

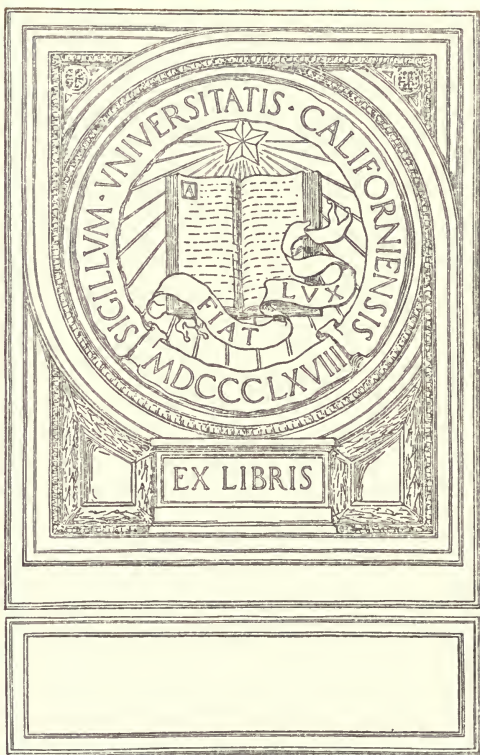
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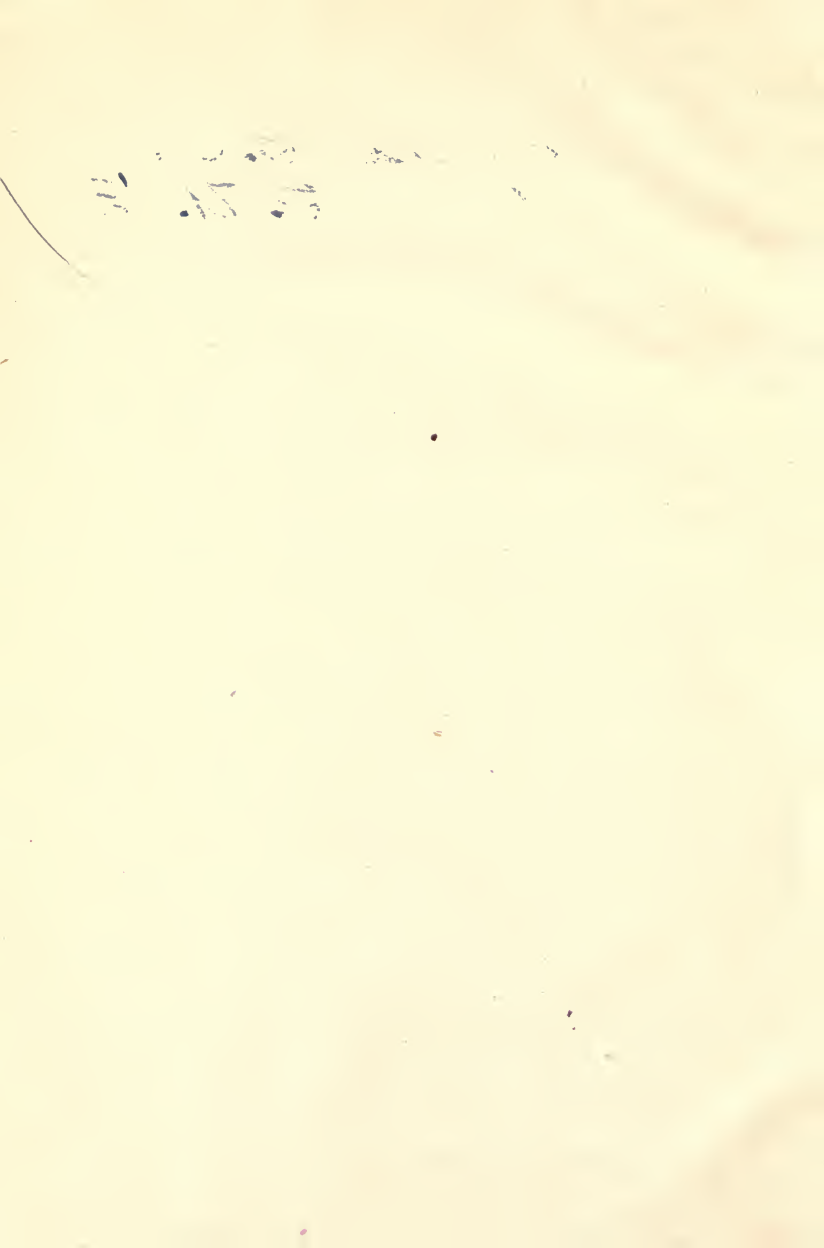


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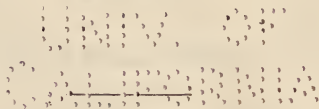
ALF. G. HUNTER.

HISTORY
OF THE
EIGHTY-SECOND
Indiana Volunteer Infantry,

ITS
ORGANIZATION,
CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES.

WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF THE MEMBERS

BY
ALF. G. HUNTER,
Late Adjutant.



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TO THE
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PREFACE.

During the thirteenth annual reunion of the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, held at Madison, Indiana, September 17 and 18, 1891, it was decided by the members of the regiment then present to have a full and complete history of the regiment prepared in book form, so as to enable every member to procure one. I, being selected as the historian, undertake the work with many misgivings of being able to do ample justice to the cause. Yet having felt for years that such a history should be prepared, but knowing full well the time and labor necessary to accomplish it would prove quite a burden upon whoever undertook it, I forbore mentioning it at our yearly reunions. At this meeting, as by one accord, the members insisted that it must be done, and chose me for the duty. I have undertaken it and will do my utmost to produce a work that I hope will meet with the approval of those who selected me for the task. I feel the responsibility of the undertaking more keenly at this date of commencing it, twenty-seven years now having elapsed since the muster out of the regiment. Many touching and

thrilling incidents that at an earlier date were fresh in the memory have now become almost obsolete from the lapse of time. But knowing the men that formed the grand old regiment, and feeling assured that their criticisms will be full of charity for me, with all my forebodings I undertake the task with some assurance that it will meet the approval of the men of whom I write.

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting this history the author deems it important to give a brief detail of the cause and effect which made it necessary for the writing of the same. While the masses of the soldiers know full well the cause, this is intended for the perusal of generations yet unborn, and to teach them the patriotism, valor and heroism of their ancestors—what they endured in order that this great country of ours might be one and indivisible. There was a growing spirit of discontent and disloyalty among the slave owners of the South to divide the slave from the free States and establish a government based on aristocracy and slavery, to be known as the Confederate States of America, and only awaited an opportunity to put their plan in operation. On the 6th day of November, 1860, an election for President of the United States took place and Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was elected by the Republican party. Notwithstanding he had no power until the 4th day of March, 1861, to interfere with the institution of slavery (four months off), the Southern leaders made pretext for a cause

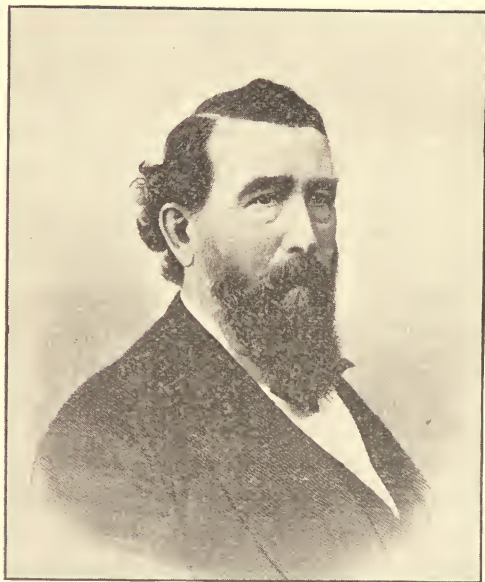
to begin war on their government, that the institution of slavery would be tampered with. On the 10th day of November, 1860 (four days after the election), South Carolina led off with a bill in her Legislature to raise and equip 10,000 men, and James Chester, United States Senator from South Carolina, resigned. On the 11th day of November, Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, resigned. On the 15th of November Governor Litcher, of Virginia, called an extra session of the Legislature. On November 18th the Georgia Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 to arm and equip the State. On November 19th Governor Moore, of Louisiana, called an extra session of the Legislature. December 1 the Florida Legislature ordered the election of a convention. December 10 Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned. Senator Clay, of Alabama, resigned, and the Louisiana Legislature ordered the election of a convention and appropriated \$500,000 to arm the State. December 24 members of Congress from South Carolina resigned. December 28 South Carolina seized the Government property in Charleston Harbor and took possession of Castle Pickney and Fort Moultrie. December 29 John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigned. January 2, 1861, Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, took possession of Fort Macon. Georgia troops seized Forts Pulaski and Jackson and the United States Arsenal at Savannah. January 4 Governor Moore, of Alabama, seized Fort Morgan and the

United States Arsenal at Mobile. January 8 Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, resigned. Forts Johnson and Caswell seized by North Carolina. January 9 steamer Star of the West fired on in Charleston Harbor; Mississippi Convention passed secession ordinance. January 10 Florida Convention adopted an ordinance of secession. Florida seized Fort McRea. January 11 Alabama seceded; P. R. Thompson, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned; Governor of Louisiana seized Forts Philip and Jackson on the Mississippi river, the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Pike and McComb on Lake Ponchartrain. January 13 Florida troops took possession of the Pensacola Navy Yard and Fort Barancas. January 16 Arkansas Legislature called a convention; Colonel Hayne, of South Carolina, demanded of the President the surrender of Fort Sumpter. January 18 Virginia Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 for the defense of the State. January 19 Georgia adopted a secession ordinance. January 21 members of Congress from Alabama resigned; Jefferson Davis resigned as United States Senator. January 23 Georgia members of Congress resigned. January 24 the rebels seized the United States Arsenal at Augusta, Ga. January 26 Louisiana Legislature passed ordinance of secession. February 1, 1861, Texas Convention passed ordinance of secession. February 4 delegates from seceded States met at

Montgomery, Ala., to organize a Confederate Government. February 8 the United States Arsenal at Little Rock, Ark., surrendered. February 9 Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stevens were elected provisional President and Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy. February 13 the electoral vote was counted; Abraham Lincoln received 180 votes; Stephen A. Douglas, 12; John C. Breckenridge, 72, and John Bell, 39. February 19 Fort Kearney, Kas., was seized by the rebels. February 23 General Twiggs surrendered Government property in Texas to the rebels, valued at \$1,200,000. March 4, 1861, Texas declared out of the Union. While all of this was taking place, James Buchanan, President of the United States, sat silently by, claiming a State had no right to secede, and that the Government had no right to coerce a State that had seceded. Which one of two things? He was either an imbecile, or in league with traitors. His Secretary of War and Secretary of Treasury were particularly instrumental in crippling the pecuniary and military resources of the Government, and of great benefit to the South. While all this preparation for war was going on the President and members of Congress from the South took no action against it, which goes to prove beyond any reasonable doubt that this was all premeditated with malice aforethought. As they had often boasted of their great superiority of one to five, they concluded all they would have to do was to show fight and the "Northern

mudsills" would let them have their way. On the 12th day of April, 1861, Fort Sumpter was fired on, and formally surrendered on the 13th. On the 14th the gallant commander, Major Anderson, and patriotic little band of 111 men, with the stars and stripes proudly floating over them, marched out and sailed for New York. On April 15 President Lincoln issued a proclamation commanding all persons in arms against the Government to disperse within twenty days; also calling for 75,000 volunteers. When the news flashed over the country that the old flag had been insulted and fired upon, the loyal men of the North, irrespective of party or sect, rushed to arms with that valor and patriotism in such quantities as to elicit the applause of every nation on the globe (except Jeff Davis and his minions). The country became one vast field of camps where drilling and preparations for war were going on. Every free State responded promptly to all calls for troops. Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Missouri furnished troops for the Government, with small squads from other slave States. The negro, the innocent cause of the rebellion, took a part. Slavery, the Nation's greatest curse, was wiped from existence after four years of hard service, with the loss of many valuable lives and millions of treasure. During the war the Union army entered every slave State, fought them on their chosen grounds, where everything in their rear was loyal to their cause, their base of

supplies always at hand, and every hog path familiar to them, while we were compelled to have thousands of soldiers to guard our line of transportation, the depots of supplies and to garrison points of importance captured. During the war Indiana soldiers were a very conspicuous part of the army, acknowledging no superiors from any State. I see but one mistake made by the army, *i. e.*, while we were victorious and yet organized we should have demanded that the leaders of the rebellion should have paid the penalty of treason. That would have put an end to treason for all time. The first gun was fired January 9, 1861, on the United States steamer *Star of the West*, and the war virtually ended with the surrender of Joseph E. Johnson's army on the 26th of April, 1865, making the duration of the war four years and near four months. Considering the vast amount of territory we had to overcome, and the character of men with which we had to contend (one of them being a match for five of us) is it not a wonder that we finished the job so soon, as they were determined to "die in the last ditch." But what of the brave men who fell by traitors' bullets, died of disease from exposure, and starved to death by thousands in "hell holes" like Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville, etc., their very blood crying out from the ground for revenge, revenge!



MORTON C. HUNTER.

CHAPTER I.

FORMATION.

The war had been progressing sixteen months, and had assumed such magnitude that more troops were needed to carry it to a success. The President issued a call for 600,000 more volunteers. About the time the Eighty-second Indiana had commenced organization, General Bragg, with his Confederate army was marching on Louisville, Ky., and General Kirby Smith was marching on Cincinnati, Ohio. In five days' time the companies forming the Eighty-second Indiana were ready for muster into the United States Service. We had to await mustering officers for some time. The regiment was mustered into the service to date August 22, 1862, with Morton C. Hunter as Colonel, Henry Davis, Lieut.-Colonel, and Paul E. Slocum as Major. We embarked on steamboat for Louisville, Ky., on the 1st day of September, 1862, arriving there at night, and quartered in an old pork house. On the next day we were brigaded as follows, viz.: Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-seventh Indiana, and One-hundred-and-fourth Illinois, commanded by General Burbage, and known as the "Burbage Brigade." We were encamped south of Louisville in an open field, which was given the

name "Camp Grasshopper," on account of the great numbers of these insects. Here we put in our time scouting, drilling, picket duty, and preparing for active service. Each regiment was entitled to twelve or thirteen teams. The Quartermaster called on the Captains of each company for men to go after their teams. The mules furnished for service were in a stockade, never having a bridle or harness on. After the outfit had arrived in camp then the harnessing, hitching and breaking to work commenced. As there were four regiments training at the same time it was very amusing to see the performances. You couldn't look in any direction without seeing a team running off or giving a company of men some extreme exercise. After a short drill of this kind, then the Colonels had the men harnessed up and gave them a good sweating out at either company or regimental drill. Most of the men had never seen army drilling, and of course thought it extremely funny to hear the drillmaster going along hallooing "left, left, left, halt, front," etc. But of course it wasn't half as funny to them as to those who had passed through a year's training. After a few days of drill the men began to put on airs of old soldiers, and soon proved able to make a very good appearance, *i. e.*, where the officers and non-commissioned officers took any pains to post themselves in the tactics. A good Captain applied himself to the study of military art, and had regular meetings of his non-commissioned officers, and

instructed them in the art of drilling. Then they were competent to take the men through squad drill, giving them a thorough schooling in all the movements necessary for a fine show on company drill. In this way our time was employed until an order came for our removal to Cincinnati, Ohio, to assist in repelling the invasion of Kirby Smith, then threatening that place. We crossed the Ohio River to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where the order was countermanded, and went into camp back of the city, where we underwent drilling and other preparations for an advance movement on the enemy. During our stay about Louisville the weather was extremely hot and dry. The marches we underwent, whether necessary for the safety of the place or intended to "season" the men for the coming campaign, or both, it had a very disastrous effect on the new troops. Extreme heat, clouds of dust, scarcity of water, and the load the men were required to carry, being unaccustomed to such severe strains on the body, the germs of disease were laid, which eventually ripened into disease of some kind, and was the cause of thousands of men (who under proper treatment would have become good and lasting soldiers) being lost to the service by death or discharge. The Eighty-second Indiana sustained a heavy loss on this account from day to day for several months. Generals Buell and Bragg were having quite an interesting time marching for Louisville, each one trying to prevent a battle. Bragg swung his army between

Buell and Louisville and captured four thousand men guarding a bridge at Mumfordsville. Buell apparently made no effort to prevent. After the surrender of Mumfordsville Bragg swung his army off to the right to give Buell a chance to get to Louisville. Buell now became very active, and pushed his front division into Louisville on the 25th day of September, the rear division not getting in until the 29th. We had generals without a fault, but Buell was a general with nothing but faults. Had he been in full control of the United States forces and they had obeyed his orders, one regiment of old women would have won the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Buell was relieved from command, but unfortunately reinstated. Most unfortunately Pap Thomas was not first in command; had he been, the war would have come to an end much sooner. He was a general without a fault, the brightest ornament among them all; the only one who fought from the beginning to the end without a single defeat. His soldiers, to a man, were ready to stay until death or victory relieved them from further duty. His old corps, the fourteenth, has as bright a record as any corps in the United States service, and one the rebels were always anxious to avoid. Upon the arrival of Buell the army underwent a general reorganization, the new regiments which had so lately been thrown to the front were scattered among the old troops. The formation consisted of three corps, designated first, second and third,

each containing three divisions of three brigades each; the first corps, commanded by Major-General A. McD. McCook, the second by Major General T. L. Crittenden, and the third by Brigadier-General C. C. Gilbert (a captain wearing Major-General's rank). The Burbage Brigade, of which the Eighty-second formed a part, was disbanded, and we became a part of the First Brigade, First Division of the Third Corps. Our division was commanded by General A. Schoepf. Our brigade was composed of the Seventeenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-eighth Ohio; Twelfth Kentucky, Eighty-second Indiana, and Fourth Michigan Battery, commanded by Colonel Moses B. Walker, of the Thirty-first Ohio. Bragg soon found that the army concentrated at Louisville was too many in numbers for his combined army, and he lay back awaiting developments before proceeding further. He was much disappointed after entering Kentucky at lack of interest by the people to join the rebel cause. He was making every effort to bring the people to his assistance. He had inaugurated a Confederate Governor, procured some recruits, gathered many good horses for his cavalry, and much stores needed by his dirty, ragged command.

At the organization of the regiment there were mustered in—

Field and staff officers.....	8
Line officers.....	30
Enlisted men	892
<hr/>	
Total.....	930

Officers recruited by commission.....	3
Enlisted men recruited.....	151
Grand total.....	1,084

	<i>Field and Staff.</i>	<i>Line Officers.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mustered out.....	4	7	11
Resigned.....	6	17	23
Died	1	4	5
Killed.....	...	2	2
Totals.....	11	30	41

ENLISTED MEN.

Died	180
Killed	36
Discharged.....	223
Transferred to V. R. Corps	54
Transferred to Eng. Corps.....	18
Transferred to Sig. Corps	1
Transferred to Twenty-second Ind.....	112
Promoted	20
Missing in action.....	14
Not accounted for.....	9
Deserted.....	30
Killed accidentally.....	3
Hung	1
Mustered out... ..	342
Total enlisted.....	1,043
Total officers	41
Grand total.....	1,084

CHAPTER II.

PERRYVILLE CAMPAIGN.

On the morning of October 1, 1862, the army breaks camp at Louisville and starts in pursuit of Bragg's army. The three corps move on different roads for the purpose of more rapid marching, and to be ready to take advantage of the movements of Bragg's and Smith's Confederate forces, and if possible to prevent the consolidation of the two forces. Our Third Corps moved directly on Bardstown through Shepardsville. General Sill's Division of McCook's Corps, and General Dumont's Division (a separate command) moved on the extreme left toward Franklin, to prevent, if possible, Smith's command from joining Bragg. The balance of McCook's and Crittenden's Corps moved on Bardstown. It was expected the rebels would give battle at this point, but later developments showed plainly they only aimed to catch our army in detail, and so do it as much damage as possible without engaging our whole force. Soon after leaving Louisville the head of our column met the enemy's advanced skirmishers (principally cavalry) who took advantage of every position to give us trouble, in order to cause as

much delay as possible, and if possible to give them a chance to catch some detached force to attack. Our advance became more desperate from day to day, the enemy showing heavier forces to contend with. Bragg's idea was to catch the Third Corps at Perryville without support and wipe it from existence. It was not his intention to bring on a general engagement, therefore he sent General Polk in command of two corps to do the job, while he was attending to the honors due the Governor. Our corps (Third) moved on the direct road to Perryville, arriving within three miles on the evening of the 7th and deployed in line of battle, the enemy being there in force. The First and Second Corps were ordered to concentrate on Gilbert's position, as the enemy gave warning that a battle was certain at this point. The roads were very dusty and water extremely scarce. The troops were suffering for water. Our lines were advanced for the purpose of procuring water, bringing on a spirited battle for a short time. Night coming on, and having secured water sufficient (but of very poor quality) our troops were halted and every arrangement made for the night, the enemy not appearing very anxious for a night engagement. Both armies were making arrangements for an early attack in the morning. On the opening of the morning of the 8th both armies appeared to know re-enforcements were coming to both, and from some cause the battle was deferred until about 1 o'clock P. M. Two

corps of the enemy opened on McCook's Corps, and made a desperate effort to crush the left flank. Our troops fought most determined and succeeded in holding their lines. Sheridan's and Mitchel's Divisions of the Third Corps were on the front line, and had a spirited battle. Schoepfs' Division was in reserve and did nothing but watch and listen to what was going on. Had we been under a commander that believed in hurting the rebel cause there would have been but a small rebel army left for battles. General Buell says he never knew that McCook was engaged until informed at night. This may be in keeping with his military ideas, but it fails to show any ability for a man to be in command of an army. Having been under General Buell once before my confidence in him as a commander, or as a man of loyal elements, was not of the highest grade. This battle failed to raise him in my estimation. Even the file felt and openly expressed their thoughts that had Pap Thomas been first in command the rebel army would have been litterly torn to pieces, and the heavy trains of army supplies would have fallen into our possession. After this blunder of conducting the army in battle he remained idle until the 12th, giving Bragg three days' time to retreat and make sure of his heavy trains. On the 12th the army started in pursuit, Gilbert's Corps taking a road midway between Harrodsburg and Danville, passing through Lancaster to Crab Orchard, where McCook's and

Gilbert's Corps were halted. Crittenden's Corps followed the enemy as far as London. The country was poor and rough, with but little to feed an army at best, and having been stripped by the rebel army it was quite a job to subsist an army, and there being no further use for forces in this quarter McCook's and Gilbert's Corps were ordered to march for Bowling Green. Our corps moved through Stanford, Lebanon, Campbellsville, Lawrenceburg and Cave City. While on this trip as we were going into camp one evening between Cave City and Bowling Green, Col. Hunter, wishing to protect his men from the ravages of the older troops, gave the following order: "Attention, Eighty-second, put your knapsacks, haversacks and canteens under your heads to keep the G—d d—n Seventeenth Ohio from stealing them." The Seventeenth had been stopped about a mile back for picket duty, but heard the order and told us about it the next day on the march. The Eighty-second wasn't exactly like the Sixth historian says they were, "paid for everything they took," but, on the contrary, took everything they could get their hands on (if they wanted it) from friend or foe (they learned this from the Seventeenth Ohio), and if those losing anything wanted any pay for it they could do as done by or take it out of their hides. It wasn't long until the Seventeenth Ohio was glad to draw the line—we will quit if you will. This settled it. The Eighty-second was never known to strike even an

enemy when he said, "I surrender." The Eighty-second had two good chaplains during their time, Samuel W. McNaughton and Mathew M. Campbell, who did their full duty at all times, and were loved and respected by all members of the regiment. Yet the balance of the regiment did not make any claims for chaplain positions during the war. As a regiment we did not think it any disgrace to take sustenance for man or beast from a rebel. On the contrary we deemed it a pressing duty, and always took great pride in performing every duty assigned us. As the command passed Cave City twelve or fourteen from my brigade accompanied me to the Mammoth Cave and spent a fine time exploring its many wonders. There are many things in this renowned cave that would pay any one for going to see. Gilbert's Corps reached Bowling Green the latter part of October. About this time the much needed job for which the army was languishing was attended to. General Buell was relieved from further control of one of the best armies in the United States. While the man that succeeded him was much the best officer, yet Rosecrans was a failure as soon as the tide turned against him. The army was now designated the "Fourteenth Corps;" later, "Army of the Cumberland." The troops that had marched from Stevenson, Alabama, and points in Tennessee to relieve the danger of Louisville and Cincinnati were needing rest, and the new troops called into the field, having entered immediately upon an

active campaign, needed drilling to make them efficient soldiers. The army was distributed from Louisville to Nashville, having been threatened continuously from the time the army fell back to Louisville until McCook's Corps made its arrival there. Two divisions under the command of Generals Negley and Palmer had been holding the place against the assaults and demands of Breckenridge and his rebel command. Schoeff's Division, to which the Eighty-second belonged, was moved to Gallatin, Tennessee, and was kept busy guarding points of importance, foraging, drilling, etc. While here the Thirty-first Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Lister commanding, was sent to Cage's Ford, on the Cumberland river, to guard it against cavalry crossing. General Morgan, and some of his officers dressed as citizens, paid him a visit and talked very nice and loyal, but looking up the lay of the forces for the purpose of an attack. On account of good camping ground Lister had formed his camp on the opposite side of the river. After these loyal citizens had left his camp he thought perhaps there might be some trick about it, and moved his regiment across the river and awaited developments. About daybreak next morning these citizens, and a gang of the same kind, came on to the camp with a grand charge, but meeting with a volley from the Thirty-first they beat a more speedy retreat. The Eighty-second was sent down to assist the Thirty-first, making a forced march of six miles, but found

them masters of the field. While we lay at Galatin everything was on the alert to keep the rebel cavalry from doing damage to our communications. We had to stand to arms from four o'clock to daylight every morning. Drilling, picket duty, foraging and scouting kept us very busy. While here the mumps and measels caused the loss of many men to the regiment. Every man that had never had them took down. Many were never able for duty again, and many were discharged by doctors who thought more of money than they did of their country. We had many deserters up to this time, relatives and friends writing them to quit the abolition war and come home, the society of the K. G. C. would protect them and there was no danger of being captured and taken back. On their arrival home they found the cowardly hounds who wished the rebels well hadn't courage enough to open their mouths, and they had to lay concealed in the woods. As soon as President Lincoln issued his proclamation, saying all deserters who would return to their commands by such a time the charge of desertion would be removed and nothing further done, the boys came in squads and the regiment looked like old times again. Most of the desertions was caused by home folks, and, with very few exceptions, it was a one-sided affair. During the forepart of December Walker's Brigade moved to Nashville and made all preparations to assist in the campaign against Murfreesboro. (We were extremely sorry on our arrival

to find the "goats" all gone, but when we found the Sixth had gotten them felt better.) The other two brigades of the division were left behind as guards for the railroad, to keep it in running order, so as to insure sufficient supplies for the campaign. The army having been reorganized, we formed a part of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps. The division was commanded by Brigadier General S. S. Fry. Our brigade was composed of the Seventeenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-eighth Ohio; Eighty-second Indiana, and Fourth Michigan Battery. During our stay at Nashville we kept up our usual work when in camp, drilling, picket, etc. The regiment was much reduced in numbers, yet what was on duty were in good shape for a hard campaign, which was so close at hand.

CHAPTER III.

STONE'S RIVER CAMPAIGN.

On December 26, 1862, Walker's Brigade, composed of the Seventeenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-eighth Ohio; Eighty-second Indiana, and Fourth Michigan Battery, started on the Murfreesboro campaign, marching by the Franklin pike, encamping for the night near Brentwood. During the night a very heavy rain fell, making the cross-roads almost impassable. On the 27th we retraced our steps back through Brentwood and crossed over to the Nolinsville pike and encamped for the night; 28th, remained in camp, it being Sunday there was no advance of the army. The 29th, Walker's Brigade marched on a cross-road from the Nolinsville pike to the Murfreesboro pike. We marched all night, it being very dark, and the road being extremely muddy much of the time through the woods. While it was thought to be next to impossible for the artillery and wagons to get through, we succeeded in reaching Stewartsboro sometime during the forenoon of the 30th. Soon after reaching the Murfreesboro pike a messenger came into our brigade and notified Colonel Walker that the rebel cavalry had captured General McCook's supply train, which was parked at

La Vergne. Colonel Walker took the Seventeenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-eighth Ohio, with one section of Church's Battery, and started for La Vergne to assist in regaining as much of the train and guards as possible. The Eighty-second was left in charge of the camp and guard for the four pieces of artillery left in camp. On Colonel Walker's arrival at the scene of trouble he disposed of his command in such good shape as to recapture eight hundred of the train guard, all the teams and a few wagons that were not burned, and gave the Jonnies a good sound drubbing. About sunset Colonel Walker returned with his command and ordered Colonel Hunter, with the Eighty-second Indiana, to proceed to Nashville and bring out all trains ordered to the front. We marched all night, reaching Nashville about daylight on the morning of the 31st; halted, stacked arms, prepared breakfast and ate as quick as possible, and moved the train on the road, numbering about three hundred wagons. Colonel Hunter divided his regiment into companies, distributing the companies along at intervals among the train, with orders to hold their part of it at all hazards. We moved off at a lively rate for Murfreesboro, knowing the rations were badly needed. We could see straggling scouts of cavalry on our flanks all day long, but met with no resistance from the enemy. While we were not bothered by the enemy, we all felt a great responsibility resting on the regiment for the safety of the train, as well as the safety of ourselves. We

started for Nashville late in the evening, night soon overtaking us, knowing a large body of rebel troops were in the rear of our army to do all the harm possible. I have often thought this occurrence over, and must say I always thought it an undertaking of great peril and responsibility, and consider it the merest chance of good luck that we finished the job without a heavy loss of men. I never for a moment doubted our ability to return with the train, without we were attacked by a superior force of the enemy. On our arrival in the neighborhood of the army, we met the worst stampede I ever witnessed in the army. On the road, in the fields on either side of the road, came teams with drivers and without drivers; horses with and without riders; men with and without guns. The Eighty-second being the only organized body of troops in sight, and unable to see what was causing this stampede, I shuddered for fear the sight would unnerve the regiment and it would become a part of the demoralized body. Colonel Hunter immediately threw the regiment across the road in line of battle, ordered them to fix bayonets and stop the stampede, if they had to fire into them to succeed. This order put the regiment on its nerve and they obeyed the order to fix bayonets with a will. This movement appeared to have great effect; men who had guns formed in line on either flank of the regiment, and things became quiet in a few moments. The first team stopped in our

front had Colonel Hull, of the Thirty-seventh Indiana, in an ambulance, going to the rear, wounded, under the care of Chaplain Lozier. We inquired of the chaplain what was the cause of this trouble; he pointed to his left and said there was a heavy cavalry fight going on, and thought our forces were getting the worst of it. On looking to our rear we discovered a body of troops forming. Colonel Hunter ordered me to go back and ascertain whether they were friend or foe; if friends, to notify them what was in our front, and request them to move up and join us. I rode back and found General Starkweather's brigade, and notified the general what was in his front, and he moved his command up and joined Colonel Hunter. They talked awhile, and everything appearing quiet, Starkweather moved on and left us. After parking our train we moved toward where we heard heavy firing of small arms. On raising a hill we were saluted with a shell which struck in front of our line, tearing up the ground pretty lively, but doing no harm. Colonel Hunter ordered the regiment back of the brow of the hill out of danger, and the officers watched the fight between ours and the enemy's cavalry. They were using their carbines pretty lively standing in line of battle. Soon our men ceased firing, and with one flash their sabers were drawn, and a most gallant charge was made, and the rebs took to the woods and left. We didn't know where to find our brigade, and the men being tired, hungry

and sleepy, we moved to a piece of woods along the pike, stacked arms and got our suppers. After supper Colonel Hunter ordered the men to sleep until he found out where we were needed. About midnight one of the Eighty-second, who was on staff duty, was sent back to see if we had returned from our trip to Nashville. Finding the men resting in peaceful slumber he reported to Colonel Walker, and a short time before daylight we received orders to move up and take position on the front line. We took position on the morning of the 1st day of January, 1863. Sometime during the afternoon of this day rain set in and continued all night and a good part of the 2d. Awhile before night the rain ceased with appearance of clear weather. My brother and I cleaned off a large stone and built a fire on it to dry and warm it for a bed. After awhile we removed the fire to one side, let the rock cool to some extent, swept it off and made our bed, imagining what a fine night we would pass if the Johnnies let us alone. We soon turned in and passed into the happy state of forgetfulness (slumber). This happy state didn't last long, however, as a most terrific rain storm struck our pickets (I mean our blankets), forced its way through and captured us both. I didn't remain a quiet prisoner very long, but soon came to my feet and preached a very interesting sermon, not much after our chaplain's style, but after the style of my feelings; stood up the balance of the night, feeling that if it was such a great honor to die for one's

country would like for the Johnnies to open the ball and let me out of my trouble. The next morning my boot tops were burned so badly they dropped to pieces. But what need a fellow care about his boots. The rain over, the rebs were hunting up the boys and playing them such sweet music, that sleeping or fine boots didn't figure a cent's worth. Shells and bundles of iron rods dropped in our camp, causing more wonder than fun. Along in the afternoon our brigade was ordered over the works, and moved to the front some two hundred yards, coming to an open field. The rebels were massing their troops in this open field to try our lines. The brigade was formed as follows: Seventeenth Ohio on the right and Thirty-first Ohio on the left of front line, Eighty-second Indiana on the right and Thirty-eighth Ohio on the left of second line, and the Fourth Michigan Battery on both flanks. The two lines were massed, the front firing and laying down to load, then rear line firing and laying down to load. We got two volleys from each line and some good work from the six guns in our battery at short range, when the Johnnies broke in great confusion and never came back to see us again. The battle was raging to our left across Stone River, which proved too much for Bragg and his rebel horde, as they moved out that night and left the dead and wounded to our care. The 4th was spent in burying the dead and caring for the wounded of both armies. On the fifth we moved

through Murfreesboro and went into camp. During this battle the Eighty-second had only five men wounded. Although we were on the field from the evening of the 31st of December to the 4th of January, and performed all duties assigned us, having a position on the front line all the time except the night of the 31st, it was our good luck to not be called on for hot work. Notwithstanding our army was victorious, yet I must say, after the battle of Stone River was the darkest day I ever saw during my four years' service. Many officers delivered their disloyal sentiments and were dismissed from the service dishonorably therefor. My experience was that many men were in the service that had no love for the cause. Let them be extremely tired, wet, cold or hungry, they would commence damning the government, and saying if they were out of the service nothing could induce them to enter it again. Yet every man expects to be looked upon as loyal now, let him act as he will, if he was in the army.

