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James Bennett

A MILITARY RECORD

OF

BATTERY D

FIRST OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS

Light Artillery

BY

A COMMITTEE

OIL CITY, PA.
THE DERRICK PUBLISHING COMPANY
1908



By your committees, this volume of history is respectfully dedicated to the Officers and Comrades of Battery D, First Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Light Artillery, and to their wives and children.

To the generations that shall follow us, we leave this legacy and heritage, that it is their duty to at all times sustain their Government against any and all who are, or who would be its enemies and to be absolutely true and loyal to the flag that represents it, remembering that others labored long and earnestly for the same purpose.

PREFACE.

At a reunion of the First Regiment of Ohio Veteran Volunteer Light Artillery held in the Court House at Cleveland, O., September 12th, 1901, a request was made by General James Barnett that each battery prepare a history of its service in the United States army. A resolution to this effect was adopted at this meeting and a committee from each battery was appointed to carry out this purpose. To this end, Comrades, your committee has been collecting such material as they could obtain from any and every source that presented itself.

The lapse of time that has intervened since these commands have been out of service has obliterated many evidences of their existence. Much will be thought of by the members of Battery D which would be of interest, but which will not appear here. The reasons are obvious.

It is the purpose of your committee to go with you to your rendezvous and camp of instruction—then to follow you in your future field of military operations.

Your history there is what your services made it. They speak for themselves and no words of ours can add to or take from you the prestige to which you are so honorably entitled.

It has been thought best by your committee in order to more perfectly locate the Battery in all its campaigns and engagements to introduce the military reports of our immediate Division Commanders. These reports contain much information that could not be obtained from any other source.

There has also been introduced some Confederate reports.

These pertain particularly to such action as the Battery is very conversant with. We believe they will be of interest—and also the biographies of a few of the officers with whom we were early associated.

While such material is not strictly of a historical nature their lives were so interwoven with our early service that we trust they will not be deemed out of place.

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FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER LIGHT ARTILLERY.

James Barnett, colonel.
William Hayward, lieutenant colonel.
Walter E. Lawrence, major.
W. P. Israel, Jr., major.
Seymour Race, major.
J. C. Swartzwelder, surgeon.
Byron Stanton, assistant surgeon.
Thomas H. Oakley, chaplin.
James H. Miller, adjutant.
George W. Howe, quarter master.
Martin L. Paddock, sergeant major.
James H. Hill, quarter master sergeant.
George S. Dillman, commissary sergeant.
John H. Oakley, hospital steward.

These officers were mustered November 19th, 1861, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, by Captain P. H. Breslin, 18th Infantry, U. S. A.

In August, of 1861, a colonel's commission was tendered James Barnett, of Cleveland, Ohio, by William Dennison, then Governor of the state of Ohio, to raise a regiment of light artillery—to to be known as the First Regiment of Ohio Light Artillery—to be raised and equipped for the United States Volunteer Service. Col. Barnett had been connected with the local military organizations of Cleveland, and at the time he accepted the colonelcy of this regiment had just returned from the three months' service where he participated in one of the military campaigns in Western Virginia.

It was the thought and purpose of those who had this work in hand to raise and equip this regiment largely from the northern tier of counties in the state known as the Western Reserve—from this part of the State the regiment was largely recruited.

Its organization was to be the same as the regular regiments of the volunteer service and upon its organization and completion was to become a part of the Volunteer United States Army.

It was raised upon the first call of the President for 300,000 men. The regiment was quickly organized and the different batteries were rendezvoused in camps of instruction preparatory to their taking the field of their future operations.

For the field and staff officers of this regiment see Regimental Roster.

ITS ORGANIZATION AND RENDEZVOUS.

We now leave the regimental organization for one of its constituent parts known as Battery D. It was recruited from Ashland, Richland, Summit, Portage and Cuyhoga counties largely. The Battery was rendezvoused at Camp Dennison, Ohio, September 8th and 12th, 1861. The Ashland county men being the first to reach the camp—about forty in number, on the 8th, under Lieut. Rohrbacher. About one hundred and ten men, under Lieut. Porter, reached Camp Dennison at midnight, of the 12th. Until the 8th of October, the men were quartered in the wooden barracks, on the north side of the railroad. This was Battery D's alma mater. Here was where most of the men were to commence their education in their new vocation. The practical and the theoretical were blended at once into their daily routine of soldier life. Detachment and company drills were instituted immediately. Guard-mounting and standing guard followed in quick succession.

The transition from civilians to soldiers progressed quite rapidly. Among the men who composed the Battery were some who had seen service in foreign armies.

There were also several who were in the three months' service, who had been mustered out at the expiration of their term of service, and had re-enlisted for three years or during the war. Of both classes we hope to speak of more fully later on. For the purpose now we would say that they were the possessors of an experience that was a leaven to the balance of the battery, in this their early experience none, we believe, had seen service in the artillery, excepting some of the officers. This being the case all were upon a common level as far as this branch of the service was concerned.

Each and every man seemed to vie with each other as to who should master the problems the quickest—but we would say that

we were not devoid of our share of the ludicrous experiences that were incident to the training and drilling of recruits. From the very nature of the case it could not have been otherwise.

Their former occupations had been as railroad men, mechanics of the various trades, printers, professional men, students, farmers and laborers. Such, then, was the material of which the battery was composed.

The equipment of the Battery was six bronze six-pound rifled field pieces. In short they were then the regulation field artillery of the United States Army. Instructions at the manual of the piece were given daily by the non-commissioned officers who had then been appointed.

Our camp was a very busy place. Other batteries of the First O. V. L. A., regiment were in this camp at this time—who, like ourselves were taking first lessons in military instructions.

