislodge them. Baird's and Cruft's Divisions met the Confederates as they (Baird and Cruft) advanced down Rocky Face Valley. We were confronted with great resistance by the enemy on one of the hills in the valley. It was deemed necessary by General Palmer to ascertain the strength of the enemy at this point. Turchin's Brigade of our Division was selected to perform this important duty. In his usual way, the gallant Turchin charged the hill and took it, but was unable to hold it, as it fairly swarmed with graybacks. The enemy's strength was thereby developed,

Simonson's and Harris' Batteries occupied prominent knolls; at the foot of one of these knolls, and in front of Simonson's Battery, the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment lay. We were completely enveloped with the smoke from this Battery as it fired, and the noise which it made produced the most painful sensation in the writer's ears that he ever felt.

The Confederates who fought us on this reconnaissance

were Hindman's Corps, Granbury's Texas Brigade and Wheeler's Cavalry.

Our Regiment had an experience in this demonstration at Dalton, that was a sort of "April-fool" affair. The "Johnny Rebs" played a "Yankee trick" on us by setting up a battle line of effigies stuffed with straw, and armed with guns of wood and swords of sticks, upon which we made a charge as bloodless as that made upon the wind-mills in the days of knight-errantry.

Our loss in this reconnoissance was over 300, and that of the Confederates was probably over 200. Only parts of the enemy's troops engaged made returns of casualties, and over 150 are counted. Among the killed and wounded on our side were Col. Geza Mihalotzy of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, killed; Lieut.-Col. Paul E. Slocum of the Eighty-second Indiana of Turchin's Brigade, mortally wounded; Capt. Samuel J. Harris, the gallant commander of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery of our Brigade, and Major Watson of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, and Major C. J. McCole of our Regiment severely wounded; and Lieut.-Col. C. J. Dickerson of the Tenth Michigan wounded and taken prisoner. The casualties of our Division were mostly from the First Brigade under Turchin. This Brigade suffered more than any other Brigade that took part in the reconnoissance. The casualties in our Regiment were the wounding of Albert Harrold of E Company, who was shot in the left arm by a minie ball, and Major C. J. McCole who was wounded in the hip. This expedition to Dalton was eminently successful. The Confederate troops sent from Dalton to operate against Gen. Sherman were recalled, and the strength of Joe Johnston's position was developed and ascertained by reason of this demonstration. We had to sacrifice many valuable lives to attain these objects; but only in this way could we accomplish the results sought.

Return of casualties of the Union forces in the demonstration on Dalton, Ga., Feb. 22d-25th, 1864, in command of Major Gen. John M. Palmer.

[Compiled from official reports and returns.]

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
First Division, Fourth Army Corps	5	64	6	75
First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps . .	7	6	.	13
Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps .	18	87	26	131
Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps . .	10	79	1	90
Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division .	2	19	2	23
Twenty-eighth Kentucky Regiment	1	12	.	13
Total	43	267	35	345

After the demonstration on Dalton, our Division did not return to Chattanooga; but was stationed at Ringgold to perform outpost duty. We remained here for two months—remained until the advance on Atlanta.

Ringgold was a little village in Catoosa county, Ga., lying 18 miles south east of Chattanooga in a valley of the mountains situated between Taylor's Ridge and East Chickamauga Creek. We were in imminent danger of an attack at any time from the enemy. Ten men from the Division were detailed every day for patrol duty, and to keep up the connection of our line with that of the other Divisions of the Army. As many as six Regiments out of the Division were put on guard duty every day. The strictest vigilance was observed. Even with all this care we were at times caught. A Regiment of dismounted Confederate Cavalry, on the night of the 23d of April, sneaked over Taylor's Ridge, and captured fifteen men of the Ninety-second Illinois Regiment on vidette duty at Nickajack Trace, not far from us, and robbed and murdered them.

We tore down some old frame buildings here out of which we constructed our bunks.

In view of the danger here, being in the extreme front of our Army and in close proximity to the Confederate forces, a

religious awakening began from the prayer-meetings held by the more piously inclined, who knelt in little groups on the bare ground within their bunks, endeavoring to draw near to God. As our position apparently increased in danger, the prayer-meetings grew in solemnity and interest, until a series of religious meetings were inaugurated in our camp, which were carried on for the space of two or three weeks. The meetings culminated in a large number of conversions, many of the converted being immersed in the East Chickamauga Creek.

Here Charles E. Stanton of F Company, and Patrick Boyle of K Company, died of disease, the former on the 9th, and the latter on the 29th of March. Here, on March 29th, Col. Milton S. Robinson tendered his resignation as commander of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, and returned to the peaceful walks of life at Anderson, Indiana. We were sorry to see Colonel Robinson leave, as he was a competent officer, and held in high esteem by the members of the Regiment. In Lieut.-Col. William O'Brien, who succeeded to the command of the Regiment, we had a popular and efficient commander.

On March 12th, Maj.-Gen. Halleck was relieved from the duty of General-in-Chief, and General Grant, who had recently received the commission of Lieutenant-General, was assigned to the command of all the armies of the United States. Major-Gen. William T. Sherman was assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, in room of General Grant. Sherman's command embraced the Departments of the Cumberland, Ohio, Tennessee, and the Arkansas. Major-Gen. J. B. McPherson was assigned to the command of the Department of the Army of the Tennessee in room of General Sherman. On April 4th, General Sheridan was assigned to the command of the Cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, and in his room General John Newton was assigned to the command of the Second Division of the Fourth Corps. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were con-

solidated into one Corps, and named the Twentieth, with General Hooker in command. General Gordon Granger was relieved of the command of the Fourth Corps, and General Howard was assigned to its command in his stead. General Schofield was assigned to the command of the Twenty-third Corps.

On April 29th, General Thomas ordered General Kilpatrick, who was in command of a Division of Cavalry in the Department of the Cumberland, to attack and harass the Confederate pickets in the direction of Tunnel Hill, with a detachment of 500 of his Cavalry. In order to secure this Cavalry from defeat by a superior force of the enemy, General Baird ordered our Brigade with a section of Harris' Battery, under the personal command of Col. Van Derveer, as a support. This reconnoissance was the initiatory movement in the general advance of Sherman's Army upon the Atlanta campaign. We came upon the Confederate outposts at the break of day, and forced them back into the woods, to their reserves. They had cut down trees behind which they took refuge and from which they fought us, thus somewhat retarding our progress, but we continued to slowly force our way towards the town of Tunnel Hill, notwithstanding these impediments, until we reached the vicinity of Terrill's house. Here a force of Infantry and Cavalry, larger than our own, confronted us, and we deemed it proper to withdraw. The advance of our forces, however, under Kilpatrick, went as far as Davis' house; where a lively fight took place, in which the Confederates were handsomely beaten. Our loss in the whole force was ten men wounded. The Confederate General Humes, whose force we fought, lost three killed and seventeen wounded and missing.

Van Horne, in his History of the Army of the Cumberland, says of this movement :

“On the 29th of April, a tentative advance was made by General Baird, having reference to the general movement of the united armies. He sent three hundred cavalry, under General Kilpatrick, supported by Vanderveer's brigade, to feel the enemy's position at Tunnel Hill.”

The following is Humes' report of the affair:

Tunnel Hill, April 29th, 1864.

The enemy from Ringgold this morning were about 1,500 infantry,* 2 pieces of artillery, 300 cavalry. They have withdrawn to Ringgold Gap, and our pickets have been re-established. Our loss near 20 killed, wounded and missing.

W. Y. C. HUMES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

It was now the main purpose of the Government authorities not only to retain the territory occupied by the National forces, but also to effect an aggressive mobilization of the Army by the maintenance of communications, by reinforcements, recuperations, and reorganizations of troops, and by the accumulation of material and supplies. As the year 1863 closed, and as our movements to the south upon reconnaissances indicated, it was plain to be seen that we had to confront again our old antagonist, the Army of the Tennessee, (Confederate) under the most skillful leader in the Confederacy. We were not quite ready to assume the offensive. Our attitude as yet was mainly on the defensive. During the siege of Chattanooga, about ten thousand animals had died for us, and those which survived the siege were unfit for an aggressive campaign. Many of our Regiments were absent on veteran furlough by reason of their re-enlistments. Hence the duty now devolved upon us was to make the necessary preparation as rapidly as possible, for an aggressive movement. Chattanooga was made the base of our supplies; large storehouses were being constructed there as receptacles for the accumulated supplies; steamboats were being built; horses and mules for the Cavalry, Artillery and wagons were being brought forward; and long, heavily-loaded trains on the railroads were entering Chattanooga day and night, with munitions of war.

*The number of Infantry is greatly magnified. We had not half as many as Humes represents.

CHAPTER XI.

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

(MAY, JUNE, JULY, 1864.)

DURING the first few days of May, 1864, we began to prepare for aggressive work in the arduous campaign against Atlanta. The men of our Regiment, together with their accoutrements, were carefully inspected. The sick, defective guns, cartridge-boxes and all surplus baggage were sent to the rear. We were ordered to fill our cartridge boxes with a full supply of ammunition, and our haversacks with three days' rations.

Company C of the Regiment, numbering 27 men, under Captain Polson, was detached at this time to guard the Medical Supply train on the advance to Atlanta; 17 recruits belonging to the Ninth Ohio Regiment were with the Company. During the march to Savannah, Captain Polson's Company was also employed as guards at the warehouses in Atlanta, and it did not rejoin the Regiment until we reached Goldsboro, N. C. There were 27 sick men of the Regiment sent to Chattanooga before the campaign opened, and 12 others were on detached duties at the hospitals; so that, at the beginning of the campaign, our Regiment had 358 present for duty.

The new commander under whom the Seventy-fifth Indiana served from this time to the close of hostilities—Major-General William Tecumseh Sherman—was great in both military and civil life. He was a many-sided man. As a military strategist, leader of men, author and orator, he had few superiors. On the battle-fields, he portrayed a genius for the military of the highest order, with a courage, hardihood

and endurance that have never been excelled. In his official reports during the war, and in his military writings since, he has exhibited the rare gifts of a brilliant and ready writer. In his frequent off-hand talks at re-unions of ex-soldiers, he displayed his remarkable oratorical and conversational talents. When he began his campaign against Atlanta, he had spies and scouts all over the country, and maps which showed every road and cross-road, river and stream, farm and farmhouse on the line of advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He had the bridges for spanning the rivers constructed in the North, and held them in readiness to put together at a moment's notice. Although his wily antagonist, Johnston, burned the bridges and tore up the railroad track as he retreated, Sherman replaced them each day as he advanced. Before the war, General Sherman had been a traveller all through the South, and his perceptions were so quick, and his comprehension of the topography of the country through which he passed was so extraordinary, that he seemed to have a better understanding of it than any of the intelligent residents. He actually knew more about the country than the Southern generals seemed to know.

The National troops comprising the Military Division of the Mississippi on the Atlanta campaign under Sherman, embraced three armies; the Army of the Cumberland in command of General Thomas, with an effective strength of 60,773 in infantry, artillery and cavalry; the Army of the Tennessee under General McPherson, numbering 24,465 in infantry, artillery and cavalry; and the Army of the Ohio commanded by General Schofield, with a strength of 13,559 in infantry, artillery and cavalry; aggregating 98,797 men.

The Confederate Army, against which we were to operate, was commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, and was divided into three Corps d'Armée, commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Generals Hardee, Hood and Polk, and the Cavalry Corps was under General Joseph Wheeler. Johnston estimated his strength in the aggregate at about 50,000 men;

but Hood, who commanded a Corps in it, says its strength was 70,000.

Organization of the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in the Atlanta campaign, May 1st to September 8th, 1864.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.^j
 Col. MOSES B. WALKER.
 19th Illinois,^k Lieut.-Col. Alexander W. Raffan.
 24th Illinois,^l Capt. August Mauff.
 82d Indiana, Col. Morton C. Hunter.
 23d Missouri,^m Col. William P. Robinson.
 11th Ohio,ⁿ Lieut.-Col. Ogden Street.
 17th Ohio, Col. Durbin Ward.
 31st Ohio, { Col. Moses B. Walker.
 Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Lister.
 89th Ohio, { Maj. John H. Jolly.
 Col. Caleb. H. Carlton.^o
 92d Ohio, Col. Benjamin D. Fearing.

Second Brigade.

Col. FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.^p
 Col. NEWELL GLEASON.
 75th Indiana, { Lieut.-Col. William O'Brien.^q
 Maj. Cyrus J. McCole.
 Col. Newell Gleason.
 87th Indiana, { Lieut.-Col. Edwin P. Hammond.
 101st Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Doan.

2d Minnesota, { Col. James George.^r
 Lieut.-Col. Judson W. Bishop.
 9th Ohio,^s Col. Gustave Kammerling.
 35th Ohio,^t Maj. Joseph L. Budd.
 105th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. George T. Perkins.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE P. ESTE.
 10th Indiana,^u Lieut.-Col. Marsh B. Taylor.
 74th Indiana, { Lieut.-Col. Myron Baker.^v
 Maj. Thomas Morgan.
 10th Kentucky, Col. William H. Hays.
 18th Kentucky,^w Lieut.-Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
 14th Ohio, { Maj. John W. Wilson.^x
 Capt. George W. Kirk.
 38th Ohio, { Capt. William A. Choate.
 Capt. Joseph Wagstaff.

^j Sick from July 15. ^k Relieved for muster-out June 9. ^l Relieved for muster-out June 28. ^m Joined July 10. ⁿ Relieved for muster-out June 10; non-veterans organized into a battalion and attached to the 92d Ohio. ^o Assumed command June 1. ^p Sick from June 27. ^q Wounded July 20. ^r Relieved for muster-out June 23. ^s Relieved for muster-out May 22. ^t Relieved for muster-out August 3. ^u Part of the time detached at Marietta. ^v Killed August 5. ^w Remained at Ringgold. ^x Wounded September 1.

*Artillery.**

Capt. GEORGE ESTEP.

Indiana Light, 7th Battery, Capt Otho H. Morgan.

Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. William P. Stackhouse.

On May 1st, Sherman's Army in Northern Georgia confronted Johnston's. The Army of the Cumberland, (ours) was in the vicinity of Ringgold, constituting the centre; the Army of the Tennessee was on the Chickamauga a few miles south of us at Gordon's Mills, forming the right flank; and the Army of the Ohio lay on the line of Georgia and Tennessee, directly north of Dalton and near Red Clay. It constituted the left flank. Johnston's Army was well intrenched about Dalton. It lay behind the spurs of Rocky Face Ridge, between Tunnel Hill and Dalton. Through this Ridge ran Buzzard Roost Pass, and through this narrow Pass ran the railroad, wagon road and Mill Creek. Johnston had obstructed this Pass by felling trees in it, and by constructing dams across the creek, which flooded it. He also planted his Batteries along the spurs of the inaccessible Ridges. Hence it would have been a hazardous undertaking for Sherman to attempt to dislodge Johnston by a direct attack. He, therefore, manœuvred him out of his strong position at Dalton, by a flank movement. He ordered the Army of the Tennessee under McPherson to make a bold demonstration through Snake Creek Gap in the direction of Resaca. During the execution of this movement, the Army of the Cumberland under Thomas was directed to make a strong demonstration in front of the enemy at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost and Rocky Face Ridge. And the Army of the Ohio under Schofield was ordered to descend from the north of Dalton and protect the left flank of the army under Thomas. This general plan of operation against Johnston was carried out with success.

On the 6th the general forward movement began. In compliance with orders we did not move until the 7th. Our

* Merged into the Artillery Brigade of the Corps July 24.

Army (the Cumberland) advanced at daylight in three columns; the Fourteenth Corps under Palmer took the direct road, the Fourth Corps under Howard moved on our left, and the Twentieth Corps under Hooker passed through Nickajack Gap and Trickum. The Confederates made some resistance in front of the First and Second Divisions of our Corps in the vicinity of Tunnel Hill; but the Fourth Corps, coming up on our left, they evacuated Tunnel Hill and retreated to Buzzard Roost. Our Division moved in reserve. The Third Brigade was left to garrison Ringgold, and it was fully 4 p. m. before our Brigade reached Tunnel Hill, where we found the other two Divisions of the Corps in position. In moving this distance of eight miles, our Regiment deployed in line of battle several times. We went into position on the right of the Fourth Corps and bivouacked for the night. The Twentieth Corps encamped at Trickum, and the Cavalry under Kilpatrick moved to Gordon's Springs to hold the communication between us and McPherson.

On the morning of the 8th, our Brigade advanced only two miles, where we remained in reserve for three days. During this time we heard McPherson's troops skirmishing on our right, as they passed in the rear of the enemy's left flank. Howard's Corps pushed along the crest of Rocky Face Ridge and took position near the enemy's signal station. In the afternoon our Division moved to the support of Davis and Johnson, of our Corps. Davis' Division of our Corps, Butterfield's Division of the Twentieth Corps and Wood's Division of the Fourth Corps, drove the enemy's skirmishers into their intrenchments and held the entrance to Buzzard Roost. Geary's Division of the Twentieth Corps was ordered to scale Chattooga Mountain, and not succeeding, his troops retired to a position in the valley out of the reach of the guns of the enemy.

During the 9th and 10th heavy skirmishing was kept up. Many persons were wounded, and but few killed. The battle of Rocky Face Ridge on the 9th, in which Johnson's and

Davis' Divisions of our Corps, and McCook's Cavalry Division, fought Stewart's and Bate's Divisions of Infantry and Wheeler's Cavalry, resulted in the Confederates being driven to their reserves with a heavy loss. Our loss was 151 in killed, wounded and captured. Colonel Lagrange, commanding a Brigade of the Cavalry, was among the captured.

Hooker's Corps went to the support of McPherson in his passage through Snake Creek Gap. It rained all day of the 11th. On the 12th, Palmer's Corps, our Division in the advance, moved also to the support of McPherson, who had passed through Snake Creek Gap into Sugar Valley, threatening Resaca. As our Regiment passed into the Gap, we took position on the left of the line of the Brigade. Being now in Johnston's rear, we forced his evacuation on that same night from Dalton.

On the 12th, our entire army received orders for a forward movement, the object of which was to interpose between the Confederates and the town of Resaca, and to interrupt their communications. The advance began at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 13th. The Army of the Tennessee moved directly on Resaca, with its left resting on Camp Creek, followed closely by the Army of the Cumberland, until the Dalton and Calhoun wagon road was reached, when the latter turned to the left in the direction of Dalton and joined its right to the former's left. The Army of the Ohio followed the Army of the Cumberland as far as the Dalton and Rome wagon road, when it turned to the left, and connecting with the Army of the Cumberland, moved abreast with it. The Cavalry under Garrard and Kilpatrick picketed all roads in our rear and moved south of the main road to Resaca. This general movement resulted in the battle of Resaca. About noon we marched with the rest of the army and took position upon a steep hill of thick woods on the left of the First Division of our Corps, which skirmished with the enemy, our Division not being engaged.

Early on the morning of the 14th, our Division was set in

motion in conjunction with the First Division of our Corps, pushing forward until we encountered the enemy. General Baird formed the two Brigades of his Division into line of battle. He posted the Second, (ours) under Colonel Van Derveer on the right, and the First, under Brig.-Gen. Turchin, on the left; both Brigades being formed in two lines. The Thirty-fifth Ohio of our Brigade was deployed as skirmishers. As we moved forward up the acclivity of a steep hill, we were subjected to a galling fire from the enemy's Artillery. During the night the Seventy-fifth Indiana was placed on the picket line, and in the morning of the 15th, Companies H, E, and K were deployed as skirmishers. The Confederates having evacuated their fortifications, our Regiment, with the Brigade, followed in close pursuit to Resaca. In this action of the 14th and 15th, Robert M. Brownfield of A Company, Joseph Lloyd of D Company, Jacob Coffman and Andrew P. Bilbee of E Company, were more or less severely wounded. Brownfield was mortally wounded, dying at Chattanooga, June 29th. Coffman was wounded in the left breast, and Bilbee in the hand. The Eighty-seventh Indiana lost one killed and one wounded, and the One-hundred and first Indiana lost three wounded. It is not known what the losses in the other Regiments of the Brigade were. In this battle of Resaca we fought Hindman's Division of Hood's Corps, mostly troops from Alabama and Mississippi. The casualties in this battle of Resaca cannot be ascertained, as the losses in the Army of the Cumberland were reported monthly in the aggregate. General Baird reports the losses, however, in our Division at 16 killed and 119 wounded, our Regiment losing four.

During the night of the 15th, the Confederates evacuated Resaca, crossing the Oostanaula River on the railroad bridge and pontoons a mile above it, which they destroyed immediately thereafter.

The Third Brigade of our Division, which had been left at Ringgold to do garrison duty, and not in the fight at Resaca,



joined us here, and on the morning of the 16th, when we took possession of the town, this Brigade's skirmishers were the first to enter. We remained in the town until midnight, awaiting the construction of pontoon bridges across the Oostanaula, which was necessary to pass over. The Army of the Tennessee crossed at Lay's Ferry. Our Corps, preceded by Howard's, crossed at Resaca. It was after midnight before our Division got over.

On the 17th, Sherman's combined armies made an advance. In the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Sherman followed the track of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, without which he could not have successfully made the campaign, and for which all the battles of the campaign were fought. The three armies, retaining their relative positions to each other, as at the beginning, the Army of the Tennessee composing the right, and that of the Ohio the left, while the Army of the Cumberland formed the centre, moved directly south from this point, until Kingston was reached. The Twentieth Corps joined the left, and the Fourth and Fourteenth joined the right. The Cavalry under Stoneman moved on the extreme left flank, and that of Garrard hung on the extreme right flank.

On the 18th and 19th our Division pursued the Confederates through the towns of Calhoun, Adairsville and Kingston, and went into position on the right of the Fourth Corps with our right resting on the railroad, near Cassville Station. Here we remained three days. While lying here in camp, on the 21st, the three years' term of service of the Ninth Ohio Regiment expired, and it left the Brigade for Cincinnati. To the last, this fine old Regiment was in range of the enemy's guns. We stood along the road and lustily cheered the "German boys" as they passed from the front. While encamped here, we were supplied with rations and forage sufficient for twenty days.

On the 23d, the Seventy-fifth Regiment with its Brigade and Division marched to the Etowah River at Island Ford,

and fording it there, encamped on Euharlee Creek. Here Sherman gave orders for a few days' rest from pursuit of Johnston's Army, which occupied a strong position at Allatoona Pass. During the remainder of the month, our Division was in the rear of the line of battle, guarding the army transportation trains. We were in the vicinity of Burnt Hickory.

On June 2d, Turchin's Brigade was left in charge of the trains at Burnt Hickory, ours and Este's Brigades were ordered to the front again. Our Brigade took a position in front of the enemy in a single line of battle on Pumpkin Vine Creek, east of Dallas. Relieving a part of Johnson's Division of our Corps, our line was very close to the Confederate works, which were strongly constructed; the balance of Johnson's Division was on our right and the Army of the Ohio was on our left. The men of the Seventy-fifth Indiana labored assiduously, like beavers, night and day, on the 3d and 4th, in order to advance our skirmishers and intrench ourselves in the position which we had gained. The Confederates charged our lines several times, but we pushed them into their intrenchments and planted our Batteries near them. We skirmished very actively during our occupancy of this position, which we held until the night of the 6th, when the Confederates evacuated their position in our front and we moved forward immediately into their works. The One-hundred and first Indiana had five men wounded here.

On the morning of the 7th, our Brigade marched to a point within three miles of the railroad near Acworth, where we formed line on the left of Hooker's Corps, near Durham's house. Here the First Brigade from Burnt Hickory joined the Division. From this time to the end of the month, our entire Army was continually alternating between movements, halts and fights. There was not an hour in which a portion of the Army was not under fire from the enemy. The continuous roar of musketry and boom of cannon, far and near, became so monotonous to us that they no longer attracted our

attention, unless they came to our immediate front, and we became engaged. We cooked our meals and ate them, wrote letters to loved ones at home, washed and mended our clothing, hunted for "graybacks" and found them along the seams of our shirts, polished our guns, built breastworks and slept under this ceaseless "zip" of the bullet and "screech" of the shell.

The Confederates now occupied Kenesaw, Lost and Pine Mountains, which formed a sort of triangle. They covered the town of Marietta and the railroad to the Chattahoochee River. On the peaks of these mountains they had signal stations, and on their crests their Batteries were planted, and every spur was thick with soldiers felling trees, digging pits, and making preparations for the grand impending struggle. From their lofty battlements on the tops of these mountains the enemy viewed our movements and positions. The scene was enchanting and magnificent—too beautiful to be disturbed by the harsh and clamorous voice of war. The enemy could see the smoke and hear the whistle of our locomotives drawing long trains of cars, running close up to our skirmish line. The engineer of one of these engines ran so close to the Confederate line that a Battery fired upon it, and the engineer answered the shot by the whistle of his engine; for his boldness we cheered vociferously.

The time had come for another advance movement. General Sherman ordered that the Army of the Cumberland should move on the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road with a view of striking the northern end of Kenesaw; and the Army of the Tennessee should go by the Acworth and Marietta road; and the Army of the Ohio should move in the direction of Lost Mountain. On the 10th, we took position in front of Pine Mountain. McPherson was on our immediate left, along the railroad, curving around the base of Kenesaw, while Schofield was on the right of us, facing south towards Lost Mountain. On the 11th, we moved half a mile to the left, forming line of battle in plain view of

the Confederates' works and within range of their Batteries. Our skirmishers here had quite a battle with their pickets. Our object was to gain possession of the wagon road leading from Burnt Hickory through these mountains to Marietta on the railroad, and the Confederates held it by their occupancy of the mountain. During our movements, our Batteries did effectual work. In this position here our Division joined the Fourth Corps on our right and the First Division of our Corps on our left. The battle-line of our Division ran about a mile north of the Marietta road, facing south and confronting the north-east side of the Mountain. We were in this position strongly intrenched for two days. The whole line moved forward on the 14th, until we reached the Big Shanty road, where we built heavy breastworks. Directly in our front a few hundred yards were the strong intrenchments of the enemy, running eastward from Pine Mountain. The Confederates who confronted us here were Bate's Division—the same troops we fought at Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga. During the night the enemy abandoned his position, and on the morning of the next day we moved into his works, while he retreated only a short distance to another line of intrenchments, which had been previously built for his occupancy. Thus our Division and the enemy maneuvered for several days. It was on this mountain (Pine) on the 14th, in our front, that Lieutenant-General Leonidas Polk was killed. Prior to the war, Polk was a Bishop in the Episcopalian Church, and at the time of his death he commanded a Corps in the Confederate Army confronting us. He was killed by a cannon ball from one of our Batteries.

At this time the pick and the spade were as essential to successful warfare as the gun and cartridge-box. Our tough experience taught us the lesson, that the spade and the gun were inseparable companions in practical warfare on the Atlanta campaign. Our breastworks, in the construction of which the spades, picks and axes were used, usually consisted of long logs piled upon the one end of short logs, like a rail

fence, the other end of the short logs lying on the ground. Against the outer side of these logs—the side next to the enemy—was thrown up a heavy embankment, and on the inner side of this, next to us, was dug a deep ditch running parallel to the logs in which we stood during a fight. All this was supplemented by a large log extending along the crest of the works, with sufficient space beneath to thrust our rifles and shoot. These works were sometimes made from five to ten feet in thickness, and became a good protection to us from the enemy's artillery and musketry.

On Saturday the 18th, our Division advanced with the Fourth Corps on our immediate right, Pine Mountain having been gained. The Confederates had retreated to a new line of works just back of Mud Creek. Our advance on this occasion was a memorable day to the members of the Seventy-fifth Indiana, and of other Regiments of the Brigade. We advanced in a violent rain and thunder-storm, and the ground was soft and wet. The Second Minnesota and the Thirty-fifth Ohio—the only two Regiments that had enlisted in 1861 now belonging to the Brigade—were deployed as skirmishers. The Seventy-fifth and One-hundred and first Indiana Regiments were in the first line immediately in rear of the skirmishers, and the Eighty-seventh Indiana and the One-hundred and fifth Ohio Regiments constituted the second line of battle. The skirmishers and first line, both, carried picks and spades with their guns. We were compelled to push our way through a marshy undergrowth and woods, so thick that the Artillery could not follow us. The ground over which we advanced for the space of a mile was wet and muddy. We crossed a little stream appropriately named "Mud Creek." Presently we emerged into an open field on high ground, within 350 or 400 yards of the enemy's carefully constructed fortifications of massive strength, manned with Artillery and swarming with Confederates, whose line of skirmishers was withdrawn for the affray. Our skirmishers kept up such an incessant musketry fire, that for a short time the Confederates

could not so much as raise their heads above their works to shoot. We, who composed the first line of battle, now took advantage of this, and made the dirt fly with our picks and spades in the construction of our works. The writer has never worked so hard and fast since. Both skirmishers and we of the first line thus intrenched ourselves. We had advanced our whole line and built our fortifications very thick on open ground, beyond the edge of the woods, before the eyes of the enemy, who, at intervals, poured a fusilade of solid shot at short range upon us. General Howard, who commanded the Fourth Corps on our immediate right, and was an eye-witness, speaks thus of the affair: "That night, the 16th of June, Johnston again went back to a new line, already prepared, just behind Mud Creek. Our troops being on the alert, followed at once with great rapidity. Just where the old lines joined the new (for Johnston's right wing was unchanged), I saw a feat the like of which never elsewhere tell under my observation. Baird's Division, in a comparatively open field, put forth a heavy skirmish line, which continued such a rapid fire of rifles as to keep down a corresponding hostile line behind its well-constructed trenches, while the picks and shovels behind the skirmishers fairly flew, till a good set of works was made four hundred yards off, and parallel to the enemy's." (*Century Mag.*, July, 1887, p. 454.)

In the meantime Captain Dilger of the First Ohio Battery, belonging to the First Division of our Corps, ran his six guns directly in front of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, and opened fire upon the enemy's Batteries. With the flash and roar of Artillery mingling with the lightning and thunder of the rain-storm, nature seemed to conspire with man in this destructive work. A murderous and fearful artillery duel ensued, the like of which we never saw. Some of the solid shots from the enemy's guns tore clean through our strong fortifications, scattering the dirt and splinters in all directions. Three men in F Company of our Regiment were instantly killed by the concussion of the cannon balls. Prob-

ably not during our entire term of service had we as great a desire to take the horizontal position upon mother earth face downwards, as on this occasion. The following excerpt is taken from General Baird's official report of the Division in this fight:

June 18, having been instructed by the corps commander that Major-General Howard, with the Fourth Corps, intended to swing forward toward the left, so as to sweep along the enemy's line, I was at the same time ordered to conform to this movement and advance with those troops. My line of march was through a very difficult wood and morass nearly a mile in width, impassable for the artillery. It was, therefore, sent around by the left while the troops worked their way through the woods. Passing this, we came into open ground immediately in front of works of the enemy. The Fourth Corps at the same time came up on my right, and a sharp encounter ensued between our men and the rebels behind their breast-works, but the unceasing and rapid fire of our line kept theirs subdued, and our loss was less than could have been expected. I immediately ordered my men to creep forward as well as they could and construct a cover for themselves on the crest of the open ground facing directly into the embrasures of the rebel batteries. Having no artillery with me, Capt. Hubert Dilger, of the First Ohio Artillery, belonging to the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, volunteered to bring up his guns, and, placing them upon the line where my men were intrenching, opened fire and maintained them there throughout the afternoon, displaying a splendid courage not often witnessed. The coolness and bravery displayed by my own men exceeds all praise, and by dark they had constructed a line of rifle-pits in open ground confronting the finished works of the enemy, and within 500 yards of them. I had obtained a magnificent position, and lost 40 men in so doing.

It continued to rain incessantly, and at the break of day on Sunday, the 19th, it was discovered that the Confederates had again evacuated their works and had fallen back as usual into previously prepared lines of intrenchments at Kenesaw Mountain. We immediately advanced upon them, the Regiments of the Brigade moving in line of battle relatively as they moved and fought on the day previous. After a severe skirmish, we took position close up to the base of the mountain near Kirk's house, and intrenched there. We lay here for several days under the enemy's severe artillery fire, while we almost hourly skirmished with him. There was an incessant exchange of artillery shots day and

night between our Batteries and those of the Confederates on top of the mountain. At times the sublimity of the displays in the artillery duels arose beyond all conception. Some of our men were wounded, while eating their meals. We were usually kept very closely confined in the ditches, which the rain had made very muddy. The position of our Division did not materially change until the 26th, except on the night of the 22d, when our Brigade moved half a mile to the right.

In this movement to the right, six men in the Second Minnesota were killed and wounded. One of the killed was the Sergeant-Major of the Regiment, who, not having re-enlisted as a veteran, would have been discharged on the next day and sent home. After three years of faithful service without getting hurt, it was sad to see this brave fellow die at the very last hour of his term of service.

General Baird reports that the Division lost 40 men on the 18th, and 30 on the 20th, and that the daily loss of killed and wounded in the Division in front of Kenesaw Mountain between the 18th and the 26th averaged 20 men.

The casualties of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment in front of Kenesaw from the 18th to the 26th were killed 4, and wounded 9. The names of these men were John G. Mote of A Company, and Isaac M. Larick, James Porter and David Riley of F Company, killed. The nine men who were more or less severely wounded were Lemuel Freeman of A Company; James Holloway of B Company; Earl S. Stone of D Company; Stephen H. Myers of E Company; Ebenezer Blossom and Walter B. Kress of H Company; Corporal John Powell and George W. Passwater and John Baker of I Company. Mote was struck by a minie ball in the evening of the 22d, and died in a few hours; Larick, Porter and Riley were killed instantly, on the 18th, by the concussion of a cannon ball; Freeman received a flesh wound in the left side; Holloway was severely wounded in the scrotum; Stone, who, prior to the war, had been a young law student of much

promise, was stunned by a cannon ball which impaired his mind. Serg't. Mills of his Company undertook to hold him after the accident occurred, but he escaped from his hands, and ran as fleet as a deer into the woods from whence the Regiment had emerged. From the effects of his wound, this unfortunate fellow has been for many years confined in an asylum for the insane. Myers was wounded in the left side on the 21st; Kress received a bad fracture of the elbow which necessitated the amputation of his arm; Blossom was wounded in the left thigh; Passwater was struck in the back, but his face was turned towards the enemy at the time. While reclining with his head to the foe, on the 18th, a piece of shell ploughed down his back; and Baker was wounded in the head by a minie ball. Here also Lieutenant Jones of the Second Minnesota was killed and eleven men of that Regiment were wounded. The Eighty-seventh Indiana lost one man killed and three severely wounded; and the One-hundred and first Indiana lost thirteen wounded, two of whom were officers. The Nineteenth Indiana Battery lost one man wounded.

On the 24th, Sherman ordered an assault at two points of the line, south of Kenesaw. One was to be made by troops from the Army of the Tennessee, near Little Kenesaw, and the other by troops from the Army of the Cumberland, about a mile south of McPherson's point of attack. Both points in Johnston's line were to be assailed simultaneously. The day set was the 27th. From the Army of the Cumberland, General Thomas designated Newton's Division of the Fourth, and Davis' Division of the Fourteenth Corps to make the charge, and ordered our Division to support Davis. In compliance with this order from the Department commander, our Division was relieved from its position as the left of the Army of the Cumberland by a Division of the Army of the Tennessee. On Sunday night of the 26th, about 10 o'clock, we quit our position in the line, and marched a distance of three miles, bivouacking at midnight near Depart-

ment headquarters in rear of Davis' Division. While on picket that night, David Eubanks of E Company burst his gun. Our Brigade was formed in two lines and moved to the right rear of Davis' Division to support it on that flank. We did not become engaged, but we had a fine opportunity of being eye-witnesses to one of the most terrific assaults in the history of the war. Newton and Davis reached the enemy's works without dislodging him. Some of their men were killed on the parapets of the enemy. It was a great sacrifice of life for the results accomplished. It developed the strength of the enemy, and showed him how the troops of our grand old army could fight. The two assaults by both McPherson and Thomas failed, costing us many valuable lives. The troops of McPherson encountered the Confederates of Loring's Corps, and those of Thomas Hardee's Corps. The loss in the Army of the Tennessee was considerably over 1,000, and that of the Divisions of Newton and Davis of the Army of the Cumberland aggregated 1580. Comparatively little loss was inflicted upon the enemy, as he lay behind well-constructed breast-works. This was the famous battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and it did not last over an hour and a half.

After this, the Union and Confederate lines of intrenchments became very near each other. In some places, they were not over thirty yards apart. The lines of our Brigade were so close to the enemy, that no one on either side could show his head above the works without getting shot. For a little diversion we would sometimes put our cap or hat on a bayonet, and hold it above the works, when it would be pierced by a bullet in an instant. We could advance only by night.

On Wednesday, the 29th, an armistice between Davis' Division and the Confederates was agreed upon, for the burial of the dead caused by the conflict on the 27th. Between the hours of 8 a. m. and 1 p. m. we sat upon our breast-works looking at these men, who had fought each other so desperately a couple of days before, now mingling among each

other like friends; burying their respective dead. The sight was sad and strange. After one o'clock had arrived, we all had to get behind our works, and resume hostilities.

On the 27th, our Brigade commander, Colonel Ferdinand Van Derveer of the Thirty-fifth Ohio, on account of sickness, was relieved from duty, and Colonel Newell Gleason of the Eighty-seventh Indiana was by seniority assigned to the command of the Brigade, which command he retained to the end of the war. Colonel Van Derveer was one of the bravest, best and most accomplished officers in the army. In Colonel Gleason our Brigade found a gallant, prompt and efficient commander.

Our position in line was not materially changed until the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain by the enemy during the night of July 2d. The Twentieth Corps was on the right, joining the left of the Army of the Ohio, on the road leading from Powder Springs to Marietta; the Fourteenth Corps, except the First Division, was in the centre, and the Fourth Corps was on the left, connecting with the Army of the Tennessee. The First Division of Cavalry, under McCook, was on the right flank of the Army of the Ohio, while the Third Division of Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Lowe, was on the railroad between Cartersville and Dalton.

The three Corps under Thomas remained in close proximity to the enemy's works, while McPherson's Army on the left, during the night of the 2d of July, marched to the right of Schofield's Army, by which the left flank of the Confederate Army was turned, and Johnston was compelled to abandon his strong intrenchments southwest of Kenesaw Mountain. On the morning of the 3d, our Division, with the other troops comprising the centre, entered the enemy's intrenchments. It was before daylight when our Division took possession, and we captured quite a large number of prisoners. In the pursuit our Brigade passed through Marietta, and moved about five miles south, where we encamped.

On the morning of the 4th, our Brigade was detached from

the Division and ordered to return to Marietta and garrison the town. We remained here for eight days. Our instructions as to our duties were direct from General Thomas, and are herewith given:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, near Ruff's Station, Ga., July 5, 1864.

COL. N. GLEASON, *Commanding, Marietta:*

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you endeavor to preserve public and private property in Marietta as nearly as possible in the state in which you found it, and prevent plundering and pillaging. You will arrest all deserters and stragglers from all the armies and forward those belonging to the Army of the Cumberland to these headquarters by squads of from thirty to fifty. Those belonging to the Armies of the Tennessee and the Ohio you will send to the headquarters of their respective armies as opportunity offers. You will permit no officer to take quarters in Marietta, except by order of Major-General Sherman, and the topographical engineers of the Army of the Cumberland who have been sent there to establish a lithographic press for making maps. You will permit all Union people desiring to go north for the purpose of remaining there to do so, and order transportation for themselves, families, and baggage. You will arrest all resident rebels and report their names to these headquarters. You will seize all cotton belonging to the rebel Government, or which has been abandoned, and turn it over to the quartermaster's department for shipment north, taking receipts for the same, which receipts you will forward to these headquarters. All cotton belonging to private individuals you will have nothing to do with any more than any other private property.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff.