We remained in camp back of Murfreesboro better than three months. During our stay here the regiment became very low in numbers. The extreme exposure during the campaign had caused much sickness. On one occasion Company I had reported six men for duty on their morning report. During that day I received an order from brigade headquarters for a detail of men. Agreeable to the morning reports of the different companies the number from Company I would be three men.

I made the order for detail and sent to each company to report their men at a certain time. Going to the place of formation at the time set, the Orderlies of each company came with their men to report for duty, except Company I. Sergeant Raper (better known as "Uncle Andy," he being 65 years of age when enlisted) came up and stepped on line with those that preceded him. I said to him: "Uncle Andy, where's your men?" He gave the salute, and said: "Here's all of Company I," and asked to be put on duty. I told him to go back to his quarters as I couldn't use him, he being the acting Orderly of the company. He said he hated to be the only man in the company for duty, and thinking they might pull through without a detail had reported six men for duty, but wouldn't do so any more, as he saw it caused me some trouble and delay, as I had to order three men from other companies and wait for the Orderlies to go back and bring their part of the detail. "Uncle Andy" was a true patriot, a good soldier and a Christian gentleman. He was so anxious to serve his country that he gave a barber in Madison, Indiana, five dollars to shave him and cut his hair and black it (his hair being snow white), in order to pass him into the service. He passed for 44 years of age. He was a stout-built, florid-complexioned man. Although he was 65 years of age when entering the service, he served his country honestly and faithfully for two years and ten months, without losing a day except when

wounded. He received a minnie ball through one of his thighs at the battle of Chickamauga, but returned to duty in due time. "Uncle Andy" passed beyond the river of death some three years ago, being about 93 years of age. May the choicest blessings of heaven rest upon him as a just reward is my heartfelt wish.

On the 10th day of April, 1863, the Third Division, to which the Eighty-second belonged, moved to Triune, Tennessee, this being a point of great interest, being on the pike leading to Nashville, and midway between there and Murfreesboro. We were kept very vigilant. Heavy picketing was necessary. Scouting parties made daily excursions down in the neighborhood of the rebel outposts, to see what they were doing. Foraging parties went out as long as there was anything to get within a reasonable distance. From 3 o'clock to daylight every regiment stood to arms so as to meet the enemy promptly should they attempt an early attack. We had a nice drill ground and were kept at it daily, unless on other duty to prevent. Our whole division were well versed in all the movements necessary to make a good fight, and when the time came for fighting we proved ourselves equal to any command in the army, by either regiment, brigade or division. While encamped here two men from Company H got into trouble, one Hiram Reynolds (commonly called "Gunboat") and Washington Mosier, Reynolds shooting and

killing Mosier. Reynolds was tried by court-martial and condemned to death by hanging, which took place at Nashville on the 12th day of August, 1863. Such incidents are caused by passion and whisky. During our stay in this camp we had several changes in our division commanders, Generals Fry, Steadman, Schofield and Brannan. Brannan commanded our division until the reorganization of the army at Chattanooga. While here my brother-in-law, F. G. Taylor, contracted to furnish three days' rations of light bread each week while laying in camp, to the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. I was sent to Nashville in charge of three teams to bring his things to camp. The next day after going to Nashville some rebels, dressed in our uniforms, captured and burned a small train of wagons on the pike between Triune and Nashville. On account of having no guards for our train we were held over one day for the First East Tennessee Cavalry to report as guards. The hour for starting next morning was set. I reported ahead of time, but found the train had been gone more than an hour. I was mounted, but there were eight men on foot, Taylor, four bakers, two assistants, and one member of the Eighty-second, who was reporting back for duty from hospital. We came to the place where our train had been burned two days before. I told those who were walking if any men dressed in our uniform come in on the road they must look out for themselves and I would do

likewise. We hadn't passed the burned wagons more than a quarter of a mile when we saw six men dressed in blue come on the pike in our rear. Casting off all the traps I was carrying for the footmen I bade them good-bye, and away Dobin and I went, keeping an eye to the rear to see how things were going. Increasing my speed the horse-men in the rear did likewise. There was a gradual ascent for about two miles, which gave me a good view of all maneuvers in my rear. Two of the horsemen checked when they came on the footmen, which led me to believe the party was captured. The other four kept on after me. I made the top of the hill and commenced the descent, which soon threw my pursuers out of sight. Keeping up my speed the pursuers soon raised the top of the hill, only three being in sight. This began looking better. Soon only two were to be seen. This wasn't so bad. Directly only one was in sight, but gaining on me. My horse was good bottom, but not as fleet as the one after me. I looked ahead, but no train in sight. My pursuer never attempted to shoot or draw his saber. He was getting close on me. Having my revolver in hand ready to pull trigger, taking my reins well in hand, letting him get within about two rods of me, I wheeled my horse to the right and covered my man with the revolver and demanded his surrender. He commenced trying to tell about the men in the rear. Stopping his music I told him to take the road in front of me and not change his

speed or attempt to leave the road, or he would be killed. We kept up a lively gait for about three miles and run onto the train. He said, "There's my captain." I asked the captain if this was one of his men. He said yes. I turned my prisoner over and took a good breath. I got the train stopped, and Colonel Browlowe furnished me horses sufficient to bring up the eight footmen, and loading them on the train, continued our journey to camp, getting in before night. The chase was just as exciting as if the men after me had been rebels, but am free to acknowledge that I was glad they were wearing their true colors. Had two come on me at once I should have shot without asking any questions, as it was a common occurrence for the rebels to capture our men by being dressed in our uniform.

Triune was a very healthy place, the ground being rather rolling, our camps were dry; plenty of good spring water, with plenty of grub; fine weather, with plenty of good exercise, the men were the very picture of health; and when the order came for a forward movement on Tullahoma, every man appeared to be ready and determined that no equal body of rebels need face them with the expectation of holding their own. And history will bear me out in saying they went wherever they were ordered without any trouble, even against heavy odds.

CHAPTER IV.

TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN.

Having been laying around camp doing picket duty, drilling, guarding forage trains, building works of defense, standing to arms of mornings two hours or more before daylight, etc., for more than five months, the army was becoming impatient waiting for a forward movement. Finally, on the 23d day of June, 1863, the order for a forward move reached the men composing the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, of which the Eighty-second Indiana formed a part. Bragg's army was holding a strong fortified position north of Duck River, extending from Shelbyville to Wartrace, his cavalry holding McMinnville on the right, Spring Hill and Columbia on the left, with detachments at Guys, Hoovers, Liberty and Bellbuckle Gaps. Thomas', McCook's and Crittenden's Corps were concentrated on the rebel's right, with Granger's Corps and most of our cavalry making a feint on the rebel left. The enemy's position was a strong one for defense, and extremely favorable for a retreat. The hills in his front being very rough, the depressions being the only place for roads, Rosecrans' aim being to turn

Bragg's right and force him to give battle on ground of his own selection, or if he retreated it would be over a disadvantageous line. The movement from Triune was to lead the enemy to believe he intended a direct attack on their front at Shelbyville. Our cavalry struck the enemy's cavalry and drove it back on the infantry, skirmishing heavily at Eaglesville, Rover and Unionville. Our cavalry and infantry demonstrated on the enemy's left, and went as far as Woodbury to induce the enemy to believe it was merely a feint to divert their attention from a direct attack on Shelbyville. By direction of Major General Granger, commanding reserve corps, our division advanced from Triune at 9 A. M., on Tuesday, June 23, 1863, by the Nolinsville pike, to within one mile of Harpeth River, thence across to the Manchester pike, by way of Winslow's Camp Ground, arriving at Salem at 6 P. M., and encamped for the night. At 7 A. M., Wednesday, June 24, we advanced from Salem to Christiana, and relieved General Sheridan's Division, of the Twentieth Army Corps, and remained at Christiana until relieved in turn by General Baird's Division of the reserve corps, when we advanced two miles in the direction of Millersburg, encamped for the night on Ross farm at Henry's Creek. At Christiana the enemy kept up a brisk skirmish with our advance, bringing up a six-pounder gun to bear on us, without doing any harm. On Thursday, June 25, we were relieved from duty with the reserve corps and

ordered to report to General Thomas. We, however, remained at Ross farm, at the request of General McCook, in command on our left, until 11 A. M., when we moved forward to Hoover's Mill and encamped for the night. During the 24th and 25th it rained incessantly, rendering the roads over which we were frequently obliged to travel exceedingly difficult for the passage of artillery and wagons, and not exceedingly good for the army of footmen. We, however, got through, train and all, in very good shape. On Friday, June 26, we reported to Major General Rousseau, agreeable to orders, and with his division effected the passage of Hoover's Gap, and encamped for the night on the south side of Scott's branch of Garrison Creek. I copy from General Brannan's report: "Colonel, I have the honor to report in accordance with instructions from Corps Headquarters. I reported at 8 A. M., Tuesday, June 26, 1863, to Major-General Rousseau on the Manchester pike. By his direction I moved my division to the right of the pike, with a view to turn the flank of the rebel position on the heights north of Garrison Creek. Having succeeded in forming line under a pretty brisk fire of musketry, I advanced the First Brigade, Col. M. B. Walker commanding, on the right, while the Second, Brigadier-General J. B. Steadman, and the Third, Col. F. Vanderveer, supported the advance of the First Division on the center and left. After a determined but ineffectual resistance on the part of the

rebels we gained the first position on the commanding heights south of Garrison Creek. Having established batteries on the position lately taken from the enemy, the Second Brigade of my division, supported by a portion of the First Division, was thrown forward, and again succeeded in dislodging the enemy from their position. The enemy then attempted to enfilade us from the high ground on our right, but in this were effectually prevented by the gallant and determined manner in which they were attacked and driven back by Colonel Walker's Brigade. The conduct of the troops was everything that could be wished. In accordance with orders from General Rousseau I encamped on Scott's branch of Garrison Creek." The Eighty-second Indiana, under command of Colonel Morton C. Hunter, supported by the Seventeenth Ohio, charged the battery in our front, and drove it and the regiment in support from the hill on which they had taken position, in great confusion. Although the Eighty-second was in the advance the Seventeenth Ohio lost the most men in this charge, the enemy overshooting us and the Seventeenth getting the effect of the greater part of the leaden hail. The charge was made through an open field covered with weeds higher than the men's heads. The rain poured in torrents all the time. On Saturday, June 27, we advanced to Manchester via Fairfield (striking the Manchester pike at Powell's farm); encamped there for the night. On the 28th of June, 12 M.,

left Manchester and proceeded to Crumpton's Creek and encamped for the night. The beating of drums could be heard in our front, and cars running at Tullahoma. Our advance skirmished with the enemy's pickets until after nightfall. On June 29 a part of our division advanced and met with much resistance from the enemy. Having no support on the right our division halted. Two regiments were thrown to the front on the Winchester road as a protection, but were withdrawn on the arrival of General Reynold's Division at Bobo's cross-roads. On July 1 our division was pushed forward vigorously to feel the enemy, advancing on the main road to Tullahoma to within one mile of the town. Finding the works evacuated we pushed on lively, entering the town close on the retreat of the enemy. The rebel works were extensive and well constructed, effectually covering the road on which we advanced. The enemy must have left in great haste, as we found three large guns and considerable stores, which had been fired by the enemy and was still burning.

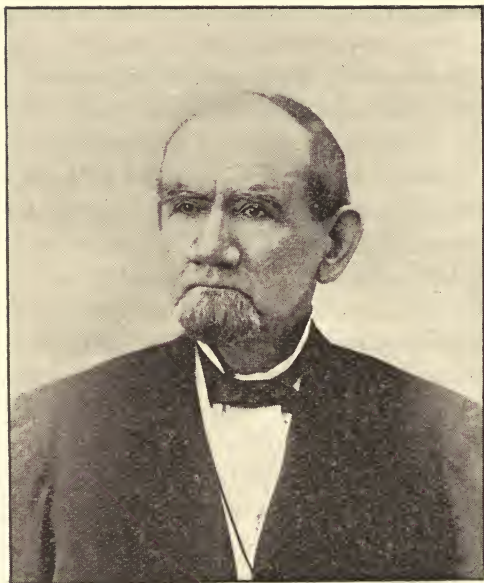
On July 2 ours and the Fourth Division joined at Spring Creek and followed the enemy to the Winchester road crossing of Elk River. The bridge having been burned by the rebels and the river not being fordable, the First, Third and Fourth Divisions of the Fourteenth Corps were moved up the river to Jones' Ford, one brigade being thrown across, the balance going into camp on

the north side. This being a deep ford it was with much difficulty the troops were crossed, damaging much amunition, the water getting into the cartridge boxes. The current was so swift the men could not stand up without some support. The first attempt to form a crossing was to drive the ambulances into the stream as a guard against the men being washed down and drowned. The first one that struck the center of the river was turned over and both mules drowned; a second one tried it with the same result. Then ropes were stretched across from bank to bank and securely fastened, and the men kept hold on the rope with one hand as they waded across. Several men were washed down and drowned. On the 4th of July our division moved to Tates, on the Decherd, Winchester & McMinnville Road, and halted at 2 P. M. The guns needing cleaning, and it being the 4th, the officers were ordered to have their regiments fire off their guns and clean them up. Colonel Hunter was exceedingly anxious to have his regiment fire the finest volley of any in the brigade. He marched his command out and fronted them, then rode along the line giving orders as to the volley. Having everything understood, he came to his position and gave the command, "Ready, aim,"—about that time some one in Company B (I expect Balser Kirsch) fired his gun; then it went pop, pop, bang, all along the line, every fellow fearing he would be behind. I think the colonel was the maddest man in Tennessee for awhile, and putting the

rowels to old Duke he rode into camp on a regular cavalry charge to the rear. This was as good as I could ask. Not having any fears of his arresting his boy brother, I twitted him all evening about what a fine volley his regiment had gotten off. After getting him to laughing he appeared to enjoy it so well I concluded to let him alone. On July 5 we moved near Winchester and went into camp, where we remained until August 16, 1863, when we started on the Chattanooga campaign. During the nine days occupied in taking Tullahoma it rained every day but one, yet the men, regardless of rank, did their work cheerfully, faithfully, and with patriotism and zeal. Some commands did more fighting than others, their losses being greater, yet I feel every man in the whole command is entitled to as much praise as though he had fought the enemy from the time he started until the point for which we started was captured. They all did just as ordered, and if the enemy in their front didn't stand to fight, of course all they could do was to follow up. There wasn't a case of any command failing to fight when the enemy stood for battle; nor was there a case of failure to drive the enemy when he did stand and show fight. While this was a short campaign, yet it was brilliant, and bore its share of hardships, owing to the vast amount of rain. We moved on an enemy equal in numbers and in a position of his own selection, the position being naturally strong. The passes through the mountains being such strong

military positions of nature it took but few men of nerve to guard them against a whole army, from the fact that but few could be brought to bear on the point of entrance at one time. From all appearances nature or human skill, or both combined, was unable to produce a place that the Army of the Cumberland could be checked, when it had orders to go beyond and view the landscape. Our division lost—enlisted men killed, 6; wounded, 62; captured, 1; officers wounded, 1. Total, 70. Our brigade had enlisted men killed, 6; wounded, 41. Total, 47. While our brigade lost near three-fourths of the whole division, it don't go to prove we did our duty any better than the other brigades. I am unable, in fact indisposed, to call forth the brave and noble deeds of the Eighty-second Indiana on former occasions, and hold them up as superior to any other regiment in the United States Army, in writing the history of their acts on this campaign. As did the historian of the gallant Sixth, I claim they always did their duty every time called on, and believe the Sixth did the same, and know the members of the Sixth (outside of the historian) don't claim they put down the rebellion. It is a conceded fact, recognized by all true soldiers, that where "my regiment" and big "I" done everything, that the "I" part was generally where the bullets were thickest, "back with the ammunition train." The return of the Union Army to South Tennessee and North Alabama was as unexpected to the people as its

previous appearance the year before. The farmers had been induced to repair their farms and put in crops, under the assurance of the rebel authorities that there was no possible chance for the Union troops to ever give them any more bother. They ascertained to a moral certainty that war was very uncertain. When the brightest rays of prospective victory were apparently breaking forth, the dark clouds of adversity were gathering in the North, and swept on them and bursted in all their fury, bringing death and ruin to everything in their front. Their crops were consumed by both armies. The desolation wrought by the worn war path was most distressing, leaving the whole country in a very dilapidated condition. The country surrounding Tullahoma is low, wet, and extremely poor; a very unpromising country for farming when at its best. Then of course its appearance must have been very deplorable after two armies had maneuvered over it for days, during extreme rain fall, with artillery, heavy trains and cavalry, saying nothing about the infantry columns which worked up the roads and fields until they bore more the appearance of vats for brick-yards than for farming purposes. But such is war. Our army was enduring all this exposure, and helping to devastate the country, to save it for the army of rebels who were striving so hard to destroy it. The people have finally decided we were wrong in keeping the country undivided, and suppose the next effort will meet with no opposition.



HENRY DAVIS.

CHAPTER V.

CHICKAMAUGA CAMPAIGN.

On the 16th day of August 1863, the Eighty-second Indiana, in connection with the Army of the Cumberland, broke camp near Winchester, Tennessee, on the campaign for Chattanooga, Tennessee. Shortly after we broke camp the severest thunder storms I ever witnessed broke on us. The clouds rolling on the ground, the most terrific peals of thunder with such vivid flashes of lightning in every direction. This lasted for about one hour. Colonel Hunter, fearing the injury of his men by lightning, caused them to fix bayonets, refuse their guns, stick the bayonets in the ground and remove some distance from their arms and await the action of the storm. The storm was so severe it was next to impossible to move the Army. A general halt was ordered. After the storm passed over the sun came out in all its beauty, and we commenced to march. We moved on the Pelham road, via Dechard, encamping for the night about four miles from Dechard. On the 17th we again broke camp for the forward move, but were unable to proceed very far on account of the Fourth Division of the Fourteenth

Corps obstructing the road. We encamped for the night. On the 18th we ascended the Cumberland Mountains, and encamped near "University Place." On the 19th we commenced the descent toward "Sweden's Cove." Arriving at the head of the cove, we encamped for the night. We remained in camp until the morning of the 22d, when we again marched to Battle Creek on the Tennessee River. The enemy's pickets were on the opposite side of the river, but disappeared on our arrival. The Eighty-second Indiana and Fourth Kentucky were sent to Bridgeport to build a bridge across the Tennessee River. After completing the bridge we returned to Battle Creek on the 31st, when we crossed the river. Our division had to make the crossing on temporary rafts, hastily constructed for the occasion, made from such material as we could find. We had to partly unload our wagons, which made our progress very slow and tedious. We completed the crossing on the evening of the 2d day of September. On the 3d we marched to Graham's Station, encamping for the night. We remained in camp most of the 4th, awaiting the division supply train to reach us from Bridgeport, as it was impossible to move without rations for the men and teams. On the evening of the 4th, the train having reached us, we proceeded through Hog Jaw Valley to Raccoon Mountain, ascending the mountain by Gordon's Mines, encamping for the night. On the 5th by 2 o'clock A. M. the

whole division with artillery and trains were on top of the mountain. The ascent of the mountain at this point was very steep and exceedingly dangerous, yet we had exceedingly good luck, losing only two wagons. The infantry were of the greatest assistance; by their untiring energy and faithfulness, the safety of the artillery and trains is accounted for. We remained in camp on the mountain until the morning of the 7th, when we advanced to Trenton. Remaining in camp at Trenton until the 10th, we then advanced to Easley's. On the 11th, at daybreak, the Eighty-second, with the balance of the division, moved without baggage, with orders to cross Lookout Mountain without delay to support General Negley's division, which was in a very dangerous position in McLemore's Cove. When we arrived at the foot of the mountain we found it impossible to proceed further on account of the road being in possession of General Reynolds baggage train and other troops. In the evening at 6 o'clock we received orders to move and reach McLemore's Cove by daylight of the 12th. We were unable to move until 12:30 A. M. the 1th. We commenced the ascent of the mountain and succeeded in getting one brigade up by daylight; the other two brigades followed and succeeded in getting into the cove by 11 A. M., with, however, only one battery. On the evening of the 13th our whole division, and one brigade of General Baird's division, made a reconnaissance meeting with no resistance

except cavalry scouts. We advanced two miles beyond Davis cross roads. We remained in camp on the 14th awaiting the developments of General McCook's movements with the Twentieth Corps. On the 15th my brigade advanced to Chickamauga Creek, east of Lee's Mill and went into camp. We remained in position the 16th. On the 17th we moved and covered four fords, between Gower's Ford and Pond Spring. On the 18th our whole corps moved to the left along Chickamauga Creek to Craw-fish Spring. During the evening we received orders to move on a cross road leading by the Widow Glenn's house, to the Chattanooga and LaFayette road. We marched all night and reached Kelley's Farm about daylight on the morning of the 19th. Our night march was extremely tiring, the roads being narrow and packed with troops. Only for the fences along a part of our journey, it would have been extremely dark. The men fired the fences wherever they came to them, making it light and warm.

While the four divisions of the Fourteenth Corps moved on different roads at times, the aim was to keep them in supporting distance of each other. General Negley, being in the advance, reached McLemore's Cove and found the enemy making every preparation to destroy his command, together with his train. General Baird arrived to his assistance, and by good generalship on their part and extreme bad generalship on the part of the enemy, they saved their commands

and trains. This movement on General Negley would have proved a success had it been pushed with vigor. But Negley's boldness of advancing led the enemy to believe there was a large force advancing, and caused them to defer the attack until the whole of the Fourteenth Corps was in position, then they deemed it unsafe to make the attack. Crittenden's Corps being out of supporting distance by the rest of the army, Bragg ordered an attack made on him. While Crittenden was not aware of the danger of his command, he made movements of his troops as though he was able to compete with anything in his front. Again the lack of generalship on the part of the Confederates saved Crittenden's troops from defeat. By the 7th of September the movements of the army had placed it along the western base of Lookout Mountain, about six miles from Chattanooga to Valley Head, thirty-six miles distant. In order to threaten the enemy's line of communication it was necessary to pass through the gaps of Lookout Mountain south of Chattanooga. General Rosecrans received information that Bragg was evacuating Chattanooga, and ordered McCook, with the Twentieth Corps, to move rapidly on Alpine and Summerville, Georgia, to intercept his retreat and attack him on flank. Bragg estimated Rosecrans' force at seventy thousand and Burnside's at twenty-five thousand men, and fearing a conjunction of the two armies in his rear, fell back from Chattanooga to prevent being cooped up in there and his

base of supplies destroyed. He was expecting reinforcements from Virginia, Mississippi, and Buckner's troops from near Knoxville, Tennessee, and calculated to catch Rosecrans' command in detail and destroy them. He placed his army between Lee's and Gordon's Mills and LaFayette. He soon seen his rapid retreat from Chattanooga misled Rosecrans, and attempted to get in his flank and rear, thus dividing the flanks of his army thirty-six miles, and placing them in such a position that to combine them they had to make a detour, increasing the distance to near fifty miles over a rough country. General Rosecrans discovered Bragg had received re-enforcements, and more were coming, and his only hopes of preventing total defeat was the speedy concentration of his army. At midnight of the 13th General McCook received orders to move to General Thomas' support. He moved with all haste, and on the 17th he had his command in McLemore's Cove, in supporting distance of the Fourteenth Corps. During this time General Crittenden kept up appearances of an advance, keeping in supporting distance of the Fourteenth Corps. Now that the army was in supporting shape, how was it to be put into position to hold Chattanooga? The force of rebels already present outnumbered our forces several thousand, and some ten or fifteen thousand being near at hand. Their base of supplies being with them, while ours was fifty miles in the rear, with rough country to contend with. Had the rebel

army been in charge of a general the utter defeat of the Union army could have hardly escaped execution. Bragg was showing great activity on his left to cover the massing of his right. The re-enforcements coming from Virginia, passing through Dalton, revealed his intention. The night of the 17th Bragg laid his plan of attack. His army comprised five corps, Hood's, Walker's, Buckner's, Polk's and Hill's. Hood was to cross the Chickamauga at Reed's Bridge, and sweep up toward Lee and Gordon's Mills to reach Rosecrans' flank and rear, Walker to cross Alexander's Bridge and join Hood, and Buckner was to cross at Ledford's Ford, and press on Wood's position in front of Polk's Corps, while the latter was to demonstrate on the line of direct approach, and if not met by too much resistance to cross and attack any force he might meet. Hill's duty was to cover the left flank of the army, and in event of the movement of the Union Army to Wood's position, he was to attack its left flank.* Had these orders been executed as intended they would have been on Rosecrans' left and rear, and gained possession of all the roads east of the Chickamauga Valley. Rosecrans was not prepared to defeat it. From causes unknown he was detained, giving Rosecrans time to form his command between Bragg and Chattanooga. On the night of the 18th Bragg was not ready for action, but was

* His plan given in his official report.

better prepared than Rosecrans, as his movements were on shorter lines. Rosecrans was compelled to make a night march on the 18th, which put five divisions in front of the enemy, with others in motion. General Thomas ordered Brannon's division to make a demonstration toward the Chickamauga to capture a brigade of the enemy on the west side. This movement opened up the battle of the 19th, and disturbed Bragg's plans of attack and led him to believe it was an attack to turn his right flank. Soon the battle became fierce, lasting through the day, inflicting heavy loss on both armies. It appears that while the two armies had been in close proximity for days there was no general engagement.

At request of General Morton C. Hunter, I have permitted him to give the history of the battle of Chickamauga, as far as the Eighty-second was concerned, he being its Colonel in command during the two days' battle.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

THE PART TAKEN BY THE EIGHTY-SECOND INDIANA—ADDRESS DELIVERED BY GENERAL MORTON C. HUNTER AT COLUMBUS, IND., OCTOBER 7, 1887.

Fellow-Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On the morning of the 19th of September, 1863, about 8 o'clock, Brannon's Division, to which the Eighty-second Indiana belonged, opened the battle of Chickamauga.

We had marched all the night previous, as also had the Confederate Army, each intent on getting to Chattanooga first; but the roads came together near Chickamauga River, about twelve miles from Chattanooga. The river lay between the two armies. but most of the enemy had crossed, and the two armies met face to face. Brannon's Division was in the advance. It was reported to Thomas that a brigade of the enemy had been intercepted by Dan McCook's cavalry force and cut off from its main command, by the burning of a bridge where they had attempted to cross the Chickamauga River, and Brannon's Division was sent to capture it. He made the following disposition of his division; General Crockston's Brigade moved on the right and General Vandaver's Brigade on the left, and our brigade, commanded by Colonel Connell, with the Fourth Michigan Battery moved in the center. There were but three regiments in our brigade during the whole fight, to wit: The Seventeenth and Thirty-first Ohio and the Eighty-second Indiana, the Thirty-eighth Ohio having been sent to guard the train to Chattanooga. We had not gone far until Vandaver's Brigade encountered a division of the enemy, said to be commanded by General Walker, and Crockston's Brigade encountered Forrest's Cavalry and drove it back till it became engaged with infantry. The enemy that we had thus attacked greatly outnumbered Brannon's forces; he sent to Thomas

for reinforcements but could get none. Our brigade was soon divided. The Seventeenth Ohio was sent to Van Devene and the Thirty-first Ohio was sent to the right to the support of General Crockston's Brigade and the Eighty-second Indiana with the Fourth Michigan Battery were left to the support of General Vandaver's Brigade. We had gone but a short distance till we were halted on the brow of a hill, where we could distinctly see the fighting. Vandaver's Brigade was hard pressed, but the regular brigade which belonged to General Baird's had given away and was coming back, and the enemy after them. Captain Church, of the Fourth Michigan Battery, had six guns which he was ordered to put in position, each of which he double-shotted. The Eighty-second Indiana was placed on the right of the battery to support it, and the men were ordered to lie down so that they would not be seen by the enemy, and were ordered not to fire till the regular brigade had passed over them. They lay down but a few moments until the regular brigade had passed and the enemy came up, pressing them with all their might. When within fifty yards of us, the battery and the Eighty-second Indiana opened fire and gave them a volley. Then I ordered the Eighty-second Indiana to their feet and followed up the firing as rapidly as possible, and the battery did the same, which was so sudden and so deadly that it gave them a check; in an instant, almost, they were on the retreat. When the regular brigade passed over

us they halted and gave us their support, and we immediately cleared the enemy from our front. Vandaver's Brigade, the Eighty-second Indiana, and Fourth Michigan Battery, were then sent to the right, to the support of Crockston's Brigade, which was hard pressed. When the enemy saw the re-enforcements coming, they, supposing that they were much larger than they were, gave way and left us masters of the field. By this time fighting had become general and we could hear it distinctly for some distance to our right; but that ended the fighting of our division on the first day. The officers and men of the division acted gallantly and were in good spirits, feeling that they had defeated the enemy in their front, though the losses were heavy on both sides.

We stayed on the field guarding our front till near sundown, when General Baird took our place and General Brannon received orders to march to another position, which was some two miles to the right. We arrived there about dark and camped in an open field, in which there was a straw stack. It was a very chilly evening; the men were without blankets, having left them where they had prepared to enter the battle in the morning, the ground of which was now occupied by the enemy. That night a very heavy frost fell, and being near the enemy we could not build fires, in consequence of which the men suffered very much during the night, but the boys stood it without a murmur.

About 3 o'clock in the morning we marched out a short distance, the frost cracking under our feet like a young snow, and took position in the new line of battle as formed; the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Ohio occupied the first line and the Eighty-second Indiana the second line, about sixty yards in the rear. The main army which formed the line of battle was divided into three parts, the right, the left and the center. The right was commanded by General McCook, and was composed of three divisions, to wit: Jeff. C. Davis', Sheridan's and Johnston's divisions. The left was commanded by General Crittenden and was composed of three divisions, to wit: Van Cleve's, Palmer's and Wood's divisions. The center was commanded by General Thomas, and had four divisions, to wit: Baird's, Negley's, Reynold's and Brannon's divisions, with General Granger's Division in reserve.

The line of battle as formed was imperfect in this, to wit: The right was not closed up against the center, but left a gap of a quarter of a mile or more between Thomas' and McCook's commands. Had McCook been closed up against Thomas' command, our line could never have been broken. Now the Eighty-second Indiana was in Brannon's Division, which was on the extreme right of Thomas' command, where this open gap appeared, which made it more difficult to defend. That was the position of the army on the second day's battle. [The line of battle given here.]

That morning the sky was clear, and when the sun arose it looked as red as blood through the fog, and was an omen to many as to what the day would be. The fight commenced on the left about 9 o'clock in the morning and grew more furious each moment thereafter. Many supposed the attack on our left was a mere feint to draw our forces from the right to oppose it, while the enemy massed his troops in front of our line where this gap of a quarter of a mile or more appeared. Be that as it may, the enemy finding themselves unable to break the line on the left, suddenly commenced an attack in our front. About fifteen minutes before the fighting commenced in our front, General Wood moved a brigade of his to the left and in line with us, but Rosecrans sent to him an order to close to the left and support Reynolds, as the fighting at that time had reached Reynolds, but Wood did not know how to obey the order unless he moved out of line and to the rear of Reynolds, as Brannon was in line between him and Reynolds.

Woods' brigade stayed there but a few moments when it moved out of line, and went to the left in rear of Reynolds. It had been gone but a short time when the enemy commenced a heavy attack on us. The Seventeenth and Thirty-first Ohio had made a breastwork of rails in their front. When the enemy made the attack it was so furious and angry that the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Ohio, resisting with all their power, soon gave way, and came back to the rear and passed over us. I

had the Eighty-second Indiana lying down. The enemy were pressing the Seventeenth and Thirty-first with all their power, when I ordered the Eighty-second to fire, and to raise and charge them, which they did. The fire proved so deadly, and the shock was so great and unexpected to the enemy that they gave way; and we pressed them until we regained the breastworks from which the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Ohio had been driven. In going this short distance of sixty yards I lost ninety-two men, killed and wounded. On looking to my left I saw the whole line had given way as far as I could see. I expected that the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Ohio, when they had passed over my regiment, and saw that I had gone to the front, would reorganize and come to our support. When I reached the breastworks from which they had been driven I looked around, and not a single man in the Union army, outside of the Eighty-second Indiana, was to be seen. My regiment was left alone, and had to take care of itself. I did not go any further than the breastworks, seeing I had no support, and ceased firing, when the enemy, about five minutes later, saw there was no force following them, reorganized and came back. When I saw them coming on our right and in front of us I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, of my regiment, to throw back the right of the Eighty-second so that the enemy could not surround us. He did so, and then I ordered the regiment to fall back and wheel and fire about every

fifty yards, which kept the enemy in check. While we were falling back, Captain McCallister, of Company K, a brave officer, was killed, and our flag-staff was shattered to pieces and the flag was disconnected from the staff, when Colonel Davis seized the flag and carried it with him.