The Battery was mustered into the service on September 25th, 1861, by Capt. P. H. Breslin, 18th Regiment, United States Infantry. For reasons never fully explained by any one, our time and pay commenced upon October 17th, 1861. The day upon which we commenced active service in Kentucky under Gen. Nelson. Your committee offers as the only solution it can give—the letter sent by the War Department to Gen. William Nelson, of date, July 1st, 1861, giving him authority to raise and equip a brigade of troops to protect Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. These instructions specifically state when the time and pay of these forces should begin.

It is a fact that these instructions were for Kentucky and Tennessee troops, but the Nelson Brigade, that went into Eastern Kentucky were composed almost entirely of Ohio troops, of which Battery D was a part. We leave the solution of this often mooted subject to the comrades. By the difference of date of muster we lost twenty-two days of time and pay.

On the 8th of October we moved from the barracks on the north side of the railroad to a camp on the south side of the railroad track where for the first time we were quartered in tents. Horses had been furnished for the guns, caissons, battery-wagon, forge and ambulance. We were also furnished horses for our army-wagons, four to each wagon.

Our horses were picketed in a grove of timber close to the new camp.

On the afternoon of the 14th inst., we had our first mounted drill. The battery-wagon and forge did not participate. Joseph H. Gould was thrown from the horse he was riding as a wheel-driver, and was badly injured. Gould never did duty with the Battery afterwards.

October 15th we left Camp Dennison, Ohio, for our future field of action.

The Battery marched to Cincinnati, seventeen miles, and went into camp upon the grounds of the Orphans' Asylum, upon Elm street, between 12th and 13th streets.

We were now full fledged United States soldiers with a great unknown experience ahead of us. It is a very trite and common saying "To know nothing is to fear nothing."

In a sense this saying became applicable to our condition and situation at that time. We were then under orders to march and participate in a campaign in Eastern Kentucky, under Gen. Wm. Nelson, of whom we speak in another place. He was our first brigade and division commander, and was with the division until his death the following September.

In the afternoon of the 17th the Battery crossed the Ohio river into Kentucky at Covington and went into park at the market house near the depot of the Kentucky Central R. R. The men were served with a fine entertainment at the armory and the horses were taken to the livery stables in the near vicinity.

A committee of Covington citizens were on hand to see to the wants of all. Our sick comrades—three in number—were taken to the residences of the committee, were cared for by them and from then until the battery left for Paris, Ky., one of the comrades was quartered at the home of Jesse Grant.

During the evening Mrs. Grant wished to know if the comrade knew her son Ulysses. He was in an Illinois regiment. Mrs. Grant seemed surprised that he should not know her son. In the light of future events cannot we believe that the mother saw and expressed in those few words her belief in the future in store for her son? The mother knew her son. The incident was forgotten and it passed from our minds. In the morning all the sick comrades were escorted back to the depot by their bene-

factors, with well filled haversacks and their blessing, hoping for their safe and early return. We shall speak of this later.

Before going further in our history we wish to introduce our first brigade commander—Gen. William Nelson—showing the authority which led to his assuming the command of the first military campaign into Eastern Kentucky.

GEN. WILLIAM NELSON.

Was born in Maysville, Ky., 1825. Died in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 29th, 1862. He entered the United States Navy in 1840.

He commanded a battery at the siege of Vera Cruz and afterward served in the Mediterranean. He became master in 1854; a lieutenant in 1855 and in 1858 was ordered to the Niagara, in which he carried back to Africa the negroes that were taken from the slaver "Echo." He was on ordnance duty in Washington, D. C., at the beginning of the Civil war. He was promoted Lieut. Commander in 1861, and was in charge of the gun boats on the Ohio river, but soon exchanged the naval for the military service, and in September became a brigadier general of volunteers. He organized Camp Dick Robinson between Garradsville and Danville, Ky., and another in Washington, Mason county, Ky. He was successful in several engagements in Eastern Kentucky. He raised several regiments of Kentucky troops and commanded the second division of General Don Carlos Buel's army, which was the first to join Gen. Grant at the battle of Shiloh, and was wounded at Richmond, Ky. He was in command at Louisville when that city was threatened by Gen. Braxton Bragg, and in July, 1862, was appointed a Major General of Volunteers. He was shot to death by General Jefferson C. Davis in an altercation with that officer at the Galt House, in Louisville, Ky.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS AND RETURNS RELATING SPECIALLY TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE, FROM JULY 1ST TO NOV- EMBER 19TH, 1861.

LETTER FROM L. THOMAS, ADJUTANT GENERAL, TO LIEUT. WILLIAM NELSON.

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 1st, 1861.
Lieut. William Nelson, U. S. N.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sir: Your services have been placed at the service of the War Department, for the performance of a special duty, the Secretary of War directs me to communicate to you the following in-

structions: It being the fixed purpose of the General Government to maintain the constitution, and execute the laws of the union and to protect all loyal citizens in their constitutional rights, the Secretary directs that you muster into the service of the United States five regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry in East Tennessee, and one regiment of infantry in West Tennessee, to receive pay when called into active service by this Department.

You will designate the regimental and company officers, having due respect for the preferences of the regiment and companies, and send their names to this office for commission. The Ordinance Bureau will forward to Cincinnati, Ohio, 10,000 stand of arms and accouterments. Six pieces of field artillery, two smooth and two rifle bore cannon, and two mountain howitzers, and ample supply of ammunition, to be carried thence through Kentucky into East Tennessee, in such manner as you may direct, for distribution among the men so mustered into service and men organized as "Home Guards." You will also, at the same time, muster into the service, or designate some suitable person so to do, in South East Kentucky, three regiments of infantry, to be commanded and officered in the same manner as herein provided for the Tennessee regiment. All of the regiments aforesaid will be raised for service in East and West Tennessee and adjacent counties and in East Kentucky. Blank muster rolls and the usual instructions to mustering officers will be sent to you from this office, and in carrying out this order you are authorized to employ such service and use such means as you may deem expedient and proper for its faithful execution. You will likewise report frequently to this office as you progress with your work. I am, Sir, Etc.,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

EASTERN KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

The men belonging to the Battery used the armory as their quarters as long as they remained at Covington. The Battery was one of the first of the Ohio batteries to cross the Ohio river and enter the state of Kentucky at this point. By some it is said it was the first. We have no authentic data. After leaving Camp Dennison the battery received one continuous ovation. The streets in Cincinnati and other smaller places were lined with people, who came out to cheer the troops as they passed. Every demonstration that was possible, seemingly, was made. Surely Kentucky hospitality was lavished upon us in no unstinted measure. Our experience to this time is easily outlined. We had had

thirty-three days in a camp of instruction and organization and were now upon the eve of a campaign which lasted forty-three days. It was the most strenuous campaign we ever experienced, rendered doubly so by the inexperienced condition of the men, the physical condition of the country through which we passed, and the season of the year in which the campaign had to be undertaken.