During the time our Brigade occupied the town, we were actually out of the range of the enemy's guns; but we were on a most delicate, dangerous and important mission, as the following messages direct from General Sherman will show:

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Chattahoochee River, July 10, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Marietta:*

The officer at Acworth reports that a cavalry force of the enemy is near and that they threaten to burn a bridge between you and Acworth. Now that the main army of the enemy is across the Chattahoochee, Allatoona is safe, and you can safely detach one or more regiments forward to secure the

road. See that the bridges are all well guarded as far as Acworth. Four companies are at Big Shanty.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Chattahoochee River, July 10, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Marietta:*

The Twenty-third Corps is now across the Chattahoochee at the mouth of Soap Creek, and being exposed will need every regiment in it. It is my smallest army. The signal officer reports the enemy's bridge burning, in which case the enemy will, of course, abandon this side altogether. As soon as that is ascertained to be actual truth, I will arrange for permanent details to guard the road back as far as Allatoona.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Chattahoochee River, July 14, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Marietta, Ga.:*

I have ordered three regiments at Marietta and a brigade at Kenesaw. This brigade will come to Marietta in case of danger to the depot, but Kenesaw is selected on account of its security and proximity, and troops are more easily disciplined in camp than in a town. Although you are chiefly needed as a town guard and to handle stores, you should not neglect the military duties. Always be prepared for a dash of cavalry. Occupy the court house and barricade and loophole the doors and windows; also make a good ladder to the roof, and make the balustrade bullet-proof, so that a party of men on its roof could sweep the streets. Other houses should also be selected and prepared near the railroad depot. A few hours' work will convert any good brick or stone house into a citadel. Arms and ammunition should always be kept handy, and pickets kept well out to give notice. All citizens of whom you entertain the least suspicion should be sent North, no matter the seeming hardships. The safety of our depot must not depend upon the pleasure and convenience of citizens. Should any one be caught molesting our road, telegraph wires, or our stores, he should be disposed of finally and summarily, especially if disguised in the garb of a citizen.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

However hard our duties were, with fine weather, comfortable camps in a beautiful town, plenty of rations, and no fighting, we certainly enjoyed our week's sojourn here. On the 7th, our Regiment was detailed as guards of the Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores of Sherman's Army.

Whilst encamped at Marietta, without his previous knowledge and consent, the writer of this history was detailed to command the Provost-Guards at Brigade headquarters. These guards were chosen from the different Regiments of the Brigade. Their duties were chiefly to protect the property belonging to Brigade headquarters. The names of the men and Regiments respectively to which they belonged were as follows:

Sergeant David B. Floyd (commander), Geo. V. Everling, Anthony High, Aaron Smith, Earl S. Stone, Henry Trout, Silas H. Wentz, and Daniel Yohe of the Seventy-fifth Indiana; Sergeant James S. Caldwell, Henry B. Bailey, Thad. C. Hanson, and David Wilson of the One-hundred and fifth Ohio; Corporal Isaac Rogers, Corporal Daniel Shockey, Oscar Green, Silas Harvey, Lewis Jennings, Charles Powers and Benjamin Sawyer, of the One-hundred and first Indiana; Spencer Bayles, Geo. W. Kibler, John C. Moore and Geo. W. Singer, of the Eighty-seventh Indiana; Robert Compton, Joseph Davis, Robert Gunn, Gunder Gunderson, Lewis Horst, and James Lynch, of the Second Minnesota.

During our absence at Marietta, the Twenty-third Corps had effected a crossing of the Chattahoochee River several miles above the position occupied by Thomas' Army, and the Confederates were forced to withdraw to the east bank, burning the bridges behind them. The Fourth Corps went to the support of the Twenty-third, and our Division occupied the position at Pace's Ferry, which the Fourth Corps left.

On the 13th, our Brigade rejoined the Division at the front, nine miles from Marietta, at Vining's Station on the railroad near Pace's Ferry, on the west bank of the river. We remained here until the 17th. On the 15th, the Second Minnesota Regiment was detached from the Brigade and ordered to return to Marietta and relieve the Twentieth Connecticut Regiment as provost and depot guards. It was absent from the Brigade for five weeks. Brigadier-General Turchin, on

account of ill-health, was now relieved of the command of the First Brigade of our Division, and Colonel Walker of the Thirty-first Ohio Regiment was assigned to his place. The Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, to our left, having crossed the river, built pontoons and cleared the Confederates from the east shore of the river. Our Division, preceded by the other two Divisions of the Corps, on the 17th crossed the river at Pace's Ferry, on a pontoon bridge, and encamped on the east bank. At 2 p. m. next day, we advanced from the river and crossed Nancy's Creek, on Kyle's Bridge, and encamped near Howell's Mill on Peach Tree Creek. The Twentieth Corps was on our left. The right of our Corps was at the junction of Peach Tree and Nancy's Creeks. The Fourth Corps was at Buckhead. We had considerable reconnoitring here, as the bridges were burnt and the enemy confronted us, which rendered the passage of Peach Tree Creek difficult. Our First Brigade was sent to the support of Davis' Division. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, we moved in the direction of the Creek and forded it after dark at Howell's Mill. On the 20th, early in the morning, the First Division of our Corps effected a crossing, and took position on our left and connected with the Twentieth Corps. The position of our Brigade here was on a range of wooded hills just south of Peach Tree Creek. We built heavy intrenchments. Our skirmishers advanced and took possession of the works of the enemy, with the intention of occupying them with our first line of battle. The Thirty-fifth Ohio was deployed and moved upon the double-quick to hold them. The execution of this movement was very creditable, and the Regiment sustained considerable loss in making it. A Brigade of the First Division of our Corps relieved us here, and our Brigade moved about a mile to the right, where we remained in rear of our Division.

In the afternoon of the 20th, the Confederates under the leadership of Lieutenant-General John B. Hood, who, on the 18th, had superseded General Johnston, sallied forth out of

Atlanta and furiously assaulted the troops on our left, consisting of the Fourth and Twentieth Corps and the First Division of our Corps. This was the battle of Peach Tree Creek. The Confederates made charge upon charge against our left, but each impetuous assault was gallantly met, and the enemy was worsted in the battle, sustaining a fearful loss. It was clearly to be seen that the Fabian policy of conducting the campaign by the enemy was changed, as soon as the rash Hood succeeded the sagacious Johnston in command.



LIEUT.-COL. WM. O'BRIEN,

Wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 20th, 1863, and
at Peach Tree Creek, July 20th, 1864.

During this fight, our Brigade was exposed to a most galling fire from the enemy's Batteries, and sustained several casualties. Captain Lewis F. Dougherty of the Thirty-fifth Ohio was killed, and several others of that Regiment were wounded; Lieutenant Jacob H. Leiter and three enlisted men of the Eighty-seventh Indiana were severely wounded; two men in the One-hundred and first Indiana were wounded. The casualties of the Seventy-fifth Indiana in the

battle were William Brown, of K Company, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Brien, commanding the Regiment, Daniel Gift of H Company, John W. Richardson and Jeremiah Sherman of I Company, wounded. Colonel O'Brien was wounded in the right hand by the fragment of a shrapnel shell, which necessitated the amputation of the two middle fingers and the removal of two metacarpal bones of the hand. This wound disabled the Colonel for several months. Major Cyrus J. McCole now assumed the command of the Regi-

ment. Gift was wounded between his right shoulder blade and spinal column, where the enemy's bullet yet remains imbedded. In the battle of Peach Tree Creek, the Army of the Cumberland, (which alone fought it from the Union side) lost 1600 in killed and wounded.

In his official report, General Baird says of our Division in this fight:

No part of the rebel assaulting columns reached my lines, but throughout the whole attack and until dark my troops were subjected to an artillery fire as constant and as terrible as any that I have ever witnessed, and the loss in the division from this cause and upon the skirmish line was considerable. Throughout the whole both my officers and my men behaved themselves with a degree of coolness and heroism highly commendable, and showing them to be veteran soldiers.

The following poem the writer of this history found on the dead body of a Confederate soldier killed in this battle, who, doubtless, was its author, whose cheerful life went out in darkness, no doubt "fighting bravely" by "Fate's decree:"

SOLDIER'S SUPPER AND CHIT-CHAT.

What shall we have for supper?
Hard-tack and slice of meat!
And upon this rusty hoe
We'll bake a corn-cake sweet.
While meat and meal are cooking
We'll wash our dishes few,
Namely—a broken case-knife,
Tin-plates—numbering two.
Now, draw some rye(o) coffee
In yonder old canteen,
From which we'll drink, one by one,
Until the dregs we drain.
Come, roll up the lesser log,
Hard by the larger one,
One will serve for table,
The other to sit upon.
Supper being over, then
Push back the smaller log,
Pass round the muddy water,
Be sure to hand no grog.

Now, Tommy, make down the bed,
 We mean, the camp-worn blanket,
 Place not a rock at the head,
 For cartridge-boxes "rank it."

But ere to Morpheus we yield
 Our Confed'rate selves up,
 Let us light our corn-cob pipes
 And take a social smoke.
 I wonder if my father,
 Sister, or my mother,
 Dreams sadly of me just now
 Or of my captive brother.

And Belle, my fairy Belle,
 If she watch our lone bright star
 And think of absent Lionel,
 As he bears the toils of war ;
 If she visit the bowers,
 When twilight shades draw near,
 Mindful of the halcyon hours
 We've spent together there.

And, Will, where do you suspect
 Fair Annie is to-night ?
 Sleeping sweet, or dancing gay
 At ball or party bright ?
 Where'er she is, I trust, Jule,
 She's true to me as ever,
 And hope when cruel war is o'er
 We'll meet to part—never.

Cease this talk for the nonce, boys,
 Each get his trusty gun,
 Place it near by at once, boys,
 Then wait to-morrow's sun!
 For then we go to battle,
 And if 'tis Fate's decree,
 We'll die—fighting bravely—
 For Right and Liberty.

"LIONEL."

BLUFFTON, S. C., *July*, 1864.

The above poem, written by the hand of "Lionel" and stained with his blood, is yet in the possession of the writer of this history.

On the morning of the 21st, after having quite a spirited skirmish, our Division extended its battle lines about a mile, the Brigade taking a good position on a high ridge, and building intrenchments very near the enemy's works. We were now within four miles of Atlanta. During the night the enemy evacuated his works in the immediate front of Sherman's entire army, and fell back to his strong fortifications surrounding the city. This last movement of the enemy was so sudden and unexpected, that it gave us the hope of the evacuation of Atlanta; but hope vanished. Hood now occupied a commanding and impregnable position, which covered all the roads leading into Atlanta, his army strongly intrenched behind a redan line of redoubts that had been carefully built for more than a year—around the outside of these redoubts ran a rifle trench of abatis and chevaux-de-frise.

Our entire line now advanced and swept over the old parapets of the enemy, until we occupied a circling line around the city with a radius of two miles. In the pursuit our Division struck the road leading from Marietta to Atlanta, which we followed until we came within a couple of miles of the city. Here the First Division of our Corps was doing some lively skirmishing with the Confederates close up to their works. To our immediate left lay the Twentieth Corps, and east of us a few miles on the Augusta Railroad lay the Army of the Tennessee. We again moved south by the west side of Atlanta to a point, where the Turner's Ferry and Atlanta roads intersect. Here we took a strong position unopposed, under the eye of General Thomas, who was present. The Second Division of our Corps moved into position on our right. We built heavy earthworks at this point during the afternoon of the 22d, so as to protect ourselves from the shells and bullets of the enemy. At the same time the sounds of a fearful battle were heard raging away off to our left, in front of the line occupied by the Army of the Tennessee. It was the famous engagement known in history as the battle of At-

lanta, July 22d, 1864, in which, General McPherson, the commander of the troops engaged on the Federal side, was killed. In this battle the Army of the Tennessee lost 3,722 in killed, wounded and missing. The Confederates lost 8000.

CHAPTER XII.

THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA—ITS CAPITULATION.

(AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1864.)

FROM the 23d of July to August 3d, the location of our Division was not materially changed. The lines of battle of the two contending armies were uncomfortably close, each inviting the attack of the other. We were liable at any moment to be shot by the Confederate sharpshooters at the least exposure of our persons, and they ran about the same risks of having their heads pierced with bullets by us. We were at a point from which Atlanta could be reached with shells, shot from our rifled field pieces, and consequently during the day and night there was a continuous fire directed upon the city. The Confederates had some large guns by which they were enabled to throw shells into our camp weighing sixty-four pounds. We called these shells "camp-kettles." We often watched these huge shells, as they arose from their guns in the hostile forts, describing their beautiful curves through the balmy air in shape of a rainbow in the clouds; and before they dropped among us and spit forth their wrath, scattering their deadly contents in all directions, we could hear their screeching noise. At Atlanta was the first experience the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment had with the enemy's siege guns, and from the general demoralization which they at times produced among us, we were thankful our first was our last experience.

On the 27th of July, the Army of the Tennessee, under General Howard, who, after the death of General McPherson succeeded to its command, moved behind us and formed line of battle on our right. The battle, known as Ezra

Church, was fought there on the 28th, between the Army of the Tennessee and two Corps of Hood's Army—Lee's and Hardee's. The Confederates attacked again and again with great impetuosity, but they were repulsed with great loss. During the fight there was considerable skirmishing all along our line.

While we were lying here in front of Atlanta behind our works, under the fire of the enemy's guns at the close of the month of July, the Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiment left us for Chattanooga, where it was mustered out, its service of three years having expired. We were sorry to part with this noble Regiment, as we had become endeared to many of its members.

For the purpose of the extension of the flank of the Military Division of the Mississippi still farther to the right than the Army of the Tennessee had been able to reach, General Sherman now shifted the Army of the Ohio and the Fourteenth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland to that flank south of Atlanta. General Schofield began the movement on August the 1st, and took position near the railroad at East Point. On August the 3d, our Corps, relieved by the Twentieth Corps, marched early in the morning to the point on the extreme right, designated by General Sherman. During the afternoon, while we were on the march, a refreshing shower of rain fell. The First and Second Divisions of our Corps, having preceded us in the movement, encamped about two miles north of Utoy Creek. Our Division passed on still farther to the right, crossed Utoy Creek, and formed in line on the right and a little to the rear of the Twenty-third Corps to support it, with the right of our Division resting on the Creek. It was nearly dark before we got into position. During the night we worked hard to construct our breastworks. Early on the morning of the 4th, we readjusted our lines, and conformed them to a more advantageous ground, placed our Artillery into position and strengthened the fortifications, which we had built during the night. All this time the enemy was unusually quiet.

Late in the afternoon of the 4th, about 5 o'clock, General Palmer ordered a Brigade from our Division to make a reconnaissance of the Confederate works in advance of our general line of battle on the right of the Second Division of the Twenty-third Corps. The object was to develop the enemy's strength, attack his works and carry them, if practicable. General Baird selected our Brigade for this duty. Colonel Gleason formed our Regiments at once into two lines. He put the One-hundred and fifth Ohio and the Eighty-seventh Indiana in the first line, and the Seventy-fifth and One-hundred and first Indiana in the second line. (The Second Minnesota was yet absent on guard duty.) In the immediate front of these two lines of battle, our commander placed a heavy line of skirmishers, composed of a Company from each of the four Regiments. The skirmish line was commanded by Major Sabin of the Eighty-seventh Indiana. The skirmishers from the Seventy-fifth Indiana consisted of G Company, under command of Captain Joseph T. Smith. The Brigade, as it came out of its own line of works in an open field in front of the enemy's intrenchments, made a most magnificent display. We pushed forward rapidly and were soon enveloped in smoke and flame from the enemy's Batteries, confronting us from behind his fortifications. The Confederates had two lines of gopher-holes in front of their main works, which were filled with their skirmishers. In the assault we captured these two lines of gopher-holes, and got so near the Confederates' fortifications as to develop their strength, finding it impracticable to undertake to carry their main line. We captured 25 prisoners, and established a line of our skirmishers in front of our main works along the first line of the enemy's pits taken in the assault. Having accomplished the object for which the movement was ordered, the Brigade returned behind the works in its old position. The loss of the Brigade in this assault was confined to the three Indiana Regiments; the Eighty-seventh had one man killed and fifteen wounded; the One-hundred and first, two

killed and seven wounded; and the Seventy-fifth, one wounded—making twenty-six killed and wounded in the Brigade. Van Horne's *History of the Army of the Cumberland*, Vol. 2, p. 127, says of this affair: "The next morning Gen. Baird readjusted his line in expectation of supporting the Divisions of General Schofield in an assault. But no movement was made of a general character, and late in the day General Palmer directed him to feel the enemy's works in his front with a Brigade. He designated Colonel Gleason's Brigade for this service, which advanced in double lines with skirmishers in front. Colonel Gleason carried the first and second line of rifle-pits, and approached so near the enemy's main line as to develop its location and character, and drew from it an artillery and musketry fire. At night he withdrew his Brigade, but held with skirmishers the outer line of rifle-pits, which he had carried." General Baird in his official report summarizes this action as follows:

A little later I received another written order, also from Major-General Palmer, stating that it was intended that I should push out with Brigadier-General Hascall as far as practicable, and reconnoiter the enemy's works, and directing me to attack in column if the works could be carried. The first part of these instructions had already been carried out before the order was received, for I had, the night previous, taken possession of all the high ground in that vicinity, and it only remained for me to await the other contingencies—the arrival of Brigadier-General Morgan, or the advance of Brigadier-General Hascall. I had made full preparations, and was awaiting accordingly, when, about 4 p. m., Major-General Palmer came up in person and asked me if my brigade was ready for the reconnaissance. I replied that no special mention had been made of sending out a brigade on that duty, and asked if he wished me to send one. He replied that he did, and I at once detailed Colonel Gleason's brigade for that purpose. The brigade was formed in the shortest possible time in two lines, with a strong skirmishing party in front, and at once moved out. The operation was vigorously conducted and two lines of skirmish-pits captured. The party kept on until the location and character of the rebel main line was fully developed, and a heavy fire of artillery and musketry drawn from it. This accomplished, and no movement whatever of the troops on our left having been made, and no tidings received of Brigadier-General Morgan, I at dark directed Colonel Gleason to bring his men back to their works, leaving his skirmishers in the first pits. Colonel Gleason and his officers and men de-

serve the highest praise for the manner in which this affair was conducted. They brought in 25 prisoners, and the brigade sustained a loss of 26 in killed and wounded.

From the information our Brigade had obtained in the assault, it was now considered necessary to advance the whole line of our Division. The Confederates, however, had again extended their line of skirmishers with a much greater force, as far as those rifle-pits or gopher-holes nearest their main works, which our Brigade had taken in the charge. From prisoners we had taken afterwards, we learned that the skirmishers were ordered to hold these pits at all hazards. Being thoroughly acquainted with the ground over which we had moved, we were ready for the other assault.

On the 5th, the whole Division moved to an assault upon the enemy's works. It was formed in two lines with a heavy skirmish line in front, supported by reserves. The Regiments of our Brigade advanced relatively to each other as on the day previous, except that the skirmishers had two lines instead of one. Major Sabin of the Eighty-seventh Indiana had command of the first line of skirmishers. Company G of our Regiment commanded by Captain Smith was with him, and the most of the One-hundred and fifth Ohio under Major Edwards composed the second line of skirmishers. These two lines in front of the Brigade dashed forward together with the skirmishers of the other Brigades of the Division, and we all followed in close proximity. The enemy met us with a warm welcome, but we pushed rapidly on, and in a few minutes we had possession of the rifle-pits, which our Brigade had previously taken, but voluntarily abandoned. We were now very close to the Confederate main line and within short musket range. Beginning to intrench ourselves in the new line formed, we were subjected to a terrible shelling from several Batteries of the enemy; but we held our ground firmly, and continued the construction of our breastworks. The skirmishers in front of our Brigade on this day captured the entire line of

Confederate skirmishers, numbering sixty-two, among whom were a Captain and Lieutenant with their swords. These prisoners were turned over to the writer of this history, who with six men on the next day guarded them back to Division headquarters. There were 140 prisoners captured by the Division. General Baird estimates the casualties of the Division in this advance to be 5 officers and 78 enlisted men killed and wounded. Among the killed was the heroic Lieutenant-Colonel Myron Baker of the Seventy-fourth Indiana, of the Third Brigade, and among the wounded was Major William Irving of the Thirty-eighth Ohio, of the same Brigade, who lost a leg. The casualties in our Brigade were few, the most of which were from our Regiment. The Eighty-seventh Indiana lost one man killed and one wounded. In the Seventy-fifth Indiana six men received wounds—two of which were mortal. Their names are Allen W. Hosier of B Company; Corporal Benjamin B. Barnum and David Eubank of E Company; Elijah Lewark of G Company; and Corporal John Sperry and Elias Summers of I Company. Hosier died of his wound on the 15th of the month in which he received it; Sperry, Summers and Barnum were wounded by fragments of shells; Eubank was wounded in the leg; and the way Lewark received his death wound is herewith related by his Captain, who was on the skirmish line with him at the time and an eye-witness. In a letter to the writer, Captain Smith says: "Elijah Lewark was shot through the breast and shoulder by a Confederate, who was only a few yards in front of him. Both fired at each other and fell at the same time—the Confederate was instantly killed, and Lewark was mortally wounded, dying in about two weeks." General Thomas, our Department commander, in his official report thus speaks of this affair:

Both Stanley's and Williams' skirmishers again pressed those of the enemy during the afternoon of the 5th, with a view of diverting his attention from the movements of the Armies of the Tennessee and of the Ohio on our right. Palmer's corps, which had been placed in position on the right of the Army

of the Ohio by direction of Major-General Sherman, pushed out from along Olley's Creek*, and pressed close up to the enemy's works, capturing as strong line of rifle-pits vigorously defended. Our loss was considerable, but we took 150 prisoners and gained an advantageous position. At the close of the engagement the skirmishers of the enemy and our own were only thirty yards apart. Our main line was moved up to within 400 yards of that of the enemy.

In a communication to General Sherman, dated August 5th, 1864, our Department commander writes thus:

I sent Whipple to the right to-day. He has just returned and informed me that all that was done to-day on the right was done by Baird's division, which advanced in obedience to Schofield's orders, but not being supported either on its right or left, General Baird fell back to his former position after having driven the enemy from two lines of rifle-pits, and capturing 160 prisoners, losing about 100 men himself.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

On the 6th, our position remained unchanged, and as the enemy continued his terrific artillery firing upon us, we made our intrenchments still greater and stronger.

On this date (August 6th) Major-General John M. Palmer, who had led our Corps from Chattanooga to Utoy Creek, was relieved of the command, at his own request, and left for his home in Illinois, and the command of the Corps was temporarily turned over to Brig.-Gen. Richard W. Johnson of the First Division.

Our Division, by reason of the demonstration on the 5th, was in advance of the First Division of our Corps, now commanded by General John H. King, which had taken the position of the Twenty-third Corps. To get up on a line with us, King, on the 7th, pushed out his Division and captured the enemy's gopher-holes, as we had done on the 4th and 5th. In order to render King assistance, General Baird ordered a bold demonstration all along the line of our Division. In some places, the troops of our Division were so close to the enemy's works, that they could not get out of their

* Utoy Creek.

own works to advance; but in other places along the line the skirmishers pressed forward, and had quite a severe encounter for a considerable time with the enemy in his rifle-pits. The Seventy-fifth Indiana was one of the Regiments that advanced with the First Division, and when General King established his line, we retired to our old position again on a line with him.

In this demonstration of our Regiment on the 7th, Joseph Conklin of D Company was killed, receiving two shots, one in the foot, and the other in the head. Conklin, who was one of our very best soldiers, was in advance of the line, when killed. He was a brother of Lieutenant Conklin, of the same Company, who was also killed after the war, Dec. 24th, 1881, in New Mexico, by the bullet of an assassin.



PRIVATE JOSEPH CONKLIN,

Co. D, killed near Atlanta, Georgia, Aug. 7th,
1864.

On the 8th, there was considerable skirmish firing in our front and all along the line; but our position generally remained unchanged, until the 26th, except on the 10th, when our Brigade relieved the First Brigade of our Division on our right. We formed in one line—the Seventy-fifth Indiana taking the place of the Twenty-third Missouri, and the Eighty-seventh Indiana forming on the right of our Regiment. In this position, we were in plain view of the enemy's works, and in such close proximity, that we were exposed to his fire night and day, and the enemy to ours. There was scarcely a moment in which "we could not hear the incessant 'pop,'

'pop,' of musketry from the rifle-pits, which dotted the hill-sides and woody valleys, or from behind the trees, fences, or any species of cover which the combatants could secure." We finally agreed with the Confederates who confronted us, to form a temporary suspension of hostilities—neither army was to fire except in case of an advance—and as a result, a good many deserters came into our lines. In the immediate front of our Regiment was a ravine in which was water surrounded by a clump of trees and bushes. It was neutral ground between the two hostile lines. Both Union and Confederate soldiers secured water from that ravine, and in going to it and returning from it, they were in plain view of both armies. They would frequently meet there and fraternize. When we found out that some of the Confederates, whom we met at the ravine, would desert if they had a chance, we thereafter, on going for water, put on an extra pair of blue pantaloons and blouses, which we put off in the bushes at the ravine, and there the Confederates pulled them on over their gray uniforms, and with our canteens slung across their shoulders, emerged from the bushes with us, and thus came into our lines. Frequently there were a half dozen of us at a time sitting in our tents without pantaloons and blouses, which, on going for water, our comrades had borrowed for the purpose named. There were more than a hundred deserters brought into our lines in three or four days through this "Yankee trick" by the Regiments of our Brigade, before it was discovered by the Confederate officers. The troops of the enemy in our front, who practiced the deception with us, on being detected, were relieved, and others, not so tired of the war, were put into their places.

The following excerpt is taken from General Baird's official report concerning our location and condition at this time:

August 8, from this date until the 26th the general position and disposition of my troops was not changed. The necessary location of our camps was such that they were constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, and there

were few points at which a man could show himself without the risk of being shot. On certain portions of the line a temporary truce would be arranged with the troops that chanced to be in front, whilst at others a vicious skirmish would be kept up, and for days the men would be imprisoned in their trenches, not daring to show their heads above the parapet, and this varied by the fire of artillery or more active demonstrations begun by one or the other party. In this passive condition, with no operations on hand, our daily reports presented not unfrequently a list of 10, 20, or 30 casualties, and the long continuance of the confinement and privation were extremely trying; yet the men bore all with a degree of cheerfulness, patience, and heroism that can find its reward only in the consciousness of duty well performed and of devotion to the holy cause in which they were engaged. During our long stay in such close proximity to the enemy, deserters from their lines, chiefly from Alabama regiments, came in constantly and in large numbers. They finally became so numerous that the most strenuous means were resorted to by the rebel officers to prevent them.

On the 18th, we were ordered to add greater strength to our already heavy skirmish line, and to fire vigorously for two hours upon the Confederates. In some places we fired over the heads of our skirmishers from our main works, and we could easily see the Confederates carrying wounded and dead men to the rear.

On the 19th, our Brigade was temporarily relieved from the line by a portion of the troops of Colonel Este's Brigade, and we reconnoitred the Sandtown road for a mile west of us without discovery and returned late at night to the occupancy of our old position. In the morning we rejoiced to greet the veterans of the Second Minnesota Regiment, which had marched from Marietta, where it had been so long on provost duty, and rejoined us in the front.

On the 21st and 22d, our Brigade was subject to an enfilade fire from the left by Confederate sharpshooters. Lieut. Demuth of the Eighty-seventh Indiana was killed. From the 23d to the 27th, the Brigade remained in this position with heavy skirmishing and artillery duels at short intervals. In the meantime the Cavalry under Kilpatrick made a successful raid upon the railroad, and our Brigade drew fifteen days' rations in addition to what we had on hand, preparatory to a general movement; and Brevet Major-General Jefferson C.

Davis was assigned to the command of the Corps in room of General Johnson, who was transferred to another command. General Davis, who commanded the Corps from this date to the close of the war, was one of the very best fighters and efficient commanders in the army.

The general movement of the army to the right from the front of Atlanta, began early on the morning of the 26th, the Fourth Corps leading from its position on the left. The entire army moved except the Twentieth Corps. In this movement, which resulted in the battle of Jonesboro and the capitulation of Atlanta, General Sherman severed his railroad communications and threw his army upon the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. His object was to strike this road and cut off Hood's communications from the South. On the night of the same day, about 8 o'clock, our Corps withdrew from its position on the right of the Army of the Tennessee, and together with that Army, crossed Utoy Creek, moving in rear of the Twenty-third and Fourth Corps. On account of the troops, Artillery and wagon trains of the commands in our front, our Division was considerably detained, and we did not leave our old position in front of Atlanta, until 3.30 a. m. of the 27th. Withdrawing from the front of the enemy in such close proximity was a very delicate operation. He became aware of our movements by the noise of our Artillery and wagon trains, and shelled us considerably, but we withdrew very successfully without incurring any casualties. We moved about three miles along the Sandtown road, and took position in the rain near Utoy Creek on the left of the Twenty-third Corps, where we intrenched and bivouacked facing north. On Sunday morning at daylight of the 28th, we moved again to the right, following the Second Division, now under Brig.-Gen. James D. Morgan, and passing the Twenty-third Corps, we moved across the Atlanta and Alabama Railroad a few miles west of the point where it crosses the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. We formed line of battle south of the West Point Railroad

near Red Oak Station, facing east, and intrenched. The First Division of the Corps, now under Brig.-Gen. W. P. Carlin, was to our left, extending to the railroad, and the Second Division was to our right. The Fourth Corps formed a prolongation of the line north of the road. During the next day we remained here, tearing up the railroad, and, by burning the ties, heated the rails and twisted them around trees. On the 30th, we moved southeast several miles, until we reached Couch's house on the Rough and Ready and Fayette dirt road. Here we took position and intrenched, remaining until noon of the next day.

The Army of the Tennessee was now a few miles to our right, and the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps were on our left, extending the line towards Rough and Ready. Here the enemy's Artillery and wagon trains belonging to Lee's and Hardee's Corps were distinctly heard during the night moving southward along the Rough and Ready road in our front. General Baird ordered the First Brigade to shell them, whereupon they left the road.

On the 31st, our Division, accompanied by a Brigade from the Second Division of our Corps, was sent from the point which we now occupied, upon a reconnaissance under General Baird, to the front and right, in order to confuse the enemy as much as possible and break the railroad between Jonesboro and Atlanta. The following orders will show just what we were to do:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Near Couch's House, Ga., August 31, 1864.

BRIG.-GEN. A. BAIRD, *Commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:*

The general commanding directs that with two brigades of your own division and one of General Morgan's, which will be ordered to report to you immediately, you make a reconnaissance and demonstration to the front and right of your present position toward the railroad above Jonesborough, in conformity with the following instructions from General Sherman, transmitted through General Thomas, which are copied for your information:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Ga., August 31, 1864.

GENERAL THOMAS :

* * * * *

Order one of Davis' divisions down at once to Renfroe's, and move all your trains well to your right, so that you can rapidly fling your whole command over to Jonesborough. Then let Davis send out from his front, obliquely to the right front, a strong skirmish line with supports, as though to reach the railroad three or four miles above Jonesborough. Have Stanley do the same toward, but below, Rough and Ready. Impress upon these commanders that it is not so necessary to have united lines, but rather columns of attack. We are not on the defensive, but offensive, and must risk everything rather than dilly-dally about. We must confuse the enemy. As soon as Schofield gets up I will put him against Rough and Ready till he meets formidable resistance.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

The movement should begin immediately.

By order of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Jeff. C. Davis :

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Near Couch's House, Ga., August 31, 1864.

BRIG.-GEN. A. BAIRD, *Commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:*

I have just seen General Sherman, and he informed me that he desired you to push your reconnaissance with vigor. After crossing the creek you will deploy a heavy line of skirmishers, and push them forward to the wagon road over which the enemy's wagon train was passing this morning. Should you meet with no great resistance, push on to the railroad. Support your skirmish line well with reserves and artillery. Leave a brigade in a good position to cover the bridge over which you expect to return.

I am, very respectfully,
JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

We pushed forward vigorously until the Jonesboro and Rough and Ready wagon road was reached near Smith's. Here the Division took position. From this point Gen. Baird detailed the Eighty-ninth Ohio of the First Brigade under Col. Carlton to move forward and strike the railroad, if possible, and hold it. The Regiment struck the road about two and a half miles from our position; but having met a large force of the Confederate Cavalry, it fell back to high

ground at the edge of a woods. Our Brigade was now sent forward about a mile in advance of the main line of the Army to support Carlton's Regiment. Here, near the Macon road, we intrenched ourselves.

The Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment was now detached from its Brigade, and, together with the Thirty-first Ohio and the Eighty-second Indiana of the First Brigade, under command of Colonel Morton C. Hunter, was ordered to join the Eighty-ninth Ohio, under Colonel Carlton, and advance upon the railroad. Hunter, who was the Colonel of the Eighty-second Indiana, and the senior officer, took command of the four Regiments—two Indiana and two Ohio. A large force of the enemy's Cavalry held the railroad. The skirmish line of Hunter's force, under Major John H. Jolly of the Eighty-ninth Ohio, brushed the Cavalry away, and we moved upon the railroad at Morrow's or Chapman's Station, within four miles of Jonesboro, and seven miles from Rough and Ready. We spent the whole night of the 31st in constructing heavy fortifications on the railroad at this point. They were built in the form of a square, and Hunter placed a Regiment on each side of the square. We were able to resist a large force, if attacked. While occupying this position, we captured and burned a couple of cars, and destroyed a mile or two of the railroad. This detachment, under Hunter, was the first to reach and cut this railroad, thereby accomplishing the grand object of Sherman's movement to the right. When we seized the Macon Railroad, the fall of Atlanta was only a question of hours.

In this expedition, the brother of the writer, Captain Mahlon H. Floyd, of I Company, came near losing his life. Major McCole was in command of the Regiment, and Captain Floyd was serving in the capacity of Major. While riding in rear of the Regiment in the darkness of the night, in company with Surgeon Shaffer, the Captain's horse backed off a bridge spanning a ravine, and he descended with the horse 21½ feet (by actual measurement next day) to the bot-

tom of the ravine among the rocks. In a letter to the writer, dated Dec. 28th, 1890, concerning this incident, the Captain says: "I never had a narrower escape of my life. My sword yet shows the indentations. I never fully recovered from that injury to my spine. I had my clothes pierced in two places at Chickamauga—one through the sleeve, which burnt the skin, the scar of which I still carry on the left forearm, and the other through the pocket, and a field glass was shot from my side—and twice on the Atlanta campaign, I had my clothes shot through; but I never felt as near being killed, as when I was going down over that bridge on my horse's back."

The following are excerpts of the official reports of several officers concerned in this expedition. General Baird says:

It was not until late that I learned that the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps had also reached the railroad near Rough and Ready, and were there intrenching. My little party moved out independent of every one else, and, although opposed and constantly menaced by the rebel cavalry, struck the road some miles in advance of any other. Colonel Hunter and his officers and men deserve much credit for their enterprise and determination.

Colonels Walker, Hunter and Carlton thus speak of it:

Colonel Este had sent forward the Seventy-fifth Indiana, which, I am told, gallantly co-operated with Colonel Carlton in driving back the enemy's cavalry and taking position on the railroad. About night Colonel Carlton, finding that the enemy was bringing forward a considerable force of cavalry against him, deemed it prudent to withdraw his command a short distance from the railroad, and reported the same to me. I had been very uneasy lest he should be overpowered by numbers, and on learning his condition, I obtained permission of General Baird and sent the Eighty-second Indiana and Thirty-first Ohio, under command of Colonel Hunter, to his support. Colonel Hunter now being the ranking officer, assumed command of the entire force, marched upon the railroad, driving back the enemy's cavalry, took up a position, fortified it, and, during the night and succeeding morning, destroyed about one mile of the railroad. I think great praise is due to all the officers and men engaged in this most successful effort to reach and cut the railroad. I would not assert it positively, but from all the facts I have learned, Carlton and Grosvenor led the first of our troops who cut the railroad.

M. B. WALKER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

On the evening of the 31st, my regiment, with the Thirty-first and Eighty-ninth Ohio and Seventy-fifth Indiana, all under my command, aided by Captains Curtis, Whedon, and Grosvenor, of Colonel Walker's staff, moved and occupied the railroad at what is known as Morrow's, or Chapman's Station, which I believe was the first point at which the road was reached. When we advanced, the position was held by rebel cavalry, but they soon gave way before our skirmish line, which was under command of Major Jolly, of the Eighty-ninth Ohio. We spent the night in fortifying our position on the road, which was in the form of a square, one regiment being placed on each side. The works were made very strong, and would have withstood a heavy and prolonged fight. We remained in possession of the road until the next day about 11 o'clock, when we were ordered to join our division. While upon the road we burned one car and tore up and destroyed about one mile of the track.

MORTON C. HUNTER,
Colonel Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

31st, moved forward three-fourths of a mile; built works. About 12 m. moved forward one mile; threw up a second line of works. Having halted a short time the regiment moved forward with orders to go to the railroad if possible. The skirmish line of the regiment reached the railroad, meeting with but slight resistance from the enemy. The telegraph wire was cut by corps signal officer. Being two miles from support and appearances indicating that the enemy were moving to our left and rear, the skirmish line was withdrawn. They had barely reached the reserve when orders were received to hold the railroad, and the line was advanced a second time. The Seventy-fifth Indiana having joined as a support before we reached the railroad, the Eighty-second Indiana and Thirty-first Ohio arrived, and the four regiments took possession of the railroad and threw up works during the night.

C. H. CARLTON,
Colonel Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

Our four Regiments held this road until about noon of the next day, when we rejoined our Division.

In the afternoon of September 1st, our Brigade moved south along the Rough and Ready road in the direction of Jonesboro about three miles, then it filed to the left and was ordered into position of line of battle with the rest of the Division. This was for the purpose of preparing for the famous charge at Jonesboro on the evening of this day. The Division was formed in two lines by Brigades, and two of the Brigades—Este's and Gleason's—were formed in two lines by Regiments. Este's Brigade composed the first line,

(double) and Gleason's the second line (double), as a support. Walker's Brigade was also in support. Our Brigade formed in an open field immediately in the rear of the Third (Este's), with the First (Walker's) Brigade on our right. The Seventy-fifth and Eighty-seventh Indiana composed the first line in rear of Este, the former Regiment (Seventy-fifth) on the left, resting on the railroad, and the latter Regiment, (Eighty-seventh) on the right. The One-hundred and fifth Ohio was on the right, and the One-hundred and first Indiana was on the left in the second line in rear of Este. The Second Minnesota was deployed in the rear of our Brigade centre, as a third line. In this relative position, the Regiments of our Brigade advanced with the troops in our front, until the enemy was routed. The signal was given about 4:45 p. m., and Este's men dashed off. It was a complete victory, and one of the most brilliant assaults of the war. The *National Tribune* of March 28th, 1889, editorially says: "Baird's magnificent, bayonet charge at Jonesboro was more than a match for the charge of Pickett's Confederate Division at Gettysburg." Este's Brigade went into the charge with a strength of 1,139, and lost in the contest, which lasted but half an hour, 330—being a little more than 30 per cent of the force engaged. The bayonet was freely used all along the line. Three brothers belonging to the Tenth Kentucky (Federal) leaped over the Confederate parapet together, and two of them pinned two Confederates to the ground with their bayonets. The "Rebel yell" and the "Yankee yell" too were distinctly heard above the roar of Artillery and rattle of musketry. The Brigade captured 426 prisoners, among whom were 55 officers from the grade of Colonel to Lieutenant. The battle flags of two Regiments and of a Battery were among the captured trophies. Surely, more eloquently than words, these facts reveal the sublime heroism and terrible character of the contest. The Confederates who were attacked were Lewis' Brigade of Kentuckians and Govan's Brigade of Arkansas troops, belonging to Bate's and Cleburne's Divisions of Hardee's Corps.

Just prior to the charge, our Brigade constructed temporary works under the enemy's heavy fire of both Artillery and musketry. A solid shot from one of the enemy's Batteries knocked off a huge log on top of the works behind which the Seventy-fifth Indiana was posted, which fell on about twenty men of F Company and held them fast to the ground. Some of the members of the other Companies went to their relief and rolled the log off of them.

The casualties in our Brigade during the engagement were one killed and seven wounded. Among the wounded was Corporal James W. Batterson of B Company, who was struck in the arm by the fragment of a shell.

In his official report of this action, Colonel Gleason says:

Although not engaged with the enemy in the grand and successful assault of his works at Jonesborough, my command kept well closed up in support under a heavy fire of artillery, and did all as a supporting column that was required. Officers and enlisted men all behaved splendidly, and deserve great praise for the gallant and determined manner in which they moved forward to meet the enemy. The casualties of the brigade during this engagement were 1 killed and 7 wounded.