We fell back about half a mile or more to the top of a hill. While going up the hill we met stragglers by the hundreds coming from Jeff. C. Davis' command, saying that they were flanked. I looked around and could see no one in command. I tried to take command of them, and did stop quite a number of the men from going to the rear, and put them on the left of the Eighty-second Indiana, as the Eighty-second was an organized body. When we reached the top of the hill I determined to go no farther, and ordered the men to throw up a breast-work of rails, a fence being there. While superintending the breast-works, Captain Roop, of my command, came to me and said Colonel Davis wished to see me. He was to my right. I immediately started and met him, and he then told me he had ordered the men of the Eighty-second to put anything in their front they could find. I told him that was right, that I could see no place of safety and I proposed to fight it out there. While I had gone to see Colonel Davis, quite a number I had stopped left, and the brunt of the fighting fell on the Eighty-second. We had been there but a few moments till the enemy pressed up and made an attack, which we repulsed.

A short time afterwards they made a second attack, which was much more severe than the first, which we again repulsed. In a few moments they made a third attack with still greater severity, which we again repulsed, we having advantage of position.

In the meantime the firing being heavy, it attracted the attention of General Thomas, who could not have been far distant, as he sent one of his staff officers, whose name I have forgotten, but "he rode a large black horse with white in his face." He asked me "What troops were fighting there? If the officer is living he will remember this. I told him it was the Eighty-second Indiana and some men I had stopped going to the rear and put in line. He asked me how long I supposed I could hold the hill. I told him as long as our ammunition would last, and I asked him if he knew where I could get a new supply. He made no reply, but rode away. In about fifteen minutes from that time fourteen men came up, carrying fourteen boxes of ammunition. Where they came from I do not know unless this staff officer had sent them. I immediately caused this ammunition to be distributed to the men. When we had time we still strengthened our works.

We had been on the hill, I should judge at least one hour and a half, before I saw a living man, except General Walker, of the Thirty-first Ohio, who is a brave and gallant officer, and Captain Byers, adjutant of the Thirty-first Ohio, the enemy against

us, and the men in the Eighty-second Indiana and those I had stopped and put in line. The first troops I saw were the Ninth Ohio. They came up and charged down the hill on the enemy. It soon got too hot for them and they came back and formed on our right and turned logs in their front.

A few moments later we saw troops coming up and going into line on our right, until I supposed we had about three thousand men in line, with the order from Thomas "to hold the hill at all hazards."

This hill proved to be the key to the battle field, for the enemy had to take it in order to get around Thomas. While Brannon was coming up with his troops and going into position, the enemy were massing their forces in our front. About 1 o'clock the enemy made the most determined and furious attack upon us that I ever saw or heard of—charging right up against our line, which we repulsed with great slaughter to them and with equal determination. They made charge after charge and the more we repulsed them, the more furious they became, until the roar of battle and the surge of the charge made the very earth tremble beneath us; everything was drowned by the rattle of musketry and the tumult of the onslaught. I judged from the way they fought us that they knew that they had three or four times the number of men we did, at least they kept up the fighting, never ceasing for scarcely a moment for nearly four hours. I did not know certainly what troops were

opposing us, but understood it was Longstreet's command, which consisted of his corps and other troops that were placed under him.

Sometime in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, when the fighting in our front was heavy as it could be, General Steadman came up with a division and went to the right of Brannon, in a ravine, and entered the fight with us. The hill butted up against the ravine so that the enemy could not get farther to the right. No artillery was used on either side, at least I could hear none, but it was a fight with the deadly musket, wielded with all the skill and power of gallant soldiery. But we could not be dislodged from our position, and stayed there as though we were frozen to the hill.

Steadman, as well as we, on the hill, held his ground and was never driven an inch. In our front everything was mowed smooth by bullets, and the dead lay thicker than I ever saw them on any other battle field. General Ward and Major Stinchcom of the Seventeenth Ohio came up with the last troops and acted nobly and gallantly. General Ward fell pierced with a minnie-ball and was carried from the field dangerously wounded.

The fighting, after some four hours, subsided a little, but the enemy kept it up till dark; then everything quieted down. I supposed the enemy was defeated, or, at least, was satisfied that they could not whip us. We had shot away all the ammunition that we could get, and were determined to hold the hill with the bayonet, which had

already been used by those who were out of ammunition. We had fought all day without food or water, when an order came [at least I was told so] that other troops would take our places, and that we should go down the hill, on the opposite side from the enemy, in the bottom and take supper. We moved by the left flank, which threw the Eighty-second Indiana in advance. We marched some distance, when we came to a road. One of Thomas' staff officers was there. General Brannon asked him if that was the road to Rossville; he said it was. Then General Brannon ordered me to take it and go there, which was the first intimation I had that we were going there to take a new position. You can imagine my feelings better than I can express them. I supposed the enemy was defeated, and instead of us taking a new position for defense we should be preparing to advance, for we had undoubtedly defeated the enemy in our front, and I supposed the rest of the army had done likewise. I could not see any of our forces but a small portion of them on our left, about a half a mile away, and could not hear anything that was going on, for everything was drowned by the roar of musketry. But I soon learned the facts, and found that we had been holding the enemy in check until Thomas had gotten the rest of the army out of danger, and that we were now merely bringing up the rear. Besides, we were now marching away from our killed

and wounded. I had two brothers in my regiment, and I did not know whether they were with us or not; my Lieutenant-Colonel had a son who I knew was wounded, but did not know where he was, besides all the killed and wounded, leaving them to fall into the hands of the enemy. I did not know our losses, but knew they must be heavy.

When we made the charge in the bottom after 10 o'clock, after the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Ohio had given way from the breastworks, I knew our loss must be terrible in killed and wounded, for when we came out of the charge our regiment did not look as large by half as when we entered the fight.

I expected when night came to have our killed and wounded cared for, but now we could see after none. It was eight miles to Rossville, the night dark, and the surviving troops were tired, as they had fought all day without food or water, and yet had to travel this distance, leaving an enemy between us and those we loved so well. But enough of this, for the very thought of it unnerves me.

Now what I claim for the Eighty-second Indiana is this, They are entitled to the credit of being the first troops on the hill, which proved to be the key to the battle-field, and held it against the enemy for at least one hour and a half, until Thomas could learn its importance and send up reinforcements which held it and saved our army. Had the Eighty-second Indiana not gone on that hill the enemy would undoubtedly have destroyed our

forces, for they would have gotten behind us and assaulted us in the front and rear. Rosecrans had left the army and gone in the direction of Chattanooga and given up, as also had the commanders of the right and left wings of the army, and the whole command fell on Thomas' shoulders. Thomas could not have learned the importance of this position had not the Eighty-second Indiana taken and defended it until he had time to see and know the advantage it afforded; hence the order he sent, "to hold it at all hazards."

The fighting we did on that hill to hold it, on the 20th day of September, 1863, is equal, if not superior, to that of any battle fought during the war. In this remark I include all the troops on the hill, and Steadman's in the ravine to our right.

It is claimed that when Steadman came into the fight he saved our army by keeping the enemy from flanking Brannon. That may be true, but Brannon was of as much importance to Steadman as Steadman was to Brannon. If he kept the enemy from flanking Brannon on the right, Brannon kept the enemy from flanking Steadman on the left. One was just as important as the other. The truth is just as I have stated it, the honor of saving the army was due to all the troops that fought on the hill and in the ravine to our right—to one as much as the other, for it took the fighting of all to hold the position.

In anything I have said I do not wish to be understood as detracting from the rest of the army,

for I believe every regiment did its full duty, and is entitled to credit therefor. Some regiments had more fighting to do than others, because they occupied a position the enemy thought was more important for them to take than others, hence the hard fighting of the Eighty-second on the second day, for we occupied a position with other comrades the enemy desired to take, and massed their forces to take, and tried with all their power from 1 o'clock till dark to accomplish it, but utterly failed in their attempt.

In the morning before the fight commenced, I ordered Major Slocum, of my regiment, to take thirty men and go out and form a picket line and guard the open gap to our right. He and his men who were not killed or wounded when the enemy made the attack, fell back on the hill about one hundred and fifty yards to our right and joined Brannon's forces and fought there bravely till dark and joined us at Rossville. When we got to Rossville we stayed there all the next day and next night, prepared and waiting for the enemy. The question is often asked by many, why was it that the enemy did not follow us up and attack us? The answer is this, they could not; they would have done it if they could, but their army was so badly hurt that it had but little fight left in it, so little that they would not attempt it. If they had it would have proved a failure, for we formed a line across the valley at Rossville that would have held it against any force they could

have brought. We moved from Rossville to Chattanooga on Tuesday morning without interruption, except their cavalry made a little show of fight when we got to Chattanooga, but took good care to keep out of range of our muskets. After we got to Chattanooga we fortified in twenty minutes, so that we could not have been gotten out of there with twice their force. Chattanooga was the objective point; we got there in good shape and held it. The battle of Chickamauga would have terminated very differently from what it did, had McCook on the second day's fight been closed up against Thomas, for then our line could never have been broken, but that fatal gap of a quarter-mile or more was left open where the enemy came in and flanked our army both ways, which was the fatal blunder. It was always a mystery to me, after our army was flanked how Thomas could hold together as he did till dark, and then draw off his forces without loss to Rossville. That blunder, which Thomas was not responsible for, caused us a retreat to another position, but not a defeat. I had about three hundred muskets in line that day, and my loss, as I now remember it, was one hundred and thirty-seven killed and wounded; none of my men were taken prisoners except the wounded.

When I wrote my account of the battle of Chickamauga, and delivered it to my regiment at a reunion held at Columbus, Indiana, in the fall of 1887, I then regarded it as true, though written

twenty-four years after it occurred, and written, too, from memory; for that battle was more indelibly fixed in my mind than all the battles I was ever in, for the reason that it was the most dangerous and critical in which I was ever engaged; and thought it would be borne out by my report made immediately after the battle, when published by authority of the United States, giving a history of the war. Since that time the reports have been published, and mine does not appear among them. It is reported "not found," though I know it was made, and forwarded in the regular channels of reports, as shown by my brigade commander's report, published in volume thirty of the "Chickamauga Campaign," on page 410. I find among said reports General Brannon's. He was my division commander. His report, published on page 400 of said book (Chickamauga Campaign) does, as I think, my command great injustice. On page 402 of said report he says: "Wood being taken while marching by the flank, broke and fled in confusion, and my line actually attacked from the rear, was obliged to swing back from the right, which it accomplished with wonderful regularity under such circumstances (with, however, the exception of a portion of the First Brigade, which, being much exposed, broke with considerable disorder.)" In that part of his report the thing I complain of is this: He does not say what part did its duty. In order that you may see how

our division was placed, I will give the exact position. It was closed up against Reynolds. The Second Brigade was on the left, the First Brigade was on the right, with the Third Brigade in reserve. Wood's division having moved out of line of battle, left the right of my brigade exposed, as there was a gap open as far as I could see—being more than 250 yards. I never saw my division commander from the morning of the 20th until after night, when we moved off the hill. I don't know where he kept himself; but am sure he was not around where I was during the 20th. For I believe, under the circumstances, he should have been in the rear of my brigade, for it was the place of danger, for the reason that the Seventeenth Ohio and my regiment (Eighty second Indiana) formed the right flank of his division, where this gap appeared. General Longstreet was in front of us with his picked corps of the Eastern army, with his troops six lines deep, to march in said gap when the time came for him to advance, for we had no protection on the flank for the Seventeenth Ohio and the Eighty-second Indiana, except Major Slocumb, who was thrown out with thirty flankers to do the best he could where the enemy made their appearance. Before the attack was made by General Longstreet the Third Brigade, which was in reserve, was sent to General Baird for his assistance. General Croxton, commander of the Second Brigade, was closed up against Reynolds. Then came the Thirty-first

Ohio of our brigade, supported by the Fourteenth Ohio, one of Croxton's Brigade, then the Fourth Michigan Battery, then the Seventeenth Ohio, supported by my regiment, the Eighty-second Indiana, about sixty yards in the rear. Now, had Brannon been there, and I believe he should, then he could have seen what the First Brigade did instead of guessing at it as he did. He would have learned the perils that the First Brigade was in when the enemy appeared and fired upon us. Their coming was so furious and determined—like a cyclone—that the Thirty first and Seventeenth Ohio, who were occupying the first line, after exchanging a few shots with them, gave way and came back over us. After the Seventeenth had passed and the rebels had crossed our line of breast-works, I had the Eighty-second lying down with bayonets fixed, when I ordered them to fire and rise and charge them, which they did with a will. Their fire was so deadly, and so unexpected was the charge, that the rebels who had crossed the breast-works gave way, and we pressed them until we regained them and drove the rebels from our front. In that charge my regiment numbered only about 200; lost 90 in killed and wounded of as brave men as ever shouldered a musket. When I got to the breast-works, and had driven the enemy back, I looked around to see what support I had, and, to my surprise, I could not see a single soldier to my left except the Eighty-second Indiana. They were all gone as far as I could see,

and I was left alone out in the field to take care of myself. Had any regiment come to my support I should not have left, but fought it out there. In this charge many of the rebels were killed and wounded, among whom was General Hood, wounded, one of the bravest generals in the rebel army, and I believe the Eighty-second Indiana did it, for they were the only ones engaged in this charge.

I never saw men fight braver and more determined than my men did. General Brannon and the Second Brigade had all given back; at least I could not see anything of them. Being left alone and without any prospect of support, and the rebels coming on my right and left, I had Colonel Davis to throw back my right, to keep from being surrounded. I ordered my men to give back and wheel and fire every fifty yards, to keep the enemy in check. I moved straight to the rear, moving neither to the right nor the left, and kept ahead as fast as we could walk.

That we made this charge, I refer you to Colonel Connell's report, my brigade commander, page 411 of "Chickamauga Battlefield," where he says: "Under my observation come the heroic conduct of Colonel Hunter, Eighty-second Indiana, Colonel Ward of the Seventeenth Ohio, and Colonel Lister of the Thirty-first Ohio. The former, charged with his brave command through our fleeing troops, and retook, and for a moment held our breastworks, when wholly unprotected on right flank or

rear." Could more be expected of my gallant command than that? For it made one of the bravest charges against superior numbers, and against troops that were the flower of the rebel army, that was made during the war. And my division commander should have recognized my brave command in his report, instead of saying: "With the exception of a portion of the first brigade being much exposed, broke with considerable disorder." I will venture the assertion that my command left the breast-works after General Brannon had fallen back. While we were retreating four rebel regiments followed us up and kept firing at us. At one time Captain McAllaster was killed, and the flag staff shattered, and the flag fell to the ground, when Colonel Davis picked it up, and carried it to the top of the hill. The men for a moment were excited, but I spoke to them and soon quieted them down. By this time our regiment was tolerably long, and scattered out, when I was informed that General Brannon rode up with two orderlies, but I did not see them, and ordered my brother, Adjutant Hunter, to form a fence about five hundred yards in our front (we were then going to the rear) when Adjutant Hunter and some forty men moved up faster than the regiment to the fence on the hillside. When the adjutant got there, General Negley ordered him to move to the rear, for if he stayed there two minutes he would be captured. The adjutant insisted on waiting until I would come up with the

rest of the regiment, but Negley insisted that we would be captured before we got there.

The Adjutant and his men went up the hill with him and joined the Eighty-fourth Illinois and started for the rear. When I got to the fence and started up the hill, I saw stragglers from Jeff. C. Davis' command, and tried to stop them, and did stop a few and put them on the left of the Eighty-second Indiana. When I got to the top of the hill I saw in an instant, from the lay of the ground, that it was the place to fight, and determined to do so as long as my ammunition would last, for I never could consent to going down the opposite side of the hill, giving the enemy the advantage of being above us. I instantly deployed my regiment along the brow of the hill and told them to throw logs, rocks, stumps, rails or any other thing in their front that they could get for their protection. The enemy, in about fifteen minutes, came up and attacked us and we repulsed them. We repulsed them for three different times. Then they seemed to leave us alone for a time. The first man I saw on the hill was one of General Thomas' staff. He came up and asked me who was fighting on the hill; I told him the Eighty-second Indiana and a few men I had stopped and put into line. He asked me how long I could hold the hill. I told him I thought I could hold it as long as my ammunition would last, and asked him if he knew where there was any more, to which he made no reply, but rode away. In a few minutes fourteen

men came up carrying fourteen boxes of ammunition, and I immediately had it distributed among the men. Where it came from, I know not, unless this staff officer sent it. The next men I saw were Colonel Walker and Adjutant Byers of the Thirty-first Ohio. In a few moments more I saw the Ninth Ohio (Colonel Kammerling's regiment) coming up from our left and rear, who charged down the hill. I told them before they charged that they had better stop on the top of the hill and throw logs in their front and let the rebels charge them. But Colonel Kammerling insisted on going and I told him to go. The regiment stayed about five minutes and then came back. Colonel Kammerling, when he came back, remarked that the rebels were too d—d thick down there. Then he formed his command on my right and turned logs in their front.

As evidence of what I say is true, I herewith submit the statements of Captain Henry S. Byers, of the Thirty-first Ohio, and Colonel Gustav Kammerling and members of the Ninth Ohio.

“BLOOMINGTON, IND., January, 1893.

“I, Henry S. Byers, late Adjutant Thirty-first Ohio Veteran Infantry, take pleasure in making this statement in honor to Gen. Morton C. Hunter, and his regiment, Eighty-second Indiana. That on the 20th day of September, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. I saw General Hunter and the Eighty-second Indiana in position on the left of the hill, known as Snodgrass Hill (and the

key-point to the field), they being the first troops to take position. Some time after I saw the Ninth Ohio, Colonel Kimmerling, come up and take position on the right of the Eighty-second Indiana. Afterward other troops took position, and held the ridge until dark.

“HENRY S. BYERS.”

“TELL CITY, IND., February 7, 1893.

“I take pleasure in making the following statement of facts that took place on the 20th of September, 1863, at what was known as the ‘Battle of Chickamauga,’ viz.: About 1 o’clock P. M., Sept. 20, 1863, I moved my regiment (the Ninth Ohio) on to what is known as ‘Snodgrass Hill,’ and found Col. Morton C. Hunter with the Eighty-second Indiana Regiment, and formed on his right along the brow of the hill, and there was no other troops on the hill at the time I arrived there but the Eighty-second Indiana. We held our positions until after night, and then moved off under orders.

“GUSTAV KIMMERLING,

“Late Col. 9th O. V. I.”

“We, the undersigned, members of the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being present at the time mentioned above, take great pleasure in fully indorsing the statements of our brave Colonel, knowing them to be true:

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.
Christ. Haffner,	Private,	“I.”	Ninth O. V. I.
C. W. H. Luebbert,	“	“D.”	“ “
Fred. Bertsch,	1st Lieut.	“B.”	“ “

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.
Geo. A. Schneidey,	1st Sergt.	"C."	Ninth O. V. I.
Gerhard Ferber,	Corporal,	"F."	" "
John Schmutt,	Private,	"I."	" "
Wihjalm Stagge,	"	"D."	" "
Fredrick Freever,	"	"B."	" "
Joseph Scherer,	"	"B."	" "
Adam Klingel,	"	"A."	" "
Carl Haller,	"	"F."	" "
Herman Howind,	"	"G."	" "
F. Bedecker,	"		
Louis Mark,	Sergeant,	"A."	" "
Chas. Bemimger,	Private,	"E."	" "
Joseph Deitsch,	"	"H."	" "
John Loge,	"	"A."	" "
George Rimpler,	"	"E."	" "
H. Gunklack,	"	"A."	" "
F. Wendel,	"	"A."	" "
Wm. Leipnitz,	"	"G."	" "
Peter Miller,	"	"C."	" "
A. Voegmann,	"	"K."	" "
Chas. Nulsen,	Corporal,	"C."	" "
Bernard Sentro,	"	"H."	" "
A. Bachlet,	Private,	"A."	" "
Deitrick Dorst,	"	"E."	" "
Adam Fath,	"	"E."	" "
John Heine,	"	"I."	" "
George Maier,	"	"B."	" "
Chas. Schuly,	Sergeant,	"B."	" "
Igwiers Hoch,	Private,	"I."	" "
Jacob Setter,	"	"K."	" "
John Boecual,	"	"I."	" "

In about fifteen minutes other regiments came up, which I said in my speech were Brannon's troops. I then did not know, but supposed they were. But since I have read the reports of the various officers in volume 30 of the battle of Chickamauga, I can't find any of them that say that they were sent or brought by General Brannon on that hill, except one regiment sent by General Negley after the fight commenced. I suppose they came up of their own accord (at least, they were not sent or brought by General Brannon), because they were brave officers and men, and knew that they had to fight or surrender, and that being a good place to fight, formed on the right of the Ninth Ohio, along said ridge, and made the line about 400 yards long from left to right, where the heaviest battle was fought during the war. No body blames General Brannon for taking command of the troops, for he was the ranking officer, and it was his duty to do it. What I blame him for is this: After the battle was fought, and it was successful, he claimed all the credit of selecting the position. From his report you would come to the conclusion that he had selected that hill as the key to the battle-field, and he had made every preparation to defend it; when the truth is that my regiment, the Eighty-second Indiana, had been on that hill for more than an hour before he came on it, and had repulsed three charges of the Rebels made upon it, and yet he does not give my command any credit for doing a single thing, when it

is entitled to the credit of holding that hill against the enemy until re-enforcements came up and assisted in holding the enemy at bay. Had my regiment not gone on that hill the enemy would have been on top of it an hour before General Brannon came there, and would have crushed our army and taken us as prisoners of war. I hold that the fight on the hill was purely accidental, for when I came upon that hill I did not know where to go. But being pressed by the rebels, the top seemed like the place to fight. Without giving it a moment's thought, I immediately deployed my men along the brow and froze to it. I claim that all the officers and men, without exception, are entitled to the credit of holding it; but no man or set of men is entitled to the credit of selecting it. That was purely accidental; but when Brannon came the line of battle was fixed by my regiment and the Ninth Ohio. There was nothing left for troops to do except to form on the right of the Ninth Ohio along the brow of the hill. There was no other place for them to go, if they wanted to defend the hill. For Brannon to say that he selected the place for them to go is simply preposterous.

My regiment took its position upon the top of that hill on the left in line of battle before twelve o'clock of that day (Sept. 20, 1863) and maintained it by as hard fighting as was ever done by man. I never saw any one during the day with a star on his shoulder, save one, I think he had, though I am not certain, whom I did not know at the time

nor for a long time afterwards, and that was General John Beatty, of Ohio, who came in with some troops on the left of my regiment. He spoke of others as well as myself, during the heaviest charge that I ever saw made. He spoke as follows, on page 370, Chickamauga Campaign: “* * * Of Colonel Hunter, of the Eighty-second Indiana, * * * as men who deserve the gratitude of the Nation, for an exhibition on this occasion of determined courage, which I believe unsurpassed in the history of the Rebellion.” After dark, about eight o’clock, General Brannon came to me, the first time that I saw him since early that morning, and told me that we would go off the hill. We moved by the left flank, which threw me in advance, and we marched down the hill and thence to Rossville.

I feel that I have done my duty as a soldier, and am now in declining years and care nothing for honors, unless due me. Knowing the cause for which I fought was successful, I would not bother myself to ask for justice to myself; but knowing the soldiering qualities of my brave command, I can not think of keeping quiet until I see them given the honor so justly due them. I never gave them an order but what was cheerfully executed, no difference how dangerous. It was so general I am unable to point out a single instance of failure. Brave boys. I cheerfully make this statement so justly due you.

[Colonel Davis and myself were the only field

officers in command of the regiment during that bloody encounter on Snodgrass Hill. Colonel Davis is now dead and gone. He was as brave an officer as ever lived, and is entitled to as much credit as I am in that struggle.]

The regiment reached Rossville about 10 o'clock the night of the 20th, and took position in rear of Reynolds' Division, near the Dry Valley Road. The army remained in position guarding Rossville Gap and roads leading to Chattanooga until 10 o'clock P. M. of the 21st. "Brannon's Division was posted at 6 P. M. on the road about half way between Rossville and Chattanooga to cover the movement. The troops were withdrawn in a quiet, orderly manner, without the loss of a single man, and by 7 A. M. on the 22d were in their position in front of Chattanooga, which had been assigned to them previous to their arrival." I make this statement from General Thomas' report to show that our division was the rear guard covering this movement, having heard many soldiers claiming that their division was the one who performed that duty. In one hour after reaching Chattanooga the army had succeeded in throwing up breastworks that defied the assault of the enemy, and in a few days the defense of Chattanooga would have defied all the rebels that were contending for the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. General Rosecrans was soon removed from command and the greatest General of them all placed in command, *i. e.*, George

H. Thomas, better known by his soldiers as "old Pap Thomas."

Report of the killed, wounded and missing of the Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the fight of Chickamauga, Georgia, the 19th and 20th of September, 1863.

STAFF.

Missing, Surgeon William H. Lemon.

Wounded, Adjutant Alf. G. Hunter, in forehead, slight.

NON COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Wounded, Sergeant-Major Henry I. Davis, since died.

Missing, Hospital Steward, Robert H. Campbell.

COMPANY "A."

Killed, Private James A. Sipe.

Wounded, Private Enoch Robinson, right arm.

Wounded, Private William C. Eldridge, leg, slightly.

Wounded, Private Eastman Wine, forehead.

Wounded, Private Andrew H. Blackford, left arm.

Missing, Sergeant Thadeus O. Swindler.

Missing, Corporal James I. Hollenback.

Missing, Private Wesley L. Blackford.

Missing, Private Joseph Hutchinson.

Missing, Private William R. Hartwell.

Missing, Private Harman K. Whitsell.

Missing, Private Francis M. Nicely.

Missing, Private Jacob Stites.

COMPANY "B."

Killed, Private William Baty.

Killed, Private John Fink.

Killed, Private George A. Hopple.

Killed, Private George S. Garrell.

Wounded, Corporal John M. Larabee, breast, slightly.

Wounded, Private John W. Lafevers, left thigh, since died.

Wounded, Private William H. Gorrell, shoulder, since died.

Wounded, Private Lucian Allison, thigh, slightly.

Wounded, Private Harvey Crockett, thigh, slightly.

Wounded, Private Frederick Mauler, breast, slightly.

Wounded, Private William R. Meek, left shoulder.

Missing, Captain Samuel A. Spencer.

Missing, Corporal James M. Gasaway.

Missing, Private David M. Hall.

COMPANY "C."

Killed, First Sergeant William F. McCaskey.

Killed, Corporal Albert Park.

Wounded, Captain William C. Stineback, hands slightly.

Wounded, Private Hensley H. Kirk, thigh.

Wounded, Private Joseph Neff, left arm.

Wounded, Private Morgan Jordon, left hand.

Wounded, Private William Means, wrist.

Wounded, Private Oliver H. Kinnear, both hips.

Wounded, Private James F. McFall, left arm.

Wounded, Private Robert H. Logan, thigh and ankle.

Wounded, Private George L. Wilson, thigh and hand.

Missing, Corporal Simon D. Strang.

Missing, Private William B. Clark.

COMPANY "D."

Missing, Private Oddy Satterthwait, hospital nurse.

COMPANY "E."

Killed, Corporal John Kirts.

Killed, Private Joseph C. Stearns.

Killed, Private Thomas Crayton.

Killed, Private William Pauley.

Killed, Private James I. Taylor.

Wounded, First Lieutenant Lathan C. Almond, leg, slightly.

Wounded, Sergeant Fredrick Brower, leg, slightly.

Wounded, Sergeant Theodore Alley, leg, slightly.

Wounded, Sergeant Henry Wise, leg and shoulder, severely.

Wounded, Corporal Joseph Hunter, leg.

Wounded, Private Gideon Underwood, leg, slightly.

Wounded, Private William Black, leg, slightly.

Wounded, Private Jay Day, breast.

Wounded, Private William Ford, thigh and shoulder; severe.

Wounded, Private George W. Riley, arm.

Wounded, Private James T. Orrell, neck.

Wounded, Private Abram Coryell, shoulder.

Missing, Private Thomas Luallen.

COMPANY "F."

Killed, Corporal James Russell.

Killed, Private James R. Dearman.

Wounded, Sergeant John P. Harrell, leg slightly.

Wounded, Corporal Alva P. Hart, shoulder; severe.

Wounded, Private Clark McDermott, since died.

Wounded, Private William F. Sears, breast severely.

Wounded, Private Joseph Letts, thigh broken.

Wounded, Private Alvis Moore, flesh wound in side.

Wounded, Private James A. Sanders, head slightly.

Missing, Private James M. Burris.

Missing, Private George Jund.

Missing, Private Emanuel Whisenand.

Missing, Private David A. Foster.

COMPANY "G."

Killed, Private John Wolf.

Wounded, Sergeant James K. Chamberlain, leg broken.

Wounded, Sergeant John Barber, head slightly.

Wounded, Private Charles L. Danner, right arm.

Wounded, Private Martin Traster, leg severely.

Missing, Private Samuel Gordon.

COMPANY "H."

Killed, Private Martin Ault.

Killed, Private Nathan Ayers.

Wounded, Private Isaac Collins, left breast.

Wounded, Private Hiram Souders, left side.

Wounded, Corporal Joseph A. McIlvain, right thigh; severely.

Wounded, Private William Franklin, knee slightly.

Wounded, Private William C. Lathrop, mouth slightly.

Wounded, Private Thos. I. Kirk, hand slightly.

Missing, First Lieutenant Jackson Woods, died in Macon prison.

Killed, Sergeant George W. Coffland.

COMPANY "I."

Killed, Private David Stogdell.

Wounded, Second Lieutenant Charles N. Hunter, in leg, slight.

Wounded, Sergeant Andrew Raper, thigh.

Wounded, Corporal Henry Ison, head.

Wounded, Private Simon I. Waldrige, head.

Wounded, Private Nicholas B. Maner, leg and arm.

Wounded, Private Emanuel B. Brown, arm.

Wounded, Private Andrew R. Freeman, leg.

Wounded, Private Barton I. Ham, breast slightly.

Wounded, Private Robert F. Livingston.

COMPANY "K."

Killed, Captain Harrison McAllister.

Killed, Private John E. Hughes.

Killed, Sergeant George J. Warren.

Wounded, Corporal Samuel M. Chaille, left thigh.

Wounded, Private Thomas H. Hyatt, right leg.

Wounded, Private David L. Jackson, right arm.

Wounded, Private John Johnson, right arm.

Wounded, Private Daniel L. Glenn, right arm.

Wounded, Private William J. McDermott, thigh.

Wounded, Private Levi Redman, back slightly.

Missing, Sergeant Allison A. Rust.

Missing, Private William Thompson.

Total Number—Killed, 19; wounded, 67; missing, 29. Aggregate, 115.

CHAPTER VI.

SIEGE OF CHATTANOOGA.