A glance at the map, noting the points which were afterward the objective points, nothing further need be said in proof of the statement made.

When the mountains were reached bridle paths were the only roads in most cases. The wagon roads, only in rare cases, were the exception. So secure did the mountaineers feel in their mountain fastness that the idea of reaching them with artillery and the transportation of stores with wagons was laughed at.

During the night and the early morning of October 18th, the Battery was loaded upon the cars of the Central Kentucky railroad, together with the wagons, ambulance and all the horses belonging to the Battery. The ammunition for the Battery was loaded upon the same train, but was yet unpacked, being in the boxes in which it was originally sent out from the arsenals. Later the same day we were off for Paris, Ky., a place about eighty-five miles from Covington, Ky. We reached Paris in the night, and in the early morning of the 19th we unloaded the battery, horses, wagons and all the camp equipments.

The officers and men were served with a hot breakfast at the Farmers' Hotel, kept by a lady landlord.

The limber chests for both the guns and caissons were filled with ammunition here, and put in shape for active service, and for the march. When all was ready toward evening we moved out of Paris a short distance, on the Mt. Sterling Pike, and went into camp on a slight elevation and put our guns in position. We were here without an escort of any kind, some Home Guards were sent for from Paris and came to the camp.

The cannoneers slept at their posts that night. Nothing startling occurred. The next morning a company of cavalry from the First Ohio squadron arrived and by them we were escorted to Camp Garrett Davis. About dark we reached camp at Mt. Sterling. Early the next morning we were on the march and reached

Camp Garrett Davis in the afternoon, where the Nelson Brigade were for the most part encamped. This brigade was composed of the following infantry regiments: 2d Ohio, Col. L. A. Harris; 21st Ohio, Col. Norton; 33rd Ohio, Col. Sill; 59th Ohio, Col. Fife; Artillery Battery D, 1st O. V. L. A., Capt. Konkle; Cavalry 1st Ohio Squadron, Capt. McLaughlin, commanding.

Some mounted Kentuckians accompanied us, but not as a military organization.

At five, of this P. M., the 2d Ohio Infantry, a company of cavalry, commanded by Capt. McLaughlin, one section of Battery D, guns C and D, all under the command of Col. L. A. Harris, marched for West Liberty, Ky.

On the morning of the 23rd Col. Harris occupied West Liberty after a brisk skirmish. The Battery took part in this skirmish by firing six shots at the retreating enemy. (See Nelsons report of date).

Oct. 24th, two sections, four guns of the battery moved from Camp Garret Davis with the balance of the Brigade under Gen. Wm. Nelson toward Hazel Green, Ky.

This part of the battery encamped at Hazel Green and at this camp, John Condon, who had been sick for some days with pneumonia, died. He was buried close to the camp in the early morning, before it was fairly light, without any services. His grave was marked. (See roll of honor).

Shortly afterward we moved out with the brigade marching towards Salyersville in Magoffin county, at which place we were joined by the center section and the troops that went to West Liberty some days previously under command of Col. Harris.

From this place the entire command marched towards Prestonburg, where the enemy were supposed to have a camp—distant about twenty miles from Salyersville. Reaching Prestonburg, Col. J. S. Williams, commanding the Rebel forces, had retreated farther up the Big Sandy river, and his headquarters were supposed to be at Piketon, in Pike county.

Piketon is situated on the south side of the west fork of the Big Sandy river. At Prestonburg Gen. Nelson sent the 33rd Ohio Infantry under Col. Sill, the Kentucky Infantry and the right section of Battery D., 1st O. V. L. A., detouring to the right as a

flanking column to intercept the enemy at Piketon, about thirty miles distant. The command started up St. John's creek.

Crossing the stream many times, which had become swollen by the fall rains, made the march an exceedingly difficult one. The condition can best be explained by saying the roads were simply in a terrible condition. To make matters still worse, the men of this section were very short of rations.

This day Col. Sill occupied Piketon without any very serious opposition, the enemy having again fled. The next day after the flanking column had gone Gen. Nelson advanced towards Piketon with the balance of his command by the direct road. At Ivy mountain the enemy were in ambush. They were attacked and after a sharp fight lasting an hour and a half the enemy retreated towards Pound Gap in Virginia.

Gen. Nelson's column pursued the retreating rebels effecting a junction on the 10th with the forces under Col. Sill at Piketon.

The Battery with the Nelson column fired a few shots at the retreating enemy at or near Piketon. After a rest of one day at Piketon we recrossed the Big Sandy river and started on our march back to Prestonburg. The river had swollen from the heavy rains and one gun team of six good horses were drowned. One of the men, Wesley A. Wells, a driver, came near losing his life at this time by drowning.

Of the number killed and wounded at Ivy mountain, we have no correct data. We refer you to Gen. Nelson's official report for the list of killed and wounded. To which of these commands these men belonged we cannot say. This report includes C. E. Curtiss, of the Battery, wounded in the hip with a musket shot. On the following day a large float was constructed of small boats and batteau lashed together, a platform laid upon the top of this flotilla and upon this craft the wounded were placed upon stretchers and cots, and taken to the mouth of the Big Sandy river at Catlettsburg, Ky., accompanied by surgeons from the brigade. We have no further record of this floating hospital or any of its occupants. Our comrade never returned to the Battery to do duty afterward, but was discharged June 26th, 1862, upon a surgeon's certificate of disability at Columbus, Ohio.