On the morning of the 2d of September, our Regiment took position in the Confederate fortification in the vicinity of Jonesboro. We heard unusual sounds in the direction of Atlanta. The Confederate army, which had defended the city so long and well, was now evacuating. A reign of terror and excitement among the citizens set in. Scores of families packed what furniture they could into a cart or wagon, and left the city with Hood's army; and those who had to wait for lack of transportation were frenzied with fear. The rear guard of the Confederate army loaded many freight cars with ammunition, which could not be removed, because we had cut the railroad, and ran them out on the track south of the city, and burnt them just as they stood there. When the flames reached the loaded shells, the sound of the fiercest bombardment we had ever heard was not equal to the noise. The explosions were so rapid, that all sounds were lost in

one grand roar. Shells were projected into the air like rockets, bursting in their flight. Amidst the terrible uproar was a constant sound like musketry from the explosion of the cartridges.

We remained in the enemy's old works until noon of the 6th, when we marched two miles north of Jonesboro and formed in line of battle facing south, and on the morning of the 7th we moved in the direction of Atlanta, encamping at Rough and Ready. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, we marched for Atlanta, following the railroad most of the way, and encamped south of the city, taking position in line near the suburbs facing towards the south. We encamped on the right of the Campbellton road. We were inspected by our Division commander, erected shanties, did guard and picket duty, until October the 3d.

The Division commander reports the following:

September 3, it was announced that Atlanta had been evacuated, and our campaign was at an end. In this long, remarkable, and glorious campaign the soldiers of this army have endured fatigues, sufferings, and privations which will never be known or related. The quiet and heroic patience with which all has been undergone, and duty performed, whilst establishing for them the highest reputation as soldiers, will still tend to cause their hardships to be forgotten. Starting without transportation and with only the supplies for an expedition of three or six weeks, these things have been required to last for four months, so that often our officers, lying in the dirt and rain for days without shelter, have been unable to preserve the ordinary cleanliness which is essential to health, and many have broken down for want of proper food. During the greater part of the time our men have lain constantly under the enemy's fire, at every moment liable to be picked off, whilst the sound, not of distant artillery and musketry, but of the closely-whistling bullet and bursting shell, has seldom been out of their ears. The rest which they have experienced by the simple cessation of these noises has been great. Our losses, in the slow operations of the trench, on picket, on daily and nightly skirmishes, as well as in battle, although distributed over a great length of time, yet equal in the aggregate the casualties of the greatest battles. The following report exhibits the total loss of the division in killed and wounded during the campaign from the 7th of May to the 7th of September:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Division staff . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
First Brigade	7	55	15	277	..	2	22	334	356
Second Brigade	3	23	10	179	..	4	13	206	219
Third Brigade	4	109	31	487	..	10	35	606	641
Total Infantry	14	187	57	943	..	16	72	1,146	1,216
Artillery . . . . .	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	9
Total of Division	14	187	57	952	1	16	72	1,155	1,225

This loss of 1,225 officers and men is to be compared not with the aggregate effective force of 8,460 men with which we entered upon the campaign, but with a much smaller average in the field, as the time of many regiments soon expired, reducing our strength at the end of the campaign to an aggregate of 4,840 officers and men.

The division captured during the four months 908 men, including 61 officers. One hundred and forty-seven of these desired to be sent to the rear and classed as deserters, the rest as prisoners of war. It will be seen by this that while the division has not lost in all 20 prisoners, that it has taken from the rebel army, independent of those killed and wounded, almost as many men as it has lost in battle. Some flags have been captured, but not all turned over to me. Of material trophies, however, we have obtained little except arms of no great value to our army.

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

The Brigade commander reports the following:

During the whole of this laborious and eventful campaign the officers and enlisted men of this brigade have at all times manifested that patience and cheerful attention to duty for which they have heretofore been so signally distinguished. Where all have done so well it would seem unjust to discriminate. I cannot, however, fail to commend the faithful conduct of Lieut.-Col. W. O'Brien, commanding Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Doan, One-hundred and first Indiana Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Bishop, Second Minnesota Veteran Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. E. P. Hammond, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. George T. Perkins, One-hundred and fifth Ohio Volunteers, and Maj. Joseph L. Budd, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers; also Maj. C. J. McCole, commanding Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteers since July 20, and Maj. Charles G. Edwards, com-

manding One-hundred and fifth Ohio Volunteers, in support of the skirmish line during the advance on August 5, and Maj. R. C. Sabin, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, commanding skirmish line, all of whom have handled their respective commands with promptness and ability. These officers deserve great credit for their gallant, strict and faithful execution of orders on all occasions. There are many line officers and enlisted men who deserve special mention, but the limits of this report will only allow me to respectfully refer to the reports of regimental commanders. When the brigade left Ringgold the effective force numbered 2,549. Two regiments, the Ninth Ohio and Thirty-fifth Ohio, have left the brigade on account of the expiration of their term of service. The Second Minnesota is still absent. Effective force present in four regiments, 1,120.

Casualties of four regiments :

	Killed		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
87th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. P. Hammond.	3	1	23	1	26	27	
75th Indiana Volunteers, Maj. C. J. McCole.	6	1	19	1	25	26	
101st Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan	2	2	28	2	30	32	
105th Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. George T. Perkins.	4	1	29	1	33	34	
Total	15	5	99	5	114	119	

The casualties of the Second Minnesota and Thirty-fifth Ohio regiments will bear a proportional average with the above regiments, including one officer in each regiment killed. The members of the brigade staff—Capt. Clinton A. Cilley, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Samuel L'Hommedieu, Assistant Inspector-General; Capt. Sanford Fortner, Provost Marshal; Capt. M. D. Ellis, Topographical Engineer; Lieut. C. C. Colburn, Acting Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. W. H. Osborn, Acting Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. W. H. Conner, Acting Assistant Quartermaster—have faithfully discharged the duties of their respective departments. Captains Cilley and L'Hommedieu having been absent since July 15, Captains Fortner and Ellis have performed their duties, the former that of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, the latter Acting Inspector, in a highly efficient manner. I am, Major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. GLEASON.

Colonel Eighty-Seventh Indiana Vols., Comdg. Brig.

MAJ. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following is the report of Major McCole for the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment:

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this Regiment since last report; also a statement of the strength of Regiment May 7, 1864, and casualties since that time. I do not consider it necessary to mention the marches, etc., of this Regiment that were performed jointly with the command, and under your immediate observation. That omitted, leaves but the operations of August 31 and the morning of September 1, 1864, to report. During that time this Regiment was connected with the expedition under the command of Colonel Hunter, of the Eighty-second Indiana, which had for its object the destruction of the railroad between Atlanta and Macon, Ga. That object was successfully and efficiently accomplished, this Regiment taking an active part, laboring without any intermission in building fortifications and in destroying the railroad track, until ordered to rejoin the command.

The effective strength of this Regiment was—

May 7, 1864:		
Officers	21	
Enlisted men	403	
		424
September 9, 1864:		
Officers	17	
Enlisted men	309	
		326
		98

Accounted for as follows:

Company C, detailed to guard medical supplies.	27
Sick, sent away, greater than number returned.	27
Wounded, not fatally	23
Killed and died of wounds.	9
Detached as hospital attendants, etc.	12
Total	98

C. J. McCOLE,
Major Commanding Regiment.

CAPTAIN CILLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

It will be noticed that from the Seventy-fifth Indiana, Colonel Gleason reports six killed and twenty wounded on the Atlanta campaign, aggregating twenty-six. Major McCole reports killed and mortally wounded, nine; and wounded, not fatally, twenty-three, aggregating thirty-two, which is

next to the highest loss of any Regiment in the Brigade. The report of the Regimental commander is the correct one. The following is the list of names: Killed and died of wounds: Robert M. Brown and John G. Mote, of A Company; Allen W. Hosier, of B Company; Isaac M. Larick, James Porter and David Riley, of F Company; William Brown, of K Company; Elijah Lewark, of G Company; and Joseph Conklin, of D Company.

Wounded more or less severely: Lieut.-Colonel William O'Brien, commanding the Regiment; Lemuel Freeman, of A Company; Corporal James W. Batterson, of B Company; Earl S. Stone and Joseph Lloyd, of D Company; Corporal Benj. B. Barnum, David Eubank, Andrew P. Bilbee, Jacob Coffman and Stephen H. Myers, of E Company; James Holloway, of B Company; Ebenezer Blossom, Walter B. Kress and David Gift, of H Company; Corporal John Powell, Corporal John Sperry, Elias Summers, George W. Passwater, John Baker, John W. Richardson and Jeremiah Sherman, of I Company; and two others were wounded, whose names cannot now be recalled—one of them on August 4th.

The effective force of the Second Brigade, taken from the report of July 4th, 1864:

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Second Brigade, Col. N. Gleason, 87th Indiana, commanding:			
2d Minnesota Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. W. Bishop.	19	349	368
35th Ohio Volunteers, Maj. J. L. Budd.	15	258	273
105th Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. G. T. Perkins.	19	290	309
75th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.	20	352	372
87th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. P. Hammond.	15	274	289
101st Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan	24	319	343
Total.	112	1,842	1,954
19th Indiana Battery, First Lieut. W. P. Stackhouse.	3	134	137

The losses of General Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Atlanta (May 5th to September 8th, 1864) were as follows: Killed, 4,423; wounded, 22,822; captured, 4,422—total, 31,687.

The losses of the Confederate army confronting us, under Generals Johnston and Hood, were killed, 3,044; wounded, 18,952; captured, 12,983—total, 34,979.

The campaign for the capture of the city of Atlanta was great in the records of war; and the losses were fearful in the annals of humanity. It was probably the most difficult and hardest campaign of the war for the suppression of the rebellion—certainly the severest through which the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment had ever been called upon to pass. It was characterized, however, by no great battle in which the army was generally engaged; the frequent fierce combats by Brigades, Divisions and Corps, which occurred by reason of the flank movements and night marches, did not attain to the sublimity of a general engagement. The advance was, nevertheless, a campaign of the science of war—of the very highest strategic manœuvres—involving a continuous fusilade of musketry and duels of artillery for the period of a hundred days. It was a campaign of fights by day and funerals by night. During the night we slept on our arms and built our fortifications, and during the day we fought behind our works and lived in our gopher-holes, above which very often we could not lift our heads without receiving a shot. For four months we advanced in the face of a formidable and well-intrenched foe, through mountain fastnesses and over wide rivers, on an average of a mile per day.

Van Horne's History of the Army of the Cumberland says: "The fall of Atlanta was hailed by the Northern people as a result of great moment. The noise of cannon all over the land, orders of congratulation from Washington and army commanders, gave expression to the general appreciation of the campaign and its issue. The moral effect of the consummation was, indeed, great, North and South, and, yet, as

no army had been destroyed or signally defeated, the possession of Atlanta was only a partial solution to the war problem in the West. The march southward of Sherman's armies, despite the heaviest concentration that could be made in resistance, the destruction of extensive manufactories of materials of war, and the palpable diminution of the central insurgent forces, were grand results, indeed; but the Confederate Army of the Tennessee was not annihilated, and until it and the one in Virginia should be, the end of the war could not come."

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 134. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND:

The major-general commanding, with pride and pleasure, congratulates you upon the fact that your achievements during the campaign which has just closed, in connection with those of the Armies of the Tennessee and Ohio, have received such distinguished marks of appreciation as the thanks of the President of the United States and of the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Your commander now desires to add his thanks to those you have already received, for the tenacity of purpose, un murmuring endurance, cheerful obedience, brilliant heroism, and all those high qualities which you have displayed to an eminent degree, in attacking and defeating the cohorts of treason, driving them from position after position, each of their own choosing, cutting their communications, and in harassing their flanks and rear, during the many marches, battles, and sieges of this long and eventful campaign.

It is impossible, within the limits of an order like this, to enumerate the many instances in which your gallantry has been conspicuous; but among them may be mentioned the actions of Rocky Face Mountain and before Dalton, fought between the 8th and 13th of May, of Resaca on the 14th and 15th, of Adairsville on the 17th, and of New Hope Church on the 25th of the same month, of Kolb's Farm June 22, Peach Tree Creek July 20, and the crowning one of Jonesborough, fought September 1, which secured the capture of the city of Atlanta, the goal for which we set out more than four months ago, and furnished a brilliant termination to your struggles for that long period.

Let these successes encourage you to the continued exercise of those same high qualities, and to renewed exertions in the cause of our country and humanity when you shall again be called upon to meet the foe, and be assured the time is not far distant when your prowess will conquer what territory now remains within the circumscribed limits of the rebellion. A few

more fields like those whose names now crowd your standards, and we can dictate the terms of a peace alike honorable to yourselves and our country. You can then retire to your homes amid the plaudits of your friends and with the proud consciousness that you have deserved well of the country.

Our rejoicings are not unmixed with a proud regret for our brave comrades who have fallen. Their graves mark the spots where they went down amid the din and roar of battle, dotting every field and hillside, or lying beneath the spreading boughs of the forest along our route; they will in future days serve like finger boards to point out to the traveler the march of your victorious columns. Those silent mounds appeal to us to remain true to ourselves and the country, and to so discharge the high duty devolving upon us that their lives, which they so freely offered up, may not prove a useless sacrifice.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS,)	HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
No. 66.)	<i>In the Field, near Jonesborough, Ga.</i>
	<i>September 6, 1864.</i>

I. The General-in-Chief communicates with a feeling of just pride and satisfaction the following orders of the President of the United States, and telegram of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, on hearing of the capture of Atlanta:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1864.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability, courage, and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which, under Divine favor, has resulted in the capture of the city of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges, and other military operations that have signalized the campaign, must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington City, September 3, 1864.

Ordered:

First. That on Monday, the 5th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 noon, there shall be given a salute of 100 guns at the Arsenal and Navy-Yard, Washington, and on Tuesday, the 6th day of September, or on the day after the receipt of this order, at each arsenal and navy-yard in the United States, for the recent brilliant achievements of the fleet and land forces of the United States in the harbor of Mobile, and in the reduction of

Fort Powell, Fort Gaines, and Fort Morgan. The Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy will issue the necessary directions in their respective Departments, for the execution of this order.

Second, That on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 noon, there shall be fired a salute of 100 guns at the arsenal at Washington, and at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Newport, Ky., Saint Louis, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Hilton Head, and New Berne, or the day after the receipt of this order, for the brilliant achievements of the army under command of Major-General Sherman in the State of Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta. The Secretary of War will issue directions for the execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 4, 1864, 9 P. M.*

MAJOR-GENERAL, SHERMAN:

I have just received your dispatch announcing the capture of Atlanta. In honor of your great victory I have ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns from every battery bearing upon the enemy. The salute will be fired within an hour, amidst great rejoicing.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

II. All the corps, regiments, and batteries composing this army may, without further orders, inscribe "Atlanta" on their colors.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHAPTER XIII.

EXPEDITION TO GAYLESVILLE, ALABAMA, IN PURSUIT OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY UNDER GENERAL HOOD.

(OCTOBER 3D TO NOVEMBER 15TH, 1864.)

ATLANTA, at the time our army was in possession of it, was about the largest and most important town in Northern Georgia. Its population was about 5,000 at the time we captured it. It was a place of great business activity, with four railroads running into it, which made it a depot for all the cotton and grain of many of the adjacent counties. During our occupancy, General Sherman converted the city into a military garrison, and gave orders for the removal of the whole civil population, furnishing the citizens with free transportation to the North or South, as they themselves preferred. This order, which, notwithstanding the hardships and sufferings it entailed, was a military necessity, provoked a bitter correspondence between Sherman and Hood.

During the month of September we got a long, good rest at Atlanta, in nice, clean, healthy quarters. But few of the members of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment were sick at this point. While encamped here one only—Martin S. Merrill, of B Company—died of disease, which occurred on the 22d of September. The disabled from wounds, diseases and other causes in the campaign were sent to Chattanooga and points farther North.

On the 21st of September, Hood's army, which, since its evacuation of Atlanta, had been lying about Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon Railroad, moved across to Palmetto Station on the West Point Railroad. His Cavalry was sent to the vicinity of Powder Springs, west of the Chattahoochee River.

This movement on the part of Hood apparently opened the way for Sherman at once to enter Central Georgia with his army. It was a ruse, however. Sherman's soldierly instincts enabled him to infer that Hood's real purpose of the movement was to assume the aggressive against the railroad in our rear. The public speech made by Jeff. Davis to the Confederate soldiers at Palmetto Station, as reported to General Sherman by one of his spies, who was present, in which Davis vaingloriously asserted that the Tennessee and Kentucky soldiers, then with Hood, would soon walk upon their native soil, confirmed Sherman's inference with regard to Hood's purposes.

The plan of the Confederate commander was to move his army to Sherman's rear, cut his communications, advance northward by sweeping through the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, gather recruits from these States as he progressed, and at last stand upon the banks of the Ohio River a mighty host of one hundred thousand strong! By this movement, it was expected that, to prevent the starvation of his army, Sherman would be compelled to make a retreat, which would be a repetition of that of Napoleon from Moscow, incurring more disastrous results. Sherman, however, was master of the situation, as he usually was, and scattered Hood's visionary project to the four winds. He hurriedly sent to the rear, by railroad, two Divisions of his army—Newton's, of the Fourth Corps, to Chattanooga, and Corse's, of the Seventeenth Corps, to Rome. A large Confederate Cavalry force from Mississippi, under Forrest, now made an invasion into Middle Tennessee. On the 29th, General Thomas, accompanied by the Second Division of our Corps, was also sent to Chattanooga by cars to meet this threatened danger in Tennessee. On discovering the next day that Hood was crossing the Chattahoochee with his entire army and advancing upon his communications in the direction of Rome, Sherman immediately issued orders for the mobilization of his entire army northward in pursuit of Hood, except the Twentieth

Corps under Slocum, which was left in Atlanta to hold the town and the bridges spanning the Chattahoochee River.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER NO. 68.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864.

The following movements are ordered:

I. Major-General Slocum, with Twentieth Corps, will hold Atlanta and the Chattahoochee bridge, and all detachments of other troops or corps will report to him and be assigned by him to posts looking to the security of the depot.

II. All the rest of the army, provided with ten (10) days' rations, will move by the Chattahoochee bridge to Smyrna Camp-ground—the Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Stanley, on the center, looking west; the Army of the Ohio, Brigadier-General Cox, on the right, and the Army of the Tennessee, Major-General Howard, on the left.

III. The commanding general will be near the center.

By order of General W. T. Sherman.

(Signed)

L. M. DAYTON,

Aid-de-Camp.

The five Corps of Sherman's army since the opening of the campaign against Atlanta were reduced by deaths, detachments and discharges to 70,000 men of all arms, and underwent various changes in commanders since the occupation of Atlanta. General D. S. Stanley of the Fourth Corps was temporarily in command of the Army of the Cumberland in place of General Thomas, who went to Tennessee to command the detachments of troops against Forrest and others; General J. D. Cox was in command of the Army of the Ohio in room of General Schofield, who went to the rear; and the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps of the Army of the Tennessee under Howard, were commanded by Generals P. J. Osterhaus and T. E. G. Ransom, in room of Generals Logan and Blair, who were at home stumping their respective States for the election of Lincoln to the second term. The Confederate army, under Hood, now numbered about 40,000 infantry, artillery and cavalry, whilst Forrest's Cavalry in Tennessee consisted of 8,000 troopers.

To intercept Hood, General Sherman ordered his two Cavalry Divisions, under Kilpatrick and Garrard, to be sent to Sweetwater and Powder Springs; ordered Howard, with a portion of the army of the Tennessee, to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Fairburn; commanded Cox to send a Division of the Twenty-third Corps to Flat Rock; and sent the rest of the army to take possession of the Chattahoochee River bridges. We were with this part of the army. By the 1st of October Hood's forces had reached the railroad north of Marietta, and its destruction had already begun. Shortly afterwards they moved towards Rome and Allatoona. At the latter place, on the 5th, a Confederate Division of Stewart's Corps, under General French, was severely thrashed by Corse's Division of the Seventeenth Corps, which had been previously sent thither. Portions of Hood's army appeared at different points and times all along the railroad.

On Sunday morning, Oct. 2d, the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment with its Brigade and Division received marching orders, with ten days' rations, for the pursuit of Hood's army, and on the afternoon of the 3d moved out of camp near the Campbellton road, marched until 8 o'clock at night in the direction of the Chattahoochee River, and encamped near the bridge. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the next day, we resumed the pursuit. Thus we began the weary and toilsome march over the old battle grounds of the Atlanta campaign. In this northward march we frequently bivouacked in the old fortifications of the Confederates. Going in an opposite direction from the first, we again passed through the towns of Acworth, Cartersville, Kingston, Rome, Calhoun and Resaca. The track of desolation by the two contending armies on the former campaign was plainly perceptible in these beautiful towns. We crossed over the Chattahoochee, Coosa and Chattooga Rivers and Taylor's Ridge into the Chattooga Valley for the purpose of intercepting Hood's invasion. The Army of the Tennessee marched through Snake Creek Gap, and we—Army of the

Cumberland—marched via Tilton across the mountain to the west. But Hood had escaped down the Valley of the Chattooga; his army was too far in our advance and too fleet of foot to catch. We chased his army down the valley to the vicinity of Gadsden, where we left it. On the 21st our Brigade moved across the line into Cherokee county, Alabama, as far as Gaylesville, encamping on a hill late in the evening, south of the town. Our pursuit of Hood's army ended here. We remained at this place for a period of eight days.

In consequence of the destruction of the railroad by Hood's army, which interrupted our communications, it was a military necessity to draw supplies from the rich and fertile lands of the neighborhood in which we were encamped. This was the beginning of the process of foraging for subsistence, of which, up to this time, the Seventy-fifth Indiana knew so little, but afterwards so much. All the foraging heretofore by our Regiment was done without orders. "Uncle Sam" had supplied us with plenty of food, excepting the time of the siege of Chattanooga, when he could not get it to us; but now that the Confederate army had broken our "cracker line," we were compelled to get our supplies from some other source than "Uncle Sam's" Commissary. The first regularly detailed party for systematic foraging from the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment consisted of twenty men, commanded by Lieutenant Zehrung, of E Company, who were sent out with teams on the 25th from camp at Gaylesville into the rich Valley of the Chattooga, returning on the 27th with a yoke of oxen hitched to a wagon, loaded with beef, pork, sweet potatoes, four darkeys, et cetera. A detail was made from the Brigade to build a bridge over Chattooga River and to run a grist-mill near town. A squad of thirty men from our Regiment, under Captain Elliott, of E Company, repaired the dam at the mill. This was on the 24th.

During our stay here the Second Division of our Corps, under General Morgan, returned; Generals Schofield and

Mower also arrived, the former assuming his old command, that of the Army of the Ohio, and the latter was assigned to command a Division in the Seventeenth Corps.

It was also during our encampment here that General Sherman fully determined to leave the Confederate army under Hood to the care of General Thomas, whilst he himself, with a portion of his army, would march to the sea, and thence operate with General Grant against Richmond, Va. Accordingly, he ordered the Fourth Corps, 15,000 strong, under Stanley, from Gaylesville, and the Twenty-third Corps, (Army of the Ohio) 12,000 strong, under Schofield, from Cedar Bluff, on the Coosa River, near Gaylesville, to Chattanooga, and report to General Thomas.

In this strategic game of war, we were compelled to sustain the loss of our great and ideal commander—the modest, unselfish, trustful and resolute General George H. Thomas. But our loss was the country's gain. The Military Division of the Mississippi had many skillful, brave and popular leaders, from Sherman down; but none possessed such a universal admiration, confidence and love of the soldiers, whom he commanded, as Thomas. Above all others, he was idolized by the troops of our Corps, which he first commanded. Some of our Regiments had served under him from Mill Springs to Atlanta, and it was the supreme desire of every man in the Corps to be led by him to the end. We rejoiced greatly and felt very much complimented that "Uncle Billy" Sherman selected among others our Corps to go to the sea under his brilliant leadership; but our hearts were made sorrowful indeed, that we could no longer be under the command of "Pap" Thomas. Sherman very well knew whom to select for the very responsible work of annihilation of Hood's army and other Confederates in Middle Tennessee, when he appointed Thomas to do it. Thomas had few equals and no superiors in either Union or Confederate armies.

On Saturday, 29th, at 6 o'clock a. m., we broke camp at Gaylesville, Alabama, and marched for Rome, Ga.,—a dis-

tance of 25 miles—where we arrived at 9 o'clock on the night of the 30th, bivouacking on the banks of the Etowah. The Seventy-fifth Indiana with many other Regiments was paid off here, not having received any money from the Government for a period of eight months, and it was the last payment we received until our muster out, on June 8th, 1865.

At 6:30 a. m., of November 2d, we left Rome for Kingston, where we arrived in a drenching rain, on the afternoon of the same day. We remained encamped at Kingston for ten days. The Army with which Sherman was about to begin the great raid to the sea-coast was scattered from Rome to Atlanta. On the 8th, the Presidential election occurred throughout the country, resulting in the election of Abraham Lincoln over General Geo. B. McClellan for the second term. Polls were opened during the day in the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, and all votes cast were for Lincoln and Johnson. Though within a couple of years of being of age, this was the first vote cast by the writer. It was not counted, however.

On the 12th we struck tents at Kingston, and began the march for Atlanta. Passing through Cartersville, we encamped for the night near an old furnace in the Allatoona Mountains, sixteen miles from the place of starting. On the next day the Brigade marched eighteen miles, and destroyed two miles of the Atlantic and Western Railroad between Acworth and Big Shanty, encamping at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain. It was one of the hardest day's work during our entire service. The destruction of this railroad, together with the telegraph lines, at this time and place, broke all our connections with the rear. We thereby cut loose from all communications with our friends at home, and for a period of forty days the whole Northern States breathlessly and anxiously awaited tidings from us.

On the 14th, at daylight, we took up the line of march, halting an hour or two at Marietta, where we had done provost-guard duty for a few days during the campaign of the

previous summer. We crossed the Chattahoochee River in the afternoon, on the east bank of which we bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the next day we marched through Atlanta, and encamped a couple of miles east of the city. On the night of the 15th a terrible picture of desolation was presented to our view. The whole business portion of Atlanta was a roaring, seething mass of flames. Millions of dollars' worth of property went up in smoke. The destruction was complete as far as making the city worthless for military purposes, which was the intention. Some of the magnificent brick business houses, in which were placed the government stores, were no barriers to the onward march of the fire, but only fuel to the resistless fury of the flames as they swept madly on in their destructiveness. We drew clothing and rations on that memorable night out of some of those buildings, whilst they were enveloped in a sheet of flame.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER NO. 120.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

In the Field, Kingston, Ga., Nov. 9, 1864.

I. For the purpose of military organization, this army is divided into two wings, viz.:

The right wing, Major-General O. O. Howard commanding, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps.

The left wing, Major-General H. W. Slocum commanding, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps.

II. The habitual order of march will be, wherever practicable, by four roads, as near parallel as possible, and converging at points hereafter indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brigadier-General Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

* * * * *

By order of Major-General W. T. Sherman.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA, AND CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH, GA.

(NOVEMBER 15TH, 1864, TO JANUARY 19TH, 1865.)

THE troops selected by Sherman for the grand march through the State of Georgia to the seaboard, as Special Field Order No. 120, recorded in the preceding chapter, shows, consisted of four Corps—the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth—and a Division of Cavalry. They aggregated 62,204 in infantry, artillery and cavalry. They were organized into two wings—the right was commanded by Major-General O. O. Howard, and consisted of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps under the command of Major-Generals P. J. Osterhaus and Frank P. Blair, in the order named. The left was in command of Major-General Henry W. Slocum, and was composed of the Fourteenth Corps, commanded by Brevet Major-General Jefferson C. Davis, and the Twentieth Corps, commanded by Brigadier-General A. S. Williams. The Fifteenth Corps had four Divisions, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Charles R. Woods, William B. Hazen, John E. Smith and John M. Corse. The Seventeenth Corps embraced three Divisions, in command of Major-General J. A. Mower, and Brigadier-Generals M. D. Leggett and Giles A. Smith. The Fourteenth Corps comprised three Divisions, commanded by Brigadier-Generals W. P. Carlin, James D. Morgan and Absalom Baird. The Twentieth Corps embraced three Divisions also, in command of Brigadier-Generals N. J. Jackson, John W. Geary and W. T. Ward. As heretofore stated, the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment was in the Second Brigade (Gleason's), Third Division (Baird's) and Fourteenth Corps (Davis'). The Cavalry Division was

in command of Brigadier-General Judson Kilpatrick, and embraced two Brigades under Colonels Eli H. Murry and Smith D. Atkins. All the Regiments and Batteries were thoroughly purged of non-combatants. Soldiers who were disabled through sickness and wounds had all been sent to the rear. Hence these sixty thousand men in the four Corps were all able-bodied and experienced soldiers by reason of the previous length of their service, and the hardships through which they passed in former campaigns. General Grant thus gives his opinion of the *morale* of Sherman's army, as equipped for the march: "Sherman's army, after all the depletions, numbered about sixty thousand effective men. All weak men had been left to hold the rear, and those remaining were not only well men, but strong and hardy, so that he had sixty thousand as good soldiers as ever trod the earth; better than any European soldiers, because they not only worked like a machine, but the machine thought." (Personal Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 354.) Thus the citizens of Georgia had a grand opportunity of witnessing one of the finest armies of the world on the march, as its tide of invasion rolled onward to the sea. They also had a sufficient taste of the bitterness and miseries of war to last them for several generations—particularly those who lived along the track of our broad belt of ruin.

General Sherman took with him, also, 2,500 wagons, each drawn by a team of six mules, 600 ambulances, each drawn by two horses, and 16 Batteries of four guns each, and to each gun, caisson and forge was attached a team of four horses. These were all equally divided with the four Corps. The wagons were chiefly loaded with ammunition.

The march to the sea was divided into three stages. The first was indicated by the following:

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER NO. 124.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 14, 1864.

The armies will begin the movement on Milledgeville and Gordon to-morrow, the 15th November, as follows:

I. The right wing will move via McDonough and Monticello to Gordon.

II. The left wing (General Slocum's) will move via Covington, Social Circle and Madison to Milledgeville, destroying the railroad in a most thorough manner, from Yellow river to Madison.

III. The Cavalry (General Kilpatrick commanding) will move in concert with the right wing, feigning strong in the direction of Forsyth and Macon, but will cross the Ocmulgee on the pontoon bridge of General Howard.

IV. Each column will aim to reach its destination—viz., Gordon and Milledgeville—on the seventh day's march, and each army commander will, on arrival, communicate with the other wing and the commanding General, who will accompany the left wing.

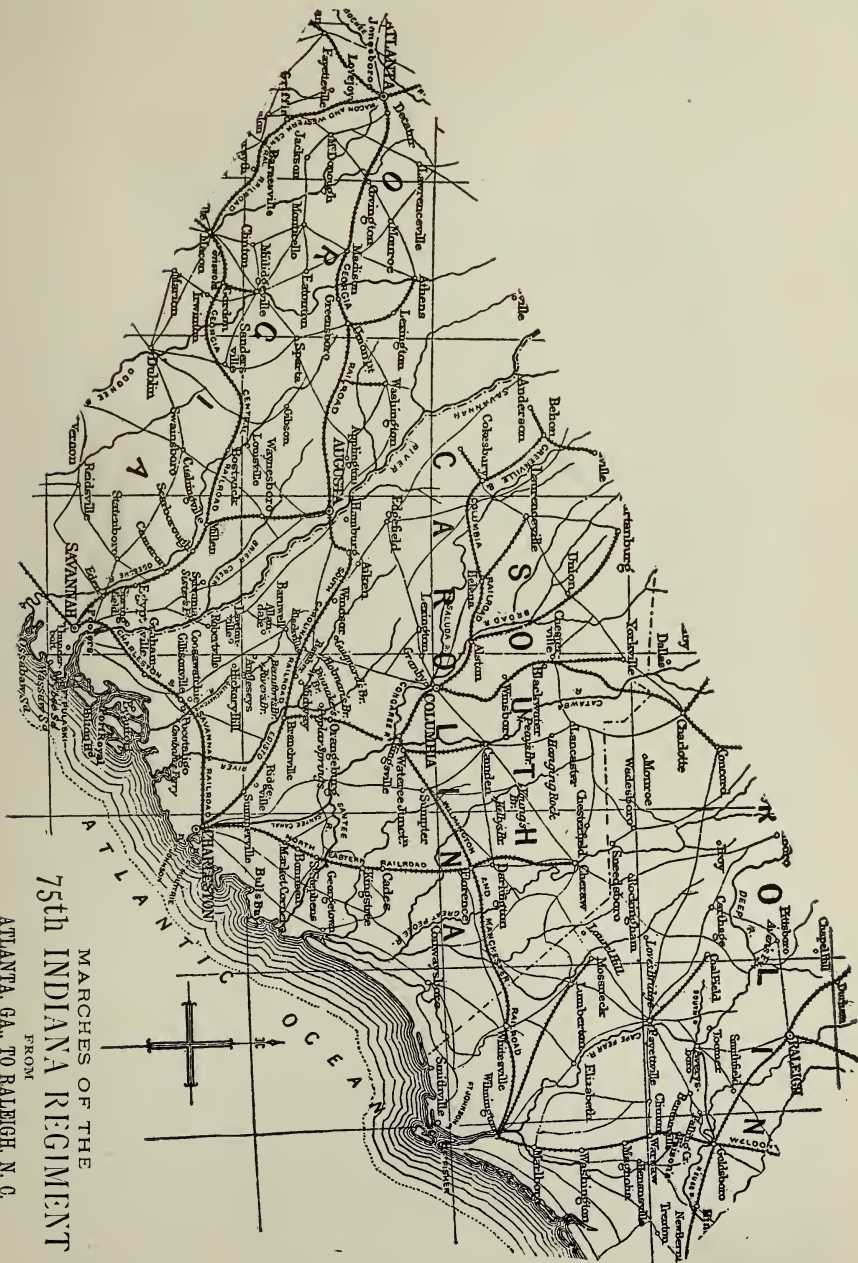
By order of Major-General W. T. Sherman.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

On the morning of November the 15th, the famous march to the sea began. The first objective was Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, which lay a hundred miles to the south-east. The army, marching upon divergent lines, was to reach the capital in seven days. Howard's wing, accompanied by the Cavalry on its right flank, took up the line of march along the Macon and Western Railroad, via Jonesboro, in the direction of Macon. Slocum's wing—the Twentieth Corps in advance—followed the Georgia Railroad, via Decatur, Stone Mountain and Covington, in the direction of Madison. Our Corps did not start until the next day. Sherman himself remained in Atlanta with us, and accompanied us as far as Milledgeville.

On the 16th at 9 o'clock a. m., together with our Division and Corps, we broke camp at Atlanta, and set our faces seaward, and turned our backs upon the ruined city. Our Brigade was in advance. It was a charming November morning. The Corps, marching to the music of the bands, with swinging, regular step, arms glistening in the sunlight, and colors unfurled to the balmy breezes, was as fine a picture as eyes ever saw. In his usual elegant style, General Sherman thus describes the scene:

“About 7 a. m., of November 16th, we rode out of Atlanta



MARCHES OF THE
75th INDIANA REGIMENT
 FROM
 ATLANTA, GA., TO RALEIGH, N. C.

by the Decatur road, filled by the marching troops and wagons of the Fourteenth Corps; and reaching the hill, just outside of the old rebel works, we naturally paused to look back upon the scenes of our past battles. We stood upon the very ground whereon was fought the bloody battle of July 22d, and could see the copse of wood where McPherson fell. Behind us lay Atlanta, smouldering and in ruins, the black smoke rising high in air, and hanging like a pall over the ruined city. Away off in the distance, on the McDonough road, was the rear of Howard's column, the gun-barrels glistening in the sun, the white-topped wagons stretching away to the south; and right behind us the Fourteenth Corps, marching steadily and rapidly, with a cheery look and swinging pace, that made light of the thousand miles that lay between us and Richmond. Some band by accident struck up the anthem of 'John Brown's soul goes marching on;' the men caught up the strain, and never before or since have I heard the chorus of 'Glory, glory, hallelujah!' done with more spirit, or in better harmony of time and place.'" (Memoirs, vol. 2, p. 178).

About noon, we passed through the town of Decatur, and bivouacked for the night a few miles south of Stone Mountain. Here John S. Shull of E Company of the Regiment died from disease, contracted after our communications from the North had been severed. He was a recruit, joining the Regiment, whilst we lay at Ringgold, just before the opening of the Atlanta campaign, and was not yet hardened to the life of a soldier. On the morning of the 17th, before taking up the line of march through the villages of Lithonia and Congers, we tenderly laid our comrade's body at the foot of Stone Mountain, whose monumental peaks, formed by the hand of nature, mark his grave. After halting and eating our dinners, our Brigade tore up a couple of miles of the Georgia Railroad to settle them. On account of its frequent recurrence, it was a work of destruction in which we became proficient, and for which we became famed.



THE BRIGADE DESTROYING A RAIL ROAD IN GEORGIA.

The destruction of a railroad by the Regiment or Brigade was an art of itself. The troops were divided into three sections of equal numbers. The first was distributed along one side of the track—each man at the end of each tie. At a given command, each soldier seized a tie, lifted it gently, until it assumed a vertical position, and at another command pushed it forward so that when it fell the ties would be on top of the rails. This process reversed the relative positions of the wooden ties and iron rails—the ties up and the rails beneath them. The first section of soldiers would now move forward upon another portion of the road and overturn it, whilst the second section would advance and occupy the place of the first section, and collect these ties and put them on piles of thirty ties each—placing the rails on the top of these piles, the centre of each rail lying on the centre of the

pile, and then set these piles of ties on fire. The third section would then take the place of the second section, and effectually destroy the heated rails by bending and twisting them, by means of railroad hooks prepared for the purpose, until they assumed the shape of a doughnut. When the hooks were not accessible, we bent and twisted the rails around telegraph poles and trees. When we had once finished our work of destruction, the rails could not be restored to their former shape except by recasting. This was hard work, but several miles of track could be thus destroyed and ruined in an incredibly short time.

On the 18th we marched through the beautiful town of Covington, with our ranks closed up, bands playing and colors flying, as if we were on a holiday parade. Leaving the railroad to our left, we marched at daylight of the 19th in a southerly course on a very muddy road and rainy day towards Milledgeville. We were detained here a few hours in the construction of a pontoon bridge across Little River, the enemy having destroyed the bridge.

Here the foraging began in earnest. Through 250 miles of our march, the country we traversed was full of provisions of all kinds. On every plantation was found great abundance of flour, corn, sweet potatoes, yams, vegetables, cattle, hogs, poultry, hams, butter, honey, sorghum molasses, jellies, preserves, pickles, etc. The army was to subsist principally upon the products of these plantations, as our wagons hauled nothing but sugar, coffee and ammunition. Sherman's orders were that the army should forage liberally on the country; but the work was to be done properly and systematically. For the purpose of gathering these rich products of the plantations by which the army was fed, a party of foragers, known among us as "bummers," consisting of twenty men, under a competent officer, was detailed every morning from each Regiment. Two men were generally selected from each Company. These would report to field officers at Brigade and Corps headquarters, aggregating about 1,000 men. They

would now start out from camp on foot, well armed, two or three hours earlier than the main body of troops, deploying over the plantations, and moving on lines about six or eight miles away from, and parallel to, the roads on which the main columns of troops were marching. They would keep in supporting distances of each other for fear of capture, which usually meant death. In collecting the forage, the "bummers" would take possession of the wagons, carts, carriages—whatever vehicles for transportation they could find—and load them with edibles, attach to the loaded vehicles of any description a mule, horse, cow, ox, or pairs of them, as the case might be, and set a darkey on as driver, while each "bummer" himself would mount a mule or horse, which he would also load down with provisions; and thus equipped, the grotesque cavalcade would move to the road on which the Regiments were marching, and join the column as it came along. The forage was then turned over to the Commissary Department of the respective Regiments, and distributed to the men. Half the night was then consumed by cooking and eating. This was repeated each day and night. This process of foraging was generally attended with considerable danger. At times the foragers were captured and murdered; but there was such a fascination about it, that it was always considered a privilege to be detailed for the purpose.