In a short time after reaching Chattanooga the army was reorganized. The Eighty-second remained in the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. Our division was commanded by Brigadier General A. Baird. Our brigade was composed of the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-second Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana, commanded by Gen. John B. Turchin. For a time our duties consisted of strengthening our works and picket duty. After a while the regiment was detailed to assist in building a bridge across the Tennessee River near Chattanooga. The rebels concentrated their forces until it was an impossibility to ship rations to the army. The last supply train, consisting of wagons, was captured and burned by Wheeler's command. From that time on for near one month our rations become shorter and shorter, until one-fourth rations become the supply. Feed for the animals gave out, and they died of starvation by the thousands. The beds and tongues of the wagons were eaten by the mules so as to make them useless. On one

occasion four six-mule teams were sent from the regiment to get wood, starting early in the morning. At night two mules and one empty wagon came back to camp, twenty-two mules having died during the day. From day to day, it looked as though there was not much hopes of being able to hold out, yet the men stood it like true patriots without complaining. The head generals were trying to devise some plan by which the siege should be raised or rations furnished the men. The weather was cold. The roads bad and reinforcements unhandy. Finally, General Hooker with the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, were sent to our relief. They were too weak to force their way through the rebel lines, the position held by the rebels being natural strong military points. The question was how to assist them. Finally arrangements were made for Turchin and Hazen's Brigades to make a demonstration on Brown's Ferry to open the way for Hooker's command into the valley. Fifty boats, competent to carry twenty-five men each were, fitted out, and started down the river on the night of the 26th of October, loaded with men from Hazen's Brigade, the distance around the river being some nine miles, while across the peninsula less than half the distance. About daybreak on the morning of the 27th the boats commenced landing, surprising the pickets. Soon the boats had discharged the men and were hurried over to the opposite side to take over Turchin's men, who had crossed the river at

Chattanooga and marched across the bend to the opposite side of the ferry from where the rebels were doing picket duty, and waiting for the boats to make their appearance. Turchin was to carry the ridge on the right of the ferry and Hazen the left. The Eighty-second was in the first boats that carried Turchin's men over, soon landed and charged up forcing the enemy off the ridge. There were several men wounded in our brigade, but none killed. In a short time after crossing we had things in good shape to hold it against great odds. The pontoon train was on hands and in a few hours there was a bridge completed. During the whole time the men were constructing the bridge the enemy kept up a continuous artillery fire from Lookout Mountain, but without any great disturbance, although the shells threw water pretty lively around the bridge. During that night Hooker's men had quite a battle for the small force engaged, and succeeded in driving the enemy from their front and passed their train of supplies down and across the bridge prepared at Brown's Ferry. Soon the men had the pleasure of trying a tussel with a full ration and enjoying the pleasure of a contented stomach. Notwithstanding it is said in history that the "Sixth Indiana was the only Indiana regiment" in this great and glorious undertaking, yet it is not true. For I know the Eighty-second took a part in it, as I was there in person. As the author of the history mentioned was not there, of course he is excusable for making this mistake, as

he was getting his authority from imagination. He says further that "Turchin's Brigade was composed of the Eleventh, Thirty-sixth, Eighty-ninth and Ninety-second Ohio," and "Colonel Baldwin's old brigade, composed of the Sixth Indiana, Fifth Kentucky, First and Ninety-third Ohio. But for this expedition General Hazen took command of our brigade." Turchin's Brigade was composed of the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-second Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana (instead of Baldwin's old Brigade). General Hazen's Brigade was composed of the First, Sixth, Forty-first, Ninety-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio, Fifth, Sixth, and Twenty-third Kentucky, and Sixth Indiana, which shows very plainly that two Indiana regiments took a part in "this hazardous task." While the Sixth's historian did not appear to know the formation of his own brigade, or who was its commander, it is not supposed he knew what regiments composed Turchin's Brigade. After remaining in position a few days until Hooker made disposition of his troops, we were again moved back to our old camp near Chattanooga. We were kept busy watching the movements of the rebels and doing picket duty. The picket performance had assumed the appearance of going to battle much more than guarding. We took our turn about every third day with our brigade. The brigade commander having to go out and command the movements the same as on the

line of battle; and often had a severe battle by trying to take some point held by the rebels, or to prevent them from taking the position we were holding. While laying in position in the works surrounding Chattanooga, forage for stock became a thing impossible to obtain. Colonel Hunter having a cow, and wishing to save her, had his darkey, who attended his horses, to look after her. He would lead her out and hold her while grazing. One evening he came back to camp with the rope he used for leading and grazing with, but no cow. His eyes protruded until they looked like you could have knocked them off with a club. Colonel Hunter said, "Anderson, where is the cow?" His reply was, "she's gone Colonel; I guess I went to sleep holding the end of the rope, when I waked up the cow was gone, but I had the rope in my hand and the cow's hide was at the other end tied by the horns, but I don't know who took her away." Of course the Colonel felt bad about the loss of his cow, as he was a great lover of milk. Yet he said nothing, as he felt so badly about the men having so little to eat. While we remained in siege Colonel Hunter got a few ears of corn, had them parched and sent an order to all the officers of the regiment to report at his headquarters immediately. After they all reported in came the Colonel with the corn and divided it among them, saying, "this is my treat." I never witnessed so much sport over parched corn in my life, and must say it tasted extra well. The rebels planted

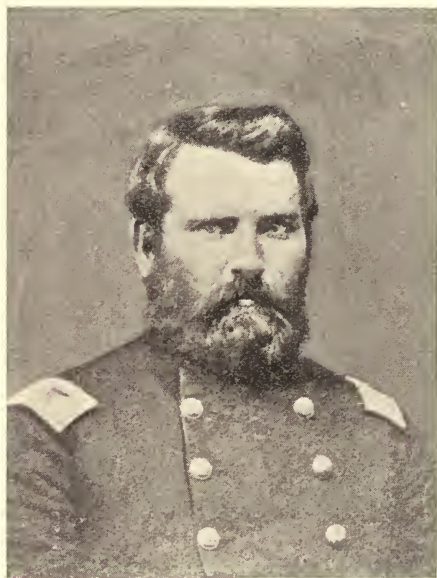
artillery on nearly all the eminences that they could reach our camps from, and amused themselves throwing shells into our camps. I never heard of any one being hurt with the missiles, except where they found them laying around, not having bursted. Major Slocum of my regiment found a 32-pounder and carried it into camp, and Sergeant-Major Morris (later Lieutenant) was fooling with the shell. Four darkies were setting round a fire warming. Major Slocum said, "Joe, kill yourself four or five niggers." Joe made a motion with the shell toward the fire when it slipped from his hands, hitting the ground and rolling toward the fire (Joe was down on his hands and knees after it when it reached the fire), exploded, wounding all four of the darkies, one piece passing through my tent and killing one man in the Thirty-eighth Ohio, and only scratching Joe in one place on the face. The cause of its explosion so quickly, the tap in the conical end had been removed and the powder emptied out, but the fulminating coat around the inside surface of the shell ignited as soon as it came in contact with the fire.

The battery on Lookout Mountain was very annoying until we located two batteries on Moccasin Point and made it too hot for the Johnnies. The rebels thought time would force us to surrender or starve to death. They appeared more anxious for either of these terms than to attack and try whipping us into subjection. The memory

of Chickamauga was yet fresh in their minds. No doubt they looked down on us from their prominent points and exultingly said, "when we get you starved then we can whip you." General Grant came to us and assumed command. General Sherman, with the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, came to our assistance. The troops of our own army were gathered in; Chattanooga became the scene of activity, every preparation being made to hurl the rebel crew from the commanding heights, and show them that no difference how strong the position of nature, nor how well defended by rebels, there was no chance to stand before the Army of the Cumberland when turned loose against anything like even numbers. The army had been having plenty to eat for about one month, was in excellent health and of the highest spirits, and anxiously awaiting an opportunity to show the rebs they were neither starved or conquered.

Chattanooga is surrounded with natural scenes of great beauty. Mountains and hills far and near, beautiful valleys and winding streams. To the south-west rises cloud-capped Lookout Mountain; to the north, Waldon's Ridge wears the celestial armor as far to right and left as vision can discern; to the west, Raccoon Mountain appears as an ethereal messenger, extending to the south-west on a parallel line with Lookout; Mission Ridge to the east, with undulating summit, stands apparently as a guard for the craggy crests far in its

rear. To the east, the south and the north-east, are the beautiful valleys, made more grand by the beautiful surroundings. When one looks upon the grandeur and beauties that surround Chattanooga would they for a moment wonder why the Grand Architect of the Universe was fraught with vengeance and dealt so heavily with our country's traitors for trying to desecrate His grand and beautiful works?



GEN. SLOCUM.

CHAPTER VII.

BATTLE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE, ETC.

At 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, November 23, 1863, the Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps, of which the Eighty-second formed a part, moved out in front of Fort Negley and took position near the rebel picket line. This was done to give appearance of an attack on the front line on Missionary Ridge to keep the enemy from removing troops to their right and left flanks, where every preparation was being made for attack. General Sherman on their right and Hooker on the left. We remained in position until Wednesday the twenty-fifth, Hooker's forces having stormed and taken Lookout Mountain, and Sherman having crossed his troops over the Tennessee River some six miles above Chattanooga and attacked the enemy's right flank. Our division was moved to the left to assist him as his attack had proved a failure. On our arrival, there being no room for more troops, General Baird received orders to move back to the right to assist in storming the front of the ridge. We took position about midway between Fort Wood and the ridge. We had scarcely reached

our position before the whole line of the Cumberland Army moved forward on a grand charge on the works at the foot of the ridge. Our brigade was formed in two lines. The Eleventh, Thirty-sixth and Ninety-second Ohio, forming the front line. The Seventeenth, Thirty-first, Eighty-ninth Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana the rear line. The Eighty-second Indiana and Eighty-ninth Ohio acting as one regiment, under command of Colonel Hunter. We were about one and a quarter miles from the foot of the ridge. We received orders to fix bayonets and away we went. The enemy soon opened a most terrific artillery fire from the ridge, yet it did but little injury as we advanced so rapidly that they could not get proper range upon us, the missiles falling behind us tearing up the earth in great shape. On our arrival at the foot of the ridge we came upon a line of works which was held by a strong force of the enemy. But such was the impetuosity of our charge that they gave way abandoning their works and fled up the hill for safety. On our arrival at the works our men were almost worried out. Here fire from the rebels' guns was severe, and told with wonderful effect as we were now in full range of their muskets, yet, notwithstanding the exhaustion of the men, the severity of their fire and the steepness of the hill, our brave boys of the different regiments advanced steadily and firmly until at length the breastworks on the top of the ridge were reached, when Sergeant John D. Willson,

who carried our colors, was at the front, crossed the rebel works amid the cheers of the true and brave boys of the First Brigade, who followed. Sergeant Willson was never known to let any man be ahead of his colors in a charge if his position was such as to prevent it. No regiment had an organization. Those who could travel fastest were at the front and the sergeant was one of the first to enter the works on this occasion. The enemy gave back in great confusion before our advancing column, and in a few moments the ridge with its artillery and many of its garrison was ours. It was a sight to look over the opposite side of the ridge and see the Johnnies trying their speed to the rear without any order. A regular skedadle "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Night soon overtook us and put a stop to our following the enemy and making a more complete success of our victory. If we could have had the day before us, there would not have been much left of that army of rebels to fight us soon again. The Eighty-second had four men killed and sixteen wounded. The Eighty-ninth Ohio had four men killed and fourteen wounded. We were proud of the Eighty-ninth; they were a good regiment and always did their duty gallantly and cheerfully. Our brigade was all Ohioans except our own, the Eighty-second Indiana. History will bear me out in saying the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps

was equal to any brigade in the army for both discipline and courage. We moved back off the ridge and encamped for the night, giving Wood's Division an opportunity to gather all the artillery we had captured in our front and claim it as their capture. If my regiment, brigade, division or corps would stoop to claim work done by others I would feel heartily ashamed of them, and as their historian, would feel ashamed to claim the honors for them, I intend to confine myself to the truth as I understand it, and let others judge the work of the regiment of which I write.

On the morning of November 26 our brigade made a reconnoissance as far as the Chickamauga River without coming up with the rear of the enemy, and in the afternoon marched in the direction of Ringgold, Ga. On Friday morning, the 27th, we reached that place and joined the other divisions of our corps. We remained at Ringgold without performing any unusual duties until Sunday, the 29th, when we returned to Chattanooga. General Grant decided to not follow the enemy further than Ringgold, but made arrangements for sending reinforcements to relieve General Burnside at Knoxville. We remained in Chattanooga, doing usual army duty, until the 22d of February, 1864, when we received orders to move on the enemy at Dalton, thus causing them to draw back the troops sent to Mississippi for the purpose of assisting in preventing General Sherman's army from making a raid through

the State. The Seventeenth and Thirty-first Ohio regiments had gone home on veteran furlough. This left our brigade only four regiments, the Eleventh, Eighty-ninth and Ninety-second Ohio, and the the Eighty-second Indiana, the Thirty-sixth Ohio having been taken from us. On the morning of the 22d of February our division started from Chattanooga, the morning clear and nice. I looked along the road; saw the colors of many regiments floating in the morning breeze; listened to music from brass and martial bands, knowing it was the birthday of the noble Washington, the father of our country. My mind wandered to the gallant deeds of our forefathers, who had suffered through years of toil and privations to save this great country from the hands of despotic rulers. Then the change coming on to remind me that on the birth day of the man whose memory was so dear to the true patriots of our country, that it was established by law as a national holiday. We were called upon to go forth to meet in deadly conflict the descendants of many who had given their lives and health for the establishment of a government which had been transmitted to them unimpaired through many years which were passed and gone. My mind became so deeply engrossed in thought as to make me entirely forget where I was, or in what duty engaged, when General Turchin rode up and requested me to furnish him with some smoking tobacco, he having left camp without replenishing

his tobacco sack. This woke me up as from a dream, and brought to realization that we were moving in quest of our country's traitors. We reached Ringgold that evening and encamped for the night. On the morning of the 23d we moved out through Ringgold Gap toward Tunnel Hill, driving the enemy's pickets as we advanced. We moved to Tunnel Hill, meeting more of the enemy. Here the forces divided, a part going to Buzzard Roost Gap and the other part taking to the left down along Rocky Face Ridge, the division to which the Eighty-second belonged being in this movement to the left. Not long after dividing the forces we bivouacked for the night. On the 24th we moved out in the morning, skirmishing with the enemy's advance guard. Our regiment was moving by Turchin's favorite movement—double column in eight ranks, (which throws the colors in front and the right and left flanks to the rear)—when we run into a masked battery, which dropped a shell into the regiment, wounding three or four men. The batallion was forwarded double-quick into a ravine which the road crossed, and deployed into line of battle. Here we received an order to move to the right up this ravine and join the left of the Eighty-ninth Ohio. Lt. Colonel Slocum was in command of the regiment, Colonel Hunter being at Nashville as president of a court martial. He moved the regiment and connected with the Eighty-ninth.

We received an order from a soldier carrying a

gun for Colonel Slocum to take command of the two regiments and at a signal from our battery to charge down the hill and drive the enemy from the ravine and take the hill in our front. The order, coming as it did, Colonel Slocum failed to obey. Then one of General Turchin's orderlies came up and gave the same order, when we again failed to obey. Finally one of Turchin's staff came and delivered the order, and, at the signal, the two regiments having bayonets fixed, charged down and drove the enemy back until half way up the ridge. Captain Whedon, of the Eighty-second, with his company ("A") was on the skirmish line, having concentrated his men on the right flank of the Eighty-ninth Ohio, found, as the line advanced, it became more extended to the left and exposed the right flank in such a manner as to endanger the whole line. Word was sent to General Turchin notifying him of our trouble. He came up with the Eleventh and Ninety-second Ohio regiments putting them on our right. The Eleventh deployed in line of battle, the Ninety-second in support, and away we went again. The Eleventh met with too much resistance and gave back to a ravine which they had passed over and reformed (the enemy were following them) and charged the enemy again driving them back in great confusion. This relieved our flank and we carried the ridge. The men were so elated there was no holding them; they followed the enemy down into the ravine and up another hill. When we raised the top of the

hill the enemy was laying four lines deep and poured a galling fire into our ranks, making it so hot that we were compelled to fall back to the first hill. Here we threw up works of logs, rocks, rails or anything that would turn bullets.

During the charge the Eighty second lost some thirty men wounded. Sergeant John D. Wilson, color bearer, fell severely wounded. One of the color guards took the colors and was soon wounded; another guard took them and soon fell; the fourth guard took the colors and brought it off the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Paul E. Slocum, a brave and noble officer, fell mortally wounded, dying in three or four days. The gallant Eighty-ninth Ohio lost many men; the Eleventh lost considerable; the Ninety second sustained some loss, but not so heavy as the advance regiments. Major Jolly, of the Eighty-ninth Ohio, took command of the two regiments. Captain W. C. Stineback took command of the Eighty-second. None of our killed or wounded fell into the enemy's hands. We held this position until eleven o'clock that night. The woods between us and the enemy were on fire, making it so light that it was impossible to get in front of our works without being shot at. At eleven o'clock p. m. we received an order to move back off the ridge, making as little noise as possible. We retraced our march back to where we left the main road at Tunnel Hill, leaving a force there to guard against the approach of the enemy. Our division went out to Buzzard Roost

to assist the troops there in withdrawing. The troops all moved back to Ringgold without the enemy doing any harm. The Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps, General Baird commanding, of which the Eighty-second formed a part, remained at Ringgold, it being a very important point in regard to a movement on Atlanta. Our picket line extending beyond the gap, which was a very strong position to overcome when properly defended. The enemy made several desperate attempts to dislodge our forces who were guarding it. Colonel Hunter, of the Eighty-second, was grand officer of the day, and during the night of his command the enemy made a desperate attempt to carry the picket line. They drove the pickets in on the reserve. Colonel Hunter being present took charge of the forces, and after a hard battle routed the attacking party, killing and capturing over one hundred and fifty men, one colonel among the number. While laying here our duties were very exacting, as we expected any hour, day or night, to be called into action. Company and regimental drill was kept up daily as long as we remained in this position. Every preparation was being made for an advance on Atlanta and all the men were anxious for the order for a forward movement, as there was more responsibility felt while laying within a few miles of the bulk of the enemy than taking their chances along with our whole army. The men of our brigade had learned to love their brigade commander, General

Turchin, and their division commander, General Baird, having full confidence in their ability to take proper care of them, and knowing they were brave and careful men who would not sacrifice them to make a star for themselves. During our stay at this point, some time in March, a snow six inches deep fell, and two Ohio regiments formed in line of battle some distance apart facing each other, and opened a snowball battle. It was real exciting to see them charge and counter charge, and finally commence capturing their enemy and carry them to the rear. The men became as earnest in the battle as though it was an actual enemy confronting them. There was much blood spilled—principally from noses—and all appeared to enjoy it very much. While here the officer in charge of the Indiana Sanitary Commission stationed at Chattanooga sent a lot of potatoes in barrels to my care to be divided among the Indiana regiments. I went around and notified all the regiments to call and get their share. One of the regiments was all ready to start for home on veteran furlough, and did not want their share. Knowing the amount would be hard to divide and not wishing to make the rounds again to notify them to come and get their share, I done what I thought best, *i. e.*, issued them to the Eighty-second; then wrote the Captain that I had three barrels left on my hands, and if not receiving word from him by a certain time would issue them to suit myself, being extremely careful to set the time so as I knew

he could not get me word by letter. The Captain wrote me how to issue them. I answered him how they had been issued. In a few days received a letter giving me a good setting up. If the amount had been ample for division among the several regiments they would have been so divided, but being so few I felt my first duty was the Eighty-second's welfare, and thus it was done.

CHAPTER VIII.

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

On the 7th day of May, 1864, our brigade, composed as follows, viz.: Eleventh, Seventeenth, Thirty-first, Eighty-ninth and Ninety-second Ohio; Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois, and the Eighty-second Indiana, being the First Brigade (commanded by General Turchin) of the Third Division (commanded by General Baird) of the Fourteenth Corps, commanded by General Palmer (the Thirty-sixth Ohio being removed from our brigade), started on the Atlanta campaign. Moving as far as Tunnel Hill we encamped for the night. On the morning of the 8th our whole division moved south three miles on the Villanow road, so as to form connection with the Twentieth Corps (Major General Hooker commanding) and at the same time to cover the right flank of Brigadier-General Johnson's Division, which was swinging forward onto the south end of Tunnel Hill Ridge. In the afternoon we crossed that ridge and moved up in support of Generals Johnson's and Davis' Divisions in front of Buzzard Roost Gap, and went into camp for the night. The 9th, 10th and 11th, remained in position. On the 12th, our

division in advance, moved at day-break toward the right, to the support of General McPherson, who had passed through Snake Creek Gap, and taken position in Sugar Valley, threatening Resacca. On the morning of the 14th, at daylight, our division swung forward and joined General Johnson, then pushed forward until we struck the enemy, Captain Whedon, with companies A and B of the Eighty-second, covering our front as skirmishers. In our advance we had to pass over a hill and through dense undergrowth, which entirely obscured from view the rebel works until we reached the brow of the hill. From there they could be plainly seen. General Juda's Brigade was on our left, and in moving through the thicket they became detached from our left and obliqued to the right and came out covering a part of our front. They met with a most murderous fire from the enemy. When his first line reached a small ravine about 100 yards from the rebel works they stopped and took shelter in it. The second line being now badly exposed, advanced rapidly and took shelter in the same ravine. Our brigade still advanced to the foot of the hill. There being no room for any more men in the ravine we took position behind a rail fence, having no orders to fall back. The range was so short the enemy's shells knocked the fence into kindling wood. We were ordered back to the top of the hill, took position and threw up works. The Eighty-second lost in killed and wounded twenty-three officers and men.

Lieut. John W. Walker, of Company I, was killed. A brave and gallant officer, loved by all, was taken from us at a time we most needed him. Here I received a severe wound in the head and was left on the field until I came too enough to get back to the rear. Yet the Eighty-second went on doing every duty assigned it. I am indebted to Colonel Hunter and the reports of Generals Baird and Turchin for this part of my history, from May 14, 1864, to the 2d day of July, 1864, when I again returned to my regiment for duty. On the 15th the regiment moved with the brigade farther to the right, and took position on the line. So tightly were the lines being drawn around the enemy that during the night they evacuated their works and retreated. On the 16th the Eleventh Ohio was detached and soon mustered out, their time having expired. The balance of our brigade moved in pursuit of the enemy, but had to encamp at Resacca on account of the bridge across the river at that point being destroyed. On the 17th we moved forward in hot pursuit, skirmishing and forming line of attack or to receive one from the enemy, bivouacking wherever night overtook us, until the 24th, at which time we were some ten miles beyond the Etowah River. On the 22d the Twenty-fourth Illinois was detached and mustered out, its time having expired. On the 24th our brigade was detailed to guard a train, which we continued to do until June 11, when we again joined our division. On the 9th of June the Nineteenth Illinois was

relieved from duty to be mustered out, its time having expired. On the 11th we again moved on the enemy, who was in a strong fortified position, some five miles from Kennesaw Mountain. They soon gave way and we continued to drive them from one position to another until the 18th, when they again occupied strong works. Here the Eighty-second fortified in a very exposed and dangerous position. But such was our extreme care that we had but one man wounded, to wit: Private John Linenweber, of Company G. When once fixed we made the rebel works so uncomfortable that they were compelled to abandon them under cover of the night. On the 19th we pressed them until they entered strong works previously prepared, at Kennesaw Mountain, where they again made a stubborn resistance. Here for twelve days we were exposed to a heavy fire from shell and musketry. We fortified with such care that we were protected from direct shots, and only suffered from stray shots as we passed from one point to another in rear of our works. Lieut. Joe Morris was on top the works during this time while the enemy was shelling us. He would say, "Look out, boys; here comes another darned scalp seeker." He kept this up until a twelve pound shell made straight for him, and as he threw himself forward to get out of its way he said, "Here I come." He was a little late, as it stripped his blouse clean from his back. The Lieutenant concluded after that if the boys wanted to know when

to dodge they could find out for themselves. While here our loss was five in killed and wounded. July 2d, in the evening, I again arrived at regimental headquarters for duty, and went into the Colonel's tent to see him. General Baird and another officer or two were in talking with him. After shaking hands all round, I went out to visit all the boys. I hadn't got very far from the tent until a shell passed through it, shocking all who were in but not seriously injuring any one. The shell not bursting it went into the ground and was dug out by the men, being six feet from the surface. On the night of the 3d the enemy again gave way, and on the morning of the 4th we followed them so close they made a stand about four miles below Marietta. The army was formed for battle and moved on the enemy, when they gave away. Orders reached us to go into camp to spend the 4th; we passed a nice day, having received a good mail soon after going into camp. On the 5th we started again in hot pursuit and drove the enemy to their strong line of works at the Chat-tahoochee river. Continuous skirmishing was kept up until the 9th, when we pressed them so hard that when night came on they retreated across the river and destroyed the bridge. Sergeant George King, of Co. A, was killed and private Baringer, Co. B, wounded; two good soldiers knocked out, one for all time to come. Sergeant King was a most gallant soldier and would have made a gallant officer that any regiment would

have been proud of. Brave, cool and always ready to meet the enemy. The crossing for miles up and down the Chattahoochee river were heavily guarded by the enemy, and preparations had to be made to form a crossing. We remained in position doing picket duty and taking a rest, preparatory to dealing the fatal blow for the capture of Atlanta. On the 17th General Turchin left us on a leave of absence, being sick. Here the Twenty-third Missouri regiment was assigned to our brigade. Colonel Moses B. Walker, of the Thirty-first Ohio, took command of our brigade, he being the ranking Colonel in the brigade. The pontoon bridge being completed at Pace's Ferry on the evening of the 17th, we crossed and moved out some distance and bivouacked for the night. On the 18th our whole corps advanced, passing Nancy's Creek at Kyle's Ferry, with our advance at Howell's Mill on Peach Tree Creek, bivouacked for the night. The most of the 19th was spent in reconnoitering the creek for crossings, the bridges being burned and the stream being very deep. The passage was very difficult, as the enemy was guarding it to prevent our crossing. General Davis' Division, being on our right, had effected a crossing, but met with such strong resistance his left brigade was forced back over the creek. Our brigade was ordered to furnish him support. The Eighty-ninth Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana passed along the creek until arriving at Davis' left flank. The creek was deep, the banks

steep and muddy. The Eighty-ninth took to the water, crossing with a rush, the Eighty-second following at their heels as support. As soon as reaching the bank the Eighty-ninth deployed as skirmishers, the Eighty-second following in line of battle, the enemy falling back in disorder. Having moved out sufficient to protect Davis' flank we halted and threw up fortifications, where we remained during the night. Our movement relieved Davis' flank, and his brigade recrossed the creek and drove the enemy from their front, and built a good line of works that the enemy failed to attack. I quote from Colonel Walker's report in Series 1, Volume 38, Official Records War of the Rebellion, page 761:

"Was ordered to advance one regiment to the support of General Davis' left; ordered the Eighty-ninth Ohio, under command of Colonel Carlton, to this duty; sent the Eighty second Indiana in support of the Eighty-ninth Ohio, under Colonel Hunter. I would fail in my duty were I not to mention the gallant conduct of these two regiments. The enemy had a strong line of skirmishers posted on the opposite side of the stream well protected by rifle pits and heavy timber which skirted the open field on the opposite bank of the stream, and commanded every approach to the ford. The crossing, from the depth of the water, uneven bottom and muddy banks, was difficult. Colonel Hunter, ever prompt to obey an order and discharge a duty, had hastened the march of his

regiment, so that the head of his column reached the ford before Colonel Carlton's left was over. Both regiments bounded through the stream (which struck the men at the waist) with an alacrity and energy truly surprising. Instantly on reaching the opposite bank Colonel Carlton deployed his regiment, charged and drove the enemy from his rifle pits, Colonel Hunter moving close in support." On the 20th we pressed forward gradually under a heavy fire from the enemy. On the 21st we move again, meeting with heavier resistance, yet driving the enemy from one line of works to another. On the 22d we march toward Atlanta; met the enemy about two and a half miles from the city; formed line of battle in front of the enemy's works under a sharp fire of artillery and musketry. Remained in position from the 23d to the 31st, inclusive, skirmishing with the enemy, much of the time exposed to an annoying artillery fire.

I again quote from Colonel Walker's same report, page 762: "During the time we were in this position two of my regiments, the Twenty-third Missouri and the Eighty-second Indiana, deserve honorable mention for having each driven the enemy from an advanced position, captured, held and fortified the same." My regiment had two men seriously wounded on this occasion. August 1st and 2d remained in position. Early on the morning of the 3d marched to the right of the Army of the Tennessee. Late in the afternoon

crossed Utoy Creek under a heavy artillery fire, and advanced about three-quarters of a mile upon the enemy, driving back his skirmishers and taking position about 250 yards in front of the enemy's works, sometime after dark. The night was very dark and rain fell in quantity, yet when morning came we had works in our front that we had no fears of the enemy taking.

I again quote from Colonel Walker's same report, page 762:

"On the 4th sent the Eighty-second Indiana, Eighty-ninth Ohio and Twenty-third Missouri, under Colonel Hunter, to support the Second Brigade in a reconnoissance; took the enemy's rifle-pits and captured about thirty prisoners."

On the 5th advanced our skirmish line and again took the enemy's rifle-pits, captured fifty-six prisoners out of the works; took up an advanced position, posting the Seventeenth Ohio and Twenty-third Missouri on the right of the Second Brigade; Thirty-first, Eighty-ninth and Ninety-second Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana on the left of the Third Brigade; advanced our lines a third time to within two hundred yards of the enemy's main line. This position has been a very trying one, and our losses in gaining and holding will be sure to be heavier than in any of our former operations except Resacca. I again quote from Colonel Walker's second report, page 763:

"On the 7th of August the brigade remained in its old position on the hills southeast of Utoy

Creek, holding our advanced lines on the left of the division as well as the right, having four regiments, the Thirty-first, Eighty-ninth and Ninety-second Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana on the left, and the Seventeenth Ohio and the Twenty-third Missouri on the right. On the 7th I pressed forward my line to a new position about two hundred yards from the enemy's works; took up and fortified a line from which we held the enemy close within his lines, compelling him to keep his men constantly covered behind his works. One hundred men of the Eighty-second Indiana were sent forward to fight for the new position, whilst the main line was advanced and the position fortified. Almost one-fourth of this gallant little band—twenty-two—were killed or wounded during the day." This gallant little band was commanded by Second-Lieutenants Michael E. Bunger, Co. F, Joseph K. McIlhany, Co. D, and Elisha J. Robinson, Co. B. Major Jolly, of the Eighty-ninth Ohio, being officer of the day, was in charge. They carried the rifle-pits three times before they were able to hold them. The Fourth Kentucky on the right, and Eighteenth Regulars on the left, failed to carry their front. All the enemy in the pits in front of the Eighty-second boys were captured. The second charge the Eighteenth Regulars again failed, which caused our men to have to fall back, bringing more prisoners. The third charge was successful and the rifle-pits held with a large number of prisoners sent to the rear. After night the

enemy attacked our pickets, and the left wing of the Thirty-first Ohio commenced firing and made it so hot for the Eighty-second boys on picket that they left their line and crawled up under the Thirty-first's works and caused them to cease firing. The men went back to their places, except Lieutenant Bungler; he failed to come to the rear. After the Thirty-first and the enemy had ceased firing the place was so dark the Lieutenant attempting to reach our lines traveled in the wrong direction and found himself so close to the enemy's line that he concluded he was sure to be captured. Not wishing the enemy to have his sword and watch he hid them under a log, thinking he might, perhaps, some day get them again. He remained quiet until day began to break, made his reckonings for our lines and crawled on his hands and knees quietly until he seen our pickets, then raised and took to his heels running, the Johnnies giving him a good-bye salute as he ran. By the merest good luck he escaped uninjured.

I have not seen the Lieutenant for twenty-seven years. If he ever got his sword or watch I have never heard of it. These three young Lieutenants were exceedingly smart officers, and as brave as the bravest, while Major Jolly, who commanded, had no superior in the army for bravery and zeal in executing all orders. On the 9th of August, Ordnance Sergeant Edward E. Sluss was engaged in taking up the arms and accoutrements of the men killed and wounded on the 7th, when he

received a flesh wound through the calf of one of his legs. He was sent to the hospital at Nashville, and his father came to see him. As he would not do for duty for some time his father succeeded in getting a furlough for him to return home. The evening before he was to start home he wrote me a letter, telling me of his father's presence and how delighted he was to think he would soon be permitted to meet his good and noble-hearted mother and the little sisters and brothers. I felt much pleased in knowing he was permitted to return home. He was a noble young man and a bosom friend of mine. I expected a letter from him on his arrival home but it never came. I received notice of his death, occurring the same night he had written me. Had the news of the death of one of my own family reached me I could not have felt any worse.