When the column left Prestonburg for Piketon the battery wagon and forge and the caissons did not accompany it, but re-

mained at Prestonburg. The right section remained a few days at Piketon with Sill's regiment of infantry and afterward came to the battery on the eve of their departure for Paintville and Louisa, Ky.

The march from Prestonburg to Louisa via Paintville was of peculiar hardships. No description we could write would do justice to the conditions as they then existed.

To such comrades as participated in this march no further words are necessary. Suffice it to say that in making this forty mile march with the battery and its wagons we were ten days struggling through the mud and over the mountains to make this distance.

After the enemy had left Piketon and the state and fled through Pound Gap into Virginia the whole brigade had been ordered to Louisville by Gen. Buell, then in command of the department of the Ohio.

The Battery reached Louisa, Ky., at the confluence of the Tug and Levisa Forks of the Big Sandy river, twenty-eight miles from Catlettsburg, on the Ohio river, on Thanksgiving day, November 23rd. We were once more in a civilized town. We came late into the place and many of the men thought to make their quarters for the night in the abandoned houses of the town, and for their presumption a good many were put upon extra guard duty for the night and were made to pitch their tents in a terrible storm of wind, rain and snow, which lasted until nearly morning.

By the special order for extra duty your committee were not omitted, and they spent the night in snaring geese, ducks and pigs and impounding them in the non-commissioned officers' tents with the non-coms.

It was a night to be remembered.

A steamer, "The Champion No. 4," with a tow of deck and covered barges, was there for the transportation of the Battery.

The guns, caissons, battery wagon and forge, the ambulance and the wagons were loaded upon the barges. The horses were loaded amidships on the steamboat and on the covered barges, and officers and men made themselves at home and very comfortably so in the cabins and other parts of the boats. It was four o'clock in the afternoon when this little fleet of steamers and barges pushed out into the stream. The river was very high and the

current swift. Great skill had to be used in piloting the boats in this swift and crooked stream.

A firing squad had been detaled to fire salutes at Catlettsburg and Ashland, Ky., Ironton and Portsmouth, O., also Maysville, Ky. "C" gun which was upon the bow of one of the barges was used. Sergt. Patterson was chief of the squad and No. 4. Chris Owen and J. L. Baker were the No. 1 and No. 2. One of your scribes was No. 3. Owen, in trying to make a sponge bucket out of the Ohio river, lost his sponge staff and another one had to be procured in the dark from one of the other guns. But we managed to fire a very creditable salute at all five of the places.

The captain of the steamer assigned this firing squad quarters in the texas, of his boat, next his own quarters. There we were served with a good lunch by the steward of the boat. So we were not entirely forgotten on this, our first Thanksgiving in the United States service. We had forgotten in these few short hours many of our recent troubles. In short we had left Eastern Kentucky in the background with no desire in our hearts to ever return.

When the Champion No. 4, with her tow of barges, reached Catlettsburg, Ky., we joined the fleet that was conveying the entire brigade to Louisville, Ky., composed of the steamboats Jacob Strader, Bostona, Telegraph, Boston, Rocket, McClinnan and Champion No. 4. This was an unusual sight at this stage of the war, and attracted a great deal of attention as it passed down the Ohio river, upon its way to Louisville, Ky.

The fleet was not under convoy of any of the river gun boats, but of itself presented a very creditable appearance and was the first of its kind upon the upper waters of the Ohio.

We reached Covington, Ky., the next morning shortly after daylight and laid all day at the levee in Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati, O. The next morning we landed at Louisville, Ky., and unloaded the battery, at noon we marched to Camp Jenkins, at which place the entire reserve artillery for the army of Ohio was encamped. This camp was under the command of Capt. William R. Terrill, a regular officer, belonging to Battery H, Fifth Regiment, U. S. L. A. Our battery was in a deplorable condition when it reached this camp, more than 40 per cent. of the men were unfit for duty from various causes.

The horses were worn out and jaded.

Sunday a. m., after reaching this camp the battery was ordered to appear for inspection and review in connection with the balance of the artillery brigade.

The reserve batteries were all well equipped and were in as good condition physically as troops could be, and made a very imposing appearance. It was the first time we had seen so many batteries together and upon a review.

The disparity in appearances upon this, our first inspection, and review, was very sarcastically commented upon by many in the other commands, but suffice it to say that upon the following day an order was issued that gave our battery the second position in the line.

Capt. Terrill, with his battery occupying the right and Capt. Konkle with our battery, was given the left. For whatever cause such an order was made it certainly could not have been for our fine appearance nor yet for the physical appearance of our battery. It must have been based upon the fact that we had seen service in an arduous campaign.

SKIRMISH AT WEST LIBERTY, KY. REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL NELSON.

Camp Wadsworth, Hazel Green, Ky., Oct. 24th, 1861.

Sir: For the information of the general commanding, I have to report that on the 22nd I ordered Colonel Harris, of the Second Ohio Regiment and one section of Konkle's light battery and Laughlin's company of cavalry, to move on West Liberty, from the camp at McCormick's Gap. The morning of the 23rd he marched with Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers under Colonel Norton, and Thirty-third Ohio Volunteers under Colonel Sill, and four guns, and the train towards this place. I left the 21st regiment and the train, and one section of artillery on the Blackwater, to follow me and pushed on. Major Robinson, of the Thirty-third regiment with two companies had marched the night previous. Arrived here at four in the morning of the 23rd, and made a complete surprise. Capturing several of the most notorious secessionists of this vicinity. The march of Colonel Harris, on West Liberty was resisted by some hundreds under Capt. May, but he drove them easily, and entered the town at 8:30 o'clock. He found a number of Union men confined in the jail

and released them. I will await the arrival of my train at this point. I am now in possession of both roads and will move on Prestonburg as rapidly as possible.