On the 20th we started at daylight, passing through Shady Dale in a beautiful country. During the next two days the weather was fine, and we made good progress. We encamped on a large plantation owned by Howell Cobb, who, prior to the war, was a Cabinet officer under President Buchanan, and during the war, a General in the Confederate army. Here we found an abundance of beans, corn, peanuts, sweet potatoes, hams, poultry and sorghum molasses, all of which we confiscated, as Sherman had given special orders to spare nothing at this place. During our bivouack, we kindled immense fires from the dry fence-rails, which brilliantly illuminated the vast plantation. We cooked, ate, and warmed

ourselves by these fires far into the chilly night, while the numerous negroes, of all sizes and ages, entertained us with plantation songs and dances peculiar to the days of slavery, which we enjoyed very much. In his Memoirs Sherman says: "It was at this very plantation, that a soldier passed me with a ham on his musket, a jug of sorghum-molasses under his arm, and a big piece of honey in his hand, from which he was eating, and, catching my eye, he remarked *sotto voce* and carelessly to a comrade: 'Forage liberally on the country,' quoting from my general orders. On this occasion, as on many others that fell under my personal observation, I reproved the man, explained that foraging must be limited to the regular parties properly detailed, and that all provisions thus obtained must be delivered to the regular commissaries, to be fairly distributed to the men who kept their ranks." (Vol. 2, p. 181.)

On account of the accumulation of mules, negroes and provisions, as we progressed, there was formed a caravan of pack-mules in the rear of every Brigade of the army, and across the back of each mule, which was led by a darkey, hung hams, chickens, bags of cornmeal, camp-kettles, panniers, surgeons' kits, etc., with which the animal was loaded. The writer has seen squirrels and roosters on the backs of these pack-mules—the latter sometimes crowing lustily. The scene was novel and will never be forgotten.

Starting very early on the morning of the 23d, we marched about twelve miles and encamped in the afternoon near Milledgeville. The weather was quite cool—freezing the ground during the night. The country was rich, and forage was plentiful. We remained in camp all day of the 24th, and visited the State House, which was a large semi-gothic structure, and other public buildings in Milledgeville. It was an old, aristocratic town, with beautifully-shaded streets and quaint-looking houses. The Penitentiary had been burned, and the Arsenal and its contents destroyed by some of our own troops, who had preceded us. It was Thanksgiving Day, and we duly observed it.

A very unfortunate affair occurred here in the shooting of two negroes (half white) by a member of one of the Regiments of our Brigade, while standing upon the balcony of a house viewing our troops marching through the streets. The soldier was arrested for the deed and placed under surveillance at Brigade headquarters in charge of the writer of this history. Subsequently it was proven that the shooting was purely accidental, and the man was released.

On our arrival at Milledgeville, Governor Brown and the members of the Georgia legislature fled ignominiously in great disorder and confusion. We captured Confederate newspapers here from which we learned how the Southern leaders viewed our invasion of Georgia territory. They appealed to the citizens of the State to resist us in front, flank and rear—to remove or destroy all provisions in our front so that we might starve—to apply the torch to all bridges and to place obstructions in all roads before us, and to show us no mercy. The following appeals, as samples, clipped from some of these papers are curious reading now:

November 18, 1864.

To the People of Georgia:

Arise for the defense of your native soil! Rally around your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers! Obstruct and destroy all the roads in Sherman's front, flank and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Be confident. Be resolute. Trust in an overruling Providence, and success will soon crown your efforts. I hasten to join you in the defense of your homes and firesides.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

RICHMOND, *November 19, 1864.*

To the People of Georgia:

We have had a special conference with President Davis and the Secretary of War, and are able to assure you that they have done, and are still doing, all that can be done to meet the emergency that presses upon you. Let every man fly to arms! Remove your negroes, horses, cattle and provisions from Sherman's army, and burn what you cannot carry. Burn all bridges, and block up the roads in his route. Assail the invader in front, flank, and rear, by night and by day. Let him have no rest.

JULIAN HARTRIDGE,
J. H. REYNOLDS
JOHN T. SHOEMAKER,

MARK BLAUFORD,
GENERAL N. LESTER,
JOSEPH M. SMITH,
Members of Congress.

These threats and appeals were more amusing than alarming to us, as we read them in the captured Southern papers; but our friends at home, from whom we were cut off, were greatly distressed and anxious for our safety, of which we did not learn, until reaching Savannah. General Grant (Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 366) says: "The Southern papers, in commenting upon Sherman's movements, pictured him as in the most deplorable condition; stating that his men were starving, that they were demoralized and wandering about almost without object, aiming only to reach the sea-coast and get under the protection of our navy. These papers got to the North, and had more or less effect upon the minds of the people, causing much distress to all loyal persons—particularly to those who had husbands, sons or brothers with Sherman. Mr. Lincoln, seeing these accounts, had a letter written asking me if I could give him anything that he could say to the loyal people that would comfort them. I told him there was not the slightest occasion for alarm; that with 60,000 such men as Sherman had with him, such a commanding officer as he was could not be cut off in the open country. He might possibly be prevented from reaching the point he had started out to reach, but he would get through somewhere, and would finally get to his chosen destination; and even if worst came to worst, he could return North. I heard afterwards of Mr. Lincoln's saying to those who would inquire of him as to what he thought about the safety of Sherman's army, that Sherman was all right: 'Grant says they are safe with such a general, and that if they cannot get out where they want to, they can crawl back by the hole they went in at.'"

The two Corps—Fourteenth and Twentieth—constituting the left wing under Slocum, were now at the capital of the State, while the other two Corps, Fifteenth and Seventeenth, (right wing) under Howard, were about twelve miles to the south-west, on the Macon and Savannah Railroad, at Gordon. Howard's wing had threatened Macon via Jonesboro and McDonough, crossing the Ocmulgee River on pontoons at

Planter's Ferry. On the 22d, Howard was attacked by the enemy under General Smith, near Macon, in which General Walcutt, commanding a Brigade in the Fifteenth Corps, was wounded. Smith, being repulsed, retreated to Macon.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER NO. 127.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Milledgeville, Ga., November 23, 1864.

The first movement of this army having proved perfectly successful, and the weather now being fine, the following will constitute the second stage of the campaign, and the movement will commence to-morrow, November 24:

I. General Kilpatrick, with his cavalry command, unincumbered by wagons, will move, via Milledgeville, by the most practicable route eastward, break the railroad between Millen and Augusta, then turn and strike the railroad below Millen, after which he will use all possible effort to rescue our prisoners of war now confined near Millen. He will communicate back to the wings of the army, as often as it is safe, any information of roads and the enemy that may be of interest to them.

II. The right wing, General Howard, will move substantially along, but south of the railroad, to a point opposite Sandersville, breaking and destroying in the most thorough manner the railroad and telegraph; at which point further orders will be issued.

III. The left wing, General Slocum, will move directly from Milledgeville to the railroad opposite Sandersville, and at once commence destroying the railroad forward to the Ogechee.

IV. Great attention should be paid to the destruction of this road, as it is of vital importance to our cause. Besides burning bridges and trestles, the iron should be carefully twisted and warped, so that it will be impossible ever to use it again; to this end the rate of travel will be reduced to ten miles a day.

* * * * *

VI. The General-in-Chief will accompany the left wing until it reaches Sandersville, when he will join the Army of the Tennessee.

By order of Major-General W. T. Sherman.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aid-de-Camp.

The second stage of the campaign had Millen for its objective, one hundred miles to the southeast, at the junction of the Georgia Central and Augusta and Waynesboro Railroads. The two wings of the army proceeded upon parallel roads in the direction of this point. The right wing proceeded

along the south side of the Georgia Central and Savannah Railroad, while the left wing (ours) marched along its north side, via Sandersville, Davisboro and Louisville. Kilpatrick swung around north of us with his Cavalry Division, and swooped down suddenly upon Millen, for the purpose of releasing the National soldiers imprisoned there.

On the 25th, early in the morning, we crossed the Oconee River at Milledgeville, and, passing the First Division of our Corps, marched directly east through a piney country about twelve miles, encamping near the village of Buffalo. We reached Sandersville the next day simultaneously with the Twentieth Corps, accompanied by General Sherman. Here we encountered a Brigade of Confederate Cavalry, which our skirmishers soon brushed away. Resuming our march at daylight, on the morning of the 27th, we crossed the West Fork of the Ogeechee River on Fenn's bridge in the afternoon, and encamped five miles beyond. The soil was sandy, and the marching hard. At daylight on the next day, we moved southeast, and, after repairing the bridge on the East Fork of the Ogeechee, which the enemy's Cavalry had burned, we crossed over in the afternoon, and marched to the town of Louisville. The Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment was stationed in the town during the 29th and 30th, as provost guards, while the balance of the Brigade encamped a couple of miles east of it. We rejoined our Brigade on the 1st of December. During this time Kilpatrick's Cavalry had encountered Wheeler's Confederate troopers near Waynesboro, and, ascertaining that the Union prisoners at Millen had been removed elsewhere, Kilpatrick returned to Louisville.

On the 2d of December, while our wing moved south from Louisville for Millen, our Division, General Baird commanding, was detached to accompany Kilpatrick's Cavalry, as a support, against Wheeler's forces. Kilpatrick forced Wheeler back through Waynesboro and beyond Brier Creek, in the direction of Augusta. In the mean time, our Division fell on the Waynesboro and Augusta Railroad, near Lumpkin's Station, and completely destroyed several miles of it.

We were now in the eastern part of the State. One Corps of Howard's wing (Seventeenth) was at Millen, and the other (Fifteenth) was south of it, on the Ogeechee River, opposite Scarboro. One Corps of Slocum's wing (Twentieth) was four miles north of Millen, at Buckhead, and the other Corps (Fourteenth) was on the Waynesboro and Augusta Railroad about ten miles north of Millen at Lumpkin's Station. This ended the second stage of the campaign.

In order to carry out the third stage of our campaign, which was the last, it was required that the two wings of the army converge upon Savannah—the objective of the entire campaign. The army marched upon four roads essentially parallel to each other. A Confederate Division of Infantry, under McLaws, was in our front, and a Division of Cavalry, under Wheeler, in our rear. The former prudently retreated to Savannah without much resistance, while Kilpatrick's Cavalry, supported by our Division, attended to the latter.

Howard's wing moved on the right of the Ogeechee River, with Blair's Corps following along the railroad. Slocum's wing moved on the left, between the railroad and the Savannah River. Our Corps, except our Division on the right, advanced along the north side of the railroad, and the Twentieth Corps, on the left, pushed along the bank of the river.

The progress was slow, owing to several days of continuous rains, and marshy country and obstructions of felled trees in the roads.

Our Division, with Kilpatrick's Cavalry, started on the 5th, at sunrise, marched about twenty miles through a barren, piney country, and bivouacked on the left bank of Brier Creek, a few miles from Jacksboro. Here our camps were lit up with the fires of the fragrant pine knots, which created a most agreeable sensation. On the 6th we marched fourteen miles, and moving all day and night, of the 7th, we made twenty-four miles. We were marching with the Cavalry, which had orders to make a strong feint towards Waynesboro, and then to cover Slocum's rear, and prevent its moles-

tation by Wheeler. This was done in a continuous rain, with Wheeler's troopers annoying us from the rear, and obstructions of logs and felled trees, which our pioneers were compelled to remove before we could advance, impeding our progress at the front. The soil in Burke and Screven counties, through which we were now passing, was poor and unproductive. Our foragers found nothing except "nigger peas," peculiar to that section of country, and even they were scarce. Our Brigade was in the rear deployed as skirmishers, resisting the enemy's Cavalry. On the 8th, about noon, we had quite a severe scrimmage with this force, in which a member of the Second Minnesota Regiment—George Boyson by name—was mortally wounded. Towards night of the same day, our Division marched over Ebenezer Creek, in Effingham county, on a pontoon bridge, which our pontoniers had thrown across the creek for the purpose, and our Brigade being the rear guard of the Division, was greatly pressed by the Confederates, while the pontoniers were taking up the bridge. During the next day we marched eight miles, hearing occasionally the reverberations of artillery in the direction of Savannah. On the 10th, the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment guarded the wagon train, and with the Brigade moved upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad near the river, and destroyed a couple of miles of the road, including a trestle bridge.

The Confederates were now forced within their fortifications at Savannah, and we closed in around them. We found the soil both marshy and sandy, the country almost depopulated, and the rice plantations of the Savannah River and region of the Atlantic Coast in abundance. The army now lived off of rice. On our approach to the city the enemy destroyed most of the rice mills; but our Division saved one of these mills, excepting the machinery for hulling. We contrived various ways of hulling and cooking the rice. The process of hulling generally was by means of rubbing and pounding with the bayonet in our tin cups, and with the crude mortars

and pestles made by the negroes for the purpose. We ate the rice and gave the straw to our mules and horses for provender.

The two wings of our army were now near the main defenses of the city. The right of our Corps joined the left of the Seventeenth at Lawson's plantation beyond the canal, whilst the left of the Twentieth Corps reached to the Savannah River. Our wing held the Charleston Railroad and the Savannah River, while Howard's wing held the Gulf Railroad and the Ogeechee River. In this way, Sherman had control of the railroads and rivers forming the main channels of supplies to the city; but a complete investment was not yet made. It was his determination now either to make the investment of the city complete, thereby forcing a surrender by starvation, or take the city by assault. Before concluding which method of reduction to pursue, he determined to open communication with our fleet in Ossabaw Sound. This could not be done, however, as long as Fort McAllister, on the right bank of the Ogeechee, was in the hands of the enemy between us and our fleet. Hence the Fort was ordered to be taken by assault, and Hazen's Division of the Fifteenth Corps was selected to do it. The Fort was garrisoned by about 250 men in command of a Major Anderson. The Fort was taken about 5 p. m. of the 13th. About fifty of the Confederates were killed and wounded, and the balance taken prisoners, including Anderson. General Hazen's Division lost 92 in killed and wounded.

On the 16th our Brigade, under the command of Colonel Gleason, went on a foraging expedition with all the wagons of the Division. We were out four days. After passing the encampment of the Seventeenth Corps, we marched twenty miles, in the course of which we crossed the Ogeechee River on King's bridge, about fifteen miles southwest of Savannah. This bridge was destroyed by the enemy, but rebuilt by our engineers. Starting at daylight on the 17th, we continued our march in a southwesterly direction from Savannah along

the Gulf Railroad, until we reached the vicinity of Hinesville, in Liberty county, north of the railroad, where we encamped for the night. Here we found an abundance of sweet potatoes (yams), which were preferable to the rice diet upon which we had been living. Colonel Gleason divided the Brigade here for foraging purposes. On the morning of the 18th he sent the Eighty-seventh and One-hundred and first Indiana and Second Minnesota, under Lieut.-Col. Bishop, of the last-named Regiment, back to camp with a part of the wagons loaded with provisions. They arrived on the evening of the 19th. On their return trip they were shelled by the enemy's Battery from across a flooded rice-field, which made the Battery inaccessible to capture. One man, belonging to the Second Minnesota, was wounded. Colonel Gleason, in command of the Seventy-fifth Indiana and One-hundred and fifth Ohio, took the remainder of the wagons and marched south of the Gulf Railroad to Riceboro, where we encamped—our Regiment bivouacking at Midway Church. We entered upon our return march next morning, with our wagons filled with forage of a miscellaneous character.

The writer of this history, with six men, was commanded by Colonel Gleason to proceed on the morning of our return at 1 o'clock, in advance of our troops, and reach King's bridge by daylight, with orders to prevent all teams coming out for forage from crossing to the west side of the bridge, until our teams had passed to the east side, as the road on the west side was too narrow for wagons to pass each other. The writer and his men arrived at the bridge on time, and soon became involved in an angry altercation with a Lieutenant-Colonel, who undertook to force his teams across the bridge, regardless of the writer's orders. Suffice it to say that the Lieutenant-Colonel did not succeed in his undertaking.

We all reached our camp at Lawson's plantation, to the left of the Seventeenth Corps, in the afternoon of the 20th. For forty days we had not heard from loved ones at home until now, when an accumulation of letters and provisions

awaited us in camp, having been sent to us by transports from the fleet lying in Ossabaw Sound.

In the absence of our Brigade to Hinesville and Riceboro for forage, General Sherman had demanded of General Hardee, who was in command of the Confederate forces at Savannah, the surrender of the place, and Hardee had refused. But during the night of the very day of our return to camp, Hardee's army, of about 10,000 strong, evacuated the city, which was immediately occupied by the Twentieth Corps. General Sherman sent President Lincoln the following telegram:

SAVANNAH, GA., *December 22, 1864.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, PRESIDENT LINCOLN, *Washington, D. C.*

I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns and plenty of ammunition; also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton.

W. T. SHERMAN, *Major-General.*

On the afternoon of the 22d, our Division went into camp a short distance northwest of the city on the Louisville road. For several days our Brigade encamped here in a field near the fortifications of the Confederates in defense of the city. The weather was cool and pleasant, and we were all permitted to visit and explore the city.

The first object for which soldiers search, when they are given permission, is something to eat; especially so, when they have been dieting for a fortnight on rice and sweet potatoes. We soon discovered that the oyster beds below the city for some reason had not been disturbed for a long time. We went down there with teams and returned loaded with several hundred bushels of the delicious bivalves, from which we ate our Christmas dinners.

On the afternoon of the 25th, Major McCole inspected our Regiment, and on the next day Colonel Gleason reviewed the Brigade. On the 27th, our entire Corps marched through the streets of Savannah in review before General Sherman.

At the time of our occupancy, Savannah was the largest

city in the State of Georgia. It was one of the oldest, most beautiful and aristocratic towns in all the South. Founded by General Oglethorpe, in 1733, it had a population in 1864 of 25,000. It was built upon a sandy plain, forty feet above the sea level, on the west bank of the river by the same name, about eighteen miles from its mouth. It was laid out into wide streets, which crossed each other at right angles, and at their intersections elegant parks were formed. The streets were shaded and decorated with three to four rows of ornamental trees, between which were carriage ways and parks. The houses were set back from the streets with large yards in front, ornamented with flowers and evergreens of exquisite beauty. The many noticeable public buildings were the court house, arsenal, barracks, artillery armory, and churches. Two handsome monuments adorned the city—one erected in a square to the memory of General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame, and the other to the memory of Count Pulaski, on the spot where he was mortally wounded, October 11th, 1779, while leading an assault against the British, who occupied the city at the time. The corner-stone of this monument was laid by General Lafayette, in 1825, while on a visit to the United States. The Thunderbolt road to Bonaventura, made of oyster shells, was the finest the writer ever saw, and the majestic live-oak trees, whose long branches were covered with gray moss, hanging in graceful festoons, formed a most gorgeous picture.

The Second Minnesota Regiment, during our encampment here, was detached from the Brigade, and sent to the city to guard the yard and shops of the Central Railroad. Our Regiment, with the balance of the Brigade, did regular guard and picket duty until January 19th, 1865.

One of the diversions by which the soldiers broke the monotony of the camp with its dull routine of duties, was the trial of speed every afternoon of some of the thoroughbreds belonging to the army on the race-track below the city. Thousands of soldiers every day witnessed these races until

some fist-fights occurred, when they were discontinued by order of the commanding general.

The campaign to Savannah, the object of which was to ascertain the strength or weakness of the Southern Confederacy, and to diminish its resources by the destruction of railroads and other property useful in war, was a holiday of fun and frolic in comparison with that to Atlanta. There was hardly a sign of a battle, except in the assault on Fort McAllister, which to veteran soldiers, as we were, was a mere recreation. We scarcely fired a round of cartridges to the man, except at the enemy's chickens and pigs. We saw but little devastation of war, except the conflagrations of store-houses and destruction of railroads. We marched on an average of ten miles per day over a country as level as our Western prairies, in a sort of go-as-you-please fashion, with our guns slung across our shoulders at ease, and lived on the fat of the land. In this manner we traveled 300 miles, 60,000 strong, through the heart of the Confederacy, and lost in killed, wounded and missing only 1,338 men. The brilliant march, however, is regarded all over the world as the most extraordinary and anomalous feat in the history of war. It will live to "the last syllable of recorded time," and be made an attractive theme for song and story.

"Except the failure to capture General Hardee's army at Savannah and release the prisoners at Millen, the march from Atlanta to that city was a triumphant success—the full realization of all anticipated possibilities. It illustrated with fearful emphasis the weakness of the rebellion, for no force able to resist one of General Sherman's thirteen Divisions was met on the way. It left a track of desolation forty miles wide; broke up the railroad system of Georgia and of the South by the destruction of three hundred miles of track, all workshops, station-houses, tanks and warehouses; crippled the industries of the empire State of the South by burning all the mills and factories on the broad belt of ruin, and made otherwise a heavy draft upon the resources of the people, in

consuming and transporting supplies in immense quantities, and by the destruction of twenty thousand bales of cotton. The general significance of these results spread gloom and despair over the South. Coupled with the victory at Nashville, the 'March to the Sea' brought near the collapse of the rebellion. The death-throes of treason, organized in magnitude most grand, were subsequently in harmony with its proportions and persistence; but all doubt of its quick destruction was now removed." (Van Horne's Hist. Vol. 2, p. 288).

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 3, } *Washington, January 14, 1865,*

The following resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives is published to the Army:

Public Resolution No. 4.—Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the people and of Congress to Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman and the officers and soldiers of his command for their gallant conduct in their late brilliant movement through Georgia.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of the people and of the Congress of the United States are due, and are hereby tendered, to Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman and, through him, to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in their late campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the triumphal march thence through Georgia to Savannah, terminating in the capture and occupation of that city; and that the President cause a copy of this joint resolution to be engrossed and forwarded to Major-General Sherman.

Approved, January 10, 1865.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

It is a pleasing coincidence, that while the writer is penning the closing lines on this chapter (June 11th, 1892), the morning papers of the same date announce the nomination at the National Republican Convention, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, for the second term, of President Benjamin Harrison, who, as a Brigadier-General, commanded a Brigade in Sherman's army; and in the thrilling speech which set the President's name before the Convention, as a candidate, Chauncey M. Depew, New York's silver-tongued orator, used these words: "The march of Sherman from Atlanta to the sea is the supreme triumph of gallantry and strategy."

CHAPTER XV.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE CAROLINAS FROM SAVANNAH, GA.,
TO GOLDSBORO AND RALEIGH, N. C.—BATTLES OF FAYETTE-
VILLE, BENTONVILLE, SMITHFIELD, ETC.

(FROM JANUARY 20TH TO APRIL 27TH, 1865.)

BEFORE the occupation of Savannah by General Sherman, Grant proposed that, after the capture of the city, Sherman should transport his army by sea to Virginia, and join it to the Army of the Potomac, for the purpose of crushing Lee's forces, and thus end the war. However, shortly after the capitulation of Savannah, this movement was abandoned, and in its stead, the overland route, by marching through the Carolinas, which Sherman preferred, was adopted. Accordingly, on December 27th, 1864, General Grant sent an officer from his headquarters at City Point, Va., with letters to General Sherman, in which he said: "Without waiting further directions, then, you may make your preparations to start on your northern expedition without delay. Break up the railroads in South and North Carolina, and join the armies operating against Richmond as soon as you can. I will leave out all suggestions about the route you should take, knowing that your information, gained daily in the course of events, will be better than any that can be obtained now."

Sherman's army in the campaign northward from Savannah was substantially the same that had marched from Atlanta to Savannah, and the march through the Carolinas was properly the continuation of that through Georgia. The two wings—right and left—were commanded respectively by Generals Howard and Slocum. Howard's was composed of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, under Generals Logan

and Blair, and Slocum's embraced the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, commanded by Generals Davis and Williams. The Cavalry Division was in command of General Kilpatrick.

The strength of the entire army at this time was estimated at 60,079 men, and 68 cannon. We had 2500 wagons, each of which was drawn by a team of six mules, and 600 ambulances, to each of which were attached two horses. The wagons were loaded with an ample supply of ammunition for a great battle; forage for seven days; and provisions, consisting of crackers, sugar, coffee, and salt, for twenty days. For our meats, we were to depend largely upon beeves driven on the hoof, and cattle, hogs and poultry gathered along our line of march.

On the receipt of Grant's letter, above referred to, which did not reach him until January 2d, 1865, authorizing him to move his entire army north by land, Sherman began at once to make preparations for the campaign. To this end, he determined to rendezvous the two wings at Pocotaligo and Hardeeville in Beaufort District, South Carolina, along the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, as starting points in the movement. The right wing (Howard's) was to occupy Pocotaligo, and the left (Slocum's) Hardeeville. By the 10th of January, Howard, with the Seventeenth Corps leading, began the march of twenty-five miles for Pocotaligo, crossing Beaufort Island on pontoons by the 14th, and during the next day (Sunday) took possession of the abandoned fort at Pocotaligo with the loss of two officers and eight men. This movement was also to be a feint on Charleston, so that the enemy would be deceived as to our army's real objective.

Our wing (Slocum's) was to cross the river at Savannah, pontoons having been thrown across, and the Union Causeway repaired for the purpose; but the incessant rains filled the river to overflowing, washing away our pontoon bridge and submerging the Causeway, so that we could not effect a crossing without moving farther up the river. Two Divisions of the Twentieth Corps, (Ward's and Jackson's) were

ferried across at Purysburg on the 19th, and communicated with the right wing at Pocatigo. Our Corps (Fourteenth) and the other Division (Geary's) of the Twentieth Corps, moved forty miles farther up the river to Sister's Ferry, where, during the first week of February, we succeeded in finding a crossing. The troops that were left in Savannah for garrison duty consisted of Grover's Division of the Nineteenth Corps.

On Friday morning, January 20th, 1865, at 6 o'clock, our Division broke camp near Savannah and moved northward along the Savannah and Augusta wagon road for Sister's Ferry.* On the first day's march for the Ferry, we reached Cherokee Hill, eight miles distant from Savannah, and encamped for four days. The rains continued to fall, filling the low lands of the rice fields with water. The Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment moved down to the river at this point, and took up quarters in the negro shanties of a large rice plantation, owned by a man whose name was Potter. Here the members of the Regiment had a jolly time, "tripping the light fantastic" in a stag-dance by night, and boating on the river by day. On the 24th, we moved out of the shanties, where we were so comfortably quartered, and joining our Brigade on the 25th, took up the line of march. The Confederates blocked up the roads by felling trees, which made our progress slow. We encamped at a large lumber yard, where great piles of sawed lumber were burned, and, on the 26th, after clearing the road of *debris*, we marched to Springfield, a beautiful little country town of Effingham county, and encamped. On the afternoon of the 27th, we passed through the streets of Springfield, encamping two miles beyond, and, on the 28th, crossed the Ebenezer Creek, and marched to the river, encamping near Sister's Ferry. We remained here until February 5th, awaiting the construction

* Just nine years afterwards, the writer revisited the city of Savannah, on the occasion of the sudden death (January 14th, 1874,) of his uncle, the Rev. Daniel H. Bittle, D. D., at the time pastor of the Lutheran Church there.

of a pontoon bridge across the river, and of a corduroy road in South Carolina, opposite the Ferry. A detail of men from our Regiment, under Captain Isaac N. McMillen of A Company, was sent over the river in canvas boats, on the 30th, to assist in the construction of the road. While encamped near the Ferry, Colonel Gleason occupied a commodious house with a high porch in front. The headquarter-guards, in charge of the writer, encamped in the side yard, and the Brigade had nice, clean camps in the surrounding fields. The writer has long since forgotten the name of the man who owned this fine property, but his memory, during all these years, retains the name and appearance of the man's niece—Miss Rahn—from Savannah, who was there at the time on a visit. The Thirty-ninth Indiana Regiment (Eighth Cavalry) under Kilpatrick, with many of whose members we were acquainted, was encamped near us.

On Sunday, February 5th, about noon, we left our encampment at Sister's Ferry, and moved across the Savannah River on a pontoon bridge into Beaufort District, South Carolina, and marched about three miles from the bridge, where we encamped during the next day, while the bridge was being taken up and the road opened for the army to advance.

The campaign, upon which Sherman's army was now ready to enter, involved a combination of strategic movements of the widest range. Fragments of Confederate armies, under Bragg, Beauregard and Hardee, with Hampton's and Wheeler's Cavalry, were concentrating to oppose us. The swollen rivers and bottom lands, resembling lakes of slimy mud by the continuous rains, encouraged the enemy to hope that our invasion of the Carolinas would be defeated. "But though the obstacles were almost insurmountable, General Sherman's victorious troops did not hesitate to make causeways in the deep, cold waters for miles, nor to make roads through the swamps of South Carolina in midwinter, and make a march not inferior to the celebrated passage of the Alps, except in low lines of advance." (Hist. Army of Cumberland, Vol. 2, p. 308.)

Our first objective was Columbia, S. C. The right wing (Howard's) was ordered to move from Pocotaligo, crossing the Big Salkehatchie River at Beaufort's and River's bridges, and threaten Charleston, and the left wing (Slocum's), with the Cavalry, was ordered to move upon Barnwell and threaten Augusta. Sherman accompanied the right wing. These movements threw the enemy into great confusion, and spread alarm far and near. The Southerners did not suspect Columbia as our objective, and they left it almost entirely uncovered. This clever stroke was the cause of the evacuation of Charleston. The right wing moved upon the Orangeburg road, crossing the South Edisto at Binnaker's and Holman's bridges, and on arriving at Orangeburg, marched directly north on the road to Columbia, which was reached in the course of ten days, without much resistance. Our wing, moving via Barnwell and Lexington Court Houses, destroyed many miles of railroad between Charleston and Augusta; and at the time the right wing entered Columbia, we arrived at the Saluda River, above the city.

Our Division advanced under great difficulties through the swamps of South Carolina. A detail of men from the Regiment was required almost every day for pioneer duty. On the 7th, we marched through the towns of Robertsville and Brighton, both of which had been burned by our troops on the previous day. We moved northward for a couple of days along the Augusta wagon road, in the course of which, for miles on either side of us, we could see the bright fires and black smoke of burning and smouldering buildings. On the 10th, we left the Augusta road, and turning to the right, crossed the Big Salkehatchie River, and about 4 p. m., entered Barnwell C. H. Our Regiment and Brigade were in advance of the Corps, and the Second Minnesota was detailed to garrison the town and prevent its destruction. It was burned, however, by other troops that followed us. While at Barnwell, our Regiment encamped in the yard of the residence of Ex-Congressman Aldrich. About noon of the 11th,

we moved out the Williston road, and struck the Augusta and Charleston Railroad east of Augusta, twenty-four miles, at 1 p. m., on the next day, after having marched fifteen miles. In a few days, we tore up several miles of this road. At this point our Division formed the rear-guard of the Corps, and took charge of the trains. When the South Edisto River was reached, we encamped at Davis' Mill, and compelled the miller to grind us a grist. On the 14th, we crossed this river on a bridge, which we afterwards burned, and marched a distance of sixteen miles to the North Edisto, where we were detained several hours, until our wagon trains, which we were guarding, had gotten across. At 10 a. m., on the 16th, we reached Lexington C. H., having marched fifteen miles and crossed the Congaree Creek at Clark's Mill. We were now encamped within seven miles of Columbia, and only a mile from the Saluda River. While our pontoniers were laying a bridge across this broad, muddy and swift stream, we could hear reverberations of the Batteries of Howard's wing, in shelling the city of Columbia. On the 17th, we were detained nearly all day by our Corps trains in crossing the river. About noon of this day, the Fifteenth Corps of the right wing entered Columbia. Thus the first stage of the campaign was completed.

Our second objective was Fayetteville, North Carolina. Accordingly, the General-in-Chief ordered Slocum to resume the northward march of his wing (ours) via Alston to Winnsboro, threatening Charlotte, N. C. On this march, Slocum was to destroy the Spartansburg Railroad above and below Alston. Howard was ordered to move his wing of the army on the direct road to Winnsboro, and destroy the Charlotte Railroad between Columbia and Winnsboro. Sherman thereby created the impression upon the enemy, that he intended to strike Charlotte, when he was actually heading his army for Fayetteville. Hence, the two wings of the army converged upon Winnsboro. Slocum moved out on the 17th, and Howard, accompanied by Sherman, left Columbia on the 20th.

Our old antagonist, General Joseph E. Johnston, was now placed in command of all available Confederate forces in resisting our progress. His army, however, was composed of fragmentary troops only, whose morale harmonized with the feeble cause that they represented. There was no possibility of success to the Confederate arms, unless Johnston could fall upon an isolated Corps, which was done, but without accomplishing the end in view.

On the 17th at sundown, we marched across the swaying pontoon bridge, spanning the Saluda, and continued our advance until midnight. The wind was blowing a terrible gale during the night, and every combustible material seemed to be on fire. Woods, trees, fences, buildings and stacks of straw were in a blaze. As many as eighty squares in the city of Columbia were consumed by a conflagration, concerning whose origin there is a controversy to this day. The Rev. Dr. John Bachman, a learned Lutheran divine, of Charleston, removed his valuable library to Columbia for safety—thinking, as every other Southerner thought, that we were going to Charleston—and it was consumed in this fire.

We resumed our march for Winnsboro on the 18th, which was very slow and tedious. For several miles we were obliged to corduroy the roads and assist our wagon trains out of the mud. At night we bivouacked on the banks of the Broad River, and there awaited the completion of our pontoons being thrown across this wide and swift stream. On Sunday, the 19th, about 10 a. m., we moved over the river on our pontoons, and marched to Alston, at the junction of two railroads. Here we destroyed several miles of the track and burned a train of cars and the depot. The country was fine and very productive, having abundance of forage. The large country mansions were all burned. On the 20th we marched several miles to the northeast, reaching Monticello at noon, which was destroyed. On the 21st, moving eastward and crossing a tributary of the Broad River, at Kincaid's bridge, we arrived at Winnsboro, encamping north of

the town, on the Chester road. The foragers of our Regiment made "a raid" upon the plantation of a Confederate officer at this place, and secured abundance of provisions.

From this place, the two wings of the army moved again upon divergent lines. The left moved north as far as Blackstocks, then, turning east, crossed the Wateree (Catawba) River, and proceeded to Sneedsboro. The Cavalry made a demonstration still farther north in the direction of Charlotte, when it turned to the right for Sneedsboro. The right wing at the same time advanced from Winnsboro in a north-easterly direction, as far as Cheraw, arriving in the town on March 2d. Crossing the Great Pedee River at Sneedsboro and Cheraw, both wings now converged upon Fayetteville.

On the morning of the 22d our Brigade took the lead, and the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment led the Brigade northward along the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad to Yunguesville, where we tackled the road, destroying it for several miles. The First Division of our Corps continued its destruction beyond Blackstocks. On the next morning our Brigade was placed in the rear, and we took the road at 7 o'clock, advancing eastward fourteen miles to Rocky Mount, on the Wateree (Catawba) River. The country was hilly, and the soil red. For a few days we encamped here, a couple of miles from the river, in the rain and mud, while our pontoniers were laying and repairing the bridge. By reason of the continuous rains, almost without a parallel, the river was full and its current swift and swirling. It was so very wide that our bridge equipage was insufficient to span it, and the army wagon-beds were brought into requisition for pontoon boats. When the bridge was first completed the floating drift-wood broke it. The Twentieth Corps had succeeded in getting across before this happened. After the bridge was re-constructed, a crew of soldiers were placed in skiffs above, to intercept the drift-wood, as it floated down, and tow it to the banks. Our Brigade being in the rear of the Corps, and our Regiment in the rear of the Brigade, we were the last

troops to cross. We were called out at 10 o'clock on the night of the 27th, in a relentless rain, and wading knee deep in mud and water, were all night in crossing, and assisting the wagon trains. Through the windows of some of the farm houses on the hill shone a bright, warm light, and a roaring log fire on the open hearth, which cracked and spluttered a thousand welcomes, but not for us. Colonel Judson W. Bishop, of the Second Minnesota, describes the passage of the river by his Regiment in this way: "We lighted our precarious way with pine torches, as we moved down the narrow, winding, bottomless road to the west bank, and gingerly walked over the slender, swaying chain of canvas boats, and then up the slippery hill on the eastern shore, where we halted and waited for daylight." (The Story of a Regiment, p. 174.) During the entire day of the 28th we helped to roll the wagons over the hills, advancing only two miles. After we had made the crossing, a few Confederates appeared along the bank of the side which we had just left, and our Regiment was deployed for a fight, but on exchanging a few shots with them, they disappeared.

During five consecutive days, from Wednesday, March 1st, to Sunday, the 5th, in a continuous rain, over almost impassable roads, every mile of which had to be corduroyed with fence rails and saplings, with scarcely anything to eat, and Confederate Cavalry hanging on our flanks, we marched on an average of fifteen miles per day from the Wateree (Catawba) to the Great Pedee (Yadkin) River. In the course of this march, we bivouacked in the vicinity of the battle-ground, where, in 1780, General Sumter, of South Carolina, was routed with considerable loss by the British, under General Tarleton; passed through the towns of Hanging Rock and White Hickory, and over the two forks of Lynch's Creek into Anson county, N. C.

Our advance through the State of South Carolina was accompanied by the fire and smoke, not of battle, but of the torch. The fine residences, cotton-gins, mills, factories,

arsenals at Columbia and Cheraw, and many towns and villages, were destroyed. The utter demolition of the railroad system of the State was effected. The track of desolation was complete. In a letter to General Halleck, dated at Savannah, December 24th, 1864, General Sherman says:

“The truth is, the whole army is burning with an insatiable desire to wreak vengeance upon South Carolina. I almost tremble at her fate, but feel that she deserves all that is in store for her. Many and many a person in Georgia asked me why we did not go to South Carolina; and when I answered that I was en route for that State, the invariable reply was: ‘Well, if you make those people feel the severities of war, we will pardon you for your desolation of Georgia.’”

And in a letter to General Grant from Pocotaligo, January 29th, 1865, he says:

“Of course, the enemy will carry off and destroy some forage, but I will burn the houses where the people burn their forage, and they will get tired of it.”

After passing through the State, and on reaching Fayetteville, N. C., Sherman wrote to General Terry:

“The people of South Carolina, instead of feeding Lee’s army, will now call on Lee to feed them.”

In the *History of the Army of the Cumberland*, Volume 2, page 312, the author says:

“The march through South Carolina had left a track of desolation more than forty miles wide. That State’s special guilt in taking the initiative in secession was assumed by officers and men as the justification of its devastation. As many of the Southern people, who were originally opposed to secession, blamed South Carolina for precipitating the movement, and, having themselves experienced the terrible retributions of the war which resulted, desired that South Carolina should feel war’s heavy hand before peace should come, it was not strange that the National troops, in marching through the State which originally suggested secession and studiously endeavored to induce the Southern States to withdraw from the Union, should leave behind them the fearful evidences of vengeance achieved. But it is easier for the veterans of the war to find justification for sweeping desolation in their own feelings, than it is for others to find grounds for its historical vindication.”

The above quotations are inserted here to justify the course pursued by the rank and file of our army in South Carolina. We were not a horde of Vandals, but one of the very finest types of a disciplined army, composed of intelligent American citizens, volunteered to suppress the rebellion, in obedience to orders. The responsibility of the devastation of the State of South Carolina does not rest upon us.

We lay in camp all day of the 6th, awaiting the completion of the pontoon bridge across the Great Pedee. The river at this point—near Sneedsboro—was three hundred yards wide, and required forty-five canvas boats to span it. The bridge was ready for the mobilization of the army by the 7th, and at 1 p. m. of that day we moved across the river and took up the line of march from Sneedsboro to Fayetteville—a distance of about seventy-five miles—crossing the Little Pedee on a wagon bridge *en route*, and arriving in Fayetteville on the 11th at 11 o'clock a. m. The march was uneventful, except that we traversed forty-six miles of the distance on the 8th and 9th in a fearful rain storm, which incessantly poured down night and day. We encamped within twelve miles of the city at 10 o'clock at night—wet, tired and hungry.

The Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment led the entire army in the advance upon Fayetteville, and were the first organized National troops to enter the place. The Confederates, who held the town, were under Generals Hardee and Hampton. When the eighth mile-post was reached, on the morning of the 11th, our Regiment, commanded by Major C. J. McCole, was deployed in line of battle. Five Companies (A, F, D, I and E), under the command of Captain Mahlon H. Floyd, were sent forward as skirmishers. In this order, an hour before noon, our Regiment drove the rear-guard of the retreating Confederates out of the town, and our Brigade was assigned to the provost duty therein for this achievement. On February 4th, 1891, Captain Floyd wrote of this affair: "When Fayetteville, N. C., was reached, our Regiment was in advance of Sherman's army. As senior Captain, I was

given five Companies, A, F, D, I and E, to deploy as skirmishers. We drove everything through the town. The



75TH INDIANA DRIVING CONFEDERATES OUT OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Regiment followed closely. We were the first organized troops in the town. This movement was made in good style, under the eyes of Generals Slocum and Baird, who were present when I started. For this achievement our Brigade was given the provost duty to perform during the four days that we occupied the place. I had command of half of the town, and Lieut.-Col. Perkins, of the One-hundred and fifth Ohio, the other half. I had twelve Companies, selected from the different Regiments of the Brigade, in the performance of this duty."