On the morning of the 11th our brigade moved to the right, and relieved a portion of General Morgan's Division. This position we held until the night of the 26th. On the morning of the 19th, before daylight, our brigade moved out of our works on the Sandtown road about one-half mile, and took up a position in readiness to support the troops on our right if necessary; remained until night and returned to our works. On the 20th we made a movement as far as Wallace's place for the same purpose; reported to General Davis; relieved General Morgan's Division, which went forward on a reconnoissance as far as the

Atlanta & Montgomery railroad. At 5 p. m. we were relieved and reported back to our position. From the 20th to midnight of the 26th we remained in our works, being constantly annoyed, but not seriously hurt, by the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters, a man being occasionally hit. At 1 o'clock a. m. the 27th we quit our old works under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and moved about one mile upon the Sandtown road. Here we halted and formed line of battle, front to rear, to cover the movements of our trains. The Thirty-seventh Indiana boys will remember this, as we relieved their division, and they moved off to our rear. The enemy were in full view. I spoke to Colonel Ward, of the Thirty-seventh, and he said we were sure to get into battle. As the trains advanced we fell back, forming line of battle upon three successive positions to cover and protect our trains. The enemy made a very feeble advance, feeling our skirmish line very cautiously. The trains being safely guarded to a place of safety within our new lines, we moved as far as Wallace's house. At 5 p. m. we were ordered to report to General Davis; by his order advanced as far as the Widow Holbrook's place, and camped for the night in a position to protect the trains then parked near Patterson's. On the 28th marched by a cross-road to Mount Gilead church, remained with the train until 10 a. m.; were then ordered by General Thomas to report to our division commander; marched with the division until near

night, when we crossed the Atlanta & Montgomery Railroad; took a position about three-fourths of a mile from Red Oak Station; remained in position on the 29th. On the 30th we marched, at 6 A. M., by Shoal Creek church; met the enemy's cavalry, skirmished with it about one mile, killing one and capturing two of them; took a strong position. On the 31st the enemy's train was seen at a distance passing toward Rough and Ready on the Jonesborough road. General Baird ordered the Seventh Indiana Battery (Captain Morgan) to open on the train, which he did, causing much disorder among the wagons, and driving them from the road. In the meantime our brigade and Colonel Mitchel's Brigade, of General Carlin's Division, moved forward under command of General Baird; moved as far as Rough and Ready and Jonesborough road, meeting no enemy. We fortified to hold the position. The Atlanta & Macon Railroad now being about two and one-half miles to the front, General Baird ordered two regiments to go and if possible to cut it. The Eighty-ninth Ohio with one hundred men from the Seventeenth Ohio was detailed from our brigade, and the Seventy-fourth Indiana from the Second Brigade. They went out and destroyed some of it. The enemy's cavalry came up in such quantity that the force fell back and sent in a report of their situation. General Baird ordered two more regiments sent to their assistance. The Eighty-second Indiana and Thirty-first Ohio, under Colonel

Hunter, was ordered out. Colonel Hunter being the ranking officer, now assumed command of the whole force. We marched upon the railroad, driving back the enemy's cavalry, capturing a few; the four regiments formed a hollow square and fortified. The Eighty-second built its works on the railroad track. During the night a train came from Atlanta, but being notified by the cavalry that the road was occupied by troops, it returned back to Atlanta. We held our position until morning having torn up considerable of the railroad. On the morning of September 1st we were ordered back from the railroad and moved off on the Jonesborough road. On arriving at a creek, two miles north of Jonesborough, we moved in on the left of Carlin's Division. Our whole division turned to the left, leaving the high road to march toward our position. As the head of our column passed the creek one of the staff officers, who had been sent out in advance, came up with orders from General Davis. He directed our division to take position in rear of an interval between Generals Morgan's and Carlin's Divisions, through which he was fearful the enemy would attempt to pass, and the point on which it was desired we should form was pointed out. Before this order could be executed we received another, directing our division to form on General Carlin's left and prolong his line. The engagement now became general. Our brigade being in reserve was not actively engaged, yet we were so close on the front line that it was

about as dangerous. Dirt, rock, slivers of rail and bushes, together with the grape and canister, as well as the minnie balls, filled the air with the most deafening noise. The battle was short, but furious. The Fourteenth Corps carried the rebel works the full length of their line, capturing many prisoners. Dark overtook the army and the enemy succeeded in withdrawing under its protection. Had there been a few hours of daylight, and the Fourth Corps had more time to make its right wheel, the chances are the whole rebel army here would have been captured, unless they had been able to cut their way through our lines, which was hardly probable, as our lines were extremely heavy, the line growing smaller as they concentrated around the enemy's works. September 2d the enemy having evacuated Jonesborough during the night and fallen back on the Macon road, our army pressed after them. September 3d it was announced that Atlanta had been evacuated. Our campaign was at an end. Commencing this campaign without transportation, and with supplies sufficient for only six weeks, and compelling them to last for four months, often the whole army was compelled to lay in the mud and rain for days without shelter, and wholly 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 laid constantly under the enemies fire liable at any moment to be picked off, whilst the sound, not of distant artillery

and musketry, but of the closely whistling bullet and bursting shell was seldom out of their ears. Our losses in the slow operations of the rifle-pit, the picket line, during daily and nightly skirmishes, as well as in the many battles, although distributed over a great length of time, yet equal in the aggregate the casualties of great battles. The following report exhibits the total loss of our brigade in killed and wounded: "Commissioned officers killed, 7; wounded, 15. Enlisted men killed, 55; wounded, 277. Missing, 2. Total officers, 22; total men, 334; aggregate 356. The Third Division (of which the Eighty-second formed a part), during the four months captured 908 men, including 61 officers; 147 of these desired to be sent to the rear and classed as deserters." Our command returned to Atlanta and went into camp near "White Hall," Colonel M. B. Walker, our brigade commander leaving us. Colonel Morton C. Hunter, of the Eighty-second Indiana, being the ranking Colonel in the brigade, took command of the brigade. On the 15th day of September I was detailed as Acting-Assistant-Adjutant-General of the brigade to succeed Captain Curtis, whose resignation had been accepted. We were not left idle very long. Hood threw the rebel army in our rear. The Twentieth Corps was left at the Chattahoochee River as a guard for our supplies, while the balance of the army followed Hood and his army until they retreated into Alabama. Then the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps,

under the command of our time-tested, gallant commander, "Old Pap Thomas," was left to look after Hood, while the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Army Corps, under General Sherman, made their arrangements for a trip to the sea. During our chase after Hood the day for the election for President of the United States took place. The voting was done during the halt for dinner. While the Indiana boys were allowed a hand in all that took place before this and all that took place afterward, on this occasion they stood off like poor devils that had no voice in saving their country, being the only troops of the whole army who were denied the privilege of saying who they wished to stand at the helm and control the sailing of the old ship to safety. I felt then that the Generals on one side of Indiana were as disloyal as the Generals of any we were fighting to control, and haven't changed my mind as yet. Before proceeding farther, I feel it my duty to give a brief history of our brigade and division commanders in this campaign. It gives me great pleasure to do so, while I feel my store of language is entirely insufficient to do them the justice they so honestly deserve. General John B. Turchin commanded our brigade during the campaign from May 6 to July 17. While he was not a native of this country, he became a citizen in due form, and proved by his courage, zeal and patriotism that no native born had more interest in the preservation of this country than he. He was a fine

disciplinarian, brave as the bravest and a man loved by all under his command. Long may he live with greatest enjoyment. Colonel Moses B. Walker commanded the brigade from the 17th of July until the fall of Atlanta. Three regiments of the brigade, viz.: Seventeenth and Thirty-first Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana had served under him for some months before. I am unable to find language to do the grand old gentlemen justice. He was kind, noble, generous; a fine disciplinarian, and no braver man every presented himself in defense of his country. He is now well past his three score and ten years, yet I hope he may enjoy health and live many years of usefulness and pleasure. General Absalom Baird commanded our division during the whole campaign; in fact from about the 1st of October, 1863, to the close of the war. While we had served under several division commanders, none created the lasting esteem of the division as General Baird. He was a fine disciplinarian; ever prompt in his duties, a gentleman, a true soldier and brave to a fault. When his division was called to desperate battle, he was always at the front, showing the men he was a leader, not a follower. With health and plenty, I wish you a long and happy life.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

The forces selected by General Sherman for his campaign to the sea embraced the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Army Corps. The Fourteenth was commanded by Brevet Major-General Jefferson C. Davis, the Fifteenth by Major-General P. T. Austerhaus, the Seventeenth by Brigadier-General A. S. Williams, and the Twentieth by Major-General F. P. Blair. They were designated as right and left wings, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth forming the right, and the Fourteenth and Twentieth forming the left wing, Major-General O. O. Howard being in command of the right, and Major-General H. W. Slocum of the left wing. The army contained sixty thousand infantry, five thousand five hundred cavalry, and sixty-five pieces of artillery, with about one thousand three hundred artillerymen, making a total of sixty-six thousand and eight hundred. We concentrated at Kingston, Georgia, on the 2d day of November, 1864, for the purpose of making arrangements for the campaign, remaining in camp until the 12th. During this time the army was paid off, there being several months due. This

was done to let the men with families send their money home for their families to pass the winter with. The railroad and telegraph was destroyed between Chattanooga and Atlanta, after sufficient supplies had been brought up for the advancing army. General Thomas moved back with the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps for arrangements to meet Hood should he advance on him, or to follow him should he follow General Sherman. Everything being ready our corps marched the 12th at 8 A. M., on the Kingston and Marietta road, passing through Cartersville, encamping near Alatoona. On the 13th, marched at 6:30 o'clock A. M., passing through Alatoona, encamping near Big Shanty. On the 14th, marched at 6 A. M., passing through Marietta, crossing the Chattahoochee River at Turner's Ferry, encamping near the railroad bridge. On the 15th marched at 6 o'clock A. M. Arriving at Atlanta passed through the city and encamped for the night. During the night of the 15th the light from the burning city made our camp as light as day. Details were sent in to check the fire. The more details the brighter the light. S. V. W. Post, leader of our brigade band, brought his band around to brigade headquarters and gave us some fine music, and when through said, "Nero made music while Rome burned, why not Post make a little while Atlanta burns." Had my wishes been granted he would have had to play as long as there was anything to burn. This fine sight filled my idea of soldiering.

The army was well sifted by this time, and every man who started on this campaign was a soldier in the fullest sense of the term, and could be fully relied on for any duty assigned them. The commanders from captains up to the general in command were men amply qualified to fill their places in any emergency. While it looked like a big undertaking to cut loose from all communications in the rear and start for the sea, a distance of about three hundred miles, there was not a man in the command but what was anxious to make the start, never fearing the result.

On the 15th of November, 1864, the Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Corps started on their lines of march, the right wing with Kilpatrick's cavalry on the right flank through Jonesborough and McDonough, thence eastward and reached Gordon on the 23d. The Twentieth Corps by Decatur, Stone Mountain, Social Circle and Madison, thence southward to Milledgeville with instructions to tear up the railroad from Social Circle to Madison and burn the bridges over the Oconee River. On the 16th the Fourteenth Corps (of which the Eighty-second formed a part) marched through Lythonia, Conyers, Covington, Sandtown and Shady Dale to Milledgeville, tearing up the railroad as we advanced. On the night of the 22d we encamped on Howell Cobb's plantation. The Twenty-third Missouri worked all night burning the fences and buildings as a reward to Colonel Quinn Morton, for insults offered him by Cobb,

when a prisoner. To a person that never seen railroads destroyed it would be a funny sight. As a little explanation will give the idea of how it was done, I will state the mode. In some instances the track was turned over the length of a regiment or brigade by raising gradually until on a balance on the end of the ties, then at the word over, one shove and away it goes. Another way is to raise the spikes, loosening the rails from the ties, pile the ties, fire them, and balance the rails across the burning pile, and when the rails heat they bend down until the ends touch the ground. When they cool they are so crooked that they have to be taken to the shop for straightening before they can be used. Another way the Engineer Corps done, having tools for the business, formed after the style of a cant-hook. Putting one at each end of a rail and as many men as could get hold of the handle bearing down (each end working in opposite direction), this forced the spikes out, and twisted the rail in something of the appearance of an auger, making them entirely useless until melted and made over. Then pile the ties and burn them. In many instances I have seen the rails taken up and heated on the burning piles of ties, and when red-hot in the center four men at each end of the rail would carry them to a tree or telegraph post, and place the red-hot part against the tree and walk around until meeting, then pass and go until meeting again, then let it drop. Our orders were to make fifteen miles per

day, and do this kind of work when along a railroad. The 23d the right wing reached Gordon and the left wing Milledgeville. Milledgeville was the capital of Georgia, and one of the most God-forsaken little holes I ever seen, the highest-toned ladies being snuff dippers. We remained here one day. General Sherman had interposed his army between Macon and Augusta, leaving the enemy in doubt as to his intentions. They had no army to offer any resistance, and the citizens were perfectly paralyzed. General Beauregard was traveling through Georgia trying to fire the people up to resist his advance, but to little use, as everybody was scared to death. During our eight days' march we had not had any enemy but cavalry to bother us. They hardly made us feel that we were soldiering, their show of fight being so weak. The second move, the two wings moved on parallel lines for Millen. General Kilpatrick's cavalry to destroy the railroad between Milledgeville and Augusta, and try to rescue the prisoners at Millen. The left wing crossed the Oconia River and moved through Sandersville and marched eastward toward the Georgia Central Railroad. The right wing moved from Gordon on the railroad, tearing it up. The division to which the Eighty-second belonged arrived at Louisville, Ga., and received orders to move to General Kilpatrick's assistance, all the rebel cavalry having attacked and being too many for him. We moved several miles to the left and found his command

on the bank of a deep stream called Rocky Comfort, the bridge being destroyed and the banks too steep for cavalry to pass over. As soon as the First Brigade, under Gen. Morton C. Hunter, crossed and took the front, the enemy fell back out of gunshot. Kilpatrick's men and horses being worn out was given until the next morning to feed and rest up. On December 1st Kilpatrick advanced in good style. Our brigade moved on the extreme left flank with him for several days. During this time we were tearing up railroad track one night, when Cobb's militia came down from Augusta with some artillery and bombarded us. If any one was injured by this mob I never heard of it. General Kilpatrick was at General Hunter's headquarters during the time of the bombardment and said he would give them something to do in the morning. When morning came he formed his command (our brigade supporting him) and charged the rebels in their rail stockade, killing and wounding over one hundred. The other two brigades of our division joined us, and the whole division moved with Kilpatrick's troops, and drove the enemy through Waynesboro and across Buck Head Creek. They burned the bridge in their rear. Kilpatrick sent detachments up and down the stream for twenty miles, burning the bridges, and we never seen anything more of Wheeler's command for three or four days. The left wing and the Seventeenth Corps moved on parallel roads,

making a feint on Augusta. Kilpatrick's command was on the extreme left flank, and our division marched with them as supports, all the rebel cavalry being in his front. The Fifteenth Corps moved to the right. Our division, with Kilpatrick's Cavalry, took the Savannah road. We came to a stream called Little Ebenezer River, about thirty miles from Savannah, and found the bridge burned. The stream was very deep and the banks extremely high. The crossing was only two miles from the Savannah River, where the enemy had some gunboats, which were engaged in shelling the crossing. While waiting for a bridge to be completed Wheeler came up in our rear, thinking he had caught our cavalry without protection. He made a dash at them, they being ordered to fall back in haste. Wheeler's command came charging with a yell, our cavalry retreating rapidly. Soon the rebels received a volley from the infantry, and retreated much faster than they had been advancing. This was the last we saw of Wheeler on this campaign. Our bridge being completed we cross and encamp for the night. A short distance to the left of this crossing is a church called Ebenezer. A short distance from its front could be plainly seen the banks forming the outside lines of Fort Green, used in the war of 1812. On the inside of the fort stood a pine tree as much as one foot and a half through. In the church I noticed a bible

lying on the pulpit. It had many names of soldiers of that war. As it had been used for a record of soldiers who were fighting for the preservation of the United States, and apparently revered on that account, I recorded my name on one of the fly leaves, being engaged in the same kind of duty; but don't presume my name met with as much reverence as those which preceded mine. From here on, until striking the main line of rebel works, we met with but little resistance. When nearing the enemy's main works the country was taken up mostly with rice fields. These were easily overflowed, making the water from one to three feet deep. This caused much labor to prepare corduroy roads for the men and artillery to pass over. On the 10th the enemy was driven to their main works. Then the movement of the army to form a perfect siege commenced. The necessity for supplies compelled the right wing to take Fort McAllister, commanding the Ogeechee River. About the time this was accomplished, General Sherman, being on top of a rice mill watching the movement of troops, observed a steamer which came to give notice that the supply fleet was in waiting. On our march, we being on the extreme flank, our supply train was in charge of the Second Division of our corps. They not being good foragers, had used up our supplies (as well as their own) and when we came to the siege we were entirely destitute of rations, and the outer country for forty miles had been foraged

clean by the rebels. The only thing we could get to sustain life was rice, and it in the sheaf like we tie our wheat in this part of the country. Threshing machines of every description, on the rude plan, were constructed and used for the purpose of threshing it. Then the greatest fanning mill found was to throw the grain and chaff into a kettle of water. The grain would sink to the bottom and the chaff float on top. By pouring off and adding more water the rice was put in shape for cooking. Water being very plentiful, it wasn't much labor to procure an ample supply. Our horses ate the rice from the sheaf and appeared to enjoy it much better than the men.

The next day after taking Fort McAllister, Generals Sherman and Foster met Admiral Dahlgren and made every arrangement for taking the city of Savannah by force. Heavy siege guns were to be brought up, one corps to be thrown across the Savannah River into South Carolina, to take the only road of the enemy's escape, the navy fleet under Admiral Dahlgren to attack the water front, and the army to storm the rear fortifications. General Sherman sent in a demand for the surrender of the city and forces ; but Hardee refused to surrender. Several regiments from the Twentieth Corps were thrown across into South Carolina to develop the enemy's position. Hardee appeared to think this meant a thorough siege, and during the dark and windy night he withdrew his forces, making a successful escape. On the next morning, December 20, 1864,

the Union forces marched in and took possession of the city. Hardee had destroyed all the material possible to keep the notice of his retreat from our army. He left his guns unspiked; steamboats, railroad stock, cotton, and large quantities of public property of value uninjured. With the exception of the capture of the rebel forces, our march to the sea was a grand and glorious victory. It bore every evidence of the weakness of the rebel cause, and showed to the world that men engaged in a just cause could and would be successful in all their undertakings. During the whole march there wasn't enough of the enemy confronted us to stop one division of Sherman's "Grand Army." We left a track of desolation forty or fifty miles wide from Atlanta to Savannah. The railroad system of the State was destroyed for months to come; work shops, station houses, tanks, warehouses, mills, factories, cotton-gins and presses, besides cotton, farm products, fences, buildings, etc. In the language of Colonel Gleason, of the Eighty-seventh Indiana, "We made it a howling wilderness." This victory, with others taking place at the same time, gave proof to the soldiers on one side that their victory was close at hand, while on the other side that the end was plainly in view. The fighting qualities of the rebel soldier had vanished. Instead of one of them being equal to five "Yankees," they would much preferred five on their side to one on ours, and even then I doubt very much if they would have met with success

when it came to a battle. The people through the country were fully ready to say, "Let us cease our efforts in this cursed cause." The Union army accepted of Savannah as a great Christmas gift. The army was soon encamped in and around the city enjoying plenty to eat, and taking a good rest for the next and last campaign upon which they were to be called to march against their country's traitors. Now, to let the loved ones at home know of their victory and safety, and to hear from the dear ones at home, was the next pleasant task to accomplish. During our march Captain Grosvenor, of the Eighty-ninth Ohio, died. He was on the staff of Gen. Morton C. Hunter, commander of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps. I had the pleasure of being on the same staff, and take great pleasure in saying he was a polished gentleman, a true patriot, and as brave and gallant an officer as was ever in any army. We had no men killed or captured in the Eighty-second, and very few sick on the campaign. This was decidedly the finest soldiering it was my pleasure to meet with during my time of service. Plenty to eat, reasonable marching, and just fighting enough to remind us there was an enemy in our front. To give its proper standing I would call it a regular "dress parade" performance from Atlanta to the sea.

CHAPTER X.

THROUGH THE CAROLINAS.

Soon after reaching the sea, General Sherman was ordered to move his army by sea to assist in taking Richmond, Va. He wrote General Grant his preference for an overland route through the Carolinas and come up in the rear of Richmond. On the 27th day of January, 1865, Grant gave orders for Sherman to move his army northward through the Carolinas as soon as possible. By this movement it was intended to keep the fragments of the rebel army in the south and west from concentrating in heavy forces. Troops from the Nineteenth Corps were sent to garrison Savannah to allow General Sherman his army unbroken to make the campaign, and should Lee evacuate Richmond and fall back, to allow him force enough to wipe them out. It would have been one of the pleasures of Sherman's army to have met Lee's troops and shown them what it was to meet an army that didn't know what defeat was. Accordingly, orders for a forward movement were issued for the 15th of January. Heavy rains had swollen the rivers and flooded the country to such an extent that a part of the army failed to cross

into South Carolina until the 5th of February. General Howard, with the Seventeenth Corps, crossed from Beauford's Island, flanking the enemy at Gordon's Corner and pursuing him to Pocotaligo, and took possession of a fort at that point. This movement was intended as a feint on Charleston, to deceive the enemy as to the movement on Columbia, S. C., and Goldsboro, N. C. A pontoon bridge was thrown at Savannah, and the Union causeway repaired for the left wing's advance. The flood having destroyed the bridge and submerged the causeway, the left wing was compelled to move up the river some forty miles to Sister's Ferry to effect a crossing. A part of the Twentieth Corps crossed at Purrysburg, and formed communication with General Howard at Pocotaligo. The Fourteenth and a part of the Fifteenth, being relieved from Garrison duty at Savannah by Gower's Division of the Nineteenth Corps, left Savannah on the 26th, moved up to Sister's Ferry and crossed on the 5th. Gen. John A. Logan, with the Fifteenth Corps, joined General Howard at Pocotaligo.

The whole army was now ready for the campaign. The enemy was making every attempt to organize a force to meet our advancing columns, but were at a loss as to the intended movements of the army. Beauregard and Hardee were at Charleston, and Bragg in North Carolina. North Carolina being open to attack on the east coast, General Schofield, with the Twenty-third Corps

and other troops, threatened Charlotte, N. C. General Sherman made disposition of his command, threatening Charleston, Augusta and Columbia. The enemy was at a loss to discern his intentions. His front, right or left wings all bore upon objects of great importance; but what was his aim remained a mystery to them until his movements were completed. Had they known his intentions, he could have changed his plan and moved on with great injury to them and with no detriment to himself. The Fourteenth Corps, forming the extreme left flank, made a feint on Augusta, Ga., passing through the town of Barnwell. The right wing, with General Sherman in person, moved to the Salkahatchie, touching the river at Beauford and River's bridges, flanking Charleston. The enemy was very weak in force, and General Howard had but little trouble in forcing a crossing, the enemy retreating to Branchville. These movements caused great alarm through the country. General Sherman's objective was yet a great mystery, but his strategy was far beyond their comprehension. Columbia was left almost unprotected. The Fifteenth Corps moved on the Orangeburg road; the Seventeenth by Holman's, crossing the Edisto River, then by direct road to Columbia; the left wing by Barnwell and Lexington, and destroyed the Charleston & Augusta Railroad for several miles. The evening of the 12th of February my division struck

the railroad at Johnson's turnout, about twenty-five miles from Augusta. General Hunter, being in command of our brigade, ordered Captain Whedon and myself to make search for water (we being on his staff), it being very scarce, and, if found, report to the commanders of the regiments of his brigade, so as to relieve the men from the labor of hunting it up, the men being tired, having marched all day, and were ordered to tear up railroad after night. The Captain and I went in obedience to orders. We divided forces, he taking the right and me the left, to scour the country back to a road some three-quarters of a mile, there to meet and report success. After riding a short time, hearing a noise in the rear, I looked around and saw the Captain with eighteen other horsemen dressed in blue coming in my rear. I took them to be Kilpatrick's men (he being on our flank), but soon discovered they "wasn't that kind of cats." The outside appearance was all right, but the inside was all wrong (not being as used to these appearances then as I have since). I found, to my horror, that Captain Whedon was a prisoner, and, having promised his wife to follow him through thick and thin, and die with him if necessary, I concluded to go along and look after his welfare, and thus became a prisoner with him. We traveled some thirty miles that night to flank our army and get to their camp. Before going in to report, they halted us in a dark hollow, built a fire and traded with us until from

outward appearances we looked like tolerably onery Johnnies. When they called for Cap's watch I had to laugh, not from joy at Cap's loss, but to see how he took the demand. The watch was a present to him, and he thought so much of it no money could have bought it. He took the watch from his pocket and commenced looking at it, his breath coming very hard. Finally he broke forth, saying: "I will tell you what I can do, Sergeant; I can whip any d—n son of a b— in your command whether I keep this watch." The banter wasn't accepted, but the watch was. We were finally turned over to the provost guards, our quarters being in a field alongside of a burning log. Lieutenant Oliver, of Kilpatrick's staff, with two Orderlies, were lying asleep. They had the appearance of Johnnies, as they, too, had been trading with the rebels. We asked the guards who they were. On being informed, we concluded to see how they felt. The Lieutenant having a jacket on, and being a robust young man, displayed a fine set of hips. Cap walked up and gave him a friendly slap with his hand, representing a blister powder. The Lieutenant was up in a flash looking Cap square in the face, exclaiming: "What do you mean, you d—n rebel son of a b—?" Cap commenced laughing, and replied: "Fresh fish." The Lieutenant extended his hand and gave him a good friendly shake. We had a good chat. In the morning we started for Augusta, arriving there after night, and were placed in a stockade. Next

day Cap found the Lieutenant in charge, who was a member of the I. O. O. F., and the brother took him and myself out to get a drink. For this favor the Lieutenant was relieved from duty and sent to his command, and Cap, Lieutenants Oliver, Ohara and myself were sent to the fourth story of the Augusta jail, where we remained for eleven days and nights. Getting hold of a city paper we noticed the agreement between the commissioners of exchange (Ould and Mulford), as to treatment of prisoners. They were not to be kept in any confinement except regular military prisons. Getting some writing material we addressed the General (Fry) in command of the post, calling his attention to the order, and requested him to see it complied with. He ordered us to Andersonville. But being posted on the angle of the square, I struck the Lieutenant in whose charge we were placed, and he answered me satisfactory. He said his orders were for Andersonville, but thought he could have us stopped at Macon, as the keeper of the prison there was a man of the square also. We were placed in the hospital at Macon (although none of us were sick) and remained there one month. Then we had the pleasure of boarding at the Hotel de Andersonville better than two weeks. General Wilson's Cavalry reminded the rebs that they were looking after our interests, and we were run out for Macon. Wilson having cut off the retreat in that direction, we were taken back through Andersonville to Albany. From there

we took it on foot to Thomasville, sixty miles, thence by rail to Lake City, Florida, where we remained several days. General Sam Jones (Confederate) called on us, giving us the news of President Lincoln's assassination and the surrender of General Lee's army, and said the bottom of the Confederacy had dropped out. The pleasant news of the war being over made but little feeling in the hearts of the soldiers when they heard of the death of our noble-hearted President, Abraham Lincoln. The morning of the 28th of April we were put aboard the cars and run down to Baldwin, within twenty miles of Jacksonville, where our forces held possession. As bad off as the men were the most of them footed it through by night. We were received in grand style by our forces. Although only absent from the sight of our flag, the "Star Spangled Banner," two months and sixteen days, I thought it the prettiest thing I ever saw. We had one man in our squad that was captured at the first battle of Bull Run. From some cause he had been missed in the different exchanges, and had served in nearly every prison the rebels had. The last squad that was ever in Andersonville, I was one of the number—thirty-five hundred. Of this number there were but thirteen officers. The officers remained only a few days and went to Hilton Head to get transportation toward home; we remained at Hilton Head about one week. During our stay there we took a trip to Charleston to take a look at Forts Sumpter and Moultrie, and spent

a day in the city seeing the grand effect of our artillery practice on the place. We could find but one fault with the work, *i. e.*, we would have been glad to have stood on the bank and looked down in a bottomless chasm, with the knowledge that there laid buried the hot-bed of high treason. On our return to Hilton Head we took vessel for Annapolis, Maryland, making a safe but not over-pleasant trip, remained there four days, starting for my home, arriving safely. If the history of my prison life interests the reader as little as it did me while undergoing it, they will be as glad to finish its perusal as I was to finish my term of prison life. Not being with the grand old regiment on the balance of its journey to the close of the war, I am indebted to my brother, Gen. Morton C. Hunter, and the official records for the history of its marchings and actions to its return to Indianapolis and muster out. After making a strong demonstration against Augusta, General Slocum marched his command to the Saluda River above Columbia, forming a connection with General Howard. The movement of our army had caused the evacuation of Charleston, South Carolina, and drove General Cheatham, with the remnant of Hood's army, north of our prospective line of march. By the same strategy, General Sherman proposed to reach Goldsboro. This movement was of greater danger than his former ones. The garrisons of Augusta, Charleston and Columbia could be united with Western and Atlantic

coast forces, making it dangerous to divide his forces as heretofore. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston having again taken command of the rebel forces, made it more dangerous, as it was conceded he was the best General in the Confederate cause. General Sherman, knowing his abilities, was prepared to meet him, and knowing the lay of the country did not furnish the natural advantages that General Johnston had on his Atlanta campaign, and feeling that the demoralized condition of the troops with which he had to contend, he had no fears of carrying out his plans. Johnston's army was inferior to General Sherman's in every particular; it lacked in numbers, and being composed of fragments badly demoralized from the effect of late engagements, and knowing they were to meet the army which had driven them from their natural strong positions from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and a part of them feeling that they had been badly whipped by a part of the army only, which they contended with on the Atlanta campaign. Johnston knew he had to contend with the man that maneuvered the army and took Atlanta, left but little hope of ever stopping the grand army on its forward movement. His only hope was to strike unsupported columns and defeat our army in detail. General Sherman was well aware that this was his only hope, and guarded against giving such opportunities. The Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, under General Slocum, made a movement threatening Charlotte, North Carolina, to create

the impression he would strike that point on his way to Virginia, while his real object was Goldsboro, crossing the Saluda River at Mount Zion Church on the 17th and Broad River, at Freshley's Mills, on the 19th, arriving at Winsboro on the 21st, destroying many miles of railroad on either side of Alton. On the 20th the right wing, with General Sherman, left Columbia moving to Winsboro destroying the railroad between the two points. A great portion of Columbia was destroyed by fire, by whose order remains a matter of controversy. Here the wings again separated, the left wing moving northward a short distance, turned eastward, crossing the Catawba River, advancing to Sneedsboro. The cavalry on its left moved toward Charlotte, thence to Sneedsboro. The right wing advanced to Cheraw, entering it on March 2d. The enemy made a weak resistance. The forces from the West under Cheatham were directed to Charlotte, with the impression it was the objective point, the two wings crossing the Peedee River at Sneedsboro and Cheraw. On the 9th of March General Hampton surprised one of Kilpatrick's brigades and gained advantage over his entire command, Kilpatrick making his escape on foot. The enemy stopped to plunder his camps, giving him time to rally his troops and retake his camps and hold the enemy at bay. On the 11th the Fourteenth and

Seventeenth Corps met at Fayetteville and skirmished with Hampton's Cavalry. Hardee withdrew across Cape Fear River, burning the bridge. It was expected that Hardee would make a stand here, but he abandoned the place without resistance, leaving large quantities of public property, among which was an immense arsenal. Here General Sherman received notice of the fall of Wilmington. He sent orders to Generals Schofield and Terry to move on Goldsboro. The march through South Carolina left a track fifty miles wide that bore evidence that the army felt it was doing it justice for its initiative in bringing on the war. It surely met with nothing but justice, unless one house was left unburned by the gallant army as it advanced through a worse place than the "black hole of Calcutta." As many important places had been lost to the rebel cause without much show of resistance, it had left their army none the less in troops. General Johnston having concentrated his army and received several thousand from the west, made arrangements to meet General Sherman between Goldsboro and Fayetteville. While his army did not contain as many men as General Sherman's, yet he had sufficient to meet, with some show of resistance, either wing or smaller quantity. Their cavalry was greatly superior to ours in numbers. Their infantry and artillery were formidable enough to cause General Sherman to move his army with precaution as to support in case of attack. In a letter to General Schofield, of

March 12th, he said that "General Johnston might concentrate at Raleigh forty or fifty thousand men;" but said, "I can whip that number with my present force. With yours and Terry's added, we can go wherever we can live." Sherman's movements from Fayetteville gave evidence of his former strategy. He moved four divisions of infantry and his cavalry toward Raleigh, following with four more divisions from the left wing, sending the trains with the remaining four divisions farther to the east. The cavalry advanced on the direct Averysboro road, making a feint on Raleigh, striking the railroad at Smithfield. Two divisions of the left wing moved with their trains to Fashion Station on the Wilmington & Goldsboro Railroad, General Sherman accompanying the left wing. On account of heavy rains the roads were compelled to be corduroyed in order to pass the artillery. On the 15th General Kilpatrick skirmished the rear guard of Hardee, capturing some prisoners. On the 16th General Slocum advanced his command to near Averysboro, finding General Hardee intrenched on a narrow strip of swamp land between Cape Fear and South Rivers, guarding the Bentonville and Goldsboro roads leading to Raleigh. This was the first resistance worthy of note north of Savannah, and intended to give General Johnston time to prepare for stronger opposition farther north. The idea was that he would make a stand and give battle at either Raleigh, Smithfield or Goldsboro. Let this

be as it would, Sherman required the dislodgement of Hardee. General Slocum was ordered to attack. He advanced the Twentieth Corps and developed the enemy's position. Owing to the softness of the ground it was very difficult to move an army, especially artillery. Direct attack was quite perilous. One brigade was thrown on the left of the rebel line, routing a brigade from their works, who fell back to a stronger position. General Davis, with two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps, joined the advancing line. The whole line now advanced, pushing the enemy into their works. The attack was so determined that Hardee took advantage of the dark night and retreated. Our loss was eighty killed and four hundred and eighty wounded. The Eighty-second did her part in this gallant attack. The enemy left one hundred and seventy-eight killed, one hundred and seventy-five captured, and three pieces of artillery. Their wounded being removed the number was not known. Hardee retreated toward Smithfield; General Slocum crossed South River and advanced on the Goldsboro road; General Sherman continued with the left wing. On the night of the 18th encamped within twenty miles of Goldsboro. The right wing reached Lee's Store, placing the two wings in supporting distance, in case of an emergency. General Sherman had been expecting an attack on his left flank, but had now made up his mind that the enemy had fallen back to Smithfield. The two columns were ordered to move upon Goldsboro, General Howard,

with the right wing, to move on road by Falling Creek Church, and General Slocum, with the left wing, on the main road. Carlin's Division of the Fourteenth Corps, in advance of the left flank, started on the road to Goldsboro, when they soon met a division of rebel cavalry. From their strong resistance it was judged they had support, or had gained some of their old-time Confederate courage. Carlin's orders being to press the enemy, he engaged them heavily. The heavy roar of artillery soon gave notice that the battle was on. General Johnston was expecting to crush the Fourteenth Corps, which was a big undertaking. As the resistance became more stubborn, more troops were brought into action. Two divisions now being in line, they were ordered to press the enemy and develop their position and strength. A deserter coming in, who formerly belonged to the Union army, gave General Slocum the intelligence that Johnston's whole army was massed in his front. This statement being supported by developments, General Slocum prepared for defense. He made disposition of his forces and sent a message to General Sherman, notifying him that he had met Johnston's whole army in full force. He ordered General Williams to throw his train to the right, gather his forces and hasten to the support of General Davis. General Hardee's retreat from Averysboro led to the belief that the road to Goldsboro was clear. He changed his direction

and made a detour and joined the rest of the Confederate forces near Bentonville. From appearances Johnston's success was assured. Two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps were in his front, two more divisions were a few miles away, and the right wing, intended for their support, was far to the right in rapid motion for Goldsboro. The idea was to defeat these four divisions in detail and destroy the trains; then they would have some chance of contending against the balance of the army, or maneuver to catch them in detail. The plan failed, for the reason that the two first divisions to be annihilated were the Fourteenth Corps. To do that corps up would require quite an army, as well as considerable time, which the rebels found to be true on many occasions before. These two divisions held their own and punished the rebels severely. Two divisions of the Twentieth Corps came to their assistance, and through the failure of Bragg, Hardee, Lee and Cheatham to man their troops, and the fighting qualities of these four divisions against Johnston's whole army, the enemy had all they could do to maintain their own. The other two divisions of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps marched to the scene of action and took position for an attack. The right wing came up and joined the right flank of the left. Generals Schofield and Terry arrived in supporting distance. During the night Johnston crossed the Neuse River, destroying the bridge and made a safe retreat, leaving his

pickets to fall into our hands; also his wounded. General Slocum's loss was nine officers and one hundred and forty-five men killed, fifty-one officers and eight hundred and sixteen men wounded. He captured three hundred and thirty-three, and buried one hundred and sixty-seven of the enemy. General Howard's total loss was three hundred and ninety-nine. The order for concentration at Goldsboro was carried out. General Sherman went to meet General Grant to confer as to final operations. Sherman made a new organization of the combined armies, General Schofield to command the "Center." His old force (Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps) the right wing, retaining its designation, "Army of the Tennessee," and the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps designated as the "Army of Georgia," as the left wing. This left the Eighty-second a part of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, Army of Georgia. The impression was that Lee and Johnston's armies would unite; but let that be as it might. General Sherman was to move against Johnston's command, and then move north and co-operate with General Grant. Lee surrendered his army on April 9th, 1865. On the 10th Sherman's armies moved toward Raleigh against the remaining Confederate army east of the Mississippi River. Johnston knew full well he was unable to meet the "Grand Old Army" marching against him, but to keep up appearances of fixing for battle he fell back as Sherman advanced, his aim being to avoid

an engagement and procure as good terms as possible in the surrender of his army. General Sherman was marching on the enemy to give the final blow. On the 14th he received a note from Johnston which opened negotiations for the surrender of the Confederate forces under his command, as well as all the Confederate forces under arms. The Government disapproved of his actions. The truce ended on the 24th. Two days later there was a second conference, which resulted in the surrender of all the forces of the Confederacy east of the Chattahoochee River. General Sherman issued orders announcing the cessation of hostilities, and made provisions for the relief of the people. Generals Howard and Slocum were directed to move their armies through Richmond, Virginia, to Washington City. The war was now virtually at an end. For six months before the fall came, no man with common sense could for a moment believe there was more than a shadow of hope of its success. The leaders fearing their necks would pay the debt of high treason, sought the ignorance of the file to prolong their existence. Seeing the end was near, had they been men of true courage, and had the interest of the people at stake which they were claiming to represent, they would have surrendered like men, and said, do with me as you deem just, but spare the poor fellows we have led into wrong. This would have been honorable, and would have saved many lives and millions of dollars worth of

property. I may be wrong in my views, but am conscientious in my belief, that no man who took the oath to divide the United States and establish a Southern Confederacy, is worthy of being trusted to assist in dictating laws to govern this "Grand old Government," handed down to us through the hands of that great and good man, George Washington. The long boasted Southern cause collapsed with such suddenness as to cause great wonder; but, upon examination, the last ditch was empty. Even Jefferson Davis, its vaunted leader, disguised in crinoline and female skirts, was stealthily endeavoring to escape the judgment of the conquerors, and he thought to preserve the life which he had so often boasted should not survive the fall of his (treasonable efforts) grand promises and lofty aspirations. His cowardly heart was a fit symbol of the cause for which he and the leaders of the South had committed treason to accomplish. His descent from power was sudden, and should have shown to the deluded masses of poor whites that the men who forced them in the battle's front were only brave so long as an army stood between them and the advancing forces. The overthrow of the rebellion was caused by a variety of causes; mal-administration being one of the greatest, lack of soldiers being another. The need of soldiers not only failed by conscription, but by desertion. Army supplies were secured by despotic restraint. The ruling cause of the war by the South was insurrection, not true revolution.