Very respectfully,

W. NELSON, Brigadier General.

GENERAL NELSON'S REPORT FROM PIKETON, KY.

Headquarters, Camp Hopeless Chase,

Piketon, Ky., Nov. 10, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to report for the information of the commanding general of the department, that on the 7th of Nov. I dispatched Colonel Sill with his own regiment, 33rd Ohio, and light battalion under Major Hurt, Kentucky Volunteers, composed of a flank company from each of the regiments, the second, thirty-third and fifty-ninth O. V. U. S. A., and two Kentucky companies together with 142 mounted men under command of Colonel Metcalf, Ky. Vol., (made up of men mounted from the wagon teams) and 36 gentlemen volunteers, under Col. Apperson, and a section of artillery, to march by way of John's creek, and pass to the left of Piketon, where the rebels had taken post, a distance of 40 miles, and turn or cut them off. Col. Sill marched at 11 a. m. on the 7th. At 5 a. m. on the 8th I marched with the second Regiment O. V. U. S. A., Colonel Harris; Twenty-first Regiment O. V. U. S. A., Col. Norton; Fifty-ninth Regiment, O. V. U. S. A., Col. Fyffee. The battalion Kentucky Volunteers, under Col. Chas. A. Marshal, and two sections of artillery, Captain Konkle, and took the State road direct to Piketon, 28 miles. Some 8 miles from Prestonburg we met a picket of about 40 cavalry and fired on them, but having no cavalry they escaped easily. At 1 p. m. the column had advanced along the narrow defile of the mountain that ends at Ivy Creek. The mountain is higher along the river and very precipitous and thickly covered with timber and undergrowth, the road which is but 7 feet wide, is cut along the side of it about 25 feet above the river which is close under the road. The ridge descends in a rapid curve and very sharp to the creek, or rather gorge, where it makes a complete elbow. Behind the ridge and all along the mountain side, the enemy, 700 strong, lay in ambush, and did not fire until the head of Colonel Marshal's battalion, himself leading, were up to the elbow. The skirmish was very sharp, the mountain side was blue with puffs of smoke, and not an enemy to be seen. The first discharge killed four, and wounded 13 of Marshal's men. I ordered the Kentuckians to charge. Col. Harris, whose regiment was immediately behind me, led his men up the mountain side

most gallantly, and deployed them along the face of it, Colonel Norton, whose regiment had just reached the defile, anticipating an order from me, led his men up the northern ridge of the mountain and deployed them along the face of it and along the crest, and went at them. Two pieces of artillery were put in position in the road and opened upon them. Owing to the steepness of the mountain all this required time. On the opposite side of the river which is here narrow, deep and swift, there were also rebels who annoyed us. In an hour and twenty minutes the rebels were —— and fled, leaving a number of killed and wounded on the ground and 6 prisoners unhurt.

As I marched immediately in pursuit, I do not report what their loss was, I am told to-day that 32 dead were found. Among the wounded in our hands is H. M. Rush, late State Senator from Greenup county, Ky. Our loss is 6 killed and 24 wounded. If I had here any cavalry I would have taken or slain the whole of them, as it was the enemy retreated, cutting down trees across the narrow road, and burning or cutting all the bridges, which are numerous. I bivouacked four miles beyond Ivy Creek. It rained and the men waded through the mud and in a heavy rain all the day of the 9th. The march being heavy and slow on account of the trees across the roads and the necessity of repairing the bridges. Last night we again bivouacked in the November rain and entered this place this morning at 9 a. m., where I found Col. Sill, who had arrived the night previous and fired on the enemy as they were retreating. I inclose Col. Sill's report.

Very respectfully,

W. NELSON, Brigadier General.

Since we have known Capt. Terrill more intimately we would say this was the highest compliment ever paid the battery. We merely speak of this in passing to show that appearances and conditions are very deceiving sometimes. Capt. Terrill was an ideal soldier of great experience and was the finest instructor in artillery tactics our battery came in contact with. It was a delight to him to take the sponge staff from an awkward No. 1, and go through the motions himself in detail, saying "you will never forget after I have shown you how once."

WILLIAM R. TERRILL.

William Rufus Terrill, born in Covington, Virginia, April 21st, 1834. Died near Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8th, 1862. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1853. Was assign-

ed to the Third Artillery. Was assistant professor of mathematics there in 1853-54. Was on duty in Kansas in 1854-55, and assistant in the United States Coast Survey from 1855 to 1861. He was appointed Captain in the Fifth Artillery August 14th, 1861, and took part with credit in the battle of Shiloh. He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers Sept. 9th, 1862. And was killed in the battle of Perryville in the following month.

Camp Jenkins, Ky. We reached this camp on Saturday, Nov. 30th, unloading from the steamers and moving directly to this camp which was four miles southwest of the city of Louisville, Ky.

Moving to Camp Gilbert on the Tuesday following, December 3rd, which was situated nearly four miles east of the city of Louisville, and was an ideal camp in almost all respects. It was occupied wholly by an artillery brigade, composed of batteries that were soon to be apportioned to the different divisions composing the army of the Ohio. Then commanded by General Don Carlos Buel. The camp proper was in command of Capt. William R. Terrill, a regular artillery officer, commanding a Battery then in this camp known as Battery H, 5th Regiment, U. S. L. A. Captain Terrill had seen many years of active service on the frontier, and had been in the active performance of such other duties as he was from time to time assigned to perform. He was a thorough artillerist, a good soldier, and withal a gentleman.