This was the termination of the second stage of the campaign.

We spent four days of quietude and rest here, which we greatly needed, for we had just closed two stages of as laborious campaigning, for a period of six weeks, as ever falls to the lot of soldiers. In a letter from this place to General Grant, General Sherman says:

“The army is in splendid health, condition and spirits, though we have had foul weather and roads that would have stopped travel to almost any body of men I ever heard of.”

We opened communications here with General Terry, commanding our forces at Wilmington, a hundred miles to the south of us, through the Cape Fear River, who supplied us by steamboats with provisions, mail and clothing.

Fayetteville is located on the west bank of the Cape Fear, and at the time of our occupation, was one of the largest towns in the State, having a population of about 10,000. It was surrounded with immense pine forests, which furnished for its markets great quantities of lumber, tar and turpentine. Several distilleries for the extraction of turpentine were in operation. The old United States Arsenal, covering fifty acres of ground, which had been enlarged and filled with ordnance-stores for use of the Confederacy, we utterly destroyed by blowing it up with powder, and knocking down its walls with improvised battering-rams. Some bold and rash soldiers, unauthorized, set fire to an old building in the town, and the flames spread to immense proportions, consuming a whole block, together with the house in which General Baird had his headquarters. One of the sentinels of our Brigade, guarding the commissary stores, shot and killed the Sergeant-Major of a Regiment belonging to the Twentieth Corps, who was caught committing a misdemeanor and refused to desist.

Immediately upon our arrival the pontoniers were set to work in the construction of bridges over the river for the army to cross. One of them was laid in sight of the old bridge which Wade Hampton's men had burnt, and the other was built four miles below. On completion of the bridges the entire army crossed the river during the 13th and 14th, except our Division (Baird's), which remained on duty in town as rear guards until a thorough demolition of the Arsenal should be made.

Goldsboro—sixty miles northeast of Fayetteville—was the

third objective of the campaign. Howard's wing advanced on the right and Slocum's on the left. The Seventeenth Corps of the former was on the extreme right, and the Twentieth Corps of the latter on the extreme left, while the Fifteenth and Fourteenth Corps formed the right and left centres of their respective wings.

Four Divisions of each wing marched unencumbered by the wagon trains, which moved farther to the right under the heavy guard of the remaining Divisions. The Cavalry acted in close conjunction with the left flank. General Sherman accompanied our wing. On Wednesday, 15th, in this order, the mobilization of the army began. On the same day our Division moved across the river and encamped five miles beyond on the Raleigh road. At midnight of this day, the guards of our Brigade, composed of three Companies from each Regiment, commanded by Captain Floyd of our Regiment, withdrew from duty as sentinels in the town, and marched across the bridge. These were the last soldiers of Sherman's army to cross the river. The Companies from our Regiment were A, F, and I. As we had the advance of the Corps from the Great Pedee to Fayetteville, ours was one of the Divisions placed in charge of trains.

In the evening of the first day's march, our Cavalry (Kilpatrick's) overtook the rear guard of Hardee's Confederate forces, under Colonel Albert Rhett, and after a brief, but spirited fight, succeeded in capturing Rhett and several of his guard. On the next day (16th) the battle of Averysboro was fought, in which the enemy was greatly discomfited. The Federal forces engaged were all from the left wing (Slocum's), consisting of the four unencumbered Divisions; Jackson's and Ward's of the Twentieth Corps (Williams') formed the right; and Carlin's and Morgan's of the Fourteenth Corps (Davis') the left. The Confederates were under McLaw and Hardee. In the engagement our side lost in killed and wounded, 554; and the enemy lost in killed and captured, 325, including a Battery of three guns. The number of his

wounded could not be ascertained. All our wounded had to be carried along in ambulances with us.

After the battle of Averysboro, General Sherman, supposing that the enemy had withdrawn to Smithfield, and that the Goldsboro road was entirely free from the enemy's Infantry, gave orders for the columns of both wings to move upon Goldsboro. Sherman was so confident of Johnston's retreat, that he hurriedly headed Howard's wing for Goldsboro for the purpose of opening communications, as soon as possible, with Generals Terry and Schofield at Wilmington and Newbern. Sherman himself, who, up to this time, was with our wing, left it to join Howard's. For once Sherman made a mistake, which he frankly acknowledged. By a clever strategic movement, Johnston, unobserved, collected the scattered fragments of all the Confederate forces in that part of the country and massed them in front of the Fourteenth Corps. His plan was to crush the two Corps of our wing by detail; but it was a failure by reason of a lack of concert of action on the part of his subordinates, and of the stubborn resistance of the Fourteenth Corps, until reinforcements could reach the field. This was the battle of Bentonville, and it opened on the 19th, when Carlin's Division of our Corps, which was in the lead, wheeled into the road to advance upon Goldsboro. The heaviest fighting was on this day and by this Division; but when the rest of the Corps quickly moved forward into line and became engaged, and the Twentieth Corps took position on the left, and some of Howard's wing returned, Johnston was defeated. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the First and Second (ours) Brigades of Baird's Division (the Third Brigade remaining with the wagon train) moved to the front and arrived on the field at 9.30 a. m. We took position in line of battle on the left of our Corps, with our Brigade on the extreme left. We here received orders to press the enemy. We kept up a brisk skirmish fire, and then lay, for a considerable time, under the enemy's batteries. Two men in the Second Minnesota were

wounded. By 4 o'clock in the evening, reinforcements from Howard's wing reached us, and then we had a heavy line confronting the enemy. Johnston, who had a miscellaneous army* collected from Generals Bragg, Hardee, Hoke, S. D. Lee and Cheatham, made a safe retreat, as he usually did. The casualties of the battle were in Sherman's army:

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Aggregate.
Left Wing (Slocum's)	154	816	223	1193
Right Wing (Howard's)	37	301	70	408
Total Loss	191	1117	293	1601

Johnston gives his losses as follows:

DATE.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
On the 19th	180	1220	515	1915
On the 20th	6	90	31	127
On the 21st	37	157	107	301
Total Loss	223	1467	653	2343

On the 21st, we lay on the battlefield, witnessing the ghastly sight of the killed, and in the afternoon of the 22d, we resumed our march for Goldsboro. Following the Twentieth Corps, and passing the Fifteenth, we encamped near the Tenth and Twenty-third Corps, under Generals Terry and Schofield, which had come up from Wilmington and Newbern. These troops, in their bright uniforms and with their ample supplies of camp equipage, contrasted strangely with Sherman's veterans, in their tattered and ragged clothing,

and with their bronzed and tar-and-smoke-begrimed faces. Some of our men wore a boot on one foot and a shoe on the other, trousers with one leg of blue and the other of gray material; others wore caps, wool and straw hats. The habiliments of the writer, at this time, consisted in butternut trousers and a plug hat confiscated from a negro-cabin, and a linen shirt from a clothes-line in the yard of a farm house. Doubtless we were the most ragged soldiers in the United States Army. On the 23d, we moved across the Neuse River on a pontoon bridge and entered Goldsboro in review, in the presence of Generals Sherman, Slocum, Howard, Schofield, Terry and others. The troops marched well, in good style and spirits. In his "Ohio in the War," the Hon. Whitelaw Reid says:

"After a lapse of sixty-three days, this great campaign was closed by an informal review of the troops as they came into town, passing before Generals Sherman and Schofield, and the familiar faces of the Twenty-third Corps. The difference between this and the subsequent Washington review was very marked. Here was seen the army as it appeared in the field. Fully 25 per cent. of the men were barefooted; they were ragged and dirty; many in citizens' dress and some in rebel uniform. That at Washington may have dazzled by its pomp and precision of movements, but it was tame compared to that at Goldsboro."

Concerning the campaign from Savannah to Goldsboro, General Sherman says:

"Thus was concluded one of the longest and most important marches ever made by an organized army in a civilized country. The distance from Savannah to Goldsboro is four hundred and twenty-five miles, and the route traversed embraced five large navigable rivers, viz., the Edisto, Broad, Catawba, Pedee and Cape Fear, at either of which a comparatively small force, well handled, should have made the passage most difficult, if not impossible. The country generally was in a state of nature, with innumerable swamps, with simply mud roads, nearly every mile of which had to be corduroyed. In our route we had captured Columbia, Cheraw and Fayetteville, important cities and depots of supplies, had compelled the evacuation of Charleston City and Harbor, had utterly broken up all the railroads of South Carolina, and had consumed a vast amount of food and forage, essential to the enemy for the support of his own armies. We had in mid-winter

accomplished the whole journey of four hundred and twenty-five miles in fifty days, averaging ten miles per day, allowing ten lay-days, and had reached Goldsboro with the army in superb order, and the trains almost as fresh as when we had started from Atlanta." (Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 306.)

The entire army was encamped here until April 10th. Our Division, being on the left, was the nearest to the town. On the 31st of March our Corps was formed in a hollow square, facing inward, to witness the unpleasant ceremony of the military execution of a soldier belonging to the Corps. He was shot under an oak tree in a large field, for the crime of rape.

While encamped here four Companies of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, in command of Captain Thomas A. Ellis of B Company, were sent out a few miles north of Goldsboro to operate a grist-mill for the benefit of the army. Corporal John P. Wagaman and James Norman of B Company ran the mill. Before this force returned to camp, they had a fight with a squad of Confederates who appeared on the opposite side of the mill-dam. With the aid of some of the members of the Second Minnesota Regiment, who were out of camp on the same errand, Captain Ellis drove the Confederates away, a few of whom were killed and wounded. Major George W. Steele of the One-hundred and first Indiana Regiment, in command of a party of foragers, on hearing the firing, came also to their assistance, but the affair was over before the Major's arrival.

Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Brien, who was absent from the Regiment since July 20th, 1864, on account of a severe wound received at the battle of Peach Tree Creek; and C Company, in command of Captain Irwin Polson, which was on detached service since the beginning of the Atlanta campaign, and several others, returned to the Regiment at this place.

As previously stated, the Corps under Generals Schofield and Terry effected a junction here with our army. All these troops were placed under command of Sherman, and some

changes in commanders and organizations were made. The army was now divided into three parts—right and left wings and centre. The right wing was retained as the “Army of the Tennessee” under command of General Howard, with his two Corps, Fifteenth and Seventeenth, commanded by Generals Logan and Blair; the left wing constituting the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland under Generals Jeff. C. Davis and Joseph A. Mower (General A. S. Williams being relieved of command of the Twentieth Corps and put in command of the First Division of it) was now made a distinct army entitled the “Army of Georgia” under command of General Slocum; and the centre, embracing the Tenth and Twenty-third Corps, under Generals J. D. Cox and A. H. Terry, constituting the “Army of the Ohio,” was under General Schofield. The Cavalry was still under General Kilpatrick. Some changes in the commanders of the Brigades in the Third Division (Baird’s) of the Fourteenth Corps occurred. The First and Third Brigades were now in command of Colonel Morton C. Hunter and Brigadier-General George S. Greene, the Second Brigade (ours) was temporarily commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Doan of the One-hundred and first Indiana Regiment, in the absence of Colonel Gleason.

During our encampment around Goldsboro for rest and equipments, General Sherman went to City Point, Virginia, to confer with General Grant, and the result of their conference was, that Sherman’s army should join Grant’s, when they would unitedly fall upon Lee’s army, annihilate it, and end the war. It was the opinion of these two great leaders, that the army of one or both would have a bloody battle yet to fight. The repairs to the railroads from Wilmington and Newbern to Goldsboro having been completed, the supplies for the army being rapidly accumulated, General Sherman, on his return from City Point, immediately issued the following Special Field Order for the mobilization of his army for Monday, April 10th.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

*In the Field, Goldsboro, North Carolina, April 5, 1865.**Confidential to Army Commanders, Corps Commanders and Chiefs of Staff, Departments :*

The next grand objective is to place this army (with its full equipment) north of Roanoke River, facing west, with a base for supplies at Norfolk, and at Winton or Murfreesboro, on the Chowan, and in full communication with the Army of the Potomac, about Petersburg; and also to do the enemy as much harm as possible *en route*:

To accomplish this result the following general plan will be followed, or modified only by written orders from these headquarters, should events require a change.

1. The left wing (Major-General Slocum commanding) will aim straight for the railroad-bridge near Smithfield; thence along up the Neuse River to the railroad bridge over Neuse River, northeast of Raleigh (Powell's) thence to Warrenton, the general point of concentration.

2. The centre (Major-General Schofield commanding) will move to Whitley's Mill, ready to support the left until it is past Smithfield, when it will follow up (substantially) Little River to about Rolesville, ready at all times to move to the support of the left; after passing Tar River to move to Warrenton.

3. The right wing (Major-General Howard commanding) preceded by the cavalry, will move rapidly on Pikeville and Nahunta, then swing across to Bulah to Folk's Bridge, ready to make junction with the other armies in case the enemy offers battle this side of Neuse River about Smithfield; thence in case of no serious opposition on the left, will work up towards Earpsboro, Andrews B—, and Warrenton.

4. The Cavalry (General Kilpatrick commanding), leaving its encumbrances with the right wing, will push as though straight for Weldon, until the enemy is across Tar River, and that bridge burned; then it will deflect towards Nashville and Warrenton, keeping up communications with general headquarters.

5. The general-in-chief will be with the centre habitually, but may in person shift to either flank, where his presence may be needed, leaving a staff officer to receive reports.

By order of

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

L. M. DAYTON, *Asst. Adj't Gen'l.*

On the day following their issue, the above "Orders" were changed by reason of the news of the fall of Richmond and the retreat of Lee's army towards North Carolina. Inferring that Lee was aiming to join his forces to those of Johnston at Smithfield, our general-in-chief altered his plan

of operations for the 10th, and issued orders to move against Johnston's army with Raleigh as the objective—fifty miles northwest of Goldsboro. The left wing (Slocum's) advanced directly upon Smithfield on two roads leading to Raleigh. The Twentieth Corps took the left-hand road, and the Fourteenth the right, which was the direct road to Smithfield. The wing was supported by the centre under Schofield. The right wing (Howard's) made a detour to the right.

Reveille sounded at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, and promptly at daylight we began the march. The enemy skirmished nearly all day with the advance of our columns without impeding our progress. We bivouacked about twelve miles from Smithfield. On the morning of Tuesday, 11th, the reveille sounded as early as 3 o'clock, and in two hours the army was in motion. Our Brigade had now the advance of the army, and the Seventy-fifth Indiana was the leading Regiment of the Brigade. Five Companies of the Regiment, which was now in command of Lieut.-Colonel O'Brien, were deployed as skirmishers with Captain Mahlon H. Floyd in command. The line advanced over a low, wet and swampy soil, engaging the enemy nearly all morning. When Smithfield was reached the fighting became quite spirited, but the skirmishers pushed rapidly through the streets of the village, firing as they progressed; unfortunately they could not reach the bridge spanning the Neuse River in time to prevent its destruction by the enemy. The town was captured by our Regiment at 1 o'clock p. m. We encamped in it. Generals Slocum, Baird and others paid high compliments to our Regiment for its hard work of this day. In a letter to the writer (Feb. 4th, 1891,) of this affair, Captain Floyd says: "When I reported with my command at the head of the column for the skirmish line, General Slocum asked General Baird to what Regiment those skirmishers belonged, and Baird replied that they were from the Seventy-fifth Indiana. Then Slocum said: 'Is not that the same Regiment that first entered Fayetteville?' Baird again

replied, 'Yes.' To this Slocum replied: 'I want no better; I will risk those fellows with anything.' In pushing through the town, I was in the act of climbing over a board-fence into a garden, when a bullet from the enemy struck the top board of which I was astraddle and knocked it down, and I fell as suddenly as if it had pierced my body. The boys thought I was killed.'

Daniel Herron, of B Company, was severely wounded in this fight at Smithfield. He was the last man in Sherman's army wounded by a Confederate bullet. In the battle of Chickamauga, Herron carried a pack of cards in the breast pocket of his blouse, and a bullet struck it with such force as to knock him down, penetrating the entire pack. His comrades thought him killed, but he shortly arose and passed safely through the battle. He was not so fortunate, however, at Smithfield, where he was severely wounded in the hip. At Smithfield was the last fight of the war, which occurred April 11th, 1865,—two days after Lee's surrender—and it was fought alone by the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment.

On the 12th, we resumed our march in the direction of Raleigh, bridging the Neuse River with pontoons, on which we crossed. During the day Lieut.-Colonel O'Brien read an order from General Sherman to the Regiment, announcing the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox to General Grant on the 9th, notice of which he had received during the previous night. There was, of course, great rejoicing among the soldiers on hearing this news. We all felt that the war was practically over. We went into camp about 2 p. m. on the railroad between Smithfield and Raleigh. Resuming our march on the 13th at daylight, we reached the city of Raleigh at noon, passing through the streets in the order of a review. On the 14th we marched due west, following the North Carolina Railroad, until we were eight miles from Raleigh, then turning to the left, went due south, and resuming the march on the next day we encamped at Holly Springs. On the 16th we marched eight miles towards the

Cape Fear River, going into camp at Collin's Cross-Roads. Here we remained until the 27th. It was here that we officially received the sad and joyful news of the assassination of President Lincoln on the 14th, in Ford's theatre at Washington, D. C., and of the surrender of Johnston at Bennett's house on the 26th, near Durham's Station, N. C.

While encamped at Collin's, B Company of our Regiment, under Captain Ellis, was detailed to operate Holliday's grist-mill, located about three miles from camp. The Company remained there for a week.

On Sunday, the 23d, we were called together to hear an excellent funeral sermon on the death of President Lincoln, by the Chaplain of one of the Regiments in the Brigade.

CHAPTER XVI.

HOMeward MARCH VIA RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON— GRAND REVIEW—FROM WASHINGTON TO INDIAN- APOLIS—MUSTER OUT, ETC.

(FROM APRIL 28TH TO JUNE 16TH, 1865.)

SINCE the capitulation of Lee's army in Virginia, groups of Southern soldiers, unarmed and in gray uniforms, were seen by us almost every day on their way home.

General Schofield and his army were assigned to the duty of paroling Johnston's surrendered forces, and both wings of Sherman's army (except Kilpatrick's Cavalry, remaining with Schofield), consisting of the Fourteenth, Twentieth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, under their respective commanders, were ordered to Washington City, D. C., for muster out of the service.

On the 29th of April General Sherman left for City Point, and thence for Richmond, Va., where he awaited us. In the mean time our Division moved to Page's Station, on the North Carolina Railroad, about six miles west of Raleigh, and encamped. Here the Company officers of our Regiment made out the muster rolls and monthly returns, preparatory to our discharge. On the previous night, we heard a most terrific explosion of gunpowder and shells, causing more or less alarm among us, as to what it all meant. It was Johnston's army blowing up the ammunition after the surrender. From this point our Brigade started on foot for Washington *via* Richmond. The Nineteenth Indiana Battery of our Brigade did not march with us, but was sent to Newbern and thence by steamer to Washington. We received orders for an easy march to Richmond, moving on an average of fifteen

miles per day. At this rate we would have reached Richmond in ten days; but instead of a daily march of fifteen miles, we made between twenty and thirty-five miles per day, arriving in Virginia's Capital in seven days. We actually did about the hardest marching after the war was over, and when there was no necessity for it. The four Corps moving upon different roads, made a foolish foot-race out of this homeward march, the object of which was to ascertain which one of the Corps could first reach the old Confederate Capital. On account of it, several lives of the returning soldiers were lost by exhaustion.

We began our last march on Sunday, April 30th, and made seventeen miles by 3 p. m., and on May 1st crossing the Neuse River, with the Seventy-fifth Indiana in the advance, we traversed twenty-seven miles of ground by 4 p. m., passing through Wilton about noon, where a Union demonstration was made, and where we saw for the first time in the South during the war, the Stars and Stripes raised on a pole by the citizens. We halted here for an hour, and, while the fine band of the Eighty-seventh Indiana Regiment began playing "Coming through the Rye"—Colonel Gleason's favorite—the surrendered Confederate soldiers, who were present, joined hands with some of our men, and began to "circle to the left" in a stag-dance. Probably this was the first fraternal union of the blue and the gray after the close of hostilities. On resuming our march in the afternoon, we crossed the Tar River and went into camp within three miles of Oxford, the county-seat of Granville county, N. C. On the 2d we marched twenty-two miles, passing through Oxford and Williamsboro, and encamping at sunset within five miles of the Virginia state-line. On the 3d we marched twenty miles, crossing the line into Mecklenburg county, Va., about 8 a. m. and the Roanoke River about 3 p. m., being delayed five hours by laying pontoons. We passed through Boydton in the evening and went into camp at dark. On the 4th we crossed the Meherrin River, covering twenty-

five miles of ground. Resuming our march on the following day, we passed through Lewiston and Nottoway C. H. The weather was extremely warm, and the troops were very sore and much fatigued, having marched during the day as many as thirty-four miles. On the 6th and 7th, with sore feet and tired limbs, we covered fifty miles of ground. Crossing the Appomattox River in Amelia county, and reaching the James near Manchester, we encamped for three days in the woods within two miles of Richmond.

General Halleck, who was in command of the troops guarding Richmond, issued peremptory orders, which forbade any of Sherman's soldiers to enter the city without a pass from the Corps commanders, but many of us went into the city without the pass. The guards stationed at the bridge, spanning the James River, were powerless in their endeavors to arrest and imprison the squads of Sherman's soldiers on a "still hunt" for something to eat and for the purpose of sight-seeing. In more than one instance these guards were knocked down and their guns taken from them.

While partaking of a meal at a house in Richmond, the writer witnessed an episode that will bear mentioning here. The house was guarded, and the sentinel at the door had strict orders to allow no soldier from Sherman's army without a pass from his Corps commander to enter. Without complying with this "red tape" regulation, several of Sherman's soldiers were there. The proprietor was a rank secessionist, but he gave us a good meal for a dollar. While some of us were busily engaged in eating, a typical Sherman "bummer" with a huge haversack carelessly thrown across his shoulder, entered the dining room, and, on taking a seat at the table, placed his haversack on a chair beside him, while he ate. Having finished and asked the price of his meal, he was charged two dollars instead of one—one for himself and the other for his haversack, which, the proprietor remarked, had occupied a seat at the table like the rest and must pay for the privilege. "But," reasoned the

bummer, "it didn't eat anything, and as there was plenty of other seats for all who wished a meal, didn't inconvenience anybody." "Can't help that," said the Southerner, who felt a little independent with a guard at his door for protection, "seats at this table are a dollar apiece, and if your haversack occupies one, it must pay." Seemingly convinced with this process of reasoning in Virginia, which was very different from that in Georgia and the Carolinas, and not wishing to raise a row when the war was over, the bummer "shelled out" the extra dollar. Then he walked up to his haversack and addressed it thus: "My old companion, you have been mighty patient while I have been eating, and too busy to attend to you, but now you shall have all you want." Suiting his action to his words, the bummer opened his haversack, which displayed a yawning emptiness, and began heaping into it all that the table contained; the rest of us "catching on," joined in to assist him, until his haversack had enjoyed such a "good square meal" that it was borne away by its owner, who feasted upon its contents for the rest of his march to Washington to his great comfort and satisfaction.

Richmond occupied a most picturesque situation, with streets intersecting each other at right angles. The Capitol, which was a large and imposing edifice, stood in an eight acre park on Shockoe hill; in its central hall stood a fine statue of George Washington, and near by a bust of Lafayette made of marble. In the Capitol grounds stood a monument erected to Washington, consisting of a base in the shape of a six-pointed star, and a pedestal forty feet high, with winding stairs on the inside, upon which stood an equestrian statue of "the father of his country," twenty-five feet high, made of bronze. On the base stood smaller statues of Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry, with places for four more eminent Virginians. We saw Libby's old tobacco house, with the sign still over the door, which became the celebrated "Libby Prison" of the war. We saw "Belle

Isle" and "Castle Thunder" prisons, where so many National soldiers perished. Much of the city was blackened and ruined by fire at the time of Lee's evacuation.

On the morning of the 11th, at 7 o'clock, we broke camp near Manchester C. H., and took up our line of march for Washington. The right wing (Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps) took the direct road *via* Fredericksburg. The left wing moved through Hanover C. H., thence deflected to the left and advanced through Chilesburg; the Twentieth Corps by Spotsylvania C. H., and Chancellorsville; and the Fourteenth Corps by New Market, Culpepper and Manassas. General Sherman accompanied the army from Richmond to Washington, shifting from one wing to the other along the route. Crossing the James River on a pontoon bridge at Richmond, we marched through the principal streets of that city, proceeding as far as Hanover C. H., where we encamped. In Hanover county Henry Clay and Patrick Henry were born. On the 12th, we crossed the Pamunkey River, and on the 13th, we crossed the Richmond and Potomac Railroad at Chesterfield, reaching Chilesburg by noon. On the 14th and 15th, we made thirty-five miles, fording the Rapidan River at Raccoon Ford; and, on the 16th and 17th, we waded the Rappahannock River at Kelley's Ford, and struck the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which we followed for several miles and encamped. On the 18th, we followed this railroad to Manassas Junction, thence passed over the Bull Run battlefield and to Centreville, where we took the pike for Alexandria. Passing through Fairfax C. H., we encamped five miles beyond. On the 19th, we proceeded five miles in the direction of Alexandria, when we turned off the pike and moved towards Washington, encamping about five miles from Alexandria and seven miles from Washington.

Upon our arrival near the Nation's Capital, orders were issued in which it was announced that on the 23d and 24th Grant's and Sherman's armies would pass up Pennsylvania Avenue in grand review in the presence of President Andrew

Johnson, his Cabinet, members of Congress and generals of the army. The Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Corps marched over the Long Bridge, on the night of the 23d, into Washington, bivouacking around the Capitol, and our Corps (Fourteenth) moved into the city on the morning of the 24th, and took our place for the review. Grant's army was reviewed on the 23d and Sherman's on the 24th. The city was filled with visitors, who came from far and near to witness this grand sight. Sherman's veterans were six long hours in passing the grand stand. There was no gaudy dress nor holiday appearance about these heroes, who had tramped thousands of miles through Georgia and the Carolinas, such as is generally seen at military reviews; but, while the sun was shining with a scorching heat, their marching was perfect. Their ranks, reaching from one side of the pavement to the other, swept the Avenue. Their bands, in front of the Brigades, playing their soul-stirring airs, worked up the enthusiasm of the thousands of people, who thronged both sides of the marching columns, to the highest pitch. In commenting on this review twenty-five years afterwards, the *National Tribune* editorially says:

“A quarter of a million of veterans, heroes of hundreds of sanguinary battles, winnowed, tempered, and tested by four years of desperate fighting, and flushed by a victory which left every hostile arm grounded, marched through the Capital of their Nation in pride and power. It was the mightiest army that then stood upon the planet which we call earth. But it was not a horde mustered for conquest and oppression, or to maintain the power of kings. It was a pageant of the might and majesty of a free people roused to war, and who had sent their sons forth to battle for the eternal right. Every musket was borne by a freeman and a patriot, who bore the musket solely because of his patriotism. The hand on every sabre hilt was a hand that would only be raised to strike for the right; they who trained the cannon would only turn their dread powers on enemies of freedom and law.” (Oct. 8th, 1891.)

When we returned to our camps, we were quite tired, having marched, in the course of the day, some twenty miles¹ On the day following the grand review, we left our camps

near Alexandria, and moved to more congenial grounds about three miles north of Washington. Opportunity was now afforded us to visit the Capital of our Nation. It was the first sight of the city many of us ever had, and we gladly availed ourselves of this privilege. Though the sight of the massive public buildings, among other things, greatly impressed us; the tall pillars of the Capitol and White House, wreathed in black bunting from top to bottom in honor and memory of our martyred President, made a far deeper impression upon us. Throughout the city the statues and monuments of distinguished statesmen and soldiers of the past were almost hidden by the great folds of black; and heavy festoons hung mournfully from the roofs of the buildings to the pavements below.

On June 3d, the Fourteenth Corps was called into line to bid farewell to our old commander, General George H. Thomas. The scene was peculiarly affecting to both the Corps and the General. We, who were accustomed to witness all sorts of heart-rending scenes with a stoical indifference, as we now gave good-bye to the grandest of all our grand commanders, wept like children. It was the last time many of us were permitted to look into the General's stern, but kind face. He was among the first of the great leaders to pass from earth after the war. He died March 28th, 1870.

The breaking up of the old Second Brigade, and the final separation of the respective Regiments composing it, now occurred. On the 3d, the One-hundred and fifth Ohio was mustered out at Washington and took the cars for Cleveland, Ohio; and on the same day, the Nineteenth Indiana Battery left for Indianapolis, Indiana, where, on the 10th, it was mustered out. On the 10th, the Eighty-seventh Indiana was mustered out at Washington and transported by cars to Indianapolis, Indiana, and on the 14th the One-hundred and first Indiana and the Second Minnesota Regiments, having previously been assigned to another Brigade, with Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. W. Bishop, of the latter, in command, were

sent to Louisville, Ky, where they were mustered out, (the former on June 24th and the latter on July 10th) and returned to their respective States.

The Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment was formally mustered out of the United States service at Washington, D. C., on June 8th, 1865. The recruits of the Regiment were on the same day transferred to the Forty-second Indiana Regiment, and, with that organization, were sent to Louisville, Ky., where, on July 21st, they were mustered out.

Proceeding homeward, our Regiment, on the evening of the 8th, was placed on board of a train made up of empty stock-cars, and left Washington about 7 o'clock, *via* B. and O. Railroad, for Parkersburg, W. Va., passing through the historic towns of Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Cumberland, Piedmont and Grafton, and arriving in Parkersburg at 1 o'clock p. m. on the 11th. Expressions of good will were shown us by the citizens all along the route; but at Grafton we were bountifully entertained. On the 12th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, we embarked on the steamer T. C. Dumont, at Parkersburg, and steamed down the Ohio River to Lawrenceburg, Indiana. This trip on water of a distance of several hundred miles along the southern border of the State of Ohio, was most delightful. It was in striking contrast with our march in rain and mud through the Carolinas. During the day we were afforded some of the loveliest river scenery that we had ever witnessed. The view, as it lay spread out before our eyes, seemed as if nature had lavished upon it a combination of all that was beautiful. Little towns and villages were dotted here and there on either side of the river, which were relieved at intervals by abrupt and broken hills and rich and fertile farms of the Ohio Valley. During the night we saw the picturesque and friendly light-houses. One was almost always in view. From the benevolence of their design they were objects of interest to us. Like pillars of fire by night, they greeted us as we journeyed. About midnight we ran upon a sand-bar, which detained us for a while;

but we arrived at Lawrenceburg in the evening of the 13th, where we were given a sumptuous repast by the citizens of our State. At 11 o'clock on that night we took the cars at Lawrenceburg for Indianapolis, and passing through Greensburg and Shelbyville, we arrived in the Union depot at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 14th. From thence we proceeded to the Soldiers' Home, and after partaking of a good breakfast there, we marched to the Arsenal and turned over our guns and equipments. In the afternoon of the same day the Regiment was given a public reception by the Governor and other State officials in the grounds of the Capitol. We were now quartered in Camp Morton, with the privilege of doing generally as we pleased, until the 16th, when we were paid off and our discharges handed to us, dated June 8th, 1865. The Seventy-fifth Regiment of Indiana Infantry Volunteers now passed out of an organic existence, and its individual members returned to the various duties of civil life.

The two "Orders," which were the last received from the commander of our Corps and the commander-in-chief of our army, are herewith inserted:

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 17.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., June 15th, 1865.

Soldiers of the Fourteenth Army Corps:

Since he assumed command of the Corps, your General has seen many occasions when he was proud of your endurance, your courage, and your achievements. If he did not praise you then, it was because your labors and triumphs were incomplete. Whilst the enemies of your country still defied you, whilst hardships and dangers were to be encountered and overcome, it seemed to him premature to indulge in unnecessary praise of deeds being enacted, or to rest upon laurels already won. But now, when the battle and the march are ended and the victory yours, when many of you are about to return to your homes, where the sound of the hostile cannon—now silenced, let us trust forever, in our land—will soon be forgotten amidst the welcoming plaudits of friends, when the heavy armor of the soldier is being exchanged for the civic wreaths of peace, he deemed it a happy occasion to congratulate you upon the part which you have borne, in common with your comrades of the armies of the Union, in the mighty struggle for the

maintenance of the unity and integrity of your country. You will join heartily in the general rejoicing over the grand result and the termination of the Nation's perils. While the country is welcoming her defenders home, and their noble deeds are being commemorated, you will ever remember with proud satisfaction that at Chickamauga yours were the invincible battalions with which the unyielding Thomas hurled back the overwhelming foe and saved the day; that at Mission Ridge you helped, with your brothers of the Armies of the Cumberland and of the Tennessee, to plant the banners of your country once more on the cloud-clad heights of Chattanooga; that at Jonesboro your resistless charge decreed the final fate of proud Atlanta; that at Bentonville you for hours defied the frenzied and determined efforts of the rebel hosts to crush *seriatim* the columns of the victorious Sherman. Years hence, in the happy enjoyment of the peace and prosperity of your country, whose preservation your valor on many hard-fought fields secured, it will be among your proudest boasts that you fought with Thomas and marched with Sherman from the mountains to the sea; that you toiled and skirmished in midwinter through the swamps of Georgia and the Carolinas; that after years of bloody contest you witnessed the surrender of one of the enemy's proudest armies, no longer able to withstand your irresistible pursuit. Now, the danger past and the victory won, many of you return homeward. Let the same generous spirit, the same pure patriotism that prompted your entry into your country's service, be cherished by you, never forgetting that the true soldier is always a good citizen and Christian.

Some remain yet for a time as soldiers. The same country that first called you needs your further services and retains you. Let your future record be a continuation of the glorious past, and such that as long as a soldier remains of the Fourteenth Corps it shall continue bright and untarnished.

Many of the noblest, bravest, and best, who came out with us will not return. We left them on the hills and by the streams of the South, where no voice of mother, sister, or wife will ever wake them, where no kind hand will strew flowers upon their graves. But soldiers, by us they will never be forgotten. Their heroic deeds and last resting places will often be brought to mind in fond remembrance. Though dead, they will live in the affections of their countrymen and their country's history. Whilst passing events are fast changing our past associations and requiring us to form new ones, let us seek to extend a warm greeting and the hearty hand of congratulation to all who rejoice in our country's preservation and return to peace.

By command of Brevet Major-General Jeff. C. Davis.

A. C. McCLURG,
Brevet Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

[SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, NO. 76.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Washington, D. C., May 30th, 1865.

The General commanding announces to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done, and armed enemies no longer defy us. Some of you will go to your homes, and others will be retained in military service until further orders.

And now that we are all about to separate, to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to call to mind the situation of national affairs, when but little more than a year ago we were gathered about the cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and all the future was wrapped in doubt and uncertainty.

Three armies had come together from distant fields, with separate histories, yet bound by one common cause, the union of our country and the perpetuation of the government of our inheritance. There is no need to recall to your memories Tunnel Hill, with Rocky Face Mountain and Buzzard Roost Gap, and the ugly forts of Dalton behind.

We were in earnest, and paused not for danger and difficulty, but dashed through Snake Creek Gap and fell on Resaca; then on to the Etowah, to Dallas, Kenesaw, and the heats of summer found us on the banks of the Chattahoochee, far from home, and dependent on a single road for supplies.

Again we were not to be held back by any obstacle, and crossed and fought four hard battles for the possession of the citadel of Atlanta. That was the crisis of our history. A doubt still clouded our future; but we solved the problem, destroyed Atlanta, struck boldly across the State of Georgia, severed all the main arteries of life to our enemy, and Christmas found us at Savannah.

Waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons, we again began a march, which for peril, labor, and result will compare with any ever made by an organized army. The floods of the Savannah, the swamps of the Combahee and Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the flat quagmires of the Pedee and Cape Fear rivers, were all passed in midwinter, with its floods and rains, in the face of an accumulating enemy; and after the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, we once more came out of the wilderness to meet our friends at Goldsboro. Even then we paused only long enough to get new clothing, to reload our wagons; again pushed on to Raleigh, and beyond, until we met our enemy, suing for peace instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country. As long as that enemy was defiant, nor mountains, nor rivers, nor swamps, nor hunger, nor cold had checked us; but when he, who had fought us hard and persistently, offered submission, your General thought it wrong to pursue him farther, and negotiations followed which resulted, as you all know, in his surrender.

How far the operations of this army contributed to the final overthrow of the Confederacy and the peace which now dawns upon us, must be judged

by others, not by us ; but that you have done all that men could do has been admitted by those in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land, because the war is over and our government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies and navy of the United States.

To such as remain in the service, your General need only remind you that success in the past was due to hard work and discipline, and that the same work and discipline are equally important in the future. To such as go home, he will only say that our favored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, soil, and productions, that every man may find a home and occupation suited to his tastes ; none should yield to the natural impatience sure to result from our past life of excitement and adventure. You will be invited to seek new adventures abroad ; do not yield to the temptation, for it will lead only to death and disappointment.

Your General now bids you farewell, with the full belief that as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens ; and if, unfortunately, new war should arise in our country, "Sherman's army" will be the first to buckle on its old armor and come forth to defend and maintain the government of our inheritance.

By order of Major-General W. T. Sherman.

L. M. DAYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Before he lays aside his pen, the writer considers it due to the memory of Captain Mahlon H. Floyd and Colonel Milton S. Robinson, who, in the Providence of God, were not permitted to see the completion of this book, in which they took so great an interest, to insert herewith a brief biographical sketch of their lives.

Captain Mahlon H. Floyd, who was born near Middletown, Frederick county, Maryland, on September 1st, 1839, died suddenly of heart disease, August 21st, 1891, at his home in Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1858, he moved from his native State to Hamilton county, Indiana. In 1861, at the first call for troops in defense of the Union, he entered the army as a Sergeant in Company D of the Twelfth Indiana Regiment (of which Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien and Major McCole of our Regiment were the Captain and First Lieutenant, and Captain John T. Floyd of the One-hundred and first Indiana was the Second Lieutenant) and served in Maryland

and Virginia in the Army of the Shenandoah under General N. P. Banks. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, which was for one year, he raised Company I of our Regiment in 1862, and re-entered the army as a Captain, serving to the close of the war.

Joining George H. Thomas Post of Indianapolis, he became an ardent G. A. R. man. On October 4th, 1866, he married Miss Clarinda H., daughter of ex-Congressman James L. Evans, of Indiana. In 1869, he became a partner in the firm of Fortner, Floyd & Co. in the wholesale notion business, on South Meridian St., Indianapolis. At the time of his death he was a clerk in the Pension Office at Indianapolis.

The *Noblesville Ledger* of August 22d, 1891, published at his former home, bears the following testimony to his character:

“Last night at his home, in the city of Indianapolis, the great heart of Maj. M. H. Floyd ceased to beat, and his spirit took its flight to the realms of light. At 10 o'clock he was preparing to retire for the night, when he expired without a moan. He had been afflicted for some time with heart trouble, and, although his demise was not unexpected, the shock came with terrific force. Maj. Floyd in many respects was a remarkable man. As a friend he was generous to a fault. As an opponent he was manly and courteous. As a citizen he was loyal, honest and true. As a soldier he was bravery personified. His surviving comrades are a unit in saying that Maj. Floyd was always in the thickest of the fight, leading his men and saying, ‘Come on, boys.’ Their love for him was akin to worship. As a husband his fidelity was purity itself. As a father his paternal heart was brimming with love for his offspring. When suffering humanity called upon him for assistance, it was never turned empty away. In brief, he was nature’s nobleman, worthy the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men.”