Revolution is by the masses ; insurrection by a few who presume to dictate. There isn't a shadow of doubt but what the masses were against disrupting the Government at the outset. Had a few paid the penalty of treason, all would have been well to-day.

CHAPTER XI.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

The army started from Raleigh, N. C., for Washington, D. C., each corps taking different roads. The Fourteenth Corps, of which the Eighty-second formed a part, took the extreme left, being the longest route to Richmond, Va. The corps commanders each insisted that their corps was the best marcher, and the race began. While the Fourteenth had the longest route, yet they made the trip several hours in the lead. They averaged about thirty-two miles per day. General Sherman went to Washington to make arrangements for the reception of his army. On the arrival of the army at Richmond they were encamped on the opposite side of the river, with orders for none to pass over into the city. The guards posted to prevent anyone crossing were white-collar-and-glove gents who never saw an enemy unless sent to the rear after being captured. The sutlers came over and made the appearance of a tented city. The men stood this for a day or two, when they organized and drove the white-collar-and-glove gents from their side of the river. As to the sutlers, they met with such a going through that they, too, became

scarce. On General Sherman's return to his command he was so indignant about the way his army had been treated that, on their march for Washington, he totally disregarded Halleck's order to move the army by his headquarters on review, but took another street and passed through the city and on to near Washington, where they were encamped, and made every preparation for the grand review and the movement home for final discharge. Never before or since has Washington City seen such military display or such an immense crowd of people to witness it. The soldiers of different States, having served so long together performing the duties necessary to save the country, were now about to bid each other adieu, perhaps never to meet again. The time finally came for the old Eighty-second to march for Indianapolis, there to receive their final discharge and separate for their homes. Twenty-eight years have now elapsed since we bid each other adieu and started for our homes to meet the dear ones which many had not seen for near three years. Since our muster out many have answered the last roll-call and passed beyond the river where but few more years will find the last of the gallant band of patriots. Then the cry of "army pauper," "coffee cooler," etc., will only be heard in rebel history or through the sons and daughters of the old traitors dead and gone. We have, comrades, after the lapse of thirty years, found who has been the soldier's friend as well as his worst enemy.

Comrades, in performing the duty as your historian, I feel that the history is not as brilliant as others could perhaps have made it, yet hope it may prove satisfactory. I have tried to do the grand, old regiment justice, and have kept in view that the truth is always best. Many who served with us in other regiments passed through what we have, and will perhaps peruse our history and can say it is no fabrication, but true.

CHAPTER XII.

FINAL EXPLANATION.

In writing the history of the regiment I have confined myself to service performed without any endeavor to place it above other commands in the army. I know many touching incidents have escaped my memory. For the safety of the army much hard service was necessarily performed by all regiments with us, which I deem unnecessary to say anything about. It is evident that the history would have been more interesting reading had the movements of the whole army been given in time of action. Yet I have intended writing the history of the Eighty-second Indiana without drawing on the whole army to make my history appear lengthy. On campaigns where strategy of movement was more prominent than battles, I felt compelled to give the movements of the whole army as there could be but little of interest to narrate in writing of one regiment. Then again it would look as though I claimed my regiment did all the work by itself, were I to say it marched by certain roads, crossed certain rivers, took certain towns, etc. In fact I find it no small task to write the history of a regiment after twenty-eight years

having elapsed since its muster out from the service. Of course I could have made it look much better had I deviated from the truth, and claimed for it more than it ever did. Our losses were not as heavy as some other regiments; we perhaps never did as hard marching and other duties as others, yet that is no fault of the rank or file of the command. They served near three years faithfully and honestly, always at the front, faced the enemy when ordered, and, with one exception, never gave up a position unless ordered to do so. At the battle of Chickamauga we were compelled to give back on the morning of the 20th of September, but took a second position, which proved to be the "key point," held it until the gallant old Ninth Ohio came to our assistance, followed soon by other gallant troops, and then held it until the safety of the army was secured, then gave it up under orders. There was no braver regiment in the United States service than the Ninth Ohio. Its gallant Colonel, Kammerling, had no superior in the army for courage and discipline, and the statement made by them as to the service of the Eighty-second Indiana at the battle of Chickamauga is sufficient evidence of its staying qualities in time of hottest conflict with the enemy. Many brave and true regiments were compelled to give ground on that occasion, but when reformed in a new position met the enemy and dealt them death and destruction by their courage. I have

written our division commander, and brigade commanders, also several officers of different regiments brigaded with us, asking them to give their statements of the standing of the regiment as to performing duties of good soldiers, and herewith present their statements. Gen. Morton C. Hunter, our brigade commander from September, 1864, to the close of the war, was the only Colonel the Eighty-second ever had, and of course he could and would give the regiment a high recommendation, but, deeming that unnecessary, I rest contented with the statement of others under whom we served, and with those who served with us. I have endeavored to obtain from the line officers a statement of killed, wounded and captured, to show what the regiment suffered in battle, but have been unable to receive any reply from most of them. I know the Adjutant General's report don't show any wounded unless they died or were discharged from the effect. As the time is now so short (intending to have the history ready by the time of the G. A. R. Encampment, at Indianapolis, in September) I am compelled to have the printing done, but am exceedingly sorry I am unable to give the men credit for wounds and prison service. The official reports give the regiment credit with about 200 wounded.

There is one thing all soldiers should remember,
For surely it can never be forgot,
That it is their first and last duty
To always vote, and act, just as they shot.

CHAPTER XIII.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Letter from Gen. Absalom Baird, our division commander from October, 1863, to the close of the war:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1893.

Capt. Alf. G. Hunter, Versailles, Ind.:

MY DEAR SIR—I have just received your letter of the 18th inst. telling me that you have already commenced writing a history of the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers. I am very glad to hear this, as the regiment has a record inferior to none, and deserves that its gallant deeds should be recorded. While under my command it never failed to perform every service required in a manner alike honorable to itself, and to the State of Indiana which sent so many splendid regiments into the field, and to the military service of the country. I have just received a fine history of the Seventy-fifth Indiana, and I wish every regiment had its story as well recorded.

Very Respectfully,

A. BAIRD,

Brevet Major-General, Late Commander Third Division, Fourteenth Corps.

Letter from John B. Turchin, our brigade commander from October, 1863, to August, 1864:

RADOM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, }
July 18, 1893. }

To Whom it May Concern:

The Eighty-second Indiana Infantry Volunteers were added, with a few Ohio regiments, to my brigade at the time of the re-organization of the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, in 1863. My brigade was denominated as the First Brigade of Third Division (General Baird, commanding), Fourteenth Army Corps. The Eighty-second participated in the Brown's Ferry expedition, and Missionary Ridge battle, while at Chattanooga, and at Resacca, and many other skirmishes and engagements during the Atlanta campaign, as far as Chattahoochee River (within six miles of Atlanta), when, on account of sickness, I was obliged to leave the brigade. During the above time, and under my command, the Eighty-second Indiana attended strictly to duty, ready to carry out orders, steady under fire, and reliable in emergencies. It behaved gallantly during the assault of Mission Ridge, and was noticed in other engagements as a body of brave men and devoted patriots.

JOHN B. TURCHIN,
Late Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.

Letter from Colonel Moses B. Walker, our brigade commander one year :

KENTON, OHIO, March 20, 1893.

Alf. G. Hunter, Late Adj't Eighty-second I. V. I.:

DEAR COMRADE—Yours of the 18th is before me. Of your regiment (Eighty-second) I have the most pleasant recollections and highest esteem. During the time I had the honor to command the old First Brigade I had no more reliable regiment. Prompt, steady and brave; though often tried in extreme dangers, the regiment never failed in duty. Of the officers I have the most pleasant recollections. As officers they were gentlemen, and as gentlemen they could scarcely fail to be good officers. I could say nothing in praise of the field and staff of the regiment which would not be merited. To those of them who are living please carry my kindest regards. Let the dangers we passed together and the privations we suffered bind us to each other as comrades and brothers.

Yours very truly,

M. B. WALKER,
Colonel U. S. A.

Letter from John W. Free, late Major of the Thirty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, which was brigaded with us from the latter part of September, 1862, to the close of the war;

NEW LEXINGTON, OHIO, June 2, 1893.

Friend Alf. G. Hunter, Late Adj't Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers:

MY DEAR SIR—Write up and put in shape all the good things that can be said for the Eighty-second Indiana. No braver men ever faced the foe; no more patient men ever endured the tire-some marches we made. You can not say too much for me in their favor. I served in the same brigade with you from September, 1861, to January, 1865; was then compelled to leave the service on account of injuries received, and must say the Eighty-second Indiana never failed to do all duties assigned it in a brave and soldierly manner.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. FREE,
Late Major Thirty-first Ohio Vet. Vol. Infy.

Letter from J. B. Foraker, ex-Governor of Ohio, and late Captain in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was in the same brigade from October 9, 1863, to the close of the war:

CINCINNATI, O., July 5, 1893.

I served in the same brigade with the Eighty-second Indiana Regiment from October, 1863, until

the end of the war. I had good opportunity to learn the character of the regiment and to know what it accomplished. It is, therefore, from personal knowledge that I speak when I say, without qualification, that there was no braver or more gallant regiment in the Union army. The Eighty-second was always ready for any service and could always be depended upon to faithfully discharge any duty

J. B. FORAKER.

Letter from John S. Cameron, late Adjutant Thirty-eighth Ohio, V. V. I., which regiment served in the same brigade with us for one year:

EASTPORT, OHIO, April 10, 1893.

Adjt. A. G. Hunter, Versailles, Ind.:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE—I am in receipt of your recent communication, and in reply thereto take pleasure in saying that my thoughts often wander back to those “by-gone days” when the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers and Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteers were brigaded together and encamped upon the sunny fields of Dixie. I can yet hear the stentorian voice of Morton C. Hunter (Colonel) calling “Eighty-second Indiana fall in!” A call they were not slow to obey. And whether the call was to the fatigueing march or to deadly conflict it was always obeyed with alacrity and enthusiasm. And although its record may not be as bloody as some regiments can show, it always well and faithfully performed the duties which the vicissitudes

of war assigned it. The "make-up" of the regiment—both officers and privates—I always considered as first class; men who knew just how to meet a friend or foe. Is Colonel Hunter still living? I shall always cherish the most kindly and brotherly feeling for my old comrades of the Eighty-second Indiana; they possessed the necessary staying qualities that fit men for the performance of duties, and that alone should be enough to endear one soldier to another. Hoping you success in your work, I am

Very truly yours in F. C. and L.

JOHN S. CAMERON,

Late Adjt. Thirty-eighth O. V. V. I.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

OFFICERS.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
COLONEL.				
Morton C. Hunter. . .	Bloomington	Aug. 27, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Brevetted Brigadier General to date, Mar. 13, 1865; mustered out with Regiment.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.				
Henry Davis	Bedford . . .	Aug. 27, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Resigned Oct. 1, 1863.
Paul E. Slocum . . .	Bloomington	Oct. 2, 1863 .	Nov. 14, 1863	Died of wounds received in ac- tion March 3, 1864.
John M. Matheny . . .	Nashville . .	Mar. 4, 1864 .	July 1, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
MAJOR.				
Paul E. Slocum	Bloomington	Aug. 30, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.
Samuel A. Spencer. . .	Hardinsburg	Mar. 4, 1864 .	. . . . .	Mustered out as Captain with Regiment.

OFFICERS—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
ADJUTANT.				
Alfred G. Hunter . . .	Versailles . .	Aug. 22, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1862; at Resacca, Ga., May 14, 1864; captured Feb. 12, 1865; mustered out May 15, 1865.
Michael E. Bunger. . .	Bloomington	May 30, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as First Lieutenant Co. F with Regiment.
QUARTERMASTER.				
William W. Browning	Bloomington	. . . . .	. . . . .	Resigned.
William W. Hays . . .	Nashville . .	Aug. 22, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Resigned Dec. 16, 1863.
John C. Allensworth . .	Bloomington	April 19, 1864	April 26, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
CHAPLAIN.				
Samuel McNaughton. .	Stanford . . .	Sept. 2, 1862	Sept. 2, 1862	Resigned July 25, 1863.
Matthew M. Campbell .	Bloomington	May 11, 1864	July 1, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
SURGEON.				
Charles D. Pearson . .	Indianapolis	Aug. 27, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Resigned May 14, 1863; cause, disability.

William H. Lemon . .	Bloomington	May 15, 1863	June 8, 1863	Captured at Chickamunga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out with Regiment.
ASSISTANT SURGEON.				
Charles D. Pearson . .	Indianapolis	Aug. 14, 1862	Aug. 14, 1862	Promoted Surgeon.
John W. Newland . . .	Bedford . . .	Sept. 17, 1862	. . . . .	Declined.
William H. Lemon . .	Bloomington	Sept. 17, 1862	Sept. 18, 1862	Promoted Surgeon.
Mordecai Brooks . . .	Madison . . .	Oct. 21, 1862	Oct. 22, 1862	Resigned Oct. 7, 1863.
Charles B. Boynton . .	Hope	May 29, 1862	. . . . .	Declined.
Addson W. Bare . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 17, 1863	. . . . .	Resigned Dec., 1863.
Matthew Kelley . . .	Ellettsville . .	April 19, 1864	May 12, 1864	Resigned Sept. 13, 1864.
William B. Harris . .	Bloomington	Nov. 19, 1864	Jan. 11, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
Robert H. Campbell . .	Bloomington	May 1, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as Hospital Steward with Regiment.
A. CAPTAIN.				
William Y. Monroe . .	N'th Madison	Aug. 15, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Resigned May 30, 1863.
Americus Wheadon . .	N'th Madison	May 31, 1863	Nov. 5, 1863	Captured in S. C. Feb. 12, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged May 15, 1865.
John W. Phillips . . .	Madison . . .	May 16, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as First Lieutenant with Regiment.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.				
Americus Wheadon . .	N'th Madison	Aug. 15, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Promoted Captain.
William J. Chitwood . .	Hanover . . .	Aug. 13, 1863	. . . . .	Not mustered; mustered out as private with Regiment.
John W. Phillips . . .	Madison . . .	July 31, 1864	Sept. 9, 1864	Promoted Captain.
William H. Earhart . .	Volga	May 31, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as First Sergeant with Regiment.

OFFICERS—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
SECOND LIEUTENANT.				
Francis M. Leeds . . .	N'th Madison	Aug. 15, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Discharged May 12, 1863.
Jacob D. Fouts	New Wash'n	May 1, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as Sergeant with Regiment.
CAPTAIN.				
Samuel A. Spencer. . .	Hardinsburg	Aug. 14, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Captured at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; promoted Major.
Elisha J. Robinson . .	Plymouth . .	Jan. 1, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as First Lieutenant with Regiment.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.				
George W. Brower. . .	Hardinsburg	Aug. 14, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Resigned Feb. 20, 1863.
Allen W. Brown. . . .	Hardinsburg	Aug. 14, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Resigned Oct. 28, 1864.
Elisha J. Robinson . .	Plymouth . .	Oct. 29, 1864	Dec. 17, 1864	Promoted Captain.
William S. Brown. . .	Seipio	Mar. 18, 1865	. . . . .	Discharged as First Sergeant April 9, 1865, for disability.
Levi B. Dolan.	Tripton . . .	April 20, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as First Sergeant with Regiment.
SECOND LIEUTENANT.				
Allen W. Brown. . . .	Hardinsburg	Aug. 14, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Elisha J. Robinson . .	Plymouth . .	Feb. 21, 1863	May 12, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant.

John H. Wohrer. . . .	Storm's Creek	May 1, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as First Sergeant with Regiment.
C. CAPTAIN.				
William C. Steinback	Madison . . .	Aug. 19, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863; mustered out with Regiment.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.				
George M. Monroe . .	Madison . . .	Aug. 19, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Mustered out with Regiment.
SECOND LIEUTENANT.				
Thomas V. Webb . . .	Madison . . .	Aug. 19, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Died Mar. 3, 1864, of disease.
Samuel S. Smith. . . .	Lexington . .	May 1, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as Sergeant Major with Regiment.
D. CAPTAIN.				
William W. Browning	Nashville . .	Aug. 15, 1862	Aug. 15, 1862	Honorably discharged Dec. 3, 1864.
Joseph K. McIlhenny .	Nashville . .	Dec. 4, 1864	April 1, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.				
David B. Adams. . . .	Georgetown .	Aug. 15, 1862	May 30, 1862	Resigned March 7, 1863.
John Calvin.	Spearsville .	Mar. 8, 1863	May 12, 1863	Resigned April 21, 1864.
Joseph K. McIlhenny .	Nashville . .	Sept. 1, 1864	Nov. 6, 1864	Promoted Captain.
James Hampton . . .	Nashville . .	Mar. 18, 1865	April 1, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.

OFFICERS—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
SECOND LIEUTENANT.				
John Calvin.	Spearsville. . .	Aug. 15, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Joseph K. McIlhenny . .	Nashville . . .	Mar. 8, 1863	May 12, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Hiram Waltman. . . .	Nashville . . .	May 1, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as First Sergeant with Regiment.
CAPTAIN.				
George W. Kendrick. . .	North Vernon	Aug. 14, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Died Jan. 23, 1863, of disease.
Abner L. Roop	Vernon	Jan. 24, 1863	April 8, 1863	Resigned Dec. 7, 1863.
Lathan C. Almond . . .	North Vernon	Dec. 8, 1863	Jan. 7, 1864	Honorably discharged Oct. 20, 1864.
Uriah C. Prather . . .	North Vernon	Oct. 21, 1864	April 9, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.				
Abner L. Roop	Vernon	Aug. 14, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Promoted Captain.
Lathan C. Almond . . .	North Vernon	Jan. 24, 1863	April 8, 1863	Promoted Captain.
Uriah C. Prather . . .	Tripton	Dec. 8, 1863	Jan. 25, 1864	Promoted Captain.
Joseph E. Morris . . .	Butler ville. . .	Nov. 23, 1864	April 9, 1865	Mustered out as First Lieutenant with Regiment.
SECOND LIEUTENANT.				
Lathan C. Almond . . .	North Vernon	Aug. 14, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Promoted First Lieutenant.

Uriah C. Prather . . .	Tripton . . .	Jan. 24, 1863	April 9, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant.
John Stokes	Benville . . .	May 1, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as First Sergeant with Regiment.
F. CAPTAIN.				
Samuel McWiley . . .	Bloomington.	Aug. 11, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Resigned December 7, 1863.
Marcellus Fee	Bloomington.	Dec. 8, 1863	Jan. 7, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.				
John McKinley	Bloomington.	Aug. 11, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Resigned May 23, 1863.
Marcellus Fee	Bloomington.	May 24, 1863	Nov. 15, 1863	Promoted Captain.
Michael E. Bunger . .	Bloomington.	Dec. 8, 1863	Mar. 1, 1864	Promoted Adjutant.
Joseph Dinsmore . . .	Bloomington.	May 31, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as First Sergeant with Regiment.
SECOND LIEUTENANT.				
Samuel Guy	Bloomington.	Aug. 11, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Died May 22, 1863, of disease.
William D. Archer . . .	Bloomington.	May 1, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as Sergeant with Regiment.
G. CAPTAIN.				
Michael Krehner . . .	Madison . . .	Aug. 19, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Resigned Dec. 22, 1863.
Albert H. Dutton . . .	Madison . . .	Dec. 23, 1863	Mar. 21, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.				
Albert H. Dutton . . .	Madison . . .	Aug. 19, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Promoted Captain.
James M. Hopper . . .	Madison . . .	Dec. 23, 1863	Mar. 21, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.

OFFICERS—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
SECOND LIEUTENANT.				
Joseph B. Lane	Madison . . .	Aug. 19, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Resigned May 26, 1863.
Mathias Berange . . .	Madison . . .	May 1, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as First Sergeant with Regiment.
H. CAPTAIN.				
John M. Matheny . . .	Nashville . .	Aug. 9, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.
Jackson Woods	Nashville . .	July 1, 1864	. . . . .	Captured at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; died of disease as First Lieutenant May 27, 1864, at Macon.
Joseph Fracker	Spearsville . .	Sept. 14, 1864	. . . . .	Died of disease as First Lieutenant Sept. 30, 1864.
Thomas J. Matheny . .	Nashville . .	Oct. 2, 1864	Dec. 17, 1864	Discharged May 22, 1865; cause, disability.
David S. Story	Nashville . .	May 23, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as First Lieutenant with Regiment.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.				
Jackson Woods	Nashville . .	Aug. 9, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Promoted Captain.
Joseph Fracker	Spearsville . .	July 1, 1864	Sept. 8, 1864	Promoted Captain.
Thomas J. Matheny . .	Nashville . .	Sept. 14, 1864	Nov. 7, 1864	Promoted Captain.
David S. Story	Nashville . .	Nov. 23, 1864	Dec. 17, 1864	Promoted Captain.

Grandison S. Bradley. . .	Nashville . .	May 20, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as Sergeant with Regiment.
SECOND LIEUTENANT.				
Benjamin R. Kelley. . .	Nashville . .	Aug. 9, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Resigned May 25, 1863.
George Marshall. . . .	Nashville . .	May 1, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as Sergeant with Regiment.
I. CAPTAIN.				
William F. Neill . . .	Bloomington.	Aug. 22, 1862	Aug. 27, 1862	Resigned Mar. 12, 1863.
Aaron G. Chase. . . .	Spencer . . .	Mar. 13, 1863	May 12, 1863	Resigned Dec. 7, 1863.
Charles N. Hunter. . .	Versailles . .	Dec. 8, 1863	Jan. 7, 1864	Wounded at Kennesaw Mountain June 22, 1864; mustered out with Regiment.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.				
Aaron G. Chase. . . .	Spencer . . .	Aug. 22, 1862	Aug. 27, 1862	Promoted Captain.
Hiram E. Lundy. . . .	Bloomington.	Mar. 13, 1863	May 12, 1863	Resigned July 23, 1863.
John W. Walker. . . .	White Hall .	July 24, 1863	Dec. 10, 1863	Wounded at Rocky Face Ridge Feb. 25, 1864; killed in action at Resacca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Mustered out with Regiment.
Josiah Gross	Bloomington.	July 31, 1864	Sept. 8, 1864	
SECOND LIEUTENANT.				
Hiram E. Lundy. . . .	Bloomington.	Aug. 22, 1862	Aug. 27, 1862	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Charles N. Hunter. . . .	Versailles . .	Mar. 13, 1863	May 12, 1863	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; promoted Captain.
Andrew Raper.	White Hall .	May 1, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as First Sergeant with Regiment.

OFFICERS—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
K. CAPTAIN.				
Harrison McAllister . .	Dupont . . .	Aug. 26, 1862	Aug. 31, 1862	Killed at battle of Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Thomas T. McGannon	Vernon . . .	Sept. 21, 1863	Nov. 12, 1863	Resigned July 20, 1864.
Robert P. Elliott . . .	Nebraska . .	July 21, 1864	Sept. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.				
Thomas T. McGannon	Vernon . . .	Aug. 26, 1862	Aug. 31, 1862	Promoted Captain.
Robert P. Elliott . . .	Nebraska . .	Sept. 21, 1863	Nov. 12, 1863	Promoted Captain.
John W. McAllister . .	Dupont . . .	July 21, 1864	Sept. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
SECOND LIEUTENANT.				
William Briley . . .	Dupont . . .	Aug. 26, 1862	Aug. 31, 1862	Resigned Jan. 15, 1863.
Robert P. Elliott . . .	Nebraska . .	Jan. 16, 1863	April 7, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Harrold J. Woods . . .	Dupont . . .	May 1, 1865	. . . . .	Mustered out as First Sergeant with Regiment.

REGIMENTAL NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
SERGEANT MAJOR.			
Hunter, Charles N. . .	Versailles	Aug. 30, 1862	Wounded at Stone's River Jan. 2, 1863; promoted Second Lieutenant Company I.
Davis, Henry P. . . .	Bedford . . .	May 12, 1863	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; died from effects.
Morris, Joseph E. . . .	Butler ville . .	Oct. 1, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant Co. E Nov. 23, 1864.
Smith, Samuel S. . . .	. . . . .	Nov. 24, 1864	Promoted Second Lieutenant Co. C. May 1, 1865.
QUARTERMASTER SERG'T.			
Moore, Samuel J. . .	Bloomington.	Aug. 30, 1862	Returned to company at his own request.
Allensworths, John C.	Bloomington.	. . . . .	Promoted Quartermaster April 19, 1864.
Farrington, Vincent . .	Bloomington.	. . . . .	Mustered out with Regiment.
COMMISSARY SERGEANT.			
Allensworth, John C. .	Bloomington.	Aug. 30, 1862	Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant.
Lick, Alexander T. . .	Hope . . .	April 20, 1863	Died.
Story, David	Nashville . .	. . . . .	Promoted First Lieutenant Co. H Nov. 24, 1864.
Plummer, Richard E. .	. . . . .	Nov. 24, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
HOSPITAL STEWARD.			
Brooks, Modacia . . .	Madison . . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Promoted Asst. Surgeon Oct. 21, 1862.
Campbell, Robert H. .	Bloomington.	Oct. 22, 1862	Promoted Asst. Surgeon May 1, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "A."

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
FIRST SERGEANT.			
Chittwood, William P.	Lexington.	Aug. 30, 1862.	Mustered out May 31, 1865.
SERGEANTS.			
Swindler, Thaddeus O.	Paris	"	Died in Andersonville prison May 28, 1864.
Thomas, Lorenzo D. .	Madison. . .	"	Killed at Missionary Ridge Nov. 25, 1863.
Grebe, George W. . .	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 27, 1864.
Wyne, Joseph E. . . .	Volga. . . .	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps July 29, 1864.
CORPORALS.			
Hollenback, James P.	Lexington.	"	Missing at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Phillips, Allen W. . .	Graham . . .	"	Discharged.
King, George W. . . .	Saluda	"	Killed at Chattahoochee River July 9, 1864.
Leeds, William S. . . .	Dupont	"	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
McKibben, Charles . .	N. Madison .	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps, July 29, 1864.
Wells, Henry M. . . .	Graham . . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 17, 1864.
Nay, William F. . . .	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C.
Dean, William S. . . .	Saluda	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 5, 1864.

MUSICIANS.			
Earhart, John T . . .	Volga . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 28, 1863.
Monroe, William . . .	Madison . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
WAGONER.			
Galbreath, Benjamin .	Kent . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
PRIVATEES.			
Anderson, James W. .	Wirt . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 28, 1863.
Baird, Hamilton . . .	Saluda . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Barto, Aaron . . .	Wirt . . .	"	Discharged June 8, 1863.
Blackford, Andrew H.	Lexington .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Blackford, Wesley L .	"	"	Died in rebel prison.
Blake, William M. . .	Graham . . .	"	Discharged June 10, 1863.
Bowen, Richard H . .	N. Madison .	"	Transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Burtin, William . . .	Wirt . . .	"	Mustered out May 31, 1865.
Conoway, Isaac R. . .	"	"	Discharged Nov. 24, 1863.
Cosby, Hiram . . .	Graham . . .	"	Discharged Nov. 24, 1863.
Craig, Thomas . . .	Madison . . .	"	Discharged March 13, 1863.
Craig, Samuel Y . . .	Hanover . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Currens, James . . .	Wirt . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Denton, John H. . . .	N. Madison .	"	Killed at Missionary Ridge Nov. 25, 1863.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "A"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Downs, Thomas. . . .	New Albany.	Aug. 30, 1862	Transferred to V. R. C. Feb., 1864.
Earhart, William H. .	Volga. . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as First Sergeant.
Eldridge, William H. .	N. Washington	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Elkott, Isaac I. . . .	Graham. . . .	"	Died at Triune, Tenn., Mar. 28, 1863.
Evans, John W. . . .	N. Madison .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Farrors, Samuel. . . .	Saluda	"	Discharged Feb. 13, 1863.
Ferris, James S. . . .	Lancaster . .	"	Deserted Dec. 30, 1862.
Ferguson, John T. . .	Saluda	"	Discharged Feb. 28, 1863.
Fields, Joel.	Wirt	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Fields, John J.	"	"	Discharged March 6, 1863.
Fields, Andrew.	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Finchant, John H. . .	"	"	Discharged Feb. 28, 1863.
Fouts, Jacob D. . . .	N. Washington	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Fritz, Henry	Lancaster . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Gardner, William H. .	Amelia, O. . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Gilbert, Benjamin. . .	Hanover . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 13, 1863.
Hartwell, William R. .	Graham. . . .	"	Missing at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Hensley, Joseph G. . .	Wirt	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.