Battery D owes much of its technical knowledge of the manual of the piece and the drilling of the men by detail, to Capt. Terrill. He was a natural instructor, and often remarked, "Let me show you once and you will never afterwards forget." However we were put into active drill at the manual of the piece and as soon as our horses were in condition mounted drill was had daily. As soon as circumstances would permit horses were drawn to replace those that were worn out in our Eastern Kentucky campaign. Clothing and shoes were supplied to the men and in a very short time the Battery presented a very different appearance. The men received their first two months' pay from the government at this camp. If we recollect aright about Christmas time. For the most part we were paid in gold. Such an occurrence did not happen again during our term of service, and it

was many years afterward before gold became again an active circulating medium of currency.

Upon reaching Camp Jenkins Nov. 30th, Corporal Martin J. Bender, met with a serious accident, a signal gun was fired for pitching the tents, Corporal Bender was coming towards the gun and was but a short distance away when the gun was discharged. It was charged with a blank cartridge. The powder burned his face badly and destroyed the sight of one of his eyes. He was taken to the hospital. Was furloughed. He afterwards returned to the Battery when it was at Spring Hill, in Tennessee, the following March. Was mustered out of the service Aug. 6th, 1862, upon a surgeon's certificate of disability, caused by the accident at Camp Jenkins. Corporal Bender was Gunner of Detachment E.

We remained at this camp up to and during the Christmas holidays. The Battery was being put into good condition. Some of the men who were sick and were left at Cincinnati, O., and elsewhere, were returning to camp, and we were fast assuming more than a nominal position in the Artillery Brigade. At Camp Gilbert, in addition to the camp and stable guard, the Battery each day furnished a detail of mounted guards. They, in connection with similar details from the other Batteries, were formed into a mounted police patrol. They reported daily to the city for their instructions. We received marching orders Dec. 28th, our destination was, however, unknown at the time. The city was the headquarters of the department of the Ohio. It was an immense Military Camp, embracing all branches of the service. Great activity was apparent on every hand. Troops were being sent daily to points south of Louisville. It came our turn to go to the front very soon.

Dec. 13th, 1862, the center section drew two smooth bore guns in the place of the two rifled guns they had.

Detachment D had a new caisson in the place of one that was badly disabled in the Eastern Kentucky campaign.

We moved by railroad from Louisville to Green River Bridge, Ky., a point about seventy-five miles south of Louisville on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. This place may be better known as Munfordville, Ky. Where the railroad crosses Green river, we found here a large camp. Many troops having preceded us. It was known as Camp Wood. We were now a part of the

army of the Ohio, which was afterwards known as the Army of the Cumberland. We belonged to the Fourth division, commanded by General William Nelson. Previous to our leaving Louisville we had turned over sixty of our horses that had been worn out in the Eastern Kentucky campaign, and in their place had drawn a like number of fresh horses. We had also received some equipments for the Battery, which were not furnished when it left Camp Dennison, Ohio.

At Camp Wood stables were constructed for the horses. They were log structures, covered so that the horses were protected from the wind and rain. The horses were in excellent condition and remained so for quite a time. The camp proved to be an unhealthy one, during the first two weeks of our stay here many of the men were taken sick and sent to the hospital. Some were furloughed and sent home sick to be treated there. William R. Mooney, of Freedom, Ohio, died in camp on the 14th inst., of typhoid pneumonia. Was sick but a short time. His remains were sent to his home in Ohio by his comrades in camp. The morning report for the 16th of January, 1862, showed that we had present enlisted men for duty, eighty-three. The facts were that men fit for duty were on the regular guard detail one day and on the police guard the next day. Betwixt the building of stables for horses, the regular guard detail and such other duties as were incident, this small contingent of men did not lack for active duties. Our camp was no exception to the rule of incapacitated soldiers while at Munfordsville, Ky., during the winter of 1862. We were still under the immediate command of Capt. Wm. R. Terrill, of the Fifth U. S. Artillery. Capt. Terrill had preceded us to this camp from Camp Gilbert by about ten days. His care and thought for the batteries under his command was supreme and wonderful. We became much attached to him for his soldierly ways and bearing.

The monotony of camp life was broken for a time by the account of the battle at Mills Springs, Ky. The troops were commanded by General G. H. Thomas. It was a decided victory for the federal troops. Gen. Zollicoffer, the general commanding the confederate troops, was shot and killed by Col. Fry, commanding the 4th Kentucky Regiment. At this camp some recruits for the battery from Cleveland, O., reached us. They were enlisted by Lieut. N. M. Newell, who had been absent from the battery for

some time on recruiting service. They were: Martin Gale, Edwin Fuller, Peter Cavenor, Charles Carson, Henry Slitt, John McHenry, Justus Angell, Eli Yarian, Benjamin Yarian and Lawrence O. Craig. The men who came did not make good the losses by sickness and death the battery had sustained since it left Camp Dennison, Ohio.

On one of the last days of December, Sergt. H. C. Grant, of Detachment E., was taken very ill of pneumonia. He was with the battery at Camp Wood, Ky., was taken to Louisville, Ky., and was cared for by Mrs. J. W. Christopher at her residence. Mrs. Christopher was formerly a Summit county, Ohio, lady and had already extended similar kindness to several of the batterymen who were sick. The men of our command have reason to remember this lady for her many kind acts.

She made her home a hospital for sick soldiers.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE OHIO TO PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN.

On February 13th, 1862, two brigades of the Nelson Division moved from Camp Wickliffe to the Ohio river and there took steamers for the Cumberland river to re-enforce Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson. The two batteries belonging to the brigades, one of which was Battery D, marched as far as Bacon Creek, Ky., where they were ordered to return to Munfordville again. We returned and remained there one day. This was a hard march owing to the severity of the weather. The four days in which the march had been made had been very stormy, raining for the first part of the time, then snowing and freezing. Several of the men had frosted fingers, toes and ears. Taking all these into account the Battery never before had encountered such a storm and such severe weather.

Upon the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, upon the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers respectively, the entire army at Camp Wood marched south via Cave City to Bowling Green, which had been evacuated. This place had been strongly fortified, but the capture of Fort Donelson had made it necessary for the Confederate Army to fall back and establish new lines. We were now in the heart of the enemy's country.