Hon. Milton S. Robinson, who died July 28th, 1892, at Anderson, Indiana, was born April 10th, 1832, in Ripley county, Indiana. In 1851 he was admitted to the Decatur county bar at Greensburg, and in the same year he removed to the city of Anderson, where he has ever since made his home. He held several offices of trust. He was an elector in the first electoral college that declared Abraham Lincoln

the President of the United States in 1860. Holding the office of director of the State Prison, to which the Legislature of Indiana had appointed him, he resigned at the beginning of the war, and took the field in 1861 as the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-seventh Indiana Regiment. On October 21st, 1862, he was promoted to the colonelcy of our Regiment, which he ably commanded in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. He was in command of the Brigade in the battle of Hoover's Gap, and on the Tullahoma campaign. On April 1st, 1864, he resigned as Colonel of our Regiment to resume the practice of his profession, which, in years, grew to be very large and lucrative. After the war, he represented his district for four years in the Senate of his State, and for two terms in the Congress of the United States. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Alvin P. Hovey to the Bench of the Appellate Court of Indiana, holding this office at the time of his death.

Judge Robinson's funeral was one of the largest and most impressive ever held in the State of Indiana; judges, lawyers, ex-soldiers, friends, and many others from various parts of the State, were present out of respect to the memory of the brave soldier and distinguished jurist. The services were conducted under the auspices of Major May Post G. A. R., of Anderson, of which he was a member.

On the day of his death the *Anderson Daily Herald* paid the following tribute to his character:

"Few men indeed attain the citadel of respect in which Col. Robinson was held by the public. His loss will be keenly felt in this city. He will be missed in the court, of which he was an honored, able, and unflinching worker; in the church, of which he was a distinguished member; at the bar of the Madison county circuit court, where he had no peer; in the councils of his party, where his words were weighted with experience and worth; in the daily walks of life, in his contact with the people, where he was respected and loved for earnestness and unflinching devotion to right principle and conduct in affairs of business."



RECAPITULATION OF THE STRENGTH AND LOSS
OF THE
SEVENTY-FIFTH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Mustered in Aug. 19, 1862	1000
Recruited during the service	83
Mustered out June 8, 1865	468
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Total loss	615
Killed and died of wounds.....	51
Died in Confederate prisons	13
Died of diseases.....	163
Died by poison	1
Drowned in Tennessee River	1
Resigned and discharged on account of disability and wounds	214
Transferred	144
Left Regiment without leave.	28
<hr/>	
	615

Of the 468 who were mustered out at the close of the war with the Regiment, not more than half or two-thirds were present for duty at any one time.

KILLED.

- BENNETT, COLUMBUS A. (Co. E), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
 BIRD, JAMES (Co. C), Missionary Ridge, Ga., Nov. 25, '63.
 BOON, JOSEPH (Co. D), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
 BROWN, WILLIAM (Co. K), Peachtree Creek, Ga., July 20, '64.
 CONKLIN, JOSEPH (Co. D), Right of Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7, '64.
 COOPER, STANLEY (Co. B), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 21, '63.
 DEAVER, THOMAS (Co. E), Missionary Ridge, Ga., Nov. 25, '63.
 FAIT, TIMOTHY F. (Co. F), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
 FULLUM, THOMAS J. (Co. H), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
 HANCHER, JOHN A. (Co. G), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
 HARTER, ANDREW J. (Co. K), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
 HATFIELD, ANDREW (Co. H), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
 ILER, GEORGE W. (Corporal, Co. H), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
 JAMES, HENRY (Corporal, Co. A), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
 KINSEY, GEO. H. (Co. F), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
 LARICK, ISALAH M. (Co. F), Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 18, '64.
 LOYD, RICHARD (Co. F), Missionary Ridge, Ga., Nov. 25, '63.

- MATHES, WILLIAM (Co. G), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, '63.
MOTE, JOHN (Co. A), Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 22, '64.
MULRINE, PETER (Corporal, Co. H), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, '63.
NEEDHAM, JACKSON (Co. G), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
NELSON, JOHN W. (Co. G), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, '63.
PETERS, JACOB (Co. G), Missionary Ridge, Ga., Nov. 25, '63.
PORTER, JAMES (Co. F), Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 18, '64.
RILEY, DAVID (Co. F), Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 18, '64.
SAYLOR, LEVI S. (Co. E), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
STEWART, JAMES (Corporal, Co. F), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
TWIBLE, DAVID (Co. K), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
WILDUNNER, HENRY (Co. I), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
WOODS, RILEY (Co. I), Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.

- ARICK, JOHN (Co. H), died Nov. 27, '63, of wounds received at Missionary Ridge, Ga., Nov. 25, '63.
BAIRD, ELIAS T. (Co. F), died Nov. 21, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, '63.
BROWNFIELD, ROBERT M. (Co. A), died June 29, '64, of wounds received at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.
BRYANT, FRANCIS M. (Capt., Co. C), died Dec. 2, '63, of wounds received at Missionary Ridge, Ga., Nov. 25, '63.
ENGART, LEVI (Co. A), died Feb. 11, '64, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
HELMS, ABRAM J. (Co. I), died Dec. 4, '63, of wounds received at Missionary Ridge, Ga., Nov. 25, '63.
HOSIER, ALLEN W. (Co. B), died Aug. 15, '64, of wounds received in Front of Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5, '64.
HUTZELL, EDWARD (Co. A), died Jan. 8, '64, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept., 19, '63.
JACKSON, MARTIN (Co. G), died Oct. 4, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
JELLISON, JAMES (Co. E), died Sept. 23, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
JOHNSON, DAVID F. (Co. D), died Oct. 22, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
KNEE, VALENTINE (Co. H), died Oct. 19, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
LEWARK, ELIJAH (Co. G), died Aug. 22, '64, of wounds received in Front of Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5, '64.
LUTZ, JOHN (Sergeant, Co. D), died Oct. 21, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
MILNER, MATTHEW H. (Co. E), died Sept. 21, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
MINER, JAMES M. (Co. G), died Sept. 22, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.

- MOORE, ELIJAH (Co. I), died Nov. 24, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, '63.
- NEVINS, GEORGE (Co. E), died Oct. 29, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
- PARK, DAVID (Sergeant, Co. A), died Nov. 4, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
- ROBBINS, JOHN (Co. G), died Oct. 15, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
- SMITH, THEODORE (Co. E), died Oct. 31, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.

DIED IN CONFEDERATE PRISONS.

- BOCK, SAMUEL (Co. I), died Apr. 17, '64, at Andersonville, Ga.
- BURCHAM, CALVIN (Co. I), died May 30, '64, at Annapolis, Md.
- COX, DAVID M. (Co. C), died Feb. 16, '64, at Richmond, Va.
- EVANS, WILLIAM (Co. I), died May 22, '64, at Andersonville, Ga.
- LANDERS, SAMUEL (Co. I), died Mar. 5, '64, at Richmond, Va.
- LAWSON, WILLIAM A. (Co. A), died Aug. 14, '64, at Andersonville, Ga.
- LAWSON, JAMES M. (Co. A), died Dec. 25, '63, at Danville, Va.
- MALSBY, JOHN C. (Co. D), died Dec. 1, '63, at Richmond, Va.
- MCGINNESS, WILLIAM (Capt., Co. H), died Aug. 31, '64, at Savannah, Ga.
- McKEE, JOHN D. (Co. G), died (place and date unknown).
- THORINGTON, JAMES (Co. C), died Feb. 21, '64, at Richmond, Va.
- WHISTLER, JAMES B. (Co. C), died Nov. 1, '63, at Atlanta, Ga.
- WILSON, JOHN N. (Co. G), died June 24, '64, at Andersonville, Ga.

DIED OF DISEASE.

The following 158 members of the Seventy-fifth Regiment died by the ravages of disease. Regiments at the front, whose term of service lasted three years, were usually reduced more rapidly by the diseases of camp, than by the bullets of battle. Many of the survivors of the war are far greater physical wrecks by reason of the exposures and sicknesses of the camp and march, than those are who lost limbs in battle. The Adjutant-General of Indiana in his Official Report of the troops from our State, very properly and justly places the men, who died of diseases, side by side in the roll of honor with those who fell in battle. Men dying in hospitals, away from home, unattended by their friends, "paid the last full measure of their devotion," as truly as those who were shot down on the battlefield. Some of these men, whose names are herewith recorded, may have never seen a field of battle; but they nevertheless yielded up their lives, as a holocaust to their country's need, as truly as those who perished in the storm of conflict. They died to secure a Union victory just as much as they would have done in a charging column. The incipient cause, however, of the death of some of these, who are here reported as dying from disease, was from wounds received in battle.

- ALBERDING, FREDERICK (Co. D), at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10, '64.
- ALBERTON, WILLIAM H. (Co. E), at New Albany, Ind., Feb. 17, '65.
- ALLEN, THOMAS (Co. K), at Evansville, Ind., Jan. 27, '64.

- ANDREWS, WESLEY (Co. H), at Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 16, '62.
ANKERMAN, ABRAM (Co. A), at Savannah, Ga., Mar. 14, '65.
ANTRIM, CORNELIUS (Co. A), at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 13, '63.
BALLARD, JAMES P. (Co. B), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 1, '63.
BARNHIZER, JACOB (Co. D), at Stevenson, Ala., June 17, '63.
BEARD, ANDREW (Co. E), at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 17, '62.
BENNETT, CHARLES E. (Corporal, Co. F), at Camp Dennison, Ohio, Feb. 15, '62.
BIDDLE, ARTILLEUS (Co. I), at Tullahoma, Tenn., July 18, '63.
BOWMAN, HENRY C. (Co. H), at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, '63.
BOYD, JOHN P. (Corporal, Co. F), at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 27, '63.
BOYER, JOHN (Co. B), at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 23, '64.
BOYLE, PATRICK (Co. K), at Ringgold, Ga., Mar. 29, '64.
BRIGHT, EMSLEY (Co. C), at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 15, '63.
BUCKMASTER, SAMUEL (Sergeant, Co. K), at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 2, '64.
BURNS, JOHN E. (Co. D), at Nashville, Tenn., July 11, '64.
BURRIS, ELI (Co. C), at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 20, '63.
BURRIS, DANIEL (Co. D), at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. —, '63.
BURWELL, JAMES (Co. K), at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 9, '63.
CARTWRIGHT, JOHN T. (Sergeant, Co. K), at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 22, '63.
COATE, JOHN G. (Co. C), at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 27, '65.
COY, FRANCIS (Sergeant, Co. B), at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 17, '62.
CRUM, JACOB W. (Sergeant, Co. E), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 16, '63.
DAVIDSON, RICHARD (Co. B), at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 12, '62.
DELLINGER, JOHN C. (Co. B), at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 19, '64.
DEMOND, JOHN B. (Co. K), at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 13, '63.
DOW, HENRY S. (Co. D), at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. —, '62.
DOWEL, JACOB (Co. A), at Scottsville, Ky., Jan. 29, '63.
DOWSMAN, GEO. B. (Co. H), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 28, '63.
DUNAHOE, GEO. (Co. H), at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 15, '62.
DURFLINGER, PHILIP (Wagoner, Co. D), at Louisville, Ky., Nov. —, '62.
EAKER, JACOB (Co. G), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 4, '63.
ELLETT, JAMES (Co. C), at Kokomo, Ind., Feb. 20, '63.
FAYCOTT, GEO. W. (Co. B), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 27, '63.
FAY, JOHN (Co. C), at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7, '63.
FINNEY, JAMES W. (Co. B), at Gallatin, Tenn., Mar. 4, '63.
FISHER, PHILIP O. (Co. D), at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 12, '62.
FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM (Co. B), at Bledsoe, Tenn., Dec. 21, '62.
FOY, WILLIAM A. (Co. A), at Louisville, Ky., July 26, '63.
FRAZER, JOHN B. (1st Lieutenant, Co. G), (place unknown), July 4, '63.
FUNK, HENRY (Co. H), at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 22, '64.
FURNY, DAVID G. (Co. B), at Ringgold, Ga., Apr. 10, '64.
FURRY, WILLIAM M. (Co. B), at Nashville, Tenn., July 1, '64.
GATWOOD, ROBERT B. (Co. H), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Aug. 12, '63.
GOAR, JAMES M. (Co. B), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 6, '63.
GOOD, EDWARD (Corporal, Co. I), at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 28, '62.

- GRAHAM, JOHN (Co. K), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 29, '63.
GRANT, GEO. W. (Co. A), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 29, '63.
GREEN, JUSTICE (Co. F), at Portland, Ind., Nov. 20, '63.
GUNN, SIMPSON (Co. D), at Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 9, '64.
HARDY, MOSES D. (Co. F), at Nashville, Tenn., May 28, '64.
HARMAN, LUTHER C. (Corporal, Co. G), at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 27, '63.
HOSKINS, ENOS (Co. F), at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 28, '63.
HENDERSON, GEO. W. (Co. C), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 26, '63.
HILLIS, GEORGE (Co. G), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 13, '63.
HILLIS, DAVID E. (Co. G), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 15, '63.
HINKLE, JACOB (Co. C), at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 20, '63.
HODSON, JOHN M. (Co. C), at Nashville, Tenn. (date unknown.)
HOOTEN, ALBERT R. (Co. B), at Chattanooga, Tenn., Mar. 2, '64.
HUFF, BENJAMIN (Co. C), at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 21, '63.
HUGHES, JOHN T. (Co. A), at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 11, '63.
HULCE, GEORGE, (Co. G) at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr., 26, '63.
HULSE, JAMES A. (Co. C), near Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1, '63.
HUTSON, SOLOMON (Co. B), at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 12, '63.
INMAN, PHILIP (Co. A), at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 24, '63.
JACOBS, JOSEPH P. H. (Co. D), at Cicero, Ind., Mar. 31, '64.
JOHNSON, SWEN (Co. I), at Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 9, '63.
JONES, HENRY (Co. C), at Scottsville, Ky., Jan. 5, '63.
LAWSON, GEORGE (Co. G), at Gallatin, Tenn., Mar. 29, '63.
LAYTON, ELI W. (Co. I), at Bledsoe, Tenn., Dec. 20, '62.
LAYTON, RICHARD M. (Co. I), at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 11, '63.
LEDNUM, JOHN W. (Co. I), at University Place, Tenn., Aug. 13, '63.
LILLEY, ABRAM R. (Co. I), at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 19, '63.
LOWMAN, JOHN H. (Co. H), at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 13, '63.
LUCKEY, WILLIAM C. (Co. E), at New Albany, Ind., Dec. 11, '62.
MALLERY, GARRICK (Co. D), at Scottsville, Ky., Nov. 13, '62.
MASON, WILLIAM (Co. K), at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 7, '62.
MASON, NOAH C. (Co. E), at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 11, '63.
MCCLURE, SAMUEL (Co. C), at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 11, '62.
MCDANIEL, WILSON (Co. A), at Jeffersonville, Ind., Nov. 24, '64.
MCFADDEN, ROSS (Co. E), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 28, '63.
MEISEE, ABRAM B. (Co. D), at Scottsville, Ky., Nov. 27, '62.
MEISEE, NATHAN (Co. D), at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 27, '63.
MENDENHALL, AARON J. (Co. F), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 30, '63.
MEREDITH, JOHN (Co. F), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 30, '63.
MERRILL, HENRY C. (Co. B), at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 22, '64.
MERRILL, MARTIN S. (Co. B), at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 22, '64.
MONTGOMERY, THOMAS A. (Co. I), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 28, '63.
MORITY, CHARLES (Corporal, Co. K), at New Albany, Ind., Nov. 1, '63.
MOULDENY, JAMES R. (Co. B), at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15, '64.
MYERS, HENRY (Co. C), at Lebanon, Ky., Sept. 5, '62.
MYERS, SAMUEL (Co. D), at Scottsville, Ky., Nov. 28, '62.

- NORRIS, JOHN W. (Co. I), at Castalian Springs, Tenn., Dec. 11, '62.
OLDHAM, JAMES (Corporal, Co. C), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 2, '63.
OWEN, EMANUEL (Co. G), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 22, '63.
PARE, REDIN D. (Co. B), at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 5, '64.
PECK, ABNER (Co. I), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 15, '63.
PERRY, JAMES R. (Co. G), at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 21, '63.
PERRY, ADAM (Co. K), at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 5, '63.
POFF, ALLEN M. (Co. C), at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 11, '62.
POORMAN, DAVID (Co. E), at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 4, '63.
POWELL, WILLIAM (Co. K), at Nashville, Tenn., July 4, '63.
RAINS, GEO. W. (Co. G), at Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 16, '65.
RANDALL, ELI (Co. D), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 16, '63.
RANDALL, PHINEHAS (Co. D), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 16, '63.
RANDALL, SYLVANUS (Co. D), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 11, '63.
ROOD, ISAAC A (Co. B), at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 17, '64.
ROSS, FRANCIS M. (Co. B), at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 5, '62.
ROYER, ELI (Sergeant, Co. A), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 21, '63.
RUSSELL, JESSE J. (Co. F), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 28, '63.
SCHMITT, JACOB (Co. F), at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 2, '62.
SCOTT, JOHN A. (Co. D), at Scottsville, Ky., Nov. 20, '62.
SCRIPTURE, JOHN W. (Co. B), at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 24, '64.
SHIDELER, JOSEPH (Co. E), at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 1, '63.
SHINN, SILAS N. (Co. K), at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 30, '63.
SHIRK, GEORGE (Co. F), at Gallatin, Tenn., Mar. 8, '63.
SHULL, WILLIAM Y. (Co. E), at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 12, '62.
SHULL, JOHN S. (Co. E), near Stone Mountain, Ga., Nov. 17, '64.
SIMMONS, JOHN (Co. G), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 9, '63.
SLUSHER, LEANDER C. (Co. E), at Willett's Point, N. Y., Apr. 8, '65.
SMETHERS, ANDREW (Co. I), at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 12, '64.
SMILEY, JOHN (Co. C), at New Albany, Ind., Oct. 30, '62.
SMITH, SAMUEL (Co. H), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 2, '63.
SMITH, SILAS W. (Co. K), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 27, '63.
SMITH, NATHANIEL F. (Co. E), at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 31, '64.
STANSBERRY, ASEL (Co. G), at Louisville, Ky., Aug. —, '63.
STANTON, CHARLES E. (Co. F), at Ringgold, Ga., Mar. 9, '64.
STEPHENS, HIRAM (Co. C), at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 23, '63.
STEPHENSON, ELI (Co. D), at Decherd's Station, Tenn., July 29, '63.
STEWART, JOHN PRESLEY (Sergeant, Co. I), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 21, '63.
STRINGER, THOMAS J. (Co. C), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 6, '63.
STURGEON, JOHN W. (Co. H), at Fairfax Theol. Seminary, Va., May 2, '65.
TEMPLETON, WARREN (Co. K), at New Albany, Ind., Jan. 14, '63.
TEMPLIN, RICHARD (Co. C), at Kokomo, Ind., Feb. 28, '64.
THOMPSON, CORNELIUS (Co. F), at New York City, Jan. 17, '65.
TRACY, GRIGSBY (Co. G), at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 22, '63.
TRAINER, THOMAS (Co. H), at Nashville, Tenn., July 31, '64.

- VANCE, WILLIAM (Co. F), at Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 17, '63.
VERNON, EDWARD (Co. H), at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 28, '63.
VOIGHT, EDWARD T. (Co. K), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 7, '63.
WALDRON, REUBEN (Co. C), at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 17, '63.
WALKER, ALFORD (Co. A), at Scottsville, Ky., Nov. 30, '62.
WEASNER, GREER (Co. A), at Chattanooga, Tenn., Mar. 4, '64.
WEAVER, SAMUEL L. (Co. H), at Indianapolis, Ind., July 18, '63.
WEST, EDWARD (Co. F), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 27, '63.
WHITESTINE, GEO. M. (Co. E), at Decherd's Station, Tenn., July 21, '63.
WHITWRIGHT, DAVID S. (Co. E), at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 17, '63.
WILKERSON, ISAAH (Co. H), at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 12, '62.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM N. (Co. E), at Munfordsville, Ky., Mar. 2, '63.
WILLIAMS, URIAH (Co. F), at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 21, '63.
WILMINGTON, OLIVER C. (Co. K), at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 25, '63.
WILSON, JOHN S. (Co. K), at Tullahoma, Tenn., July 4, '63.
WOLFORD, JAMES M. (Co. F), at Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 28, '62.
WOODS, EDWARD (Corporal, Co. I), at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 26, '62.
WOODS, JOEL R. (Co. I), at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 20, '62.
ZINTSMaster, JOHN (Co. H), at Antioch, Ind., Mar. —, '65.

ROSTER,

SEVENTY-FIFTH INDIANA

INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

EXPLANATION.

This Roster has been prepared with all possible care. Every available source of information has been used in the effort to make it correct. It is compiled from the Official Report of the Adjutant-General of Indiana, and from the Muster-out Rolls in possession of several of the Captains of the Regiment, with additional corrections by intelligent members of the respective Companies. Hence it is as complete as it can be made.

The words and abbreviation of words appearing directly after each name indicate the *month*, and the figures next following, the *day* of Muster. The initials mean, V. R. C., Veteran Reserve Corps; E. C., Engineer Corps; S. C., Signal Corps; and M. B., Marine Brigade. The term, "Mustered out," means mustered out with Regiment, June 8th, 1865, at the close of the war.

ROSTER.

FIELD OFFICERS.

ORIGINAL FIELD AND STAFF.

- REYNOLDS, JOSEPH J., Colonel, not mustered; promoted Brig.-Gen., Sept. 17, '62.
 PETTIT, JOHN U., Colonel, resigned Oct. 24, '62.
 O'BRIEN, WILLIAM, Lieut.-Col., Aug. 20, '62, Brevet-Colonel, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, '63, and at Peach-tree Creek, Ga., July 20, '64; mustered out Lieutenant-Colonel.
 MCCOLE, CYRUS J., Major, Brevet-Lieut.-Col., Aug. 20, '62, wounded in hip, Feb. 25, '64, near Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., and at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; mustered out Major.
 O'BRIEN, WILLIAM, Adjutant, July 18, '62, promoted Lieut.-Col.
 COWGILL, CALVIN, Regimental Quartermaster, Aug. 20, '62, resigned Sept. 27, '62.
 ARTHUR, CHRISTOPHER S., Surgeon, Aug. 20, '62, resigned Sept. 11, '64.
 WHITE, JAMES B., Ass't Surgeon, Aug. 4, '62, mustered out.
 BUCK, ROBERT H., Ass't Surgeon, Sept. 16, '62, resigned Apr. 23, '63; re-entered service as Surgeon in 118th Regiment.
 BOYDEN, ORVILLE B., Chaplain, Oct. 14, '62, resigned Feb. 15, '63.

PROMOTIONS IN FIELD AND STAFF.

- ROBINSON, MILTON S., Colonel, Nov. 3, '62, from Lieut.-Col. of 47th Ind. Regiment; resigned Mar. 29, '64.
 O'BRIEN, WILLIAM, Lieut.-Col., promoted from Adjutant.
 MCCOLE, CYRUS J., Major, promoted from Captain.
 MEDSKER, JAMES C., Adjutant, Aug. 20, '62, promoted from 1st Lieutenant; mustered out.
 WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM A., Quartermaster, Sept. 29, '62, promoted from Sergeant; appointed Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.
 MCGUIRE, SIDNEY, Quartermaster, Mar. 15, '64, promoted from Private; mustered out.
 SHAFFER, ABNER H., Surgeon, Nov. 16, '64, promoted from Ass't Surgeon; mustered out.
 DALE, JOHN, Chaplain, July 16, '63, resigned Dec. 4, '63.

LINE OFFICERS.

ORIGINAL CAPTAINS.

- STEELE, SAMUEL, resigned Apr. 7, '64.
 MONTGOMERY, ISAAC H., resigned Mar. 12, '64.
 BRYANT, FRANCIS M., mortally wounded at Missionary Ridge, died of wounds Dec. 2, '63.
 MCCOLE, CYRUS J., promoted Major.
 WALL, DAVID H., resigned Nov. 30, '62.
 ARTHUR, CHRISTOPHER S., promoted Surgeon.
 SMITH, JOSEPH T., mustered out.
 JONES, WILLIAM O., resigned Dec. 30, '62.
 FLOYD, MAHLON H., mustered out.
 KARNES, SANFORD R., mustered out.

PROMOTIONS TO RANK OF CAPTAIN.

- McMILLEN, ISAAC N., promoted from 1st Lieutenant, mustered out.
ELLIS, THOMAS A., promoted from 1st Lieutenant, mustered out.
POLSON, IRVIN, promoted from 1st Lieutenant, mustered out.
BUTLER, JOHN H., promoted from 1st Lieutenant, resigned Dec. 22, '62.
BAUCHERT, JOHN, promoted from 1st Lieutenant; mustered out.
ELLIOTT, DAVID L., promoted from 2d Lieutenant; mustered out.
STANTON, JOHN S., promoted from 1st Lieutenant, resigned Aug. 28, '64.
LEWIS, JOSEPH, promoted from 2d Lieutenant; mustered out.
MCGINNESS, WILLIAM, promoted from 1st Lieutenant, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga.
Sept. 20, '63, captured and died a prisoner Aug. 31, '64.
WILKERSON, WILLIAM M., promoted from 1st Lieutenant; mustered out.

ORIGINAL FIRST-LIEUTENANTS.

- WHEELER, HARRY H., resigned Dec. 6, '63.
SHAW, GEORGE L., resigned Dec. 1, '62.
MEDSKER, JAMES C., promoted Adjutant.
BUTLER, JOHN H., promoted Captain.
GOODE, GEORGE W., resigned Feb. 1, '63.
STANTON, JOHN S., promoted Captain.
FRAZER, JOHN B., died July 4, '63.
MCGINNESS, WILLIAM, promoted Captain.
PEED, THOMAS J., resigned Dec. 22, '62.
STARBUCK, JAMES A., mustered out.

PROMOTIONS TO RANK OF FIRST-LIEUTENANT.

- McMILLEN, ISAAC N., promoted from Sergeant.
STITT, WILLIAM S., promoted from 2d Lieutenant; mustered out.
PARKER, NOAH W., promoted from 2d Lieutenant, resigned Feb. 12, '63.
ELLIS, THOMAS A., promoted from 2d Lieutenant.
GATES, WESLEY, promoted from Sergeant; mustered out.
DOWNS, DANIEL D., promoted from 2d Lieutenant, resigned Aug. 1, '63.
POLSON, IRVIN, promoted from 2d Lieutenant.
PAYNE, SAMUEL W., promoted from Orderly Sergeant, resigned Apr. 19, '64.
LAIR, JACOB, promoted from Sergeant; mustered out.
BAUCHERT, JOHN, promoted from 2d Lieutenant.
WILLIAMS, CINCINNATUS B., promoted from 2d Lieutenant, resigned Mar. 9, '64.
CONKLIN, ANTHONY M., promoted from 2d Lieutenant; mustered out.
BEATTY, ROBERT B., promoted from Sergeant, resigned Feb. 22, '64.
ZEHRUNG, JOHN W., promoted from 2d Lieutenant; mustered out.
RUSH, ABRAHAM C., promoted from 2d Lieutenant, resigned Dec. 22, '62.
MCGRIFF, GUIBERT W., promoted from Sergeant, resigned Apr. 16, '64.
ROBBINS, CHARLES W., promoted from Private; mustered out.
CHAMNESS, JOHN W., promoted from Sergeant, wounded at Chickamauga, resigned
Mar. 31, '64.

HILLIGOSS, WILLIAM J., promoted from Sergeant; mustered out.
 WILKERSON, WILLIAM M., promoted from 2d Lieutenant.
 RILEY, WILLIAM, promoted from 2d Lieutenant; mustered out.
 COLBURN, CORA C., promoted from 2d Lieutenant; mustered out.
 LEONARD, HENRY R., promoted from Orderly Sergeant, resigned Oct. 22, '63.

ORIGINAL SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.

WILSON, WILLIAM H., resigned Jan. 22, '63.
 PARKER, NOAH W., promoted 1st Lieutenant.
 DOWNS, DANIEL D., promoted 1st Lieutenant.
 BAUCHERT, JOHN, promoted 1st Lieutenant.
 GOSHORN, JACOB S., resigned Nov. 13, '62.
 RUSH, ABRAHAM C., promoted 1st Lieutenant.
 PHILPOTT, WILLIAM L., resigned Dec. 12, '62.
 COLLINS, JOHN B., promoted 1st Lieutenant.
 RICHARDSON, JAMES W., resigned June 24, '63.
 TODD, URIAH, transferred to Engineer Corps.

PROMOTIONS TO RANK OF SECOND-LIEUTENANT.

DUTTON, GEORGE F., promoted from Orderly Sergeant, resigned Oct. 22, '63.
 STITT, WILLIAM S., promoted from Private.
 ELLIS, THOMAS A., promoted from Sergeant.
 MONTGOMERY, JEFFERSON H., promoted from Sergeant.
 POLSON, IRVIN, promoted from Sergeant.
 WILLIAMS, CINCINNATUS B., promoted from Orderly Sergeant.
 CONKLIN, ANTHONY M., promoted from Sergeant.
 ELLIOTT, DAVID L., promoted from Orderly Sergeant.
 ZEHRUNG, JOHN W., promoted from Private.
 UNDERWOOD, JESSE T., promoted from Orderly Sergeant, resigned Jan. 27, '63.
 LEWIS, JOSEPH, promoted from Sergeant.
 CARR, SAMUEL H., promoted from Orderly Sergeant, resigned May 29, '63.
 WILKERSON, WILLIAM M., promoted from Orderly Sergeant.
 RILEY, WILLIAM, promoted from Sergeant.
 COLBURN, CORA C., promoted from Sergeant.

PROMOTED, BUT FOR VARIOUS REASONS NOT MUSTERED.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM, Colonel, from Lieut.-Colonel.
 MCCOLE, CYRUS J., Lieut.-Col., from Major.
 FLOYD, MAHLON H., Major, from Captain.
 TUMBLESON, FRANCIS M., Ass't Surgeon, from Private.
 SWEENEY, JAMES W., 2d Lieutenant, from Orderly Sergeant.
 COOPER, JOHN N., 2d Lieutenant, from Orderly Sergeant.
 HOLTON, GEORGE W., 2d Lieutenant, from Orderly Sergeant.
 ESSINGTON, MARION W., 2d Lieutenant, from Sergeant, wounded at Chickamauga
 Sept. 19, '63, discharged Jan. 8, '65.
 BURNS, RICHARD J., 2d Lieutenant, from Orderly Sergeant.

CRUM, JACOB W., 2d Lieutenant, from Sergeant; died as Sergeant, Mar. 16, '63.
KELLER, WILLIAM, 2d Lieutenant, from Orderly Sergeant.
BLACK, CHARLES, 2d Lieutenant, from Orderly Sergeant.
CHAMNESS, JOHN W., 2d Lieutenant, from Sergeant.
MCMAHAN, JOEL W., 2d Lieutenant, from Orderly Sergeant.
COLLINS, JOHN B., 1st Lieutenant, from 2d Lieutenant; resigned as 2d Lieutenant,
Jan. 17, '63.
COLBURN, CORA C., Captain, from 1st Lieutenant.
GWINN, JOSEPH, 1st Lieutenant, from Orderly Sergeant.
FLOYD, DAVID B., 2d Lieutenant, from Sergeant.
MILLER, WILLIAM B., 2d Lieutenant, from Orderly Sergeant.

OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT WITH REGIMENT.

JUNE 8, 1865.

Lieut.-Col., WILLIAM O'BRIEN; Major, CYRUS J. MCCOLE; Adjutant, JAMES C. MEDSKER; Regimental Quartermaster, SIDNEY MCGUIRE; Surgeon, ABNER H. SHAFFER; Ass't Surgeon, JAMES B. WHITE.

A Company, Captain, ISAAC N. McMILLEN; 1st Lieutenant, WILLIAM S. STITT.
B Company, Captain, THOMAS A. ELLIS; 1st Lieutenant, WESLEY GATES.
C Company, Captain, IRVIN POLSON; 1st Lieutenant, JACOB LAIR.
D Company, Captain, JOHN BAUCHERT; 1st Lieutenant, ANTHONY M. CONKLIN.
E Company, Captain, DAVID L. ELLIOTT; 1st Lieutenant, JOHN W. ZEHRUNG.
F Company, Captain, JOSEPH LEWIS; 1st Lieutenant, CHARLES W. ROBBINS.
G Company, Captain, JOSEPH T. SMITH; 1st Lieutenant, WILLIAM J. HILGCOSS.
H Company, Captain, WILLIAM M. WILKERSON; 1st Lieutenant, WILLIAM RILEY.
I Company, Captain, MAHLON H. FLOYD; 1st Lieutenant, CORA C. COLBURN.
K Company, Captain, SANFORD R. KARNES; 1st Lieutenant, JAMES A. STARBUCK.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF MUSTERED OUT WITH REGIMENT.

Commissary-Sergeant, JAMES REEDER.
Sergeant-Major, ELISHA MILLS.
Hospital Steward, FRANCIS M. TUMBLESON.
Principal Musician, ABNER W. ROSS.

REGIMENTAL COLOR BEARERS.

JACOB LAIR, JAMES STEWART, THOMAS P. HENDERSON.
[One of the color bearers—JAMES STEWART—was killed.]

COLOR GUARDS.

ALLEN HUTCHENS, A Company.
LEWIS E. PICKERELL, D Company.
SAMUEL LIGGETT, H Company.
JOHN SPERRY, I Company.

[Three of the Color Guards—HUTCHENS, LIGGETT and SPERRY—were wounded.]

THE REGIMENTAL FLAGS.

Both the Stars and Stripes and Battle Flag were pierced by musket balls at various times; at Chickamauga a piece of shell cut through both flags, and another piece of shell struck the staff of the Stars and Stripes, which badly marred it; and the staff of the Stars and Stripes was struck twice by bullets. In their torn and mutilated draperies both flags bear memorials of many and well-contested fields. In their defense many soldiers of the Seventy-fifth Regiment shed their blood and laid down their lives.

A COMPANY.

[This Company was recruited at Wabash, Lagro, New Holland, America, Dora La Fontaine, Somerset, in Wabash county, July and August, 1862. It left the city of Wabash with 3 commissioned officers and 96 enlisted men.]

Mustered out June 8, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains—SAMUEL STEELE, Aug. 19, '62; resigned Apr. 7, '64.

ISAAC N. McMILLEN, Apr. 21, '64; returned home with Regiment.

1st Lieutenants—HARRY H. WHEELER, Aug. 19, '62; resigned Dec. 6, '63.

ISAAC N. McMILLEN, Jan. 1, '64; promoted Captain.

WILLIAM S. STITT, Apr. 26, '64; returned home with Regiment.

2d Lieutenants—WILLIAM H. WILSON, Aug. 19, '62; resigned Jan. 22, '63.

GEORGE F. DUTTON, Feb. 2, '63; resigned Oct. 22, '63.

WILLIAM S. STITT, Feb. 9, '64; promoted 1st Lieutenant.

ENLISTED MEN.

Orderly Sergeant—DUTTON, GEORGE F., July 19, promoted 2d Lieutenant.

Sergeants—McMILLEN, ISAAC N., July 25, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

PARK, DAVID, July 22, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 4, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga.

ROYER, ELI, July 24, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 21, '63.

PLY, JOHN W., July 24, discharged Dec. 16, '64.

Corporals—RERRICK, LEVI, July 25, discharged Mar. 6, '64.

JAMES, HENRY, July 21, killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.

SMITH, JESSE W., Aug. 1, left the Company Oct. 25, '62.

PAIRAN, ADOLPH, July 21, mustered out as Sergeant.

OLIVER, JOHN W., July 25, mustered out.

CASSEY, JOHN, July 23, mustered out.

SQUIRES, JOHN, July 25, mustered out as Sergeant.

OHMART, JOHN, July 25, mustered out as Private.

Musicians—HOLT, HENRY C., July 29, mustered out.

HOLT, ALBERT, July 29, mustered out.

Wagoner—FLINN, RICHARD E., July 25, mustered out.

Privates—ANTRIM, CORNELIUS, July 25, died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 13, '63.

BAKER, CALVIN, Aug. 16, left the Company Oct. 28, '62, joined 4th Ohio Battery.

BEAM, SOLOMON R., July 28, mustered out.

BERRY, THOMAS, Aug. 1, discharged Feb. 17, '63.

BOWMAN, ELI W., Aug. 1, mustered out as Corporal.

BRADY, JOHN, July 28, mustered out as Corporal.

BROWN, GEORGE W., Aug. 14, mustered out.

BROWNFIELD, ROBERT M., Aug. 14, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 29, '64, of wounds, received at Resaca.

BRUBAKER, ARTHUR, July 25, mustered out as Corporal.

CLUPPER, CHRIST, July 23, mustered out.

- DOWEL, JACOB, Aug. 2, died at Scottsville, Ky., Jan. 29, '63.
 DRAKE, JOHN H., July 24, transferred to V. R. C., July 1, '63.
 DUNCAN, JAMES, July 24; mustered out.
 ENGART, LEVI, July 29, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds, Feb. 11 '64.
 EVISTON, THOMAS, July 25, discharged Jan. 20, '63.
 FOY, WILLIAM A., July 25, died at Louisville, Ky., July 26, '63.
 FREEMAN, LEMUEL, July 23; mustered out.
 GOCHENOUR, WILLIAM D., July 30; mustered out.
 GRANT, GEORGE W., July 24, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 29, '63.
 GRAVES, JOHN, July 21; mustered out.
 GROSHON, JOHN, July 19; mustered out.
 GURTNER, CHRIST, July 26; mustered out.
 HESATON, JOHN, July 25; mustered out.
 HIGGINS, JOHN, Aug. 2, discharged Oct. 25, '62.
 HOLDERBAUM, JAMES, Aug. 14, transferred to Engineer Corps, July 29, '64.
 HUGHES, JOHN T., July 23, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 11, '63, of wounds received at Chickamauga.
 HUMMER, HENRY, July 30, mustered out.
 HUTCHENS, ALLEN, Aug. 1, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out as Sergeant.
 HUTZEL, EDWARD, July 21, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds, Jan. 8, '64.
 HUTZEL, HEZEKIAH, July 21, mustered out as Corporal.
 INMAN, PHILIP, Aug. 4, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 24, '63.
 JACKSON, ELIAS, July 31, discharged May 24, '65.
 JEFFRY, HIRAM H., July 23, transferred to V. R. C., Feb. 16, '64.
 JONES, MATTHEW J., July 25, mustered out.
 KEESEY, GEORGE W., Aug. 2, discharged Sept. 27, '64.
 KISER, JAMES, July 25, transferred to Company K, 42d Ind. Vols.
 LACKEY, AMOS, July 23, mustered out.
 LAUB, JOHN, July 22, discharged Mar. 1, '63.
 LAWSON, WILLIAM A., Aug. 15, died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Aug. 14, '64.
 LAWSON, JAMES M., Aug. 11, died a prisoner of war at Danville, Va., Dec. 25, '63.
 LEWIS, STEPHEN, Aug. 12, mustered out.
 LUCE, ELAMANDER F., July 25, discharged June —, '63.
 MARTIN, GEORGE W., July 24, mustered out.
 MARTIN, LEWELLIN, July 24, transferred to Engineer Corps, July 29, '64.
 McDANIEL, WILSON, July 21, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Nov. 24, '64.
 McDANIEL, WILLIAM R., July 23, mustered out.
 MCGUIRE, SIDNEY, Aug. 12, mustered out as Regimental Quartermaster.
 McMAMEE, NAAMAN, Aug. 1, mustered out.
 MCKINNEY, CYRUS J., July 25, mustered out.
 MOREHEAD, SILAS G., Aug. 11, severely wounded; mustered out.