Hutchinson, Joseph . .	Graham . . .	"	Missing at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Jillett, Calvin R . . .	Lancaster . .	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 24, 1863.
King, Henry C	Saluda	"	Mustered out May 31, 1865.
Kunitz, Henry	N. Madison .	"	Transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
Lanham, William . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Leavitt, George B. . .	Hanover . . .	"	Discharged Mar. 12, 1863.
Lowe, William H . . .	Volga	"	Discharged May 20, 1863.
Marshall, Daniel W. .	Wirt	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 12, 1863.
McClanahan, George .	Graham . . .	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps July 29, 1864.
McClanahan, Harvey .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
McElroy, Walter . . .	Wirt	"	Discharged May 6, 1863.
Mickle, Robert	Stony Point .	"	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1864.
Miles, Herman	Madison . . .	"	Died near Atlanta Aug. 1, 1864.
Miller, Robert M. . . .	Paris	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Monroe, Milton T. . .	Madison . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 6, 1863.
Musprier, Francis M .	Saluda	"	Discharged Dec. 4, 1863.
Newton, John.	Lancaster . .	"	Discharged Feb. 26, 1863.
Nicely, Francis M. . .	Volga	"	Died in Andersonville prison Aug. 6, 1864.
Parton, Samuel	Lancaster . .	"	Discharged Aug. 30, 1863.
Pengra, Oscar P. . . .	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 27, 1863.
Pepper, Joseph	Madison . . .	"	Died at Jeffersonville Feb. 11, 1863.
Pheasant, Charles . . .	Graham . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Philips, John W . . .	Madison . . .	"	Promoted First Lieutenant.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "A"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Rankin, Thomas . . .	Saluda . . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Discharged Feb. 13, 1863.
Rector, Samuel . . .	Wirt . . .	"	Mustered out June 19, 1865.
Rector, John . . .	Lancaster . .	"	Discharged Mar. 3, 1863.
Rector, Walter H. . .	"	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1862.
Robinson, Enoch . . .	Lexington. .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out June 30, 1865.
Robinson, James A. . .	New Albany.	"	Discharged March 3, 1863.
Robinson, Victor M. .	Lexington. .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Robinson, Alexander .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Rogers, James A. . .	Wirt . . .	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1862.
Roseberry, Jesse . . .	Saluda . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 13, 1863.
Rowlison, James B. . .	Lancaster . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1863, as Sergeant.
Roseberry, James B. .	Saluda . . .	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., January 17, 1863.
Sage, Marion . . .	Graham. . .	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1863.
Sipe, James A. . .	Lexington. .	"	Died in Andersonville prison Aug. 24, 1864.
Snow, Samuel S. . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Stiles, Jacob M. . .	Wirt . . .	"	Missing at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Stiles, Marquis D. . .	Lancaster . .	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1863.
Stribling, James S. . .	Wirt . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Stucker, John H. . .	Graham. . .	"	Discharged Feb. 28, 1863.

Taff, Daniel	N. Washington	"	Discharged May 6, 1863.
Warner, Thomas F . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Watson, David	Wirt	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Wells, Joseph P. . . .	Graham . . .	"	Discharged.
Whitsell, Harmon K . .	"	"	Missing at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Wilson, John.	Madison. . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Winters, Charles F . . .	Wirt	"	Transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out May 30, 1865.
Wyne, Eastman.	Volga. . . .	"	Mustered out May 29, 1865.
RECRUITS.			
Baker, Vachel	Wirt	Mar. 5, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Bing, George . . . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 12, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865;
Burgess, John. . . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 27, 1864.	substitute.
			Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865;
Elkins, Andrew J . . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 12, 1864.	substitute.
			Transferred to 22d Regiment, June 9, 1865;
Frame, Francis P . . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 27, 1864.	drafted.
			Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865;
Fields, Charles A . . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 25, 1864.	drafted.
			Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865;
			substitute.
Hale, Frederick. . . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 27, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865;
			substitute.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "A"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Haynes, George B.	Oct. 12, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865;
Halderfeld, Joseph	Nov. 12, 1864.	substitute. Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865;
Lucas, Philip	Oct. 28, 1864.	substitute. Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865;
Melton, Albert	Dec. 20, 1863.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Ryker, John J	Madison. . .	Jan. 12, 1864.	Wounded at Rocky Face Ridge, Feb. 25, 1864; transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Wheeler, Earnstine	Oct. 26, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; drafted.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "B."

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
FIRST SERGEANT.			
Robinson, Elisha J . .	Plymouth . .	Aug. 30, 1862.	Discharged May 11, 1863, for promotion.
SERGEANTS.			
King, William	Retreat . . .	"	Discharged.
Brown, William S . .	Scipio. . . .	"	Discharged.
Galtry, Albert	Six Mile . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Brower, Lemuel W . .	Montgomery.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
CORPORALS.			
Dolen, Levi B	Tipton . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Heaton, Bivans	Six Mile . . .	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1863.
Chasteen, John E . . .	Austin . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Farce, Stephen A . . .	Six Mile . . .	"	Transferred to Engineer's Corps, Aug. 4, 1864.
Lahigh, James	"	"	Deserted Oct. 25, 1862.
Larabee, John M . . .	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. April 6, 1864.
Rhinehart, Philip. . .	Dudley Town	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1862.
Barringer, James . . .	Retreat . . .	"	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 14, 1863.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "B"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
MUSICIANS.			
Whitcomb, William B.	Six Mile . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Stahl, Jacob	" . .	"	Discharged Aug. 20, 1863.
WAGONER.			
Ewan, Samuel	" . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
PRIVATEES.			
Ackeritt, Edward . . .	Seymour . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Allison, Lucean. . . .	Six Mile . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Anderson, David . . .	Crothersville.	"	Deserted Oct. 7, 1862.
Barrier, Jacob	Six Mile . .	"	Discharged Jan. 24, 1863.
Beaty, William	"	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Barkley, William . . .	Seipio. . .	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 7, 1863.
Barringer, William . .	Retreat . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Barringer, Daniel . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Ballard, William . . .	Crothersville.	"	Discharged Feb. 2, 1863.
Beadle, Daniel	Retreat . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.

Beadle, James W. . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Bious, William H. . . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 6, 1864.
Brackmire, William. . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Brooks, William B. . . .	"	Mustered out June 12, 1865.
Brewer, Henry	"	Deserted Oct. 22, 1862.
Bustling, Dedrick	"	Discharged Sept. 12, 1863.
Bustoff, Frederick. . . .	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1863.
Burton, Samuel.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Childs, Philander	"	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864.
Clark, Samuel	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Compton, Andrew J. . . .	"	Died at Indianapolis, Ind., April 19, 1863.
Crocket, William	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Crocket, Harvey	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Davis, William R.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Emly, John	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Fink, John.	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Foster, Lowry	"	Discharged May 11, 1863.
Frendenburg, George . . .	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1863.
Gasaway, James M.	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Gasaway, Thomas R. . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
George, Benjamin.	"	Discharged, wounds.
George, Joseph F.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as corporal.
Gillespy, Thomas J. . . .	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "B."—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Garrel, William H . . .	Crothersville.	Aug. 30, 1862	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Garrel, George I . . .	"	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Hawley, Court D . .	Elizabetht'wn	"	Discharged Dec. 12, 1863.
Hart, James	Scipio. . . .	"	Killed near Atlanta Aug. 7, 1864.
Hall, David M	Retreat . . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; Mustered out June 9, 1865; absent, sick.
Hopple, George A . .	Scipio. . . .	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Hollman, Frederick .	Brownstown .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Hoover, John. . . .	Six Mile . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Hutts, Joseph. . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Hutts, James	Seymour . .	"	Discharged Dec. 12, 1863.
Justice, John S . . .	Six Mile . .	"	Discharged; date unknown.
King, Simpson	Seymour . .	"	Mustered out June 13, 1865.
Kitts, David W. . . .	Osgood . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Kirsh, Balser. . . .	Six Mile . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Kramer, Henry. . . .	Seymour . .	"	Deserted Dec. 31, 1862.
Leonard, George A . .	Six Mile . .	"	Transferred to —— Regiment to make up time lost.

Lefevers, John	Scipio. . . .	"	Died Sept. 25, 1863; wounds received at Chickamauga.
Marling, Walter B. . .	Retreat . . .	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Marling, Spencer B. . .	"	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1862.
Mauler, Frederick . . .	Jonesville. .	"	Wounded Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga; mustered out June 9, 1865.
McChandlers, Jerem. B	Oil City, Penn	"	Discharged; date unknown.
Meek, Wm. R.	Six Mile . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. April 22, 1864.
Montgomery, John . . .	Crothersville.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
More, George.	Six Mile . .	"	Mustered out July 4, 1865.
Nester, John	Brownstown .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Nicholson, Robert M . .	Scipio. . . .	"	Mustered out June 20, 1865.
Olds, George W.	Retreat	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1862.
Ortman, William	N. Farm'gton	"	Mustered out June 16, 1863.
Rebley, James	Sardinia. . .	"	Transferred to Engineer's Corps Aug. 4, 1864.
Rich, William R.	Six Mile . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Ross, James W.	N. Farm'gton	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1863.
Ringer, Henry	Six Mile . . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 16, 1863.
Robins, Jacob G.	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Rude, Harrison H. . . .	Retreat . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Shenrick, John	Scymour . . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Dec. 20, 1863.
Smith, George W.	Six Mile . . .	"	Mustered out June 20, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "B."—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Specht, George H. . .	Six Mile . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1863.
Spall, Samuel . . .	Retreat . . .	" "	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Stohl, George J. . .	Six Mile . .	" "	Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 16, 1863.
Story, Luther C. . .	" "	" "	Discharged Feb. 21, 1863.
St. John, Jonathan . .	" "	" "	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Stockwish, Henry . . .	Seymour . .	" "	Discharged Dec. 27, 1862.
Taylor, Daniel S. . .	Scipio. . . .	" "	Discharged Mar. 11, 1853.
Taylor, Jacob. . . .	" "	" "	Discharged Sept. 28, 1863.
Toppie, Henry	Dudleytown .	" "	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 29, 1862.
Tobins, William H. . .	" "	" "	Died at Nashville Nov. 4, 1863.
Uttman, John	" "	" "	Died at home April 4, 1864.
Winkler, Nelson . . .	Six Mile . . .	" "	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Wohrer, John H. . . .	Storm's Creek	" "	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as First Sergeant.
RECRUITS.			
Bell, Francis	" "	Jan. 15, 1864.	Reclaimed as deserter from 6th Regiment.
Robins, George	" "	" "	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Robins, Jacob	" "	" "	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.

Whintry, William	Never reported to company.
Woodson, William	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Woodson, John M	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "C."

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
FIRST SERGEANT.			
Hale, Andrew M. . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 20, 1862.	Confined at Nashville for desertion.
SERGEANTS.			
McCasky, William F.	Rigdon	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Smith, Samuel S. . . . .	. . . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant-Major.
Smock, William G. . . . .	. . . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 14, 1863.
Anderson, William C.	Kent	"	Died of wounds received on Missionary Ridge Jan. 20, 1864.
CORPORALS.			
McCoy, Henry C.	Canaan	"	Discharged Aug. 10, 1864; wounds.
Wilson, John D.	Kent	"	Discharged Oct. 23, 1864; wounds.
Blankenship, Isom H.	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Briggs, Amos C. D.	Madison	"	Mustered-out May —, 1865.
Bishop, Edgar B.	Canaan	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Loyd, Oliver . . . . .	. . . . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Aug. 19, 1863.
Morgan, Thomas . . . . .	. . . . .	"	Discharged Oct. 23, 1864.
Stewart, Benjamin A.	Canaan	"	Discharged Feb. 14, 1863.

MUSICIANS.			
Summers, Oliver P. . .	Volga . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
McClelland, James A. .	. . . . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 7, 1863.
PRIVATE.			
Batte, Rinaldo A. . .	Bedford. . .	"	Discharged Feb. 14, 1863.
Baxter, Isaac W. . .	Madison . .	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1863.
Baxter, Williamson . .	Graham . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Benefeld, Samuel M. .	Canaan . .	"	Discharged Jan. 25, 1863.
Cavitt, Francis M. . .	Kent . . .	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1863.
Clark, William D. . .	Madison . .	"	Died in Andersonville Prison July 3, 1864.
Day, John M.	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Duke, Henry.	Hanover . .	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1862.
Earhart, Isaac C. . .	Volga . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Fague, David R. . . .	. . . . .	"	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863.
Gans, Joseph M. . . .	Canaan . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as First Sergeant.
Griffith, Miles . . . .	. . . . .	"	Deserted Oct. 20, 1862.
Harding, Charles. . .	Kent	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Mar. 2, 1863.
Hall, Wesley C. . . .	. . . . .	"	Discharged Nov. 14, 1862.
Hall, William . . . .	. . . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Hemphill, William . .	Barbersville .	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1862.
Hutsell, Jacob . . . .	. . . . .	"

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "C"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Jenkins, Wiley . . .	Walesborough	Aug. 20, 1862	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Jones, Hadden H . .	Kent	"	Discharged Jan. 9, 1864.
Jordon, Morgan . . .	Dupont . . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Johnson, John R . .	Canaan . . .	"	Discharged Jan. 30, 1863.
Kennedy, John . . .	. . . . .	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps July —, 1864.
Kinnear, Oliver H . .	Lancaster . .	"	Wounded and missing at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Kirk, Hensley H . . .	Barbersville .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Lick, Alexander T . .	. . . . .	"	Died at Nashville, Tenn., May 3, 1864.
Lawler, Asa B	Kent	"	Discharged Mar. 9, 1863.
Lawler, Ezra C	"	"	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1864.
Logan, Robert I . . .	. . . . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. April 6, 1864.
Marquis, Calvin L . .	Madison . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
McCaskey, Lewis H . .	Rigdon . . .	"	Discharged Dec. 1, 1862.
McCartney, Francis M.	Kent	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1862.
McFall, James M. . .	Wooster . . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Means, William . . .	Hanover . . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.

Miller, Stephen	Vienna	"	Discharged Mar. 3, 1863.
Miller, John J.	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Myers, Francis	Titusville	"	Discharged Dec. 10, 1862.
Nay, Merritt A. . . . .	. . . . .	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1863.
Neff, Joseph	Kent	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Olmstead, William C. . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Parks, James A.	Swansville	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Plake, George W.	Kent	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Prentiss, Irvin . . . . .	. . . . .	"	Died at Indianapolis Jan. 10, 1864.
Reid, Lewis M.	Kent	"	Died in hospital May 16, 1864; wounds.
Rigg, Robert H.	Dupont	"	Died Jan. 18, 1863; wounds received at Stone River.
Rittenhouse, John T. . .	. . . . .	"	Deserted Sept. 30, 1862.
Rosswell, William S. . .	. . . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Roseberry, Charles W. . .	. . . . .	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps July —, 1864.
Rynearson, Napoleon B. .	Titusville	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Schwab, William H. . . .	Kent	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Smytha, Willis H.	Newark	"	Discharged Jan. 30, 1863.
Smyth, William R.	Bryantsburg. . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Spry, John	Hanover	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1863.
Stewart, John P. . . . .	. . . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 4, 1863.
Stewart, Samuel H. . . .	. . . . .	"	Transferred to Signal Corps Oct. 22, 1863.
Sullivan, James M. . . .	. . . . .	"	Discharged Jan. 30, 1863.
Strang, Simon D.	Dupont	"	Missing at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "C"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Taylor, William G . . .	Canaan . . .	Aug. 20, 1862	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Taylor, William S . . .	Kent . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Taylor, Asher S. . . .	" . . .	"	Died at New Albany, Ind., Aug. 18, 1863.
Thompson, Arthur W. .	Kent . . .	"	Died Aug. 9, 1864; wounds.
Thompson, William . .	" . . .	"	Mustered out July 5, 1865.
Thickston, Josiah . . .	" . . .	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn.
Thickston, James . . .	" . . .	"	Discharged Mar. 5, 1863.
Troop, George W	Kent . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Underwood, John W . .	Madison . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Wilson, George L. . . .	Bryantsburg .	"	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1864.
RECRUITS.			
Akeman, John N	"	Jan. 6, 1864.	Transferred to Twenty-second Reg't June 9, 1865.
Bebee, Guy	"	"	Transferred to Twenty-second Reg't June 9, 1865.
Basswell, Elijah	"	Mar. 11, 1864.	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1864.
Clifton, John	"	Dec. 15, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865.
Daney, Andrew J.	"	Oct. 29, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865; drafted.

Draper, Charles	Nov. 12, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865; substitute.
Foley, Christopher C.	Oct. 11, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865; substitute.
Jones, Leander J.	Oct. 29, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865; substitute.
Jones, Green	Dec. 15, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865.
McCartney, James M.	Jan. 20, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865.
McCoy, Humphry B.	Jan. 23, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865.
Miller, Alexander T.	Dec. 20, 1863.	Discharged June 7, 1865.
Miller, John	Jan. 19, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865.
Maulsley, Samuel A.	Oct. 20, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865.
Mullen, Samuel. . . . .	. . . . .	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865; substitute.
Neff, Jacob	Dec. 23, 1863.	Transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out Feb. 27, 1865.
Robinson, Samuel	Oct. 29, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865; drafted.
Richardson, George M.	Sept. 30, 1864.	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Sherwood, James	Oct. 20, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865; substitute.
Todd, William H.	Nov. 7, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865; substitute.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "C"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Vermillion, John H.	Nov. 2, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865; substitute.
Whitman, Elwood W.	Jan. 15, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Reg't June 9, 1865.
Whitman, John Q.	Jan. 23, 1864.	Died at Chattanooga. Tenn., April 26, 1864.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "D."

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
FIRST SERGEANT.			
Calvin, Timothy D . .	Nashville . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Promoted First Lieutenant, 120th Regiment.
SERGEANTS.			
Hampton, James . . .	"	"	Promoted First Lieut.; wounded at Peach Tree Creek.
Mead, Joseph	Cleona	"	Died at home Feb. 24, 1863.
Jackson, George H . .	Nashville . .	"	Discharged Dec. 22, 1862.
McIlhane, Joseph K .	"	"	Promoted Second Lieutenant.
CORPORALS.			
Fleener, Joseph N . .	Oak Farm . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out July 5, 1865.
McDonald, James D .	Cleona	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 28, 1863.
Jackson, Martin V . .	Nashville . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Waltman, Hiram . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as First Sergeant.
Barrick, George C . .	Oak Farm . .	"	Discharged April 7, 1862.
Daniels, Jonathan . .	Spearsville . .	"	Discharged Feb. 3, 1863.
Holtz, William	Cleona	"	Transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out June 30, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "D."—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Watson, Tighlman . .	Nashville . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Died near Broad River, S. C., Feb. 29, 1865; wounds.
WAGONER.			
Hurd, Charles W . .	Spearsville .	"	Discharged Aug. 12, 1863.
PRIVATES.			
Butler, Thomas . . .	Mitchell . .	"	Mustered out May 15, 1865.
Bates, David	Unionville .	"	Discharged Dec. 8, 1862.
Bariff, John R . . .	Nashville . .	"	Discharged Nov. 22, 1862.
Clark, Timothy D . .	New Bellsville	"	Discharged Nov. 18, 1862.
Canary, Abram . . .	Spearsville .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Chappell, Jesse . . .	Cleona . . .	"	Discharged Jan. 10, 1863.
Chitwood, Isaac . . .	Oak Farm . .	"	Deserted Sept. 12, 1862.
Curry, Eliakim . . .	Cleona . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Davis, John	Nashville . .	"	Discharged Feb. 5, 1863.
Dine, Samuel	Spearsville .	"	Mustered out June 12, 1865.
Dine, Peter, Jr . . .	"	"	Discharged Jan. 11, 1863.
Dine, William N . . .	"	"	Discharged Jan. 15, 1863.
Drake, Peter	Nashville . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.

Fleener, John M. V	“	Deserted from Hospital Jan. 3, 1863.
Fleener, William F.	“	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1862.
Fleener, William H.	“	Deserted Sept. 12, 1862.
Fleener, Andrew J.	“	Discharged Jan. 5, 1863.
Gray, Andrew B.	“	Discharged Jan. 23, 1863.
Garrison, Lyman	“	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Hampton, Willis	“	Discharged April 10, 1863.
Hendry, John	“	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Heskett, Thomas E.	“	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Holly, Barton	“	Died in Gallatin, Tenn., Jan.. 20, 1863.
Kirts, George W.	“	Discharged Feb. 13, 1864.
Lucas, Albert	“	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Maloy, James A.	“	Discharged May 12, 1863.
Marshall, Robert	“	Transferred to Engineer Corps.
McDaniel, William	“	Discharged Aug. 13, 1863.
McClung, Charles	“	Discharged, 1862, by civil authority.
McCoy, James	“	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863; wounds.
McName, Michael	“	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
McDonald, William B.	“	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Murphy, William	“	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Neff, Oliver A.	“	Discharged April 21, 1863.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "D."—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Parks, Edwin	Nashville . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1862.
Parmerly, Marquis B.	Cleona	"	Discharged July 31, 1864; wounds.
Parsley, Newton . . .	Bean Blossom	"	Discharged July 31, 1864; wounds.
Pender, John	Nashville . .	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 18, 1862.
Petro, George	Spearsville . .	"	Wounded at Rocky Face Ridge; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Pitcher, Jacob F . . .	"	"	Discharged December 10, 1862.
Plummer, Richard E.	. . . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Com. Sergeant.
Prosser, James J . . .	Nashville . .	"	Wounded at Rocky Face Ridge; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Quail, Thomas	Salineville, O	"	Discharged Sept. 15, 1864.
Raredon, William M .	Spearsville . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Richardson, Frederick	OakF arm . .	"	Died at Danville, Ky., Oct. 13, 1862.
Richardson, James . .	"	"	Died at Chattanooga, Nov. 16, 1863.
Robertson, David . . .	"	"	Deserted Sept. 12, 1862.
Robertson, Hezekiah .	"	"	Deserted Sept. 12, 1862.
Sipes, James M	Nashville . .	"	Died at Beaufort, S. C., April 13, 1865.
Skinner, Joseph M . .	New Bellsville	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Smith, George W . . .	Nashville . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Sutherland, Thomas D	Seymour . . .	"	Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Taggart, Patterson S.	Nashville . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 29, 1864.
Trick, Jacob . . .	New Bellsville	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Trues, John . . .	"	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 27, 1863.
Walker, Henry T. . .	Spearsville .	"	Discharged Sept. 26, 1863.
Walker, Jacob C. . .	"	"	Died at home Feb. 24, 1863.
Waltman, Hiram M.	Bean Blossom	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Ward, Leander . . .	New Bellsville	"	Discharged Feb. 24, 1864.
Weaver, James P. . .	"	"	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 5, 1863.
Weddle, James A. . .	Gold Creek .	"	Deserted Nov. 2, 1862.
Weddle, Lewis M. . .	"	"	Discharged Jan. 9, 1863.
White, Larkin . . .	Nashville . .	"	Discharged May 2, 1863.
Wilson, James M. . .	Cleona . . .	"	Died near Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864; wounds.
Wright, Peter P. . .	Trafalgar . .	"	Mustered out May 22, 1865.
Wright, Jacob A. . .	Spearsville .	"	Discharged Jan. 13, 1863.
Yoder, James M. . .	Nashville . .	"	Wounded at Resacca, Ga., May 14, 1864; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Younger, Joshua . .	Bedford . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
RECRUITS.			
Andrews, Jacob E. . .	Kendallville.	April 28, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment, June 9, 1865.
Boyles, Hiram . . .	Washington .	Sept. 22, 1864	Died at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 15, 1865.
Burris, David . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 14, 1864	Died at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 22, 1865.
Drake, William M. . .	New Bellsville	April 28, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Garner, John . . .	Brownstown .	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 9, 1865; substitute.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "D."—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Henderson, Henry . .	New Bellsville	Sept. 27, 1864	Died at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 24, 1865; substitute.
Layer, John	Blk Oak Ridge	Oct. 19, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
McMilon, Henry . . .	"	Oct. 17, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Mead, John D	East Liberty.	"	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Searface, Jeremiah . .	Syracuse . .	Oct. 21, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Summers, Morris . . .	" . . .	Oct. 17, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Summers, James K. P.	Washington .	"	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Summers, Valentine .	"	Sept. 22, 1864	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Sattethwait, Oddy . .	New Bellsville	Aug. 30, 1862	Died in Andersonville prison June 28, 1864.
Sipes, Albert F	Nashville	Aug. 15, 1862	Discharged Dec. 4, 1862.
Wilkinson, James F . .	"	Oct. 29, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "E."

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
FIRST SERGEANT.			
Brugher, Frederick C.	Tipton . . .	Aug. 30, 1862.	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as private.
SERGEANTS.			
Prather, Uriah C. . . .	"	"	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Stearns, Simeon J. . .	"	"	Discharged May 11, 1863.
Stokes, John	Bennville . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as 1st Sergeant.
Grayson, Beryl P. . .	Tipton	"	Discharged Feb. 25, 1864.
CORPORALS.			
Alley, Theodore S. . .	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Wise, Henry	"	"	Died at Stevenson, Ala., of wounds.
Reynolds, Noah S. . .	"	"	Discharged.
Davis, William	Toledo, Kas.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Jackson, Joel P. . . .	Tipton	"	Discharged Dec. 5, 1862.
Black, William	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out May 23, 1865, as private.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "E"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Hunter, Joseph . . .	Bennville . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant. Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1864.
Weeks, Joseph . . .	Butler ville .	"	
MUSICIAN.			
Warren, Henry M . .	Tripton . . .	"	Died at Centreville, Ind., March 14, 1863, of wounds.
WAGONER.			
Stearns, Joseph C . .	"	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
PRIVATES.			
Baker, Daniel . . .	Zenas . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865 as, Corporal.
Beeman, George M . .	Tripton . . .	"	Discharged May 27, 1863.
Beeman, Henry C . .	"	"	Discharged April 19, 1864.
Bolton, William . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Wagoner.
Brooks, William . . .	"	"	Discharged May 27, 1863.
Canfield, Charles . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Couchman, John S . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.

Curyell, Abraham D .	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864.
Crayton, Thomas H .	Butlerville .	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Crocket, David	Tripton . .	"	Discharged Nov. 8, 1862.
Clark, David	Queensville .	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps August 31, 1864.
Day, Jay	Tripton . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Day, Richard	"	"	Mustered out June 20, 1865.
Day, Aaron T	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Davis, David	Six Mile . .	"	Deserted July 3, 1864. (Improperly treated.)
Davis, Henry	Tripton . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Darringer, John . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Dean, Joseph	"	"	Deserted Sept. 10, 1862.
Dickey, Stephen . . .	Six Mile . .	"	Died at Savannah, Ga., December 10, 1864.
Eliza, John	Tripton . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Ferdinand, James . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Fifer, Davis	"	"	Died at Triune, Tenn., April 5, 1863.
Ford, William	Scipio . . .	"	Killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864.
Galligher, Edward . .	Tripton . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Harrington, Lafayette	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.
Hockey, Hickman . .	"	"	Deserted Sept. 17, 1862.
Hudson, James	"	"	Killed at Atlanta, Ga.
Johnson, John I . . .	Sardina . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Johnson, William . .	Tripton . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "E."—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Kirtz, John	Tripton . . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Lee, James H	"	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps August 4, 1864.
Lockard, John W . .	"	"	Discharged August —, 1863.
Lockard, George M . .	Vernon . . .	"	Mustered out June 20, 1865.
Lualien, Thomas W .	Tripton . . .	"	Wounded and missing at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
McConnell, John F . .	Scipio	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
McGuire, Josiah . . .	Brewersville	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1862.
McGuire, David . . .	Tripton . . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.
McNew, Benjamin S .	Holton . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
McNew, Hugh R . . .	Tripton . . .	"	Discharged May 27, 1864.
McKeal, James B . . .	"	"	Discharged April 6, 1864.
Morris, Joseph E . . .	Butlerville .	"	Promoted Sergeant Major.
Orill, Oliver	Tripton . . .	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 19, 1862.
Orill, James S	Vernon . . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Palmer, Thomas W . .	Tripton . . .	"	Mustered out June 22, 1865.
Paoley, William A . .	"	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Price, David	"	"	Died at Madison, Ind., Dec. 7, 1863.

Quinn, Anthony . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Riley, George W . . .	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1862; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Robinson, George B . .	"	"	Discharged April 2, 1863.
Rockwell, Joshua . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Ryan, John	"	"	Discharged May 27, 1863.
Savill, John	"	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 24, 1862.
Saurs, Francis	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Mustered out June 29, 1865.
Sherman, Charles . . .	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 10, 1864.
Shreeve, David	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Simmons, George W . .	"	"	Discharged August 25, 1863.
Skinner, John	"	"	Discharged Feb. 21, 1863.
Skinner, Jonas	"	"	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
Skinner, William . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Smith, John	"	"	Deserted Oct. 8, 1862.
Stockinger, Benjamin .	"	"	Discharged May 11, 1863.
Stoddard, Filo	"	"	Deserted Oct. 8, 1862.
Sullivan, Achilles V .	"	"	Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Stribling, Thomas . .	"	"	Discharged March 7, 1863.
Taylor, James I	"	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Thixton, Willis	"	"	Discharged.
Thurston, Eli B	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1864.
Uminsetter, Wilson R .	"	"	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Underwood, Gideon . .	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "E."—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Vawter, William S . . .	Tripton . . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Worrell, William . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
RECRUITS.			
Bious, William	Paris	Sept. 4, 1864	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Crayton, Thomas H . .	Butlerville .	Aug. 30, 1862	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Crow, David	Licksillet .	Nov. 1, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment; substitute.
Cummins, William . .	Cedar Grove	Aug. 13, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment; substitute.
Dolbeck, Adolph . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 27, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment; drafted.
Erwin, Madson	Grusburg . .	Oct. 19, 1864	Died at Newberne, N. C., May 9, 1865.
Heaton, James M . . .	. . . . .	Sept. 22, 1864	Mustered out June 9, 1865; drafted.
Hines, Sampson . . .	Tripton . . .	Sept. 4, 1862	Discharged Feb. 26, 1863.
Murry, John	"	Jan. 12, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
McCracken, Alexander	Ken'y C'k, Kas	Oct. 12, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment; substitute.
Olsin, Henning	Chicago, Ill .	Oct. 6, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment; substitute.

Proctor, George A . .	Algonic, Mich	Oct. 27, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment; substitute.
Riggs, Ezra	Brewersville	Sept. 4, 1862	Died at Triune, Tenn., April 5, 1863.
Tallison, Oli	Chicago, Ill .	Oct. 6, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment; substitute.
Whitman, Adam . . .	Edgerton, O .	Nov. 3, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment; substitute.
Wilson, Hiram F . . .	Evansville .	Oct. 31, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment; substitute.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "F."

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
FIRST SERGEANT.			
Fee, Marcellus . . .	Bloomington.	Aug. 30, 1862.	Promoted First Lieutenant.
SERGEANTS.			
Allensworth, John C. .	"	"	Promoted Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Bunger, Michael E. . .	"	"	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Wilson, William M. . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Farrington, Vincent. .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Quartermaster-Sergeant.
CORPORALS.			
Harrell, John P. . . .	Smithville. .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; transferred to V. R. C.
Campbell, Robert H. .	Bloomington.	"	Captured at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Hospital Steward.
Dinsmore, Joseph. . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as First Sergeant.
Fairly, John H. . . .	Smithville. .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Robertson, Samuel . .	Bloomington.	"	Discharged April 10, 1863.
Crabb, Wilson H. . . .	"	"	Discharged March 14, 1863.

Hart, Alva P.	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Craig, William J. . . .	"	"	Killed at Resacca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
MUSICIANS.			
Hendrix, Samuel	"	"	Discharged Dec. 11, 1862.
Sage, Asbury	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
WAGONER.			
Archer, William D. . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
PRIVATES.			
Bunger, Henry W. . . .	"	"	Died at home Dec. 16, 1862.
Bunger, James E. . . .	"	"	Died at home Aug. 2, 1864; wounds received at Resacca, Ga.
Burris, James.	"	"	Missing at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Burks, John	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Carter, Loma T.	"	"	Died at Triune, Tenn., Mar. 3, 1863.
Chambers, David F. . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Copenhaver, Adam A. .	"	"	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 29, 1864, of wounds.
Coan, Samuel.	"	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1863.
Curry, William	"	"	Died Mar. 8, 1864; wounds received at Mission- ary Ridge.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "F"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Dearman, James R. . .	Bloomington.	Aug. 30, 1862	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
Dubois, George W. . .	Nashville	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1862.
Dunihoo, William P. .	Bloomington.	"	Transferred to Twenty-second Regiment to make up time lost.
Edwards, George W. .	"	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1863.
Farmer, William M. . .	"	"	Discharged Nov. 11, 1864; wounds.
Farmer, Joel A. . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Finley, Mitchell . . .	Smithville.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Foster, David A. . . .	White Hall .	"	Captured at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; discharged May 13, 1865.
Franklin, James S. . .	Bloomington.	"	Discharged June 7, 1863.
Fullerton, William B	Blandonville.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Gardner, John L. . . .	Bloomington.	"	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 2, 1863.
Gaither, Simon	Smithville.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Getzendanner, Wm. H.	Bloomington.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Glenn, Lemuel H. . . .	Smithville. .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Harbison, Mathew P. .	Bloomington.	"	Mustered out June 3, 1865.
Harbison, William . .	Madison. . .	"	Died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 20, 1862.
Hanna, Robert P. . . .	Bloomington.	"	Died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 26, 1864.