From Bowling Green, Ky., we marched to Russellville, Ky., thence to Edgefield, Tenn., which was upon the opposite side of the Cumberland river from Nashville. The infantry of the Nelson Division of the two brigades that went by steamers to Fort Donelson, reached Nashville by steamer on the 25th. The third brigade of Nelson's Division, reported later, having marched through from Bowling Green, Ky. It was four days before the Battery crossed the Cumberland river from Edgefield to Nashville.

The Battery went into camp about three miles south east of Nashville, Tenn. It was a fine, healthy place. The men were showing the good effects of active service, and the change from the Green river camp, of last winter. The capture of Forts Henry and Donelson had changed military plans somewhat. A halt seemed to be in order to perfect new plans of operations. The army of the Ohio was here and in this vicinity. The camp was full of rumors as to its future action. We were still a part of the Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio, General William Nelson commanding the division, and General Don Carlos Buel commanding the Army of the Ohio.

IN MARCH OF 1862.

At Spring Hill, Tenn., there were detailed from the Infantry of the 4th Division nineteen men to serve in the Battery.

These men were transferred with their descriptive lists and later a few of them were regularly transferred to the Battery and remained with it until the end of the term of the Battery service. The balance of this detail returned to their regiments when the Battery was captured in September or shortly afterwards.

The Battery remained at this camp five days, when it leisurely made its way south to Spring Hill, Tenn., about midway between Franklin and Columbia. The Battery remained here several days, refitting, drilling, etc. It seems that a bridge was to be rebuilt over Duck river at Columbia, Tenn., before the army could advance. Martin J. Bender returned to the Battery at this camp, and took charge of detachment E, in the place of Sergt. H. C. Grant, who was away upon sick leave. Corporal Bender had been away from the Battery since Nov. 30, 1861. His absence

was caused by the accidental discharge of a signal gun at Camp Jenkins, Louisville, Ky., causing the loss of one eye, and other injuries. On March 11th a forward movement was ordered for the Buell army. The Nelson Division taking the lead. This division forded Duck river at Columbia, Tenn., on the 12th, and from there kept the lead until it reached Savannah, Tenn. It was the first division of Buell's army to reach the Tennessee river, and the first to reach the battlefield at Pittsburg Landing upon the south side of the Tennessee river, eight miles above Savannah. The infantry of this division marched from Savannah, Tenn. Leaving Savannah at 1:30 p. m., and reached the battlefield at 5 p. m., not a moment too soon.

At 5:20 p. m. the Infantry of the Division was warmly engaged. For full and complete reports of this battle see reports as rendered by Gen. William Nelson, commanding the Fourth Division Army of the Ohio, attached. The reason that the Battery was left at Savannah is set forth in Gen. Nelson's report. The orders were for the battery to go to the battlefield as quickly as possible by steamer from Savannah. In the confusion that ensued the Battery did not reach its destination in time to participate in this memorable battle. It was upon the ground at Savannah, but was unable to move on account of the terrible condition of roads leading to Shiloh, it having rained very hard all night of the 6th and the constant movement of troops had kept the transports busy and hence quite impassable except for infantry. It may seem with this statement a strange fact that the batteries that belonged to Divisions that were in the rear of the Nelson Division should come up with their infantry and move directly to the support of the new line of battle as it had been formed by Gen. Buell. We now refer to the Mendenhall and the Terrill, both regular batteries and Battery G, 1st O. V. L. A. The necessity for short range guns at this stage of the fight was very great, and Capt. Terrill, who was Chief of Artillery in the Buell army, hurried these batteries to the front in the night and were posted where during the 7th inst. they performed a wonderful service in the several positions taken during the day, until 4 p. m., when the fighting was practically over.

It has always seemed a great misfortune that The Battery could not have taken part in this battle, but it was over and had gone down into history without our helping hand. From the

early part of the day the Battery made its way towards the front, being stalled most of the time in the deep mud that was every where, and going into camp for the night upon the battlefield, near Shiloh Church. The conditions that existed here were terrible. During the rest of the month we remained upon the battle field, moving our camp several times to secure better sanitary conditions.

For three or four days after the battle, alarms were frequent and until the 11th inst., the men slept at their posts upon the ground, expecting a night attack and much of this time the guns and caissons teams were hitched to their carriages.

The 4th Division of the Buell Army was encamped upon the battlefield for quite a time. The Battery changed its camp location frequently for sanitary and other reasons. The enemy, who had fought so stubbornly, had fallen back to Corinth, Miss., and was awaiting another attack there. The armies, which were here, were slowly advancing south toward Corinth, distant about twenty miles. The army of the Mississippi in the advance, commanded by General Grant, and on the 7th of May following, the Pope Division was attacked by the enemy at Farmington, Miss., when the Nelson Division was ordered to the assistance of Gen. Pope. This march of nearly six miles was made upon a double-quick the whole distance. The weather was very hot and the dust was intolerable. We were ordered back from Farmington the same afternoon, but at a more leisurely gait. There was no fight. The advances upon Corinth were made in regular approaches. The seige of Corinth had begun, there was but little fighting, but a lot of digging during this advance.

We were several times taken out to the skirmish line to fire shots that dislodged sharp shooters and troublesome skirmishers.

A report made by Capt. W. C. Whitaker, of the 6th Kentucky Volunteers, more nearly describes the situations than any words we can pen, and we use it*

This state of seige went on in regular approaches until May 30th, when it was discovered in the early morning that the enemy had evacuated their works, removed their stores and ammunition, seige guns, etc. Such army stores as could not be moved were burned, and the arsenal was blown up. A few prisoners were taken—about one hundred, mostly sick and wounded men. The Nelson Division being the first troops to reach the enemy's

works. See Nelson's report. A story is told of General Nelson, who, to express his impatience at the slow way in which this campaign was conducted, offered with the commanding officers' consent, to take two of the commands in his, the 4th Division, and steal from the works at Corinth every Confederate soldier there was there, in the following twenty-four hours. Our modesty forbids the naming of the two commands. But knowing them as we did, we never had a doubt as to the success of his offer. This was nearly a week before Corinth was evacuated. Since the battle at Pittsburg Landing the troops that had taken part in the advance upon Corinth, Miss., had been under the General Command of H. W. Halleck, a regular officer, who had been in command of the department with his headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL NELSON'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

Headquarters Fourth Division, Camp on the Field of Battle.