MOTE, JOHN G., Aug. 16, mortally wounded at Kenesaw, Ga., June 22, '64; died at Kenesaw, Ga., June 23, '64.
 MOTE, WILLIAM, Aug. 16, mustered out.
 MYERS, EVANS, July 24, transferred to V. R. C., Apr. 6, '64.
 NEWSBAUM, HEZEKIAH, July 25, mustered out as Corporal.
 NIXON, MILTON F., Aug. 17, mustered out.
 OVERMAN, WILLIAM, July 25, mustered out.
 OVERMAN, ELI H., Aug. 17, mustered out.
 OWEN, NATHANIEL, July 25, discharged Feb. 24, '65.
 PALMER, GEORGE T., July 23, discharged Jan. 19, '63.
 PURPLE, SYLVANUS, July 23, transferred to V. R. C., Apr. 6, '64.
 REYNOLDS, WILLIAM R., Aug. 17, mustered out.
 RICHARDSON, JOHN L., July 24, transferred to Signal Corps, Oct. 22, '63
 RIDGEWAY, JOHN T., July 31, mustered out.
 RIEF, FREDERICK, July 24, mustered out.
 ROSENCRATS, WILLIAM, July 23, mustered out.
 ROW, ADAM, Aug. 20, mustered out.
 SLEMMER, JOHN, July 19, mustered out.
 SMITH, SAMUEL L., July 22, discharged Feb. 27, '63.
 SMITH, HIRAM, July 22, mustered out as Sergeant.
 SNIDEMAN, MICHAEL, July 23, transferred to V. R. C., Apr. 6, '63.
 SNIDEMAN, JACOB, Aug. 15, discharged Mar. 17, '64.
 SOUTHWICK, PHILIP, Aug. 10, mustered out.
 SQUIRES, WILLIAM, July 24, mustered out.
 STITT, WILLIAM S., Aug. 11, promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
 SWEENEY, JAMES W., July 22, mustered out as Orderly Sergeant.
 TWEEDY, JOHN F., July 21, discharged Dec. 17, '64.
 WALKER, ALFORD, July 22, died at Scottsville, Ky., Nov. 30, '62.
 WATSON, ISAAC N., July 25, mustered out.
 WEASNER, GREER, Aug. 10, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Mar. 4, '64.
 WELLER, PETER, July 25, mustered out as Corporal.

Recruits — ANKERMAN, ABRAM, Jan. 16, '64, died at Savannah, Ga., Mar. 14, '65.
 BOXELL, NEWTON J., Dec. 31, '63.
 BRUBAKER, JOHN W., Dec. 3, '63.
 COX, LEVI H., Dec. 3, '63.
 FAIRCHILD, ADDISON M., Jan. 4, '64.
 HARPER, SAMUEL M., Dec. 29, '63.
 JACKSON, WILLIAM A., Feb. 14, '65.
 JULIAN, ISAAC N., Feb. 14, '65.
 KNOTT, WILLIAM A., Dec. 31, '63.
 MILLER, HENRY P., Dec. 31, '63.
 PARMER, GEORGE L., Jan. 9, '64.
 PERSONETT, WILLIAM, Feb. 16, '65.
 ROBINSON, MICHAEL, JR., Jan. 16, '63.
 SMITH, SAMUEL L., Sept. 3, '63.
 WILLOUGHBY, ADONIRAM J., Jan. 9, '64.

The above 14 recruits were transferred, June 8, '65, to 42d Ind. Regiment.

YOUNG, WILLIAM, Dec. 18, '63, discharged Dec. 22, '64.

SUMMARY A COMPANY.

Mustered out with Regiment.....	52
Transferred.....	23
Discharged on account of disability and wounds.....	15
Died of disease.....	10
Died of wounds.....	5
Officers resigned.....	4
Killed in battle.....	2
Died prisoners of war.....	2
Left Company without leave.....	2

B COMPANY.

[This Company was recruited from the counties of Tipton and Clinton during the month of July, 1862. It left the town of Tipton with 3 commissioned officers and 98 enlisted men.]

Mustered out June 8, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains—ISAAC H. MONTGOMERY, Aug. 19, '62, resigned Mar. 12, '64.

THOMAS A. ELLIS, Sept. 22, '64, returned home with Regiment.

1st Lieutenants—GEORGE L. SHAW, Aug. 19, '62, resigned Dec. 1, '62.

NOAH W. PARKER, Dec. 10, '62, resigned Feb. 12, '63.

THOMAS A. ELLIS, Feb. 23, '63, promoted Captain.

WESLEY GATES, Sept. 22, '64, returned home with Regiment.

2d Lieutenants—NOAH W. PARKER, Aug. 19, '62, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

THOMAS A. ELLIS, Dec. 11, '62, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

JEFFERSON H. MONTGOMERY, Feb. 25, '63, resigned May 30, '63.

ENLISTED MEN.

Orderly Sergeant—GATES, WESLEY, July 17, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

Sergeants—MONTGOMERY, JEFFERSON H., July 17, promoted 2d Lieutenant.

KING, WESLEY, July 17, captured at Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out.

ELLIS, THOMAS A., July 17, promoted 2d Lieutenant.

COY, FRANCIS, July 17, died at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 17, '62.

Corporals—BOUSE, WILLIAM A., July 17, mustered out.

EVANS, DUZAN C., July 17, mustered out as Sergeant.

SIMMONS, WILLIAM, July 17, mustered out.

WAGAMAN, JOHN P., July 17, wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out.

FRAZIER, JAMES A., July 17, mustered out.

JUSTICE, NELSON J., July 17, promoted 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, 155th Ind.

ROOD, ALPHEUS N., July 17, mustered out as Sergeant.

ALLEN, BENJAMIN J., July 17, discharged Feb. 18, '63.

Privates—BALDWIN, CHARLES L., July 23, wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out.

BALLARD, JAMES P., July 17, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 1, '63.

BALLENGER, GEORGE J., July 28, mustered out.

BATTERTON, JAMES W., July 28, wounded at Chickamauga and near Atlanta; mustered out as Corporal.

BARNETT, JAMES, July 28, wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out.

BARNETT, WILLIAM J., July 28, mustered out as Corporal.

BOWLIN, CHRISTOPHER C., July 17, wounded at Chickamauga; discharged on account of wounds, Jan. 15, '64.

BOYER, JOHN, July 28, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 23, '64.

BRIGHT, WILLIAM B., July 23, transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 4, '64.

BURNHAM, WILLIAM, July 17, discharged May 3, '63.

BURRIS, THOMAS F., July 17, mustered out.

BURRIS, JAMES E., July 28, mustered out.

CAMPBELL, JAMES M., July 23, mustered out.

- CARN, JOHN, July 17, discharged Feb. 18, '63.
 COOK, WILLIAM J., July 17, transferred to Engineer Corps, Aug. —, '64.
 COONS, WILLIAM T., July 17, discharged Jan. 5, '63.
 COOPER, JOHN N., July 28, mustered out as Sergeant.
 COOPER, STANLEY, July 17, mortally wounded at Chickamauga; died Sept. 21, '63, in Field Hospital, Crawfish Springs, Tenn.
 COY, JAMES, July 17, mustered out.
 DAVIDSON, RICHARD, July 17, died at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 12, '62.
 DEAL, HENRY, July 28, transferred to V. R. C., July 1, '63.
 DUTCHER, JAMES, July 28, discharged Feb. 27, '63.
 EAGY, JOHN S., July 28, discharged Mar. 25, '63.
 ENDICOTT, GEORGE W., July 28, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 27, '63.
 FINNEY, JAMES W., July 17, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Mar. 4, '63.
 FINNEY, JAMES, July 17, discharged Aug. 4, '63.
 FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, July 28, died at Bledsoe, Tenn., Dec. 21, '62.
 FLEETWOOD, LEVI J., July 28, mustered out.
 FOLSON, WILLIAM, July 23, discharged Jan. 6, '63.
 FURRY, LOUIS B., July 17, mustered out.
 FURRY, WILLIAM M., July 28, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 1, '64.
 GALLAGHER, FRANCIS, July 17, mustered out.
 GALLEMORE, ELISHA, July 28, severely wounded at Mission Ridge; discharged Feb. 13, '65.
 GALLEMORE, ASA, July 28, mustered out.
 GOAR, JAMES M., July 17, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 6, '63.
 GOAR, LEVI V., July 28, left the Company, Dec. 18, '62.
 GOODING, AVRY, July 23, transferred to V. R. C., Dec. 20, '63.
 GORDON, JACOB N., July 17, mustered out.
 HAMPTON, HENRY, July 17, discharged Jan. 5, '63.
 HARTON, JOHN, July 17, discharged Mar. 25, '63.
 HAVENS, ISAAC A., July 17, discharged Feb. 18, '63.
 HAVENS, DAVID F., July 17, mustered out.
 HAWKINS, DANIEL R., July 17, discharged Feb. 25, '63.
 HEDGES, FRANCIS M., July 17, mustered out.
 HEFFLIN, REUBEN T., July 17, mustered out.
 HERRON, DANIEL, July 17, severely wounded at Smithfield, N. C.; mustered out.
 HERRON, SILAS, July 28, mustered out.
 HIGH, ANTHONY, July 28, mustered out.
 HIGH, JOHN, July 28, discharged Feb. 18, '63.
 HOLLOWAY, JAMES, July 17, wounded near Marietta, Ga.; mustered out.
 HOSIER, ALLEN W., July 28, mortally wounded in front of Atlanta, and died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 15, '64.
 HUTSON, SOLOMON, July 28, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 12, '63.
 LETT, THOMAS H., July 28, transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 13, '65.
 LEVEL, ROBERT, July 17, transferred to V. R. C., Aug. 1, '63.
 LITTLE, ISAAC H., July 28, mustered out.

LONG, THOMAS, July 17, transferred to V. R. C., July 1, '63.
 MCNEAL, WILLIAM, July 23, mustered out.
 MCSHARP, JAMES, July 28, mustered out.
 MORRIS, DAVID, July 17, left the Company, Dec. —, '62.
 MORRIS, WILLIAM P., July 23, left the Company, Dec. —, '62.
 MUSGROVE, SAMUEL K., July 17, mustered out.
 MYERS, GIDEON L., July 28, discharged Jan. 17, '63.
 NORMAN, JAMES, July 17, mustered out.
 PATTON, CALVIN, July 28, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
 PEACOCK, ELI, July 23, left the Company, Nov. —, '62.
 PERRY, JASPER N., July 23, transferred to V. R. C., Aug. 1, '63.
 PITZER, ISAAC, July 17, wounded at Hoover's Gap, June 24, '63; mustered out.
 PLOUGHE, JACOB, July 28, discharged Feb. 25, '63.
 PLOUGHE, ABRAHAM, July 28, transferred to V. R. C., July 1, '63.
 POTTER, MERRIT E., July 28, mustered out.
 ROSS, FRANCIS M., July 17, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 5, '62.
 SNYDER, HENRY B., July 17, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
 STANLEY, CALVIN, July 17, mustered out.
 STANLEY, JACOB, July 17, discharged Mar. 11, '63.
 SUMMERS, WILLIAM H., July 28, mustered out.
 TUCKER, JOHN, July 17, transferred to V. R. C., July 1, '63.
 WAGAMAN, WILLIAM-F., July 17, discharged Feb. 8, '63.
 WARD, ERASTUS B., July 28, mustered out.
 WEED, WILLIAM P., July 17, mustered out as Sergeant.
 WHEELDON, PLEASANT, July 17, mustered out.
 WILLIAMS, JEFFERSON, July 28, mustered out.
 WILEY, WILLIAM Y., July 17, mustered out as Corporal.
 WRIGHT, JASPER, July 17, mustered out.
 YOKE, MICHAEL, July 17, left the Company, Mar. —, '63.

Recruits — BARNHAM, WILLIAM, Jan. 25, '64.

BOLEN, JOHN B., Dec. 14, '63.
 BOUSE, ISAAC N., Jan. 15, '64.
 EVANS, SAMUEL J., Jan. 15, '64.
 GARDNER, ELI, Mar. 23, '64.
 HANCOCK, HARRISON, Jan. 1, '64.
 JONES, WILLIAM E., Jan. 1, '64, missing at Louisville, Ga.
 KRIDER, JOSEPH, Mar. 23, '64.
 LITTLE, JOSEPH F., Dec. 14, '63.
 SCOTT, ELLIS H., Jan. 1, '64.
 STEVENS, ISAAC W., Jan. 20, '64.
 WILSON, WOODSON W., Jan. 15, '64.

The above 12 recruits were transferred, June 8, '65, to 42d Indiana Regiment.

DELLINGER, JOHN C., Jan. 15, '64; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 19, '64.

Roster of the Regiment.

- FURNY, DAVID G., Jan. 21, '64, died at Ringgold, Ga., Apr. 10, '64.
 HOOTEN, ALBERT R., Jan. 1, '64, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Mar. 2, '64.
 MOULDENY, JAMES R., Jan. 1, '64, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15, '64.
 MERRILL, HENRY C., Jan. 4, '64, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 22, '64.
 MERRILL, MARTIN S., Jan. 4, '64, died at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 22, '64.
 PARE, REDIN D., Jan. 15, '64, died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 5, '64.
 ROOD, ISAAC A., Mar. 4, '64, died near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 17, '64.
 SCRIPTURE, JOHN W., Jan. 4, '64, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 24, '64.

SUMMARY B COMPANY.

Mustered out with Regiment.....	48
Transferred.....	23
Discharged on account of disability and wounds.....	18
Died of disease.....	22
Died of wounds.....	1
Officers resigned.....	4
Killed in battle.....	1
Left Company without leave.....	5

C COMPANY.

[This Company was recruited from Howard county, chiefly from the town of Kokomo, during July and August, 1862. It left Kokomo with 3 commissioned officers and 91 enlisted men.]

Mustered out June 8, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains—FRANCIS M. BRYANT, Aug. 19, '62, mortally wounded at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, '63, died Dec. 2, '63.

IRVIN POLSON, Jan. 28, '64, returned home with Regiment.

1st Lieutenants—JAMES C. MEDSKER, July 31, '62, promoted Adjutant.

DANIEL D. DOWNS, Aug. 20, '62, resigned Aug. 1, '63.

IRVIN POLSON, Sept. 1, '63, promoted Captain.

SAMUEL W. PAYNE, Jan. 28, '64, resigned Apr. 19, '64.

JACOB LAIR, July 1, '64, returned home with Regiment.

2d Lieutenants—DANIEL D. DOWNS, Aug. 19, '62, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

IRVIN POLSON, Aug. 20, '62, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

ENLISTED MEN.

Orderly Sergeant—PAYNE, SAMUEL W., July 5, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

Sergeants—POLSON, IRVIN, July 6, promoted 2d Lieutenant.

LAIR, JACOB, July 6, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

PAYTON, ABRAHAM, July 5, left the Company Dec. 27, '62.

MCCLORE, SAMUEL R., July 8, discharged Sept. 1, '63.

Corporals—SMITH, SAMUEL O., July 5, mustered out.

OLDHAM, JAMES, July 8, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 2, '63.

KELLEY, ARLAND O. D., July 26, mustered out as Sergeant.

HENDERSON, THOMAS P., July 26, mustered out as Sergeant.

RAYBORN, HAYDEN H., July 7, wounded at Chickamauga; taken prisoner; discharged June 29, '64, as Sergeant.

REEDER, WALTER SCOTT, July 15, mustered out as Private.

ARNETT, EDWARD, July 20, discharged May —, '63.

COX, MARK, July 20, discharged Jan. 12, '63.

Musician—BENEWAY, ALBERT B. (AL. WALTON), Sept. 1, taken prisoner at Chickamauga; mustered out.

Privates—ADAMSON, ISAAC R., July 26, mustered out.

BATES, LEANDER, July 26, transferred to V. R. C., Aug. 26, '63.

BATSON, ALEXANDER, July 26, transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 27, '63.

BIRD, JAMES, July 15, killed at battle Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.

BOSWELL, WILLIAM H., July 26, mustered out.

BOYD, JACOB, July 15, transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 29, '63.

BREWER, JOHN M., July 26, mustered out.

BREWER, GEORGE M., Aug. 13, discharged Mar. 6, '63.

BRIGHT, EMSLEY, July 30, died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 15, '63.

BROWNING, WILLIAM, July 26, mustered out.

BURRIS, ELI, July 15, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 20, '63.

Roster of the Regiment.

- BARTSFIELD, WILLIAM H., July 26, mustered out.
- COATE, JOHN G., July 26, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 27, '65.
- COX, DAVID M., July 15, died a prisoner of war at Richmond, Va., Feb. 16, '64.
- DEARINGER, JAMES, July 15, wounded in the mouth at Chickamauga; mustered out.
- ELLET, JAMES, July 15, died at home, Feb. 20, '63.
- FANER, GEORGE, Aug. 18, transferred to V. R. C., Sept. 26, '63.
- FAY, JOHN, July 12, died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7, '63.
- FREEMAN, EDWARD W., July 10, mustered out.
- GALLION, JAMES, Aug. 5, transferred to V. R. C., Feb. 11, '64.
- HARVEY, RANDOLPH, July 30, left the Company, Aug. 20, '62.
- HENDERSON, GEORGE W., July 10, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 26, '63.
- HINKLE, JACOB, July 26, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 20, '63.
- HODSON, JOHN M., July 18, died at Nashville, Tenn.
- HOLTON, GEORGE W., July 18, mustered out as Orderly Sergeant.
- HOPE, WILLIAM S., July 18, discharged Dec. 5, '63.
- HOPE, NATHAN A., July 18, mustered out.
- HOOTEN, MOSES, July 15, discharged Dec. —, '62.
- HOOTEN, ENOCH, July 15, discharged Jan. 27, '63.
- HUFF, BENJAMIN, Aug. 5, died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 21, '63.
- HULSE, JAMES A., July 18, died near Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1, '63.
- HUTSON, DAVID, July 26, discharged Feb. 14, '63.
- HUTSON, AZARIAH, July 26, mustered out.
- JENKINS, OLIVER, July 26, transferred to V. R. C., Mar. 13, '65.
- JONES, HENRY, Aug. 1, died at Scottsville, Ky., Jan. 5, '63.
- KIDDEN, JAMES E., July 26, wounded in left arm and shoulder at Chickamauga; discharged Jan. 19, '64.
- KING, LOREN G., July 20, wounded in thigh at Chickamauga; transferred to V. R. C., Apr. 28, '64.
- KNOX, JOSEPH, July 20, discharged Mar. 25, '63.
- KNOX, WILLIAM H., July 20, mustered out as Corporal.
- LANE, JAMES, July 10, mustered out.
- LATTA, DAVID S., Aug. 14, transferred to V. R. C., Feb. —, '64.
- LENNINGTON, JOHN C., July 26, discharged Nov. 13, '63.
- LENNINGTON, DAVID F., July 26, discharged Sept. 13, '63.
- LOWDER, SILAS, July 26, transferred to V. R. C. Apr. 6, '63.
- MARKUM, WM. H. H., July 26, discharged Jan. 31, '63.
- MCCLURE, SAMUEL, July 26, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 11, '62.
- MCCONNELL, ENOS K., July 26, discharged Dec. —, '63.
- MCGRAW, WILLIAM H., Aug. 5, mustered out.
- MORGAN, JAMES, July 26, transferred to V. R. C., Feb. 6, '64.
- MYERS, HENRY, July 15, died at Lebanon, Ky., Sept. 5, '62.
- ODUM, MICHAEL, July 26, left the Company, Sept. 2, '62.
- POFF, ALLEN M., Aug. 18, died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 11, '62.
- PARRIS, JOHN S., July 26, mustered out.

- PIERCY, HENRY J., Aug. 8, left the Company, Sept. 20, '62.
 QUINN, JAMES R., July 20, wounded in left shoulder at Chickamauga; mustered out.
 RAINES, ISAAC, Aug. 18, mustered out.
 RICKS, JAMES M., July 20, mustered out.
 RIDGLEY, DANIEL, July 20, mustered out.
 ROBINSON, SOLOMON, July 20, discharged Feb. 2, '63.
 RODGERS, MATT., July 20, mustered out.
 RODGERS, LEVI, July 26, mustered out.
 SMILEY, JOHN, July 26, died at New Albany, Ind., Oct. 30, '62.
 SNOW, ALEXANDER, July 26, left the Company, Sept. 1, '62.
 STEPHENS, HIRAM, July 26, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 23, '63.
 STEPHENS, JOSEPH, July 26, mustered out.
 STRINGER, THOMAS J., July 26, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 6, '63.
 STRINGER, WILLIAM J., July 26, discharged Jan. 2, '63.
 STURGEON, TAYLOR, Aug. 1, mustered out as Corporal.
 TEMPLIN, RICHARD, July 26, died at home, Feb. 28, '64.
 THORINGTON, JAMES, Aug. 6, died a prisoner of war, Richmond, Va., Feb. 21, '64.
 TROYER, JONATHAN, July 26, discharged Apr. 20, '63.
 WALDRON, REUBEN, July 20, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 17, '63.
 WEAVER, GEORGE W., July 26, mustered out as Corporal.
 WEAVER, SAMUEL B., July 17, wounded in foot at Chickamauga; mustered out.
 WHISTLER, JAMES B., July 26, wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, died at Atlanta, Ga., a prisoner, Nov. 1, '63.
 WILKINSON, BENJAMIN F., July 26, mustered out.
 WOODRUFF, CHRISTIAN, July 26, discharged Jan. 20, '63.
- Recruits* — MEDSKER, JOSEPH A., Jan. 6, '64.
 MEDSKER, WILLIAM L., Nov. 30, '64.

Two recruits transferred to 42d Indiana Regiment.

SUMMARY C COMPANY.

Mustered out with Regiment.....	32
Transferred.....	13
Discharged on account of disability and wounds.....	19
Died of disease.....	20
Died of wounds.....	1
Officers resigned.....	2
Killed in battle.....	1
Died prisoners of war.....	3
Left Company without leave.....	5

D COMPANY.

[This Company was recruited from the towns of Noblesville, Cicero, Strawtown, and Westfield, in Hamilton county, during July and August, 1862. It left Noblesville with 3 commissioned officers and 99 enlisted men.]

Mustered out June 8, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains—CYRUS J. McCOLE, Aug. 19, '62, promoted Major.

JOHN H. BUTLER, Aug. 20, '62, resigned Dec. 22, '62.

JOHN BAUCHERT, Jan. 20, '63, returned home with Regiment.

1st Lieutenants—JOHN H. BUTLER, Aug. 19, '62, promoted Captain.

JOHN BAUCHERT, Aug. 20, '62, promoted Captain.

CINCINNATUS B. WILLIAMS, Jan. 20, '63, resigned Mar. 9, '64.

ANTHONY M. CONKLIN, Apr. 1, '65, returned home with Regiment.

2d Lieutenants—JOHN BAUCHERT, Aug. 19, '62, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

CINCINNATUS B. WILLIAMS, Aug. 20, '62, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

ANTHONY M. CONKLIN, Jan. 24, '63, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

ENLISTED MEN.

Orderly Sergeant—WILLIAMS, CINCINNATUS B., July 18, promoted 2d Lieutenant.

Sergeants—WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM A., July 15, promoted Quartermaster.

CONKLIN, ANTHONY M., July 25, promoted 2d Lieutenant.

ESSINGTON, MARION W., July 16, wounded in bowels at Chickamauga; discharged Jan. 8, '65,

LUTZ, JOHN, July 18, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 21, '63.

Corporals—WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM H., July 18, mustered out as Private.

MIESSE, ADAM, July 10, mustered out as Sergeant.

MILLS, ELISHA, July 20, mustered out as Sergeant-Major.

HARDY, WILLIAM E., July 27, mustered out as Private.

BURNS, RICHARD J., July 15, mustered out as Orderly-Sergeant.

THOMPSON, ANANIAS, July 15, mustered out as Sergeant.

LEONARD, JOHN R., July 15, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out as Sergeant.

PICKERELL, LEWIS E., July 16, mustered out as Private.

Musicians—LAMB, JOHN S., Aug. 5, mustered out.

BURKE, ANDREW H., July 17, discharged Jan. 5, '63.

Wagoner—DURFLINGER, PHILIP, July 18, died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. —, '62.

Privates—ACKLES, HARMON, July 16, mustered out.

ALBERDING, FREDERICK, July 16, died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10, '64.

BARNHIZER, JACOB, July 15, died at Stevenson, Ala., June 17, '63.

BARTHOLOMEW, WM. H. H., July 15, mustered out.

BARTH, CHARLES, July 15, mustered out.

BARTH, WILLIAM H., July 15, discharged Feb. 3, '64.

BOON, JOSEPH, July 22, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.

BOOTH, ISAAC, Aug. 5, mustered out.

BURCHAM, PINSON, July 15, transferred to V. R. C., Aug. 1, '63.

- BURNS, JOHN E., Aug. 20, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 11, '64.
BURRIS, DANIEL, July 28, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. —, '63.
BURROUGHS, JOHN H., Aug. 5, mustered out.
CAMPBELL, MILTON L., July 28, mustered out.
CAYLOR, HENRY M., Aug. 8, mustered out as Corporal.
CONKLIN, JOSEPH, Aug. 8, killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7, '64.
CORYYDEN, JERRY, July 22, mustered out.
DALE, NATHANIEL C., July 27, mustered out.
DAVENPORT, JAMES M., Aug. 5, discharged Oct. 12, '64.
DOW, HENRY S., Aug. 5, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. —, '62.
DRIGGENS, JOHN, Aug. 9, discharged Jan. 17, '63.
EMMONS, LUCIUS H., July 18, captured at Hartsville, Tenn., mustered out.
ESSINGTON, JAMES G., July 18, mustered out.
FISHER, PHILIP O., July 27, died at Louisville, Ky., Sep., 12, '62.
GIBSON, RANDOLPH, July 28, discharged Feb. 15, '64.
GRISSOM, JAMES, July 25, discharged Nov. 5, '62.
GRISSOM, HENRY, July 25, discharged Jan. 9, '63.
GUNN, SIMPSON, July 23, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 9, '64.
HAMBLE, ALVIN, July 19, discharged Jan. 7, '63.
HARDESTY, JOSEPH, July 18, mustered out.
HARE, ALEXANDER, July 26, mustered out.
HARPER, WILLIAM, July 18, discharged Feb. 8, '63.
HESS, CALVIN, July 22, mustered out.
HUSHOUR, WILLIAM H., Aug. 5, mustered out as Corporal.
JACKSON, GEORGE W., July 16, transferred to V. R. C., Dec. 16, '63.
JACOBS, WILLIAM H., July 24, discharged Dec. 19, '62.
JACOBS, ISAAC, July 24, discharged Feb. 13, '64.
JACOBS, JOSEPH P. H., July 24, died at home, Mar. 31, '64.
JACOBS, MARTIN, July 24, discharged May 8, '63.
JOHNSON, DAVID F., July 18, mortally wounded at Chickamauga, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 22, '63.
KELLY, JONATHAN, July 18, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
LAMB, SALATHIEL, Aug. 5, wounded at Chickamauga, discharged Dec. 3, '63.
LANE, JULIUS W. S., July 23, discharged Jan. 1, '63.
LEWIS, HIRAM, July 18, mustered out.
LEWIS, MARSHALL, July 18, discharged May 27, '63.
LOVEALL, ANDREW, July 17, transferred to Marine Brigade.
LUTZ, ELI C., July 17, mustered out.
LYNCH, JEREMIAH, July 22, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out as Sergeant.
MALLERY, GARRICK, July 18, died at Scottsville, Ky., Nov. 13, '62.
MALSBY, JOHN C., July 28, died a prisoner of war at Richmond, Va., Dec. 1, '63.
METSKEK, LOUIS G., July 17, mustered out.

- MEISEE, ABRAM B., July 18, died at Scottsville, Ky., Nov. 27, '62.
 MEISEE, NATHAN, July 18, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 27, '63.
 MUNSELL, HENRY, July 18, mustered out.
 MCCOY, WILLIAM F., July 28, transferred to V. R. C., July 1, '63.
 MYERS, SAMUEL, July 18, died at Scottsville, Ky., Nov. 28, '62.
 NORTHAM, JAMES W., Aug. 5, transferred to V. R. C., Apr. 10, '64.
 O'BRIEN, JOHN, July 18, discharged Dec. —, '63.
 OLDAKER, FLORENCE, July 18, discharged Dec. 12, '62.
 PROCTOR, JOSEPH M., July 20, discharged Feb. 15, '63.
 RANDALL, ELI, July 18, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 16, '63.
 RANDALL, PHINEHAS, July 18, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 16, '63.
 RANDALL, SYLVANUS, July 18, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 11, '63.
 REYNOLDS, HENRY, July 18, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
 SCOTT, WINFIELD, July 23, discharged May 28, '63.
 SCOTT, JOHN A., July 23, died at Scottsville, Ky., Nov. 20, '62.
 SCOTT, JOHN, July 28, left the Company, Sept. 23, '62.
 STEWART, JESSE, July 18, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
 STEWART, EVAN, Aug. 5, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
 SMITH, WILLIAM, July 25, transferred to V. R. C., Feb. 16, '64.
 STEPHENSON, JOSEPH, July 18, mustered out.
 STEPHENSON, ELI, July 15, died at Decherd's Station, Tenn., July 29, '63.
 STITCH, GEORGE W., July 18, mustered out.
 STONE, EARL S., July 29, wounded at Chickamauga and at Kenesaw Mountain; mustered out.
 STUBER, JOHN, July 18, mustered out.
 SWAIN, THOMAS P., July 29, discharged Oct. 3, '63.
 THOMPSON, WILLIAM, July 29, mustered out as Corporal.
 TRISSAL, JOHN, July 26, discharged Jan. 6, '63.
 TUCKER, DANIEL W., Aug. 7, transferred to V. R. C., Apr. 30, '64.
 WADE, ANDREW, July 18, mustered out.
 WESCOTT, EDWARD, July 18, discharged Nov. 10, '63.
 WORLEY, ASA, July 18, left the Company, Sept. 18, '62.
 WRENN, JOSEPH, July 18, mustered out as Corporal.
 WRIGHT, JERRY, July 18, mustered out.

Recruits — CAREY, SAMUEL W., Jan. 15, '64.

- CUTTS, ADAM, Dec. 23, '63.
 CUTTS, LEVI, Dec. 23, '63.
 DENNY, ELIAS, Jan. 27, '64.
 DREHER, GUSTAVE, Feb. 15, '64.
 LLOYD, JOSEPH, Jan. 25, '64, wounded at Resaca, Ga.
 MILLS, WILLIAM N., Jan. 4, '64.
 REYNOLDS, FRANCIS M., Apr. 6, '64.
 REEDY, HIRAM, Jan. 27, '64.

The above 9 recruits were transferred June 8, 1865, to the 42d Ind.

PICKETT, JOHN, Feb. 8, '64, left the Company, Aug. 6, '64.

SUMMARY D COMPANY.

Mustered out with Regiment.....	43
Transferred.....	18
Discharged on account of disability and wounds.....	23
Died of disease.....	19
Died of wounds.....	1
Officers resigned.....	2
Killed in battle.....	2
Died prisoners of war.....	1
Left Company without leave.....	3

E COMPANY.

[This Company was recruited from the towns of Huntington, Warren, and Markle, in Huntington county, and Bluffton, in Wells county. It was enrolled on the 1st day of August, 1862. It left Warren with 3 commissioned officers and 97 enlisted men.]

Mustered out June 8, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains—DAVID H. WALL, Aug. 19, '62, resigned Nov. 30, '62.

DAVID L. ELLIOTT, Feb. 25, '63, wounded in left leg at Chickamauga, returned home with Regiment.

1st Lieutenants—GEORGE W. GOODE, Aug. 19, '62, resigned Feb. 1, '63.

ROBERT B. BEATTY, Feb. 25, '63, resigned Feb. 22, '64.

JOHN W. ZEHRUNG, Apr. 1, '65, returned home with Regiment.

2d Lieutenants—JACOB S. GOSHORN, Aug. 19, '62, resigned Nov. 13, '62.

DAVID L. ELLIOTT, Nov. 25, '62, promoted Captain.

JOHN W. ZEHRUNG, Apr. 23, '63, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

ENLISTED MEN.

Orderly Sergeant—ELLIOTT, DAVID L., promoted 2d Lieutenant.

Sergeants—FRAME, ABNER D., discharged Feb. 27, '63.

WOLFE, HENRY, mustered out.

ALLMAN, ENOS, mustered out.

BEATTY, ROBERT B., promoted 1st Lieutenant.

Corporals—WAY, KILBOURNE F., mustered out as Private, wounded at Chickamauga.

HALLMAN, GEORGE W., mustered out.

HIXON, JAMES, discharged Jan. 27, '63.

PUGH, DAVID M., mustered out as Private.

BRADEN, JOHN, mustered out.

IRWIN, WILLIAM M., mustered out as Sergeant.

SHAW, VESTAL C., discharged Mar. 3, '63.

NEVINS, HARVEY, discharged Jan. 26, '63.

Musician—WARE, WILLIAM, mustered out.

Wagoner—HULL, MARTIN, mustered out.

Privates—BARNES, JOHN, transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 26, '63.

BARNUM, BENJAMIN B., wounded near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5, '64, mustered out as Corporal.

BARTON, JOHN F., wounded in front of Ft. Negley, Chattanooga, Sept. 24, '63, mustered out.

BEARD, ANDREW, died at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 1, '62.

BECK, WILLIAM, transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 29, '63.

BENNETT, COLUMBUS A., killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.

BLACK, JACOB D., mustered out.

BIPPUS, JOHN, discharged Feb. 18, '63.

BRINNEMAN, MADORIA, discharged Feb. 5, '63.

BOYDEN, ORVILLE B., promoted Chaplain.

- BROWN, EDMUND H., prisoner of war 14 months; mustered out.
CALHOON, EDWARD, mustered out.
CLINE, SAMUEL, discharged Mar. 25, '63.
COFFMAN, JACOB, wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64; mustered out.
COFFMAN, JONAS, wounded in hip at Chickamauga; mustered out as Sergeant.
CRANDALL, ELIHU, wounded in right hand at Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out as Corporal.
CRUM, JACOB W., died as Sergeant at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 16, '63.
DEAVER, THOMAS, killed at Missionary Ridge, Ga., Nov. 25, '63.
EUBANK, DAVID, wounded in leg at Utoy Creek; mustered out.
FIELDS, WILLIAM, wounded at Buzzard Roost, Ga.; discharged as Corporal, Mar. 24, '65.
FIRST, JOSIAH H., discharged Mar. 10, '63.
FOUST, ADAM, wounded in face at Chickamauga; mustered out.
FOUST, JONATHAN, mustered out.
GREENWOOD, THOMAS, mustered out.
HARROLD, WILLIAM A., mustered out.
HARROLD, ALBERT, wounded in arm at Buzzard Roost, Ga.; mustered out.
HARROLD, LEWIS, run over by battery at Chickamauga; mustered out.
HEASTON, ISRAEL H., mustered out.
HETTINGER, HENRY, transferred to 1st U. S. Vet. Engineers, July 29, '64.
HOOVER, LEVI, mustered out.
HOUSMAN, CHARLES L., mustered out.
HOW, ABRAM, discharged Dec. 24, '63.
HUFF, SYLVESTER, mustered out.
JACKSON, SAMUEL J., mustered out.
JELLISON, JOHN, mustered out.
JELLISON, JAMES, mortally wounded at Chickamauga; died Sept. 23, '63.
JOHNSON, JOSEPH F., wounded in left thigh at Chickamauga; mustered out.
KARNES, ALLEN, mustered out.
KELLER, WILLIAM, mustered out as Orderly Sergeant.
LUCKEY, WILLIAM C., died at New Albany, Ind., Dec. 11, '62.
MASON, NOAH C., died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 11, '63.
MCFADDEN, ROSS, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 28, '63.
MILLER, ENOCH, discharged June 20, '63.
MILNER, MATTHEW H., mortally wounded at Chickamauga; died Sept. 21, '63.
MORGAN, WILLIAM H., transferred to 1st U. S. Vet. Engineers, July 29, '64.
MORRISON, JOHN W., mustered out.
MYERS, STEPHEN H., wounded at Atlanta, Ga., June 21, '64; discharged Mar. 5, '65.

NEVINS, GEORGE, mortally wounded at Chickamauga; died Oct. 29, '63.
PASCO, WILLIAM, mustered out.

POORMAN, DAVID, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 14, '63.

PRESSEL, DAVID, mustered out as Corporal.

RANSELL, WILLIAM H., mustered out as Corporal.

REASOR, GEORGE W., discharged Apr. 1, '63, as Sergeant; re-enlisted in
34th Ind.; killed at Champion Hills, Miss.

RIGGS, JOHN J., wounded in left hand at Missionary Ridge; mustered out.

RISK, JAMES N., mustered out.

RUSE, JESSE, mustered out.

SAYLOR, LEVI S., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.

SHIDELER, JOSEPH, died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 1, '63.

SHULL, WILLIAM Y., died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 12, '62.

SHULL, JACOB H., mustered out.

SLUSHER, LEANDER C., died a Corporal at Willett's Point, N. Y. Harbor,
Apr. 8, '65.

SMITH, STEPHEN A., transferred to V. R. C., Aug. 12, '63.

SMITH, BENJAMIN, mustered out.

SMITH, THEODORE, mortally wounded at Chickamauga; died at Chat-
ta-nooga, Tenn., Oct. 31, '63.

SMITH, GEORGE F., wounded in leg at Chickamauga, mustered out.

SMITH, JAMES M., mustered out.

STEPHENS, JAMES E., mustered out.

THOMAS, ISAAC M., mustered out as Wagoner.

TROUT, HENRY, wounded in leg at Chickamauga; mustered out.

VAN FOSSEN, JAMES J., transferred to V. R. C., Sept. 26, '63.

WAKE, DANIEL, discharged Dec. 5, '62.

WEARLEY, RICHARD H., discharged Feb. 12, '63.

WELLS, SAMUEL, mustered out.

WHITELOCK, DAVID, discharged Dec. 19, '62.

WHITWRIGHT, DAVID S., died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 17, '63.

WHITESTINE, GEORGE M., died near Deckerd Station, Tenn., July 21, '63.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H., mustered out.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM N., died at Munfordsville, Ky., Mar. 2, '63.

WINDERS, DAVID, mustered out.

WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, mustered out.

WRIGHT, GEORGE N., transferred to V. R. C., Apr. 22, '64.

ZEHRUNG, JOHN W., promoted 2d Lieutenant.

Recruits — ALBERTSON, WILLIAM H., Jan. 27, '64, died at New Albany, Ind., Feb.
17, '65.

BAKER, JOHN, Jan. 27, '64.

BARTON, WILLIAM R., Jan. 27, '64.

FORD, HENRY C., Jan. 5, '64.

LEWIS, BENJAMIN F., Jan. 27, '64.

The above 4 recruits were transferred to 42d Indiana Regiment.

BILBEE, ANDREW P., Jan. 27, '64, wounded in hand at Calhoun, Ga., discharged Sept. —, '65.

SHULL, JOHN S., Jan. 27, '64, died near Stone Mountain, Ga., Nov. 17, '64.

SMITH, NATHANIEL F., Jan. 27, '64, died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 31, '64.

SUMMARY E COMPANY.

Mustered out with Regiment	52
Transferred.....	13
Discharged on account of disability and wounds.....	17
Died of disease.....	15
Died of wounds.....	4
Officers resigned	4
Killed in battle	3

F COMPANY.

[This Company was recruited from the towns of Pennville, West Chester and Jay C. H., in Jay county, during the months of July and August, 1862. It left the county with 3 commissioned officers and 95 enlisted men.]

Mustered out June 8, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains—CHRISTOPHER S. ARTHUR, Aug. 19, '62, promoted Surgeon.

JOHN S. STANTON, Aug. 21, '62, resigned Aug. 28, '64.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Nov. 4, '64, returned home with Regiment.

1st Lieutenants—JOHN S. STANTON, Aug. 19, '62, promoted Captain.

ABRAHAM C. RUSH, Aug. 21, '62, resigned Dec. 22, '62.

GUISBERT W. MCGRIFF, Dec. 31, '62, resigned Apr. 16, '64.

CHARLES W. ROBBINS, Nov. 5, '64, returned home with Regiment.

2d Lieutenants—ABRAHAM C. RUSH, Aug. 19, '62, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

JESSE T. UNDERWOOD, Aug. 21, '62, resigned Jan. 27, '63.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Feb. 13, '63, promoted Captain.

ENLISTED MEN.

Orderly Sergeant—UNDERWOOD, JESSE T., Aug. 12, promoted 2d Lieutenant.

Sergeants—MCGRIFF, GUISBERT W., July 19, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

LEWIS, JOSEPH, July 21, promoted 2d Lieutenant.

HARDY, JOHN, JR., July 26, mustered out.

HAMMITT, OLIVER H. P., July 26, transferred to Marine Brigade, Mar. 7, '63.

Corporals—WALLING, HENRY V., July 28, mustered out as Sergeant.

GETZ, HENRY, July 19, mustered out as Sergeant.

BOYD, JOHN P., Aug. 12, died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 27, '63.

HENRY, DAVID, July 26, mustered out as Sergeant.