Hanna, William . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Hunter, Charles N . .	"	Promoted Sergeant-Major.
Heckman, Harvey . .	"	Discharged Jan. 11, 1865.
Higgings, Cornelius . .	"	Discharged Dec. 24, 1862.
Houston, Daniel C . .	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1864.
Jund, George	"	Missing at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Kimmell, Stephen . .	"	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Kidwell, Jesse	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Koontz, John G.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Lils, Joseph	"	Died Oct. 12, 1863; wounds received at Chickamauga.
Loor, Henry	"	Deserted Nov. 1, 1862.
Lawson, Gabriel P . .	"	Missing near Kingston, Ga., Nov. 9, 1864.
May, Jacob.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
May, Abram	"	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1863.
Mayfield, Jesse W. . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
McDermott, Clark. . .	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
McDermott, Alexander .	"	Discharged Feb. 20, 1864.
McClung, Alexander . .	"	Discharged Mar. 13, 1864.
McGrath, Martin . . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out June, 30, 1865.
McCune, William H . .	"	Discharged Dec. 12, 1863.
Mitchell, Emmet . . .	"	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1863.
Minott, Pleasant . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Minott, William H . .	"	Discharged Feb. 9, 1864; wounds received at Stone's River.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "F"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Moore, Samuel J . . .	Bloomington.	Aug. 30, 1862	Mustered out May 9, 1865.
Moore, Alvis	Smithville. .	"	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
Parrish, Richard M	Spencer. . .	"	Discharged Dec. 12, 1862.
Robison, John F . . .	Unionville .	"	Transferred to V. R. C.
Robison, Thomas J . .	"	"	Discharged Oct. 20, 1862.
Rogers, James	Nashville . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out June 17, 1865.
Russell, James A . . .	Bloomington.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Russell, James	Scotland . .	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Saunders, James A . .	Bloomington.	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Sears, William F . . .	Smithville. .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; discharged Jan. 10, 1865.
Stiles, Henry L. R . .	. . . . .	"	Discharged Mar. 25, 1864.
Strain, George M . . .	Smithville. .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Stearns, Alexander . .	Ellettsville .	"	Discharged Oct. 9, 1863.
Strong, John W. . . .	Bloomington.	"	Died at Winchester, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1863.
Summit, Henry. . . .	"	"	Discharged Dec. 12, 1863.
Suthfin, Henry	Smithville. .	"	Discharged Dec. 27, 1862.

Sluss, Edward T . . .	Bloomington.	"	Died Sept. 1, 1864, of wounds received in front of Atlanta, Ga.
Swearingen, James W .	"	"	Discharged Dec. 11, 1863.
Temple, John W . . .	Guthrie. . .	"	Killed at Resacca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
Thomas, Abner . . .	Bloomington.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Thomas, John W . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Watson, James I . . .	Unionville .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Watson, Darius M . .	Randolph, Ill	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Westbrook, William T.	Bloomington.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Wilson, John R. . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Whisnand, Emanuel .	"	"	Wounded at Chickamanga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Whitaker, George W .	Smithville. .	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., June 12, 1863.
RECRUITS.			
Cathcart, William D .	Bloomington.	Feb. 22, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Gates, Jacob	Evansville. .	Nov. 2, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment, June 9, 1865; substitute.
Hanna, James	Bloomington.	Feb. 22, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Hanna, John N. . . .	"	Mar. 17, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Hale, Lewis S.	Sullivan. . .	Nov. 2, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Hale, Thomas S . . .	"	Oct. 27, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "F."—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Penon, John H. . . .	Bloomington.	Dec. 14, 1863	Discharged Sept. 11, 1864.
Pack, William	S. Macon, Ill	Nov. 2, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Wolford, Thomas . . .	Bloomington.	Dec. 14, 1863	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Young, Francis M . .	Terre Haute.	Nov. 11, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.

ENLISTED MEN IN COMPANY "G."

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
FIRST SERGEANT.			
Golden, Samuel H. . .	N. Madison.	Aug. 30, 1862	Discharged Dec. 25, 1862.
SERGEANTS.			
Jackman, Robert C. . .	Madison . .	"	Discharged Oct. 9, 1862.
Chamberlain, Jas. K. .	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; discharged Dec. 31, 1863.
Bearange, Mathias. . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as First Sergeant.
Hopper, James M. . . .	. . . . .	"	Promoted First Lieutenant.
CORPORALS.			
Lanham, Collen F. . .	Madison. . .	"	Discharged Jan. 12, 1864.
Imel, Conrad J. . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Orill, John W.	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Conover, Sover	N. Madison .	"	Died at home Oct. 28, 1862.
Green, Thomas	Madison. . .	"	Discharged June 9, 1865.
Heath, Wm. N.	Home.	"	Discharged May 21, 1863.
Pearson, Ebe Campbell.	N. Madison .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as private.
Linenweber, John . . .	Madison. . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865 as Sergeant.

ENLISTED MEN IN COMPANY "G"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
MUSICIANS.			
Cardinall, John H. . .	Madison. . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Lewis, Chancey B. . .	"	"	
WAGONER.			
Server, Wm. H. . . .	Home. . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
PRIVATEES.			
Allen, Wm. L.	"	"	Died at Nashville, Tenn., July 25, 1863.
Ambrose, George M. . .	Madison. . .	"	Discharged Dec. 1, 1863.
Bolington, Moses . . .	"	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 28, 1862.
Brooks, Young S. . . .	Home. . . .	"	Discharged March 24, 1863.
Brooks, Wilson	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out June 30, 1865.
Brooks, Mordicia . . .	"	"	Promoted Assistant-Surgeon.
Bright, Thomas J. . . .	"	"	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 3, 1862.
Bush, William	"	"	Discharged Feb. 25, 1863; disability.
Barber, John	Madison. . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.

Cardinal, John	"	"	Discharged April 20, 1863.
Calhoun, Clandius . .	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.
Couch, William P. . .	Dupont	"	Discharged Sept. 3, 1863.
Callahan, Thomas. . .	Clear Spring.	"	Discharged Jan. 9, 1863.
Cooper, Francis. . . .	Madison. . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Culver, William	Home.	"	Discharged March 26, 1863.
Danner, Charles L. . .	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863;
Danner, David	"	"	mustered out June 9, 1865.
Desmore, William. . .	Madison. . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 5, 1863.
Docher Joseph . . . .	. . . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 13, 1863.
Eidle, William T. . . .	N. Vernon. . .	"	Deserted Oct. 24, 1862.
Fagg, Daniel	Home.	"	Discharged March 26, 1863.
Freeman, John W. . . .	"	"	Discharged Feb. 4, 1863.
Gardon, Samuel.	Madison. . . .	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1863.
Greenwood, Ira J. . . .	Home.	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863;
Greenwood, Maletus B.	"	"	mustered out June 9, 1865.
Gray, Augustus N. . . .	"	"	Discharged Sept. 22, 1863.
Gray, William P. . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Gray, Perry M.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 24, 1863.
Grimes, William	Home.	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 4, 1862.
		"	Died May 27, 1864, from wounds received at
		"	Ressaca, Ga.
Hanley, George M. . . .	Madison. . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Haskell, William L. . .	Home.	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1863.

ENLISTED MEN IN COMPANY "G"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Hamlin, James D. . . .	Madison. . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Hamilton, William . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Hammell, John F. . . .	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 19, 1865; discharged July 7, 1865.
Heath, Thomas	Home	"	Discharged April 11, 1863.
Kinney, Francis M . .	"	"	Discharged Dec. 9, 1863.
Larry, John	Madison. . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Little, Abel R	Home	"	Died at Nashville.
Linenweber, Peter . .	"	"	Deserted Oct. 21, 1862.
Lindsey, David A. . .	Columbus . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
McCay, Niconder . . .	Madison. . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Meek, John.	Seymour. . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Metzgar John.	Madison. . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Meek, Willis	Lawrenceb'g.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Miller, Edley.	Madison. . .	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps July 29, 1864.
Miller, Mathias. . . .	N. Madison .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Maynard, George . . .	"	"	Deserted Sept. 17, 1862.
Nixon, James.	"	"	Deserted Sept. 4, 1862.

O'Laughlin, James . .	Madison. . .	"	Discharged June 19, 1863.
Parmar, John.	Home.	"	Discharged Feb. 28, 1863.
Paul, James G.	Madison.	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 30, 1863.
Parmar, Henry	Home.	"	Died at home Feb. 4, 1863.
Rappa, Charles	Madison.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Rollison, Mordecai . .	Home.	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 18, 1862.
Sansbach, George W. . .	Madison.	"	Died at Triune, Tenn., May 15, 1863.
Siler, Peter.	"	"	Discharged Nov. 4, 1862.
Slater, Martin.	"	"	Died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 14, 1862.
Stein, Franz	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Stephens, John	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Stevenson, John.	Moorefield. . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 30, 1863.
Traster, Martin.	Home.	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Turner, John W.	Car'ltton, Ky.	"	Killed accidentally at Tullahoma June 29, 1863.
Uebele, John . . . . .	. . . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Waddle, Henry D.	Madison.	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 1, 1863.
Webb, Benjamin	N. Madison . . .	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps July 29, 1864.
Wescott, Ezekiel	Dupont	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Dec. 15, 1863.
Wise, John H.	Madison.	"	Discharged January 15, 1863.
Wilson, James R.	N. Madison . . .	"	Died at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 11, 1863.
Wolf, John.	S. Hanover . . .	"	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "G."—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
RECRUITS.			
Beardsley, Stephen	Oct. 5, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Cook, Marion	Nov. 3, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Cook, Bernard	Sept. 24, 1864	Mustered out July 6, 1865; absent; sick.
Harder, Frederick.	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Herver, William	Oct. 6, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 8, 1865; substitute.
Hill, John	Oct. 26, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 8, 1865; substitute.
Jones, Thomas	Nov. 3, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 8, 1865; substitute.
Krans, Anthony.	Sept. 24, 1864	Mustered out June 9, 1865; drafted.
Lucas, William H.	Sept. 19, 1864	Mustered out June 9, 1865; drafted.
Land, John A.	Oct. 12, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.

Orill, James B . . . . .	. . . . .	Jan. 7, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Ronix, John . . . . .	. . . . .	Nov. 5, 1865	Never reported to Company.
Short, Henry G. . . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 5, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Smith, Mosby. . . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 20, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Sharp, Job. . . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 26, 1864	Mustered out June 9, 1865; substitute.
Seeley, Jesse. . . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 30, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Thorn, Franklin . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Died in South Carolina Feb. 11, 1865; substitute.
Veatch, Lucian. . . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 15, 1864	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Whitaker, James . . . . .	. . . . .	Dec. 17, 1863	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Winner, Henry. . . . .	. . . . .	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 9, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "H."

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
FIRST SERGEANT.			
Story, David	Nashville . .	Aug. 30, 1862.	Promoted Commissary Sergeant.
SERGEANTS.			
Fraker, Joseph	Spearsville . .	"	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Arwine, James	Nashville . .	"	Discharged Nov. 12, 1864.
Coffin, George W . . .	"	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Weddle, John	"	"	Died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 17, 1862.
CORPORALS.			
Arwine, Nicholas J . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Mabe, James M. . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Marshal, George W . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
McIlvain, Joseph A. . .	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7, 1864.
Bracken, Stephen . . .	"	"	Discharged Feb. 24, 1863.
Price, Wilson	"	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 13, 1863.
Hinseley, Henry. . . .	"	"	Died at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 13, 1864.
Cochran, James S . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.

MUSICIANS.	Bohall, John D. . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
	McGuire, Thomson . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
WAGONER.			
	Greenlee, Amos	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
PRIVATES.	Ault, Martin	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
	Ayers, Nathan	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
	Arwine, Jesse	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
	Bailes, Alexander . . .	"	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 30, 1862.
	Bond, James	"	Mustered out June 20, 1865.
	Bradley, Garrison G. .	"	Mustered out June 7, 1865, as Sergeant.
	Bradley, Jackson W. .	"	Died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 3, 1863.
	Bradley, Francis M. .	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 21, 1863.
	Bradley, Whitson P. .	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps July 29, 1864.
	Blackwell, John A. . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
	Breedlove, William R. .	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 13, 1863.
	Brummett, William . .	"	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
	Carmichael, Amos W. .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
	Collins, Isaac	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. Aug. 10, 1864.
	Curry, James W. . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
	Clark, Morris M. . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "H."—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Duvall, William R . .	Nashville . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Elkins, Drury	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Enos, Frederick	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Fleetwood, James . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Fleetwood, Thomas . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Followell, William . .	"	"	Discharged Feb. 24, 1863.
Ferguson, Caleb B. . .	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1865.
Franklin, William . .	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Hackney, Benjamin . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Hatton, Samuel	"	"	Discharged May 12, 1863.
Hedrick, Joseph	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Hendrickson, James B.	Morgantown .	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 4, 1862.
Honeycut, Robert . . .	Nashville . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C., Sept. 26, 1863.
James, Hugh	"	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 24, 1862.
Jones, Alexander . . .	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C., Sept. 26, 1863.
Kelly, Benjamin W . .	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; died Nov. 14, 1864.

Kirk, Thomas P.	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; not reported in Adjutant General's record.
Lanver, Joseph	"	Discharged Jan. 26, 1863.
Lathrop, William C.	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out June 30, '65.
Lucas, Henry (Berry)	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 12, 1863.
Martin, Jesse	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Markwell, Abel	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 29, 1863.
Mead, Thomas E.	"	Discharged June 23, 1863.
Moore, Eugene	"	Discharged March 1, 1863.
Mosier, Washington	"	Killed by a comrade at Triune, Tenn., May 19, 1863.
McIlvain, Leander J.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
McGuire, Alfred	"	Discharged June 25, 1863.
Matheny, Thomas J.	"	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Newport, Ephraim	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Onley, Alexander	"	Discharged Dec. 3, 1862.
Owens, Zachariah	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Parker, John	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Percefield, William J.	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps Aug. 24, 1864.
Percefield, Samuel	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 16, 1863.
Reeves, James A.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as First Sergeant.
Reynolds, Hiram	"	Hung by sentence G. C. M., Aug. 12, 1863.
Rusk, Thomas P.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "H."—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Sexton, John H. . . .	Nashville . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Sexton, James. . . .	"	"	Discharged Jan. 6, 1864.
Sullivan, Isaac . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Sullivan, William. . .	"	"	Wounded Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga;
Sanders, Hiram . . .	"	"	mustered out June 9, 1865.
Stevens, Samuel. . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Swain, Henry. . . .	"	"	
Tener, John E. . . .	"	"	Discharged Feb. 13, 1863.
Wallace, Thomas . . .	"	"	Discharged Jan. 24, 1863.
Weaver, Elza W. . . .	"	"	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1863.
Wilkinson, Peter . . .	"	"	Died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27, 1864.
Wilson, John W. . . .	Cleves, Ohio. .	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 17, 1863.
Woods, Felix G. . . .	Bean Blossom.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Woods, Jackson. . . .	Nashville . .	"	Died.
Woods, William. . . .	"	"	Died at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8, 1864, wounded.
Waddle, Francis M. . .	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 16, 1864.
Waddle, Michael . . .	"	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1863.
White, Minor. . . .	"	"	Discharged March 1, 1863.

RECRUITS.

Berry, John H	Houston . . .	Dec. 10, 1863.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Chambers, James H . .	Nashville . .	Dec. 10, 1863.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Close, Wesley	Bourbon . . .	Oct. 13, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Freeze, James B. . . .	Nashville . .	Dec. 10, 1863.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865.
Grathwohl, Thomas . .	Brookville . .	Oct. 12, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Hall, William	Brookville . .	Oct. 14, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Mauship, Sylvester . .	Osgood . . .	Sept. 2, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Matheny, Andrew R. .	Nashville . .	Sept. 2, 1864.	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Reno, William	Mt. Vernon .	Nov. 2, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Roach, James	Osgood . . .	Oct. 8, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Roach, William	Osgood . . .	Oct. 8, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment June 9, 1865; substitute.
Woods, Leander	Nashville . .	Sept. 15, 1862.	Mustered out June 9, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "I."

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
FIRST SERGEANT.			
Allen, Robert. . . .	White Hall .	Aug. 27, 1862.	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
SERGEANTS.			
Rice, Benjamin C. . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as First Sergeant.
Raper, Andrew. . . .	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as First Sergeant.
Walker, John W. . . .	"	"	Promoted First Lieutenant.
CORPORALS.			
Taylor, William B. . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Rice, Nathan L. . . .	"	"	Discharged Jan. 12, 1863.
Ison, Henry	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Acuff, Arnold.	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Malicote, William A. .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Cooper, Joseph M. . . .	"	"	Wounded at Stone's River; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1863.
Hendriuan, Wm. H. . .	"	"	Discharged Dec. 9, 1862.
Raper, Shelby	"	"	Discharged Dec. 27, 1863.

MUSICIANS.

Burks, John S
 Smith, Joseph G

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Transferred to V. R. C. April 28, 1864.
 Mustered out June 9, 1865.

WAGONER.

Eller, James

“

Discharged June 12, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Acuff, George.
 Arthurs, John H . . .
 Arthurs, William R. .
 Arthurs, Nehemiah . .
 Arthurs, Martin . . .
 Arthurs, William J. . .
 Atkins, Isaac

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Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 12, 1862.
 Discharged Mar. 12, 1863.
 Killed at Missionary Ridge Nov. 25, 1863.
 Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1862.
 Mustered out June 9, 1865.
 Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 28, 1863.
 Mustered out June 9, 1865.

Baker, John
 Baker, Chambers . . .
 Bartlet, James H . . .
 Billings, William F. . .
 Bradford, John.
 Brown, Charles M. . . .
 Brown, James A. . . .
 Brown, Francis M. . . .
 Brown, Emanuel B. . . .

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Discharged April 16, 1863.
 Discharged May 12, 1863.
 Died at home Feb. 11, 1864.
 Discharged Aug. 1, 1863.
 Mustered out June 9, 1865.
 Mustered out June 29, 1865.
 Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1862.
 Mustered out May 16, 1865.
 Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "I"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Burks, John H. . . .	White Hall .	Aug. 27, 1862	Discharged Jan. 22, 1863.
Burks, Robert	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Butler, George	"	"	Discharged Dec. 24, 1862.
Cannon, Michael F. . .	"	"	Discharged April 16, 1863.
Campbell, Wm. E. . . .	"	"	Died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Aug. 7, 1864.
Cannon, John W. . . .	"	"	Wounded at Stone's River; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1863.
Camden, Hiram R. . . .	"	"	Discharged Feb. 4, 1863.
Christy, Joseph	"	"	Died at Triune, Tenn., June 22, 1863.
Cooper, Isaac T. . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Cox, William	Salsbury . .	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1862.
Dyer, Gallant.	White Hall .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out July 3, 1865.
Edwards, George M. . .	"	"	Discharged Feb. 20, 1863.
Evans, Noah	Spencer . . .	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps July 25, 1864.
Freeman, James H. . .	White Hall .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Freeman, Andrew R. . .	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.

Gross, Josiah	"	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Gwin, Isaac	"	Mustered out June 26, 1865.
Hunsford, Benjamin . .	"	Discharged.
Ham, Lawson	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1863.
Ham, Barton P.	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Ham, Charles H.	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Hendrix, Jacob W. . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Hendrix, Wm. H., Jr. . .	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 4, 1863.
Howard, John W.	"	Discharged Dec. 6, 1862.
Hoard, John H.	"	Discharged Feb. 2, 1863.
Hudson, Oliver H. . . .	"	Discharged Mar. 24, 1863.
Isom, Wm. S.	"	Discharged Jan. 30, 1863.
Isom, Charles	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Johnson, James A. . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 20, 1863.
Johnson, Bluford	"	Discharged Feb. 20, 1863.
Keller, Henry	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Kiser, David	"	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
Livingston, Robert F. . .	"	Wounded and missing at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Martindale, Thomas R. .	"	Discharged April 27, 1863.
Maner, Nicholas H. . . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; died at Stevenson, Ala., Oct. 13, 1863.
Martindale, Elisha F. . .	"	Killed at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "I"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Maner, Abram A . . .	White Hall .	Aug. 27, 1862	Transferred to V. R. C.; died Feb. 26, 1865.
May, James	"	"	Discharged Mar. 8, 1863.
Martindale, Andrew J.	"	"	Discharged Jan. 30, 1863.
McHale, George . . .	"	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn.
McHale, Benjamin C .	"	"	Discharged Jan. 30, 1863.
Moreland, George . . .	"	"	Wounded at Rocky Face Ridge, Feb. 25, 1864; mustered out June 9, 1865.
Porter, Wm. A . . .	"	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 12, 1862.
Rice, Robert K. . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Rice, James H. . . .	"	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1862.
Rowe, Benjamin F . .	"	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Soutifer, Samuel . . .	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out June 30, 1865.
Sims, John M.	"	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 3, 1862.
Sims, Francis M . . .	"	"	Discharged Jan. 14, 1864.
Skinner, Payton S. . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Skinner, Wm. J . . .	"	"	Discharged.
Skinner, John R . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Stogsdill, Elias	"	"	Died at Bowling Green, Ky.
Stogsdill, David. . . .	"	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Stamper, Solomon . . .	"	"	Discharged.

Taylor, Francis M. . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Waldridge, Simon P. . .	"	"	Mustered out July 3, 1865.
Whitaker, William . . .	"	"	Died at home.
Wilson, John S.	"	"	Died at Triune, Tenn., April 16, 1863.
RECRUITS.			
Ash, Isaac	Newberry .	Sept. 22, 1864.	Mustered out June 9, 1865; drafted.
Austin, Wm. C.	Moore's Hill .	Sept. 24, 1864.	Died at Madison, Ind., May 1, 1865.
Bell, William	Elrod	Nov. 24, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment; drafted.
Davis, Moses	Clark's Pr'rie.	Sept. 22, 1864.	Mustered out June 22, 1865; drafted.
Davis, Fielding.	Bl'k H'k Mills	Nov. 12, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment; substitute.
Edwards, Jesse P.	Owl Prairie .	Sept. 22, 1864.	Mustered out June 9, 1865; drafted.
Edwards, Thomas J. . .	White Hall .	Dec. 7, 1863.	Died at Ringgold, Ga., April 22, 1864.
Fellner, William H. . .	Newberry . .	Sept. 22, 1864.	Mustered out June 9, 1865; drafted.
Hurst, Jacob.	Milton	Nov. 24, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment; drafted.
Jones, Eli . . . . .	. . . . .	Mar. 13, 1865.	Deserted May 1, 1865.
Kelly, Samuel	Pierceville .	Nov. 24, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment; substitute.
Lasley, Nicholas	Owl Prairie .	Oct. 18, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment; substitute.
McComas, Willis H. . .	Liberty	Oct. 12, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment; substitute.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "I."—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Palmer, Charles B. . .	Owl Prairie .	Sept. 22, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment; drafted.
Peacher, William . . .	Owl Prairie .	Sept. 22, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment; drafted.
Reave, Henry C . . .	Rushville . .	Oct. 14, 1864.	Discharged ——. —, 1865.
Smith, John	St. Louis, Mo.	Nov. 24, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment; substitute.
Withum, Albert. . . .	Francisville .	Oct. 25, 1864.	Transferred to 22d Regiment; drafted.
Williams, Jesse. . . .	White Hall .	Dec. 30, 1863.	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1864.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "K."

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
FIRST SERGEANT.			
Elliott, Robert P . . .	Nebraska . .	Aug. 31, 1862.	Promoted Second Lieutenant..
SERGEANTS.			
McAllister, John W. .	Dupont . . .	"	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Rust, Allison A. . .	Vernon . . .	"	Missing at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Nichols, Joseph T. . .	Dupont . . .	"	Discharged Jan. 27, 1863.
Bailiff, Ellison D. . .	Vernon . . .	"	Died at Winchester, Tenn., Aug. 1, 1863.
CORPORALS.			
Wood, Harrold I. . .	Dupont . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as First Sergeant.
Warren, George J. .	Vernon . . .	"	Killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7, 1864.
Hongland, Andrew J .	Dupont . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Stewart, William . .	Vernon . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 2, 1863.
Humphreys, Thos. W .	Madison. . .	"	Discharged Jan. 2, 1863.
Jackson, Thomas F. .	Nebraska . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Smith, George W . .	Madison. . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Ellis, Samuel P. . .	Nebraska . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as private.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "K"—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
MUSICIANS.			
Perry, Thomas . . .	Dupont . . .	Aug. 31, 1862	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Chapman, Nathan I. . .	. . . . .	"	Discharged for disability.
WAGONER.			
Hyatt, Thomas H . . .	Dupont . . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; discharged Mar. 14, 1865.
PRIVATE.			
Austin, Nathaniel. . .	"	"	Died at home Dec. 24, 1862.
Bailey, William D . .	Vernon . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 18, 1863.
Buayer, Samuel. . .	Alliance, Ohio	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1862.
Bowman, John I. . .	Dupont . . .	"	Discharged July 23, 1864.
Branson, James H. . .	"	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1863.
Bakston, Andrew D . .	. . . . .	"
Buckles, Henry C. . .	Vernon . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Collins, William . . .	Dupont . . .	"	Deserted Oct. 26, 1862.
Cutshaw, Solomon L . .	. . . . .	"	Mustered out May 16, 1865.

Capito, James H. . . .	Dupont . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Calicott, William H. . .	"	"	Deserted May 25, 1863.
Cain, John	Zenas	"	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mar. 16, 1863.
Chaille, Samuel M. . . .	Nebraska . . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Claston, Robert A. . . .	Dupont	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Cunningham, J. J. . . .	Patriot	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1863.
Davison, James.	Nebraska . . .	"	Died at Lookout Mountain Sept. 13, 1864.
Downs, James D.	Dupont	"	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 13, 1863.
Drew, Joseph J.	Warsaw, Ky. .	"	Discharged Jan. 21, 1863.
Foster, Joseph	Tripton	"	Died at New Albany, Ind., Feb. 17, 1865; wounds.
Fox, John	Vernon	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Gorbit, Peter	Dupont	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Green, Samuel S.	"	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1863.
George, William	Warsaw, Ky. .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Glenn, Daniel L.	Vernon	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Harmond, Samuel.	Nebraska . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Harris, Benjamin F. . . .	Zenas	"	Killed at Atlanta Ga., Aug. 7, 1864.
Hamberger, William . . .	Tripton	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps.
Hutchison, Nathaniel . . .	Dupont	"	Discharged Oct. 29, 1862.
Hudson, Johnson	Zenas	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1863.
Hughes, John E.	Dupont	"	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Jackson, Hiram L.	Nebraska . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Jackson, Harvey N. . . .	"	"	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1863.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "K"—Continued.

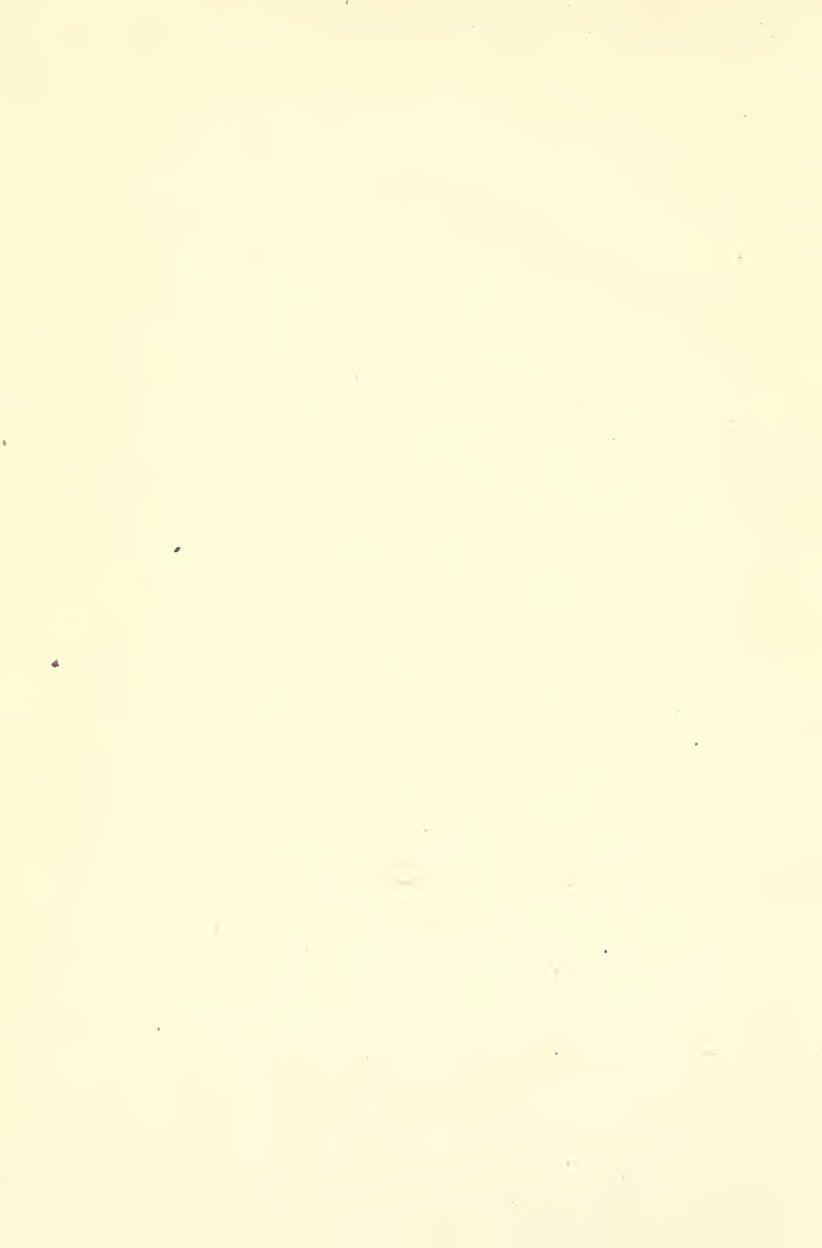
NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Jackson, David L. . . .	Nebraska . .	Aug. 31, 1862	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. April 22, 1863.
Johnson, John	Dupont . . .	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; discharged May 30, 1864.
Johnson, William D. .	"	"	Discharged Feb. 13, 1863.
Lockridge, George W. .	"	"	Transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Long, William A. . . .	Vevay . . .	"	Discharged May 3, 1864.
Mabray, Benjamin B. .	Dupont . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
McAllister, Hiram D. .	Zenas. . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
McCain, Francis W. . .	Dupont . . .	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
McGee, Frederick N. . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
McDormott, W. J. . . .	Bloomington.	"	Died Feb. 19, 1864, of wounds received at Chickamauga.
McVay, James W. . . .	Dupont . . .	"	Discharged Feb. 27, 1863.
McVay, Perry	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
Morris, Barzillea . . .	Nebraska . .	"	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1865.
Morris, John W. . . .	Holton . . .	"	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 5, 1864.
Nichols, James L. . . .	Dupont . . .	"	Died at home Dec. 22, 1862.
Nichols, Cornelius H. .	"	"	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 15, 1862.

Nichols, Amos	"	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1862.
O'Neal, Salathiel E. .	"	"	Mustered out June 22, 1865.
Patrick, Jeremiah J. .	"	"	Died at home Dec. 13, 1862.
Price, Conover	"	"	Discharged Feb. 12, 1863.
Prentice, Henry H. . .	"	"	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 26, 1863.
Pugh, Henry H. . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Ray, Stephen	"	"	Deserted Oct. 10, 1864.
Randall, John H. . . .	"	"	Transferred to Engineer Corps August, 1864.
Redmon, Levi	"	"	Wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Redman, Reason	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Rces, James	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Richards, Jacob H. . .	"	"	Discharged Feb. 26, 1863.
Roice, Joseph W. . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Ralston, Andrew D. . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Shepard, Benjamin W. .	"	"	Discharged Feb. 20, 1863.
Shepard, Nathan . . .	"	"	Discharged Feb. 18, 1863.
Shaw, Oliver B.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 17, 1863.
Sutton, James R. . . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Sturns, John R.	"	"	Deserted Oct. 15, 1862.
Spaulding, Francis M. .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Thompson, William . .	"	"	Wounded and missing at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Thorn, Henry W. . . .	"	"	Discharged Mar. 14, 1863.
Thorn, William M. . .	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "K."—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.
Williamson, T. W. . .	Dupont . . .	Aug. 31, 1862	Discharged Feb. 24, 1863.
Wildman, Benjamin F.	"	"	Mustered out June 9, 1865, as Corporal.
Wells, John S. . . .	"	"	Discharged Feb. 5, 1863.
Walker, William W. .	Vernon . . .	"	Discharged Mar. 8, 1863.
Young, Robert F. . . .	"	"	Discharged at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 26, 1862.
RECRUITS.			
Brand, George C. . . .	Dupont . . .	Dec. 30, 1863	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
Brand, William F. . .	"	Feb. 26, 1865	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
Graham, Samuel D. . .	"	Dec. 30, 1863	Discharged May 26, 1865.
Green, Jesse.	"	"	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
Grigsby, Samuel O. . .	Patriot . . .	Aug. 30, 1862	Transferred to V. R. C.
Hutchinson, Robert. .	Dupont . . .	Dec. 30, 1863	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1864.
Hildreth, George	"	"	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
Hutchinson, Samuel. .	"	"	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
Hutchinson, Joseph D.	"	"	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
Judkins, Lorenzo L. .	"	"	Transferred to 22d Regiment.

McCain, Warren T . .	"	"	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
Mitchell, William H .	"	"	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
Parton, William T . .	"	Jan. 13, 1864	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1864.
Saint, Daniel . . . .	. . . . .	Sept. 20, 1864	Mustered out June 9, 1865.
Tibbeits, Edward J. . .	Dupont . . .	Dec. 30, 1863	Died Mar. 1, 1864; wounds received at Buzzard Roost, Ga.
Truman, Stephen G. . .	"	"	Died at Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 5, 1865.
Tibbetts, James N. . .	"	Feb. 26, 1863	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
Walton, Merritt. . . .	"	Dec. 30, 1863	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
Walton, Abraham. . .	"	Dec. 26, 1863	Transferred to 22d Regiment.
UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.			
Elsberry, Richard F.	Jan. 19, 1864	
Gavitt, Charles	Dec. 30, 1864	
McNew, Hugh R	Feb. 22, 1865	





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