DEHUFF, SOLOMON, July 26, mustered out.

STEWART, JAMES, July 19, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.

ARBROUGH, WILLIAM, July 31, mustered out.

BENNETT, CHARLES E., Aug. 12, died at Camp Dennison, O., Feb. 15, '62.

Musicians—HYDE, ALEXANDER, July 21, mustered out as Corporal.

MILLER, WILLIAM, July 28, discharged Feb. 23, '63.

Wagoner—PLACE, WILLIAM A., July 28, mustered out.

Privates—BAIRD, ELIAS T., July 21, died of wounds at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 21, '63.

BAKER, AARON, July 31, mustered out as Corporal.

BINEGAR, JAMES W., July 31, mustered out.

BLACK, CHARLES A., July 19, mustered out as Sergeant.

BROWN, SIMON, July 26, discharged Jan. 24, '63.

BURRIS, ALBERT, July 31, mustered out.

BUTTERWORTH, CHARLES S., July 19, mustered out.

CARTWRIGHT, THOMAS J., July 21, mustered out.

COLLETT, FRANCIS A., July 31, mustered out.

- COLLINS, HARVEY, July 20, mustered out.
CRAIG, JOSEPH A., Aug. 22, mustered out.
DEHUFF, ELI, July 26, discharged Feb. 26, '63.
DIXON, SAMUEL W., July 31, mustered out.
ELLIOTT, SAMUEL M., July 21, mustered out.
FAIT, TIMOTHY F., July 28, killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, '63.
FARRIS, DAVID, July 21, discharged Mar. 4, '63.
FORCE, SAMUEL A., July 26, mustered out.
FULLMER, CHARLES M., Aug. 12, transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 28, '64.
GINGER, LEWIS, July 21, mustered out.
GRAY, LIBBEN R. B., Aug. 12, discharged Feb. 25, '63.
GREEN, JUSTICE, July 19, died at Portland, Ind., Nov. 20, '63.
HAMMITT, GEORGE W. July 31, discharged Sept. 20, '64.
HARDY, JOHN, SR., July 31, discharged June 30, '63.
HAYNES, EDWARD J., Aug. 12, mustered out as Corporal.
HEMINGER, WILLIAM R., Aug. 6, mustered out.
HEMINGER, DAVID, Aug. 6, transferred to Eng. Corps July 9, '64.
HEMINGER, JOSEPH, July 21, transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 15, '64.
HICKMAN, NATHAN B., July 19, discharged Feb. 28, '63.
HOSKINS, ENOS, Aug. 12, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 28, '63.
HUGHES, CHARLES, Aug. 12, mustered out.
JELLISON, EPHRAIM, July 31, mustered out.
KEEN, THOMAS C., July 26, discharged Apr. 15, '64.
KINSEY, GEORGE H., July 29, killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, '63.
KUNCE, HENRY, July 19, discharged Aug. 9, '63.
LARICK, FRANCIS M., July 21, mustered out.
LARICK, ISAAC M., July 31, killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 18, '64.
LOYD, RICHARD, July 31, killed at Missionary Ridge Nov. 25, '63.
MCCARTNEY, GEORGE, July 19, mustered out.
MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM H., July 26, died at New York City June 15, '65.
MCKINSTRY, JOHN, July 26, discharged Sept. 4, '63.
MENDENHALL, AARON J., July 28, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 30, '63.
MEREDITH, JOHN, July 28, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 30, '63.
MICHAELS, ROBERT, July 19, mustered out.
MOON, FRANCIS, July 19, mustered out.
ODELL, PERRY, Aug. 6, mustered out.
PAXON, MAHLON J., July 31, mustered out.
PORTER, JAMES, July 31, killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 18, '64.
REED, ENOS T., Aug. 19, discharged Jan. 19, '63.
REGISTER, SETH, July 28, died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22, '63.
RILEY, DAVID, Aug. 6, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 18, '64.
RENCENBERGER, ROBERT, Aug. 20, discharged Feb. 9, '63.
ROBBINS, CHARLES W., July 28, promoted 2d Lieutenant.
RUSSELL, JESSE J., July 21, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 28, '63.

Roster of the Regiment.

- SAGE, JOHN W., July 19, transferred to V. R. C., mustered out.
 SCHMITT, JACOB, July 31, died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 2, '62.
 SHELTON, STEPHEN, July 19, discharged Sept. 4, '63.
 SHIRK, JOHN, July 31, mustered out.
 SHIRK, GEORGE, Aug. 12, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Mar. 8, '63.
 SMITH, JAMES A., July 19, mustered out.
 SMITH, WILLIAM F., July 31, mustered out.
 SMITH, SPENCER L., July 31, mustered out.
 STANTON, CHARLES E., July 19, died at Ringgold, Ga., Mar. 9, '64.
 STEPHEN, CHARLES A., Aug. 9, mustered out as Corporal.
 STRAIN, ALEXANDER, July 31, mustered out.
 SULLIVAN, EVERETT W., Aug. 12, discharged Jan. 22, '64.
 THOMPSON, CORNELIUS, Aug. 12, died at New York, Jan. 17, '65.
 THORP, WILLIAM W., Aug. 6, mustered out.
 UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM R., July 31, discharged Oct. 21, '62.
 VAIL, WILLIAM C., July 19, mustered out as Corporal.
 VANCE, WILLIAM, Aug. 12, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 17, '63.
 WALTERS, JOHN, July 31, mustered out.
 WEST, EDWARD, July 28, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 27, '63.
 WEST, HENRY F., July 28, mustered out as Corporal.
 WHITAKER, I. NEWTON, July 28, mustered out.
 WIBLE, SAMUEL H., July 31, mustered out.
 WILLIAMS, URIAH, Aug. 12, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 21, '63.
 WILSON, WILLIAM H., Aug. 5, left the Company, Sept. 12, '62; belonged to an Ohio Regiment.
 WOLFORD, JAMES M., Aug. 12, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 28, '62.
 WOLFORD, JACOB H., Aug. 12, mustered out.

Recruit — HARDY, MOSES D., Feb. 11, '64, died at Nashville, Tenn., May 28, '64.

SUMMARY F COMPANY.

Mustered out with Regiment.....	47
Transferred.....	6
Discharged on account of disability and wounds.....	16
Died of disease.....	17
Died of wounds.....	1
Officers resigned.....	4
Killed in battle.....	7
Left Company without leave.....	1

G COMPANY.

[This Company was recruited from various parts of Madison county during the months of July and August, 1862. It left Quincy with 3 commissioned officers and 94 enlisted men.]

Mustered out June 8, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

- Captain*—JOSEPH T. SMITH, Aug. 19, '62, returned home with Regiment.
1st Lieutenants—JOHN B. FRAZER, Aug. 19, '62, died July 4, '63.
 JOHN W. CHAMNESS, Sept. 6, '63, resigned Mar. 31, '64.
 WILLIAM J. HILLIGOSS, Apr. 26, '64, returned home with Regiment.
2d Lieutenants—WILLIAM L. PHILPOTT, Aug. 19, '62, resigned Dec 12, '62.
 SAMUEL H. CARR, Jan. 8, '63, resigned May 29, '63.

ENLISTED MEN.

- Orderly Sergeant*—CARR, SAMUEL H., July 30, promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Sergeants—HILLIGOSS, WILLIAM J., July 28, wounded at Chickamauga; promoted 1st Lieutenant.
 OVERSHINER, GEORGE M., July 30, discharged May 19, '65.
 MCMAHAN, JOEL W., July 26, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out as Orderly Sergeant.
 CHAMNESS, JOHN W., July 30, wounded at Chickamauga; promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Corporals—METCALF, STEPHEN, July 26, transferred to Eng'r Corps, July 29, '64.
 BOYDEN, RANSOME D., July 30, mustered out.
 HILLIGOSS, GEORGE N., July 28, discharged Mar. 20, '64.
 CLYMER, DANIEL H., July 30, mustered out as Private.
 REEDER, JAMES, July 28, mustered out as Sergeant.
 POWELL, JAMES E., July 30, mustered out.
 HARMAN, LUTHER C., July 30, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 27, '63.
 ROSS, ABNER W., July 30, mustered out as Principal Musician.
Wagoner—CARPENTER, SIMPSON, July 28, mustered out.
Privates—BARTLETT, ROBERT A., July 26, discharged Feb. 27, '63.
 BOWDEN, EDWARD, July 26, discharged May 17, '63.
 BRIGGS, THOMAS, Aug. 4, mustered out as Sergeant.
 BRIGGS, JOHN A., Aug. 11, mustered out.
 BURRESS, ANDREW G., July 30, mustered out.
 CALL, SOLOMON C., Aug. 6, wounded at Chickamauga by piece of shell; mustered out.
 CARR, JOHN J., July 28, mustered out.
 CHILDERS, FRANCIS N., July 28, discharged Nov. 9, '62.
 CLARY, ELMER, Aug. 6, mustered out.
 CUSTER, GEORGE W., Aug. 6, mustered out.
 DECKER, ELIAS B., Aug. 13, mustered out.
 DOAN, COURTLAND, July 30, mustered out.
 DWIGGENS, CYRUS, July 28, mustered out.

- EAKER, JACOB, July 28, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 4, '63.
 EVERLING, CHARLES, July 30, mustered out.
 EVERLING, GEORGE O., Aug. 7, mustered out.
 GALASPIE, MICHAEL, July 30, mustered out.
 HANCHER, JOHN A., July 30, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
 HELM, FRANCIS M., July 26, mustered out.
 HILLIS, GEORGE, Aug. 8, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 13, '63.
 HILLIS, DAVID E., Aug. 7, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 15, '63.
 HOSIER, THOMAS H. D., July 28, mustered out.
 HOSIER, CHANCY, July 30, discharged Feb. 21, '63.
 HULCE, GEORGE, Aug. 5, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 26, '63.
 INGRAM, WILEY, Aug. 13, mustered out.
 INGRAM, CLEMENT, July 30, discharged May 1, '63.
 JACKSON, MARTIN, Aug. 8, mortally wounded at Chickamauga; died at
 Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 4, '63.
 JARRETT, JOHN R., Aug. 8, left the Company, Oct. 6, '62.
 JARRETT, JOSEPH W., July 28, mustered out as Corporal.
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM, Aug. 8, mustered out as Sergeant.
 JONES, THOMAS, July 30, mustered out.
 KELLER, JOHN E., Aug. 11, mustered out.
 LAWSON, GEORGE, July 28, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Mar. 29, '63.
 LAWSON, HENDERSON, July 30, mustered out.
 LEWARK, ELIJAH, July 28, mortally wounded in front of Atlanta, Ga.,
 Aug. 5, '64; died at Vining's, Ga., Aug. 22, '64.
 LYST, HENRY C., July 30, mustered out.
 LYST, THOMAS J., July 30, mustered out.
 LYST, SAMUEL, July 30, mustered out as Sergeant.
 MATHES, WILLIAM, July 28, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
 MCKEE, JOHN D., Aug. 13, wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga,
 Sept. 19, '63; died in prison.
 MCKINNEY, ROBERT, July 30, mustered out.
 MCMAHAN, JAMES, Aug. 13, discharged Jan. 12, '63.
 MCMAHAN, WILLIAM W., Aug. 6, mustered out.
 MCMAHAN, SAMUEL S., Aug. 6, wounded at Mission Ridge; mustered out.
 MCILFRESH, MILES, Aug. 6, left the Company, Aug. 22, '62.
 MINER, JAMES M., Aug. 13, mortally wounded at Chickamauga; died
 Sept. 22, '63.
 MOLER, LEWIS, Aug. 6, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
 MOUNTS, BENJAMIN F., Aug. 20, mustered out.
 NEEDHAM, JACKSON, Aug. 8, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
 NELSON, JOHN W., Aug. 8, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
 O'NEAL, GEGRGE W., July 30, discharged Dec. 14, '62.
 OVERSHINER, JAMES M., Aug. 13, mustered out.
 OWEN, EMANUEL, July 26, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 22, '63.
 OWEN, GEORGE W., July 26, mustered out.

- PIPER, SILAS G., July 30, transferred to Eng'r. Corps, July 29, '64.
 PATTERSON, THOMAS L., July 30, mustered out.
 PENNISTON, GEORGE T., Aug. 13, mustered out.
 PERKINS, CHAPMAN, July 26, left the Company Jan. 23, '63.
 PERKINS, ISAAC H., July 26, mustered out.
 PERRY, JAMES R., July 30, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 21, '63.
 PETERS, JACOB, Aug. 13, killed at Missionary Ridge Nov. 25, '63.
 RAINS, GEORGE W., Aug. 13, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 16, '65.
 ROBBINS, JOHN, July 26, mortally wounded at Chickamauga, died Oct. 15, '63.
 ROSS, ALBERT J., Aug. 7, discharged Jan. 12, '63.
 SIMMONS, JOHN, Aug. 13, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 9, '63.
 SLOAN, NOAH, July 28, mustered out.
 SMITH, WRIGHT, July 28, discharged Jan. 12, '63.
 SNOW, WILLIAM, Aug. 6, mustered out as Corporal.
 STAN, JOHN, Aug. 13, discharged Oct. 23, '62.
 STANSBERRY, ASEL, July 26, died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. —, '63.
 STILLEY, JESSE W., July 29, discharged May 1, '63.
 THOMISON, ISAAC W., Aug. 13, left the Company Jan. 23, '63.
 THOMPSON, DAVID T., Aug. 13, mustered out.
 TRACY, GRIGSBY, Aug. 13, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 22, '63.
 TRANBARGER, JOHN W., July 28, discharged Jan. 12, '63.
 WANN, WILLIAM H., Aug. 6, left the Company Sept. 10, '62.
 WAYMIRE, DAVID, July 28, mustered out.
 WAYMIRE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, left the Company Dec. 1, '62.
 WILSON, JOHN U., July 28, died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga June 24, '64.
 YOHE, DANIEL, July 30, mustered out.

SUMMARY G COMPANY.

Mustered out with Regiment.....	48
Transferred.	2
Discharged on account of disability and wounds.....	14
Died of disease	13
Died of wounds.....	4
Officers resigned.....	3
Killed in battle.....	5
Died prisoners of war.....	2
Left Company without leave	6

H COMPANY.

[This Company was recruited from the county of Huntington. It was enrolled on the 6th day of August, 1862. It left the county with 3 commissioned officers and 97 enlisted men.]

Mustered out June 8, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains—WILLIAM O. JONES, Aug. 19, '62, resigned Dec. 30, '62.

WILLIAM MCGINNESS, Jan. 15, '63, severely wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63, captured and died a prisoner of war at Savannah, Ga., Aug. 31, '64.

WILLIAM M. WILKERSON, Dec. 20, '64, returned home with Regiment.

1st Lieutenants—WILLIAM MCGINNESS, Aug. 19, '62, promoted Captain.

WILLIAM M. WILKEESON, Feb. 25, '63, promoted Captain.

WILLIAM RILEY, Dec. 20, '64, returned home with Regiment.

2d Lieutenants—JOHN B. COLLINS, Aug. 19, '62, resigned Jan. 17, '63.

WILLIAM M. WILKERSON, Jan. 8, '63, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

WILLIAM RILEY, Feb. 25, '63, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

ENLISTED MEN.

Orderly Sergeant—WILKERSON, WILLIAM M., promoted 2d Lieutenant.

Sergeants—RILEY, WILLIAM, promoted 2d Lieutenant.

HAYS, EDMUND B., discharged Apr. 1, '63.

KELSEY, ABNER A., mustered out.

SMITH, ATCHISON, discharged Mar. 24, '63.

Corporals—STROCK, SYLVESTER, mustered out as Orderly Sergeant.

MULRINE, PETER, killed at battle of Chickamauga Sept. 20, '63.

KINCADE, JOHN, discharged Apr. 9, '64.

ILER, GEORGE W., killed at battle of Chickamauga Sept. 19, '63.

BUNNEL, JOHN, discharged Feb. 15, '63.

WILKERSON, JONATHAN L., mustered out as Sergeant.

KLINGEL, HAYMAN, discharged Apr. 23, '63.

FULTZ, DOCTOR F., discharged Oct. 6, '63.

Musicians—EARLEWINE, AMOS, discharged Feb. 16, '63.

LIGGETT, JAMES, mustered out.

Wagoner—GASKILL, KYLE, mustered out.

Privates—ANDREWS, WESLEY, died at Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 16, '62.

ARICK, JOHN, mortally wounded at Missionary Ridge Nov. 25, '63, died Nov. 27, '63.

BARNES, ISAAC, mustered out.

BARNHOUSE, JOHN H., transferred to V. R. C. Aug. 5, '63.

BARRETT, WILLIAM, mustered out.

BIGGS, JAMES, mustered out as Corporal.

BIGGS, HENRY, transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '64.

BLOSSOM, EBENEZER, wounded in Atlanta campaign, mustered out.

BOWLES, GEORGE F., mustered out.

- BOWMAN, HENRY C., died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, '63.
BUFFINGTON, BENSON, mustered out.
BUTLER, BAIL, transferred to V. R. C., July 27, '63.
CHAMBERS, CLARK, mustered out.
CHANNEY, NATHAN, mustered out as Corporal.
CHANNEY, JOHN W., discharged Mar. 8, '63.
CROW, JOHN, mustered out.
DEAFENBAUGHER, JOHN, transferred to 13th Ind. Battery, Sept. 14, '62.
DENNIS, MICHAEL, wounded severely at Chickamauga; discharged Mar. 3, '65.
DEWITT, CLARK, wounded at battle of Chickamauga; discharged Jan. 6, '64.
DEWITT, THOMAS L., discharged Oct. 30, '63.
DOUGLASS, JAMES, severely wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
DOWSMAN, GEORGE B., died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 28, '63.
DUNAHOE, GEORGE, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 15, '62.
DYRE, JOHN G., mustered out.
FITCH, LEWIS R., severely wounded at Chickamauga; discharged May, 29, '65.
FULHART, PETER, wounded at Chickamauga and at Missionary Ridge; transferred to V. R. C., Mar. 13, '65.
FUNK, HENRY, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 22, '64.
GARRETT, ANDREW, mustered out.
GASKILL, MICHAEL H., mustered out.
GATWOOD, ROBERT B., died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Aug. 12, '63.
GIFT, DANIEL, wounded near Atlanta, Ga.; transferred to V. R. C., Mar. 13, '65.
GOLDEN, PATRICK, discharged, Nov. 13, '63.
HAMILTON, DAVID, mustered out.
HATFIELD, ANDREW, killed at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
HETTINGER, JOHN, discharged —. —, '64.
HIXON, ENSLEY, wounded on Atlanta campaign; mustered out.
HIXON, LINFORD, discharged Jan. 25, '65.
HIXON, CHARLES, discharged Apr. 1, '63.
HOSLER, PETER, transferred to 13th Ind. Battery, Sept. 4, '62.
JOSEPH, JOSHUA C., wounded at Chickamauga; discharged Nov. 29, '64.
KINNAN, ISAAC N., severely wounded at Chickamauga; discharged Apr. 6, '64.
KNEE, VALENTINE, mortally wounded at Chickamauga; died at Stevenson, Ala., Oct. 19, '63.
KRESS, WALTER B., lost an arm on Atlanta campaign; discharged Nov. 29, '64.
KOONTS, WILLIAM, mustered out.
LENGEL, WILLIAM H., discharged Aug. 7, '63.
LIGGETT, SAMUEL, wounded at Missionary Ridge; mustered out as Corporal.

Roster of the Regiment.

- LOOP, URIAH J., wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out.
 LOWMAN, JOHN H., died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 13, '63.
 MCCLAVE, JAMES, mustered out.
 MILLER, GEORGE E., mustered out.
 PEARSON, SAMUEL W., severely wounded at Chickamauga; transferred to
 V. R. C., Apr. 22, '64
 PIATT, BENJAMIN F., mustered out.
 ROHRER, CHRISTIAN, mustered out.
 RINEHART, JAMES A., mustered out.
 ROBINETT, JAMES, mustered out.
 ROBINSON, JOSEPH, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 1, '63.
 SCOTT, JACKSON, mustered out as Corporal.
 SETTLEMAYER, CHARLES, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
 SHOUP, DANIEL K., transferred to Engineer Corps, July 29, '64.
 SITES, JOHN, discharged Feb. 16, '63.
 SLAIN, HIRAM, severely wounded at Chickamauga; discharged June 29,
 '64.
 SMITH, JOHN, mustered out.
 SMITH, AARON, mustered out.
 SMITH, SAMUEL, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 2, '63.
 SWAIN, ISAAC, transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 15, '64.
 SWAIN, JACOB, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
 THALLES, HENRY, discharged, Jan. 24, '63.
 THOMPSON, JOHN W., left the Company, Jan. 13, '63.
 THOMPSON, JOHN G., wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
 TRAINER, JOHN, discharged Feb. 27, '63.
 TRAINER, THOMAS, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 31, '64.
 TUMBLESON, FRANCIS M., mustered out as Hospital Steward,
 VERNON, EDWARD, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 28, '63.
 VERNON, JOHN, discharged July 11, '65.
 WATERS, MATTHEW, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
 WEAVER, SAMUEL L., died at Indianapolis, Ind., July 18, '63.
 WELCH, DERCY, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
 WILKERSON, ISAAH, died at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 12, '62.
 WILSON, FRANCIS J., mustered out.
 YOUGHER, JAMES J., mustered out.
 ZINTSMASER, JOHN, died at home, Mar. —, '65.

- Recruits* — BOYD, ALEXANDER V., Oct. 16, '62, transferred to 42d Ind. Regiment,
 June 8, '65.
 CAREY, JOHN, Sept. 13, '62, mustered out.
 FAVORITE, JAMES C., Sept. 13, '62, mustered out as Sergeant.
 FULLUM, THOMAS J., Aug. 20, '62, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
 GASKILL, ABRAHAM T., May 29, '64, transferred to 42d Ind. Regiment,
 June 8, '65.
 STURGEON, JOHN W., Nov. 29, '64, died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., May 2,
 '65.

Roster of the Regiment.

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SUMMARY H COMPANY.

Mustered out with Regiment.....	44
Transferred	13
Discharged on account of disability and wounds	24
Died of disease	15
Officers resigned	2
Killed in battle	4
Died prisoners of war	1
Left Company without leave	1
Died of wounds.	2

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I COMPANY.

[This Company was recruited in Hamilton county, from the towns of Noblesville, Clarksville, Strawtown, Shielville, and Walpole. The members enrolled on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 20th of July, and on the 1st of August, 1862. It left Noblesville with 3 commissioned officers and 97 enlisted men.]

Mustered out June 8, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain—MAHLON H. FLOYD, Aug. 19, '62, returned home with Regiment.

1st Lieutenants—THOMAS J. PEED, Aug. 19, '62, resigned Dec. 22, '62.

HENRY R. LEONARD, Jan. 24, '63, resigned Oct. 22, '63.

CORA C. COLBURN, Nov. 9, '63, returned home with Regiment.

2d Lieutenant—JAMES W. RICHARDSON, Aug. 19, '62, resigned June 24, '63.

ENLISTED MEN.

Orderly Sergeant—LEONARD, HENRY R., promoted 1st Lieutenant.

Sergeants—COLBURN, CORA C., promoted 1st Lieutenant.

GRANGER, WILLIAM L., mustered out as Private.

BROOKS, NEHEMIAH, discharged Feb. 3, '63.

RAMBO, THOMAS A., transferred to Engineer Corps July 30, '64.

Corporals—GWINN, JOSEPH, mustered out as Orderly Sergeant.

RICHARDSON, JOHN W., wounded July 20, '64, at Peach Tree Creek, mustered out.

FLOYD, DAVID B., mustered out as Sergeant.

LENNINGTON, JACOB, mustered out as Sergeant.

GOOD, EDWARD, died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 28, '62.

SPERRY, JOHN, wounded at Utoy Creek, mustered out as Sergeant.

WOODS, EDWARD, died at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 26, '62.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM, mustered out as Private.

Musician—SHAY, JOHN, discharged Dec. 6, '62.

Wagoner—ABNER, JOHN, mustered out.

Privates—ALFREY, ISAAC, discharged Nov. 15, '62.

AVERY, JAMES, discharged Jan. 6, '63.

AVERY, WASHINGTON, wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out.

BAKER, JOHN, wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out.

BARNHIZER, JAMES D., left the Company Dec. 27, '62.

BENNETT, MICHAEL M., mustered out.

BIDDLE, ARTILLEUS, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., July 18, '63.

BLESSING, RANDOLPH, wounded in left arm and foot at Chickamauga, mustered out.

BOCK, SAMUEL, died a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Apr. 17, '64.

BOOTH, FRANKLIN, discharged Oct. 4, '62, re-enlisted in same Company Oct. 7, '64, transferred to 42d Indiana Regiment.

BRITTENHAM, JOSEPH, discharged Feb 24, '63.

BROOKS, MELVIN, wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out.

BROWN, WILLIAM H., mustered out.

- BURCHAM, CALVIN, prisoner of war, died at Annapolis, Md., May 30, '64.
CASTETTER, DANIEL, mustered out.
CASTETTER, MICHAEL J., wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out as Corporal.
CLINE, HENRY J., wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out.
COMMONS, ROBERT B., drowned in Tennessee River Sept. 1, '63.
COOPER, JOHNSON, left the Company Oct. 6, '62.
CORNELIUS, LUTHER, mustered out.
CRISWELL, JOSEPH, severely wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out as Corporal.
DAILY, CHARLES W., discharged Jan. 5, '63.
DECAMP, SAMUEL, mustered out as Sergeant.
DETRICK, EMANUEL, discharged Feb. 23, '63.
DYER, JOSIAH W., left the Company Dec. 15, '62.
EATON, THOMAS W., discharged May 8, '63.
ELLIS, JAMES, discharged Feb. 9, '63.
EVANS, WILLIAM, wounded at Chickamauga; died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga., May 22, '64.
GERBERICK, GEORGE, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out as Corporal.
GOIN, FREDERICK P., mustered out.
GOOD, MOSES, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.
HARLEY, JAMES, mustered out.
HELMS, JAMES, transferred to V. R. C., Apr. 22, '64.
HELMS, ABRAHAM J., mortally wounded at Missionary Ridge, Ga., Nov. 25, '63; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 4, '63.
HUMBLES, WILLIAM H., wounded at Chickamauga; discharged Apr. 9, '64.
HOLLOWAY, ELISHA, mustered out.
HOLLOWAY, JESSE, transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 26, '65.
JOHNSON, JOSEPH, mustered out.
JOHNSON, SWEN, died at Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 9, '63.
JUSTICE, WILLIAM, discharged Dec. 30, '62.
KINNAMAN, JOHN H., mustered out.
KURTZ, BYRON, severely wounded at Chickamauga; taken prisoner; mustered out.
LANDERS, SAMUEL, died a prisoner of war at Richmond, Va., Mar. 5, '64.
LAYTON, HENRY, left the Company Aug. 21, '62; served in 36th Ind.
LAYTON, RICHARD M., died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 11, '63.
LAYTON, JOHN W., mustered out.
LAYTON, ELI W., died at Bledsoe, Tenn., Dec. 20, '62.
LEDNUM, JOHN W., died at University Place, Tenn., Aug. 13, '63.
LENNINGTON, WILLIAM W., discharged Mar. 23, '63.
LILLEY, ABRAHAM R., died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 19, '63.
MAYBREY, CHARLES F., wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out.

Roster of the Regiment.

McKINZIE, HENRY, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out as Corporal.
 MICHAEL, HENRY P., wounded at battle of Chickamauga; mustered out.
 MONTGOMERY, THOMAS A., died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 28, '63.
 MOORE, ELIJAH, mortally wounded at Chickamauga; died at Bridgeport,
 Ala., Nov. 24, '63.

NELSON, JOHN, discharged Apr. 25, '63.

NORRIS, JOHN W., died at Castalian Springs, Tenn., Dec. 11, '62.

PASSWATER, ABRAHAM, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out.

PASSWATER, GEORGE W., wounded at Kenesaw Mountain; mustered out.

PASSWATER, WILLIAM H., mustered out.

PECK, ABNER, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 15, '63.

POWELL, JOHN, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain; mustered out as Corporal.

ROWLES, CHARLES, mustered out.

SHERMAN, JOHN, mustered out.

SHERMAN, JEREMIAH, a prisoner of war, wounded at Peach Tree Creek,
 mustered out.

SOUDERS, WILLIAM H., wounded at Missionary Ridge, mustered out as
 Corporal.

STELLER, FREDERICK, transferred to V. R. C. July 27, '63.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM, prisoner of war (escaped), mustered out.

STRINGFELLOW, SAMUEL C., mustered out.

STEWART, PRESLEY J., died a Sergeant at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 21, '63.

SUMMERS, ELIAS, wounded at Utoy Creek, Ga., mustered out.

SUPPINGER, JOSEPH, discharged Apr. 17, '63.

SWIGERT, FREDERICK, mustered out.

WALLACE, GEORGE W., mustered out.

WEBB, JAMES W., wounded (accidentally), discharged Mar. 21, '63.

WENE, JEZREEL, mustered out as Corporal.

WHITE, WESLEY S., discharged Mar. 11, '63.

WILDUNNER, HENRY, killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, '63.

WOODS, JOEL R., died at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 20, '62.

WOODS, RILEY, killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, '63.

WYCKOFF, HIRAM, discharged Mar. 7, '63.

WHETSELL, WILLIAM, transferred to V. R. C. July 27, '63.

Recruits — BRATTAIN, SAMUEL, Feb. 17, '64.

OTTINGER, MARTIN L., Feb. 27, '64, wounded.

SWIGERT, ABRAHAM, Dec. 5, '63.

VALENTINE, JAMES, Feb. 29, '64.

The above 4 recruits were transferred to 42d Indiana Regiment June 8, '65.

SMETHERS, JONAS O., Mar. 3, '64, discharged ———.

SMETHERS, ANDREW, Dec. 5, '63, died May 12, '64.

SUMMARY I COMPANY.

Mustered out with Regiment.....	47
Transferred.....	10
Discharged on account of disability and wounds.....	19
Died of disease.....	14
Died of wounds.....	2
Officers resigned.....	3
Killed in battle	2
Died prisoners of war.....	4
Drowned	1
Left Company without leave.....	4

K COMPANY.

[This Company was recruited from the towns of Bluffton and Ossian in Wells, and Montpelier in Blackford county, during July and August, 1862. It left Bluffton with 2 commissioned officers and 99 enlisted men.

Mustered out June 8, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain—SANFORD R. KARNES, Aug. 19, '62, returned home with Regiment.

1st Lieutenant—JAMES A. STARBUCK, Aug. 19, '62, returned home with Regiment.

ad Lieutenant—URIAH TODD, Aug. 19, '62, transferred to Engineer Corps.

ENLISTED MEN.

Orderly Sergeant—WILEY, BENJAMIN F., Aug. 8, promoted Captain in Co. E, 153d Ind.

Sergeants—KENAGY, JACOB V., July 25, mustered out.

RYAN, JOHN, Aug. 6, wounded and captured at Chickamauga; mustered out.

BUCKMASTER, SAMUEL, July 26, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 2, '64.

CARTWRIGHT, JOHN T., Aug. 4, died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 22, '63.

Corporals—ROUTH, LEVI R., Aug. 2, mustered out.

MILLER, WILLIAM B., July 25, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out
Orderly Sergeant.

KEAGLE, LEVI, July 25, mustered out as Sergeant.

MORITY, CHARLES, Aug. 6, died at New Albany, Ind., Nov. 1, '63.

BEARDSLEY, CALVIN W., July 25, mustered out.

SPAKE, JAMES W., July 25, transferred to V. R. C., Nov. 1, '63.

KELLOGG, FRANCIS N., July 25, mustered out as Sergeant.

HAINES, ADAM, Aug. 4, mustered out.

Musicians—CRAIG, HARRISON, July 25, transferred to Co. A, 47th Ind.

BIXLER, ORAN F., Aug. 5, transferred to Signal Corps, Oct. 1, '63.

Wagoner—CUPP, WILLIAM, July 26, died by poison at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 27, '63.

Privates—ADY, GEORGE W., Aug. 8, mustered out as Corporal.

ALLEN, THOMAS, July 28, died at Evansville, Ind., Jan. 27, '64.

ALLEN, ISAAC, Aug. 8, mustered out.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, Aug. 6, wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out
as Sergeant.

BLOUNT, JAMES J., Aug. 6, discharged Mar. 9, '63; re-enlisted and lost a
leg.

BOYLE, PATRICK, July 28, died at Ringgold, Ga., Mar. 29, '64.

BRICKLEY, ANDREW J., Aug. 4, mustered out.

BROWN, JOSEPH, July 30, discharged Jan. 12, '63.

BROWN, WILLIAM, July 30, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, '64.

BUCKMASTER, RICHARD W., July 26, mustered out.

BURWELL, JAMES, July 25, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 9, '63.

CARTWRIGHT, HENRY J., July 25, mustered out as Corporal.

CASE, HAMILTON, Aug. 20, mustered out.

- CRAIG, JOHN H., Aug. 5, mustered out.
CURRY, JAMES, July 28, discharged Feb. 27, '63.
CUTTER, JAMES E., July 30, transferred to Engineer Corps July 29, '64.
DAVIS, ROBERT W., Aug. 4, mustered out.
DEMOND, JOHN B., July 26, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 13, '63.
DONLEY, SAMUEL M., Aug. 6, mustered out.
DUFFEY, SEALY, Aug. 6, mustered out.
ELZY, JOHN, July 30, wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out.
FIELDS, ISAAC, July 25, wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out.
GLASS, GEORGE W., July 25, mustered out.
GLENDENNING, THOMAS, July 31, mustered out.
GODFREY, JAMES, Aug. 8, mustered out.
GORRELL, CYRUS V., July 25, wounded in the eye at Hoover's Gap June 24, '63, mustered out.
GRAHAM, JOHN, Aug. 2, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 29, '63.
GRIFFIN, EMANUEL, July 25, mustered out.
HART, JEPHTHAH, July 28, mustered out.
HARTER, ANDREW J., July 25, killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, '63.
HAY, ISAAC, Aug. 8, discharged Jan. 23, '63.
HURT, GEORGE, July 25, discharged Feb. 23, '63.
JENNINGS, ORZON, Aug. 8, mustered out.
JOHNSON, DAVID, July 28, transferred to V. R. C. July 1, '63.
JONES, SAMUEL W., Aug. 6, transferred to V. R. C. July 1, '63.
JONES, ISAAC, Aug. 8, mustered out.
KARNES, SANFORD H., July 25, mustered out.
KENDALL, BENJAMIN B., Aug. 6, transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 1, '63.
KENDALL, JAMES H., Aug. 8, discharged Feb. 15, '63.
LANCASTER, JOHN W., Aug. 6, discharged Apr. 3, '63.
LEPPER, THOMAS P., Aug. 6, mustered out.
LEW, CHRISTIAN, Aug. 5, mustered out as Corporal.
MASON, WILLIAM, July 31, died at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 7, '62.
MASON, SAMUEL, Aug. 2, discharged Jan. 10, '63.
MCGEATH, JOHN, Aug. 6, wounded at Chickamauga, discharged May 29, '65.
MILLER, JACOB, Aug. 6, mustered out.
MILLIKIN, JOHN C., July 30, mustered out.
MILLS, WARREN P., Aug. 8, transferred to V. R. C. Aug. 1, '63.
MOSIER, ABNER, July 26, mustered out.
NEVIUS, JAMES, July 30, discharged Feb. 25, '63.
PERRY, ADAM, Aug. 8, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 5, '63.
PINE, HIRAM, Aug. 6, mustered out.
PONTIOUS, JOHN, July 31, mustered out.
PORTER, JOHN T., Aug. 5, discharged Apr. 23, '63.
POWELL, WILLIAM, Aug. 5, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 4, '63.
PRYOR, SOLOMON, July 26, mustered out.
RATLIFF, JAMES, Aug. 8, mustered out.

Roster of the Regiment.

- REED, JAMES, July 28, mustered out.
 RIST, ROYAL V., July 31, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 16, '63.
 RISCHEY, THOMAS, July 26, discharged Apr. 4, '65.
 SHIGLEY, WILLARD L., Aug. 2, transferred to V. R. C.
 SHINN, JAMES L., Aug. 6, wounded at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, '63;
 discharged May 8, '65, as Corporal.
 SHINN, SILAS N., Aug. 6, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 30, '63.
 SHINN, JOHN M., Aug. 6, discharged Feb. 28, '63.
 SIMONTON, GEORGE, Aug. 6, mustered out.
 SMITH, SILAS W., July 30, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 27, '63.
 STARR, WILLIAM W., Aug. 2, mustered out.
 STEFFEY, AZARIAH, Aug. 8, mustered out.
 TEMPLETON, WARREN, July 26, died at New Albany, Ind., Jan. 14, '63.
 TEMPLETON, LEWIS, July 28, mustered out.
 TURNER, MARK C., Aug. 6, mustered out.
 TWIBLE, DAVID, Aug. 6, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
 UNTON, PETER, Aug. 4, left the Company, Mar. 16, '63.
 VOIGHT, EDWARD T., Aug. 4, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 7, '63.
 WAGONER, HENRY, Aug. 4, mustered out as Corporal.
 WENTZ, SILAS H., Aug. 2, mustered out.
 WILCOXON, DANIEL, Aug. 6, mustered out.
 WILCOXON, ELIAS, Aug. 5, mustered out.
 WILCOXON, GEORGE, Aug. 5, mustered out.
 WILMINGTON, OLIVER C., Aug. 8, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 25, '63.
 WILSON, ABRAHAM T., Aug. 4, mustered out.
 WILSON, JOHN S., Aug. 5, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., July 4, '63.
 WILSON, CYRUS, Aug. 8, mustered out as Corporal.

Recruits—CONNER, VALENTINE.

- FIELDS, BENJAMIN.
 HURST, JAMES.
 HUSS, J. H. H.
 PHILLIPS, HUGH.
 REASER, CORNELIUS.
 SHODLE, RICHARD E.
 SMITHSON, ISAAC W.
 STEFFEY, PHILIP A.
 STEFFEY, HENRY T.
 SWATHWOOD, JOHN.
 WADE, THOMAS.
 WENTZ, WILLIAM H.

The above 13 recruits were mustered Mar. 7, '64, all of whom were transferred to 42d Indiana Regiment June 8, 1865, except the two Steffey boys, the former being discharged Nov. 10, '64, and the latter transferred to V. R. C.

SUMMARY K COMPANY.

Mustered out with Regiment.....	54
Transferred	23
Discharged on account of disability and wounds	15
Died of disease	18
Killed in battle	3
Killed by poison	1
Left Company without leave.....	1

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" My task is done, my song hath ceased, my theme
 Hath died into an echo ; it is fit
 The spell should break of this protracted dream.
 The torch shall be extinguished which hath lit
 My midnight lamp, and what is writ is writ ;
 Would it were worthier ! but I am not now
 That which I have been, and my visions flit
 Less palpably before me, and the glow
 Which in my spirit dwelt is fluttering faint and low.

" Farewell ! a word that must be and hath been,
 A sound which makes us linger ; yet, farewell !
 Ye ! who have traced the pilgrim to the scene
 Which is his last, if in your memories dwell
 A thought which once was his, if on ye swell
 A single recollection, not in vain
 He wore his sandal-shoon and scallop-shell ;
 Farewell ! with him alone may rest the pain,
 If such there were, with you the moral of his strain ! "

—*Byron.*

FINIS.

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ERRATA.

On page 22, in line 24, for "(Under the title of the The Department of the Ohio)," read (Under the title of The Department of the Ohio).

On p. 64, in line 17, for "16,560," read 1,656.

On p. 73, in line 14, for "rapidily," read rapidly.

On p. 92, in line 17, for "Brig.-Gen. Richard R. Johnson," read Brig.-Gen. Richard W. Johnson.

On p. 113, in line 30, for "couple weeks," read couple of weeks.

On p. 119, in line 5, for "couple hundred men," read couple of hundred men.

On p. 131, in line 17, for "presistence," read persistence.

On p. 164, in line 9, for "lead," read led.

On p. 191, in line 3, for "Chicamauga," read Chickamauga.

On p. 235, in line 12, for "reponsibility," read responsibility.

On p. 329, in line 4, for "Robert M. Brown," read Robert M. Brownfield.

On p. 365, in line 1, for "accross," read across.