April 10th, 1862.

Captain: In obedience to orders received yesterday from headquarters, Army of the Ohio, I have the honor to report that the Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio, under my command, left Savannah by order of Gen. Grant, reiterated by Gen. Buell in person, at 1:30 p. m. on Sunday, April 6th, and marched by land to the point opposite Pittsburg Landing. The anxiety of the soldiers to take part in the battle which was going on on the left bank of the river enabled me to achieve the distance, notwithstanding the dreadful state of the road over a lately over-flowed bottom, in four hours. At 5, the head of my column marched up the bank at Pittsburg Landing, and took up its position in the road under the fire of the rebel artillery, so close had they approached the Landing. I found a semi-circle of artillery, totally unsupported by infantry, whose fire was the only check to the audacious approach of the enemy. The Sixth Ohio and Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiments had scarcely deployed when the left of the artillery was completely turned by the enemy and the gunners fled from their pieces. The gallantry of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, supported by the Sixth Ohio, under the able conduct of Col. Ammen, commanding Tenth Brigade, drove the enemy and restored the line of battle. This was at 6:30 p. m., and soon after the enemy withdrew, owing, I suppose, to the darkness. I found cowering under the river bank when I crossed from 7,000 to 10,000 men, frantic with fright, and utterly demoralized, who received my

gallant division with cries: "We are whipped; cut to pieces." They were insensible to shame or sarcasm, for I tried both on them, and, indignant at such paltroonery, I asked permission to open fire upon the knaves. By 9 p. m. the infantry of my division were all across the river and took up their position as follows: Col. Ammen's brigade, consisting of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, Col. Grose; Sixth Ohio, Lieut. Col. Anderson; Twenty-fourth Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jones, took post on the left. On the right of them Bruce's Brigade was posted, consisting of the First Kentucky Regiment, Col. Enyart; Second Kentucky Regiment, Col. Sedgwick; Twentieth Kentucky Regiment, Lieut. Col. Hanson. On the right of Bruce Brigade, the brigade of Col. Hazen was posted, composed of Ninth Indiana, Col. Moody; Sixth Kentucky, Col. Whitaker; Forty-first Ohio, Lieut. Col. Mygatt. Heavy pickets were immediately thrown well forward, and every precaution taken to prevent surprise during the night. These dispositions were made by direction and under inspection of Gen. Buell, who gave me orders to move forward and attack the enemy at the earliest dawn. The night passed without serious alarm. The men lay upon their arms. Lieut. Gwin, of the navy, commanding the gunboats in the river, sent to me and asked how he could be of service. I requested that he would throw an 8-inch shell into the camp of the enemy every ten minutes during the night, and thus prevent their sleeping, which he did very scientifically, and, according to the report of the prisoners, to their infinite annoyance. At 4 a. m. I roused up the men quietly by riding along the line, and when the line of battle was dressed and the skirmishers well out and the reserves in position, I sent an aide to notify the General that I was ready to commence the action; whereupon the Fourth Division of the Army of the Ohio, in perfect order as if on drill, moved toward the enemy. At 5:20 I found them, and the action commenced with vigor. My division drove them with ease, and I followed them up rapidly. When at 6 a. m. I was halted by command from Gen. Buell. I having gone farther forward than I should have done, my right flank being exposed. The enemy was greatly re-enforced in front of me, and at 7 a. m. my advance, which had been resumed by order of General Buell, was checked, at 7:30 my division began to give ground slowly. We were exposed to the fire of two of the enemy's batteries, and I had no artillery. You are aware that owing to the want of transportation I was compelled to leave the three batteries of my division at Savannah. I asked for artillery to support my infantry. Gen. Buell sent to my aid the battery commanded by Capt. Mendenhall, of the Regular Army, belonging to Crittenden's division, the well directed fire of which gave my division most refreshing relief. After 8 the firing of the enemy was tremendous. They had been again largely re-enforced on this point. General Buell, who rode along the lines at this time, saw for himself the behavior of the Fourth Division. The style

in which Col. Ammen handled his brigade, excited my admiration. Col. Hazen commanded the right brigade, of this division, carried it into action, and maintained it there most gallantly. The heavy loss of his brigade attests the fierceness of the conflict at this point. He drove the enemy and captured the battery which so distressed us, but was forced back on his reserves. The powerful reenforcements which the enemy again had received, which made the woodland in front of us at times a sheet of flame, compelled me, at 9 a. m., again to ask for support. The general sent to my aid Battery H, Fifth Artillery, Regular Army, commanded by Capt. Terrill. This battery was a host in itself. It consisted of four 12 pounder brass guns, and two 10-pounder Parrott guns. Its fire was terrific. It was handled superbly. Wherever Capt. Terrill turned his battery silence followed on the part of the enemy. Capts. Terrill and Mendenhall, and the officers of their batteries are entitled to the thanks of the Fourth Division. The Nineteenth Ohio, Col. Beatty, attached to Crittenden's Division, also came to my support. The regiment was ably handled and rendered efficient service. At 1 o'clock, by direction of Gen. Buell, I ordered the division to move, with arms trailed, at double-quick, on the rising ground in front, held by the enemy, which the enemy, with much promptitude, abandoned to our use. The firing now diminished much along the front of this division, but was at 2 p. m., renewed on my right, on Crittenden's and McCook's divisions with great fury. The Fourth Division had no more trouble during the action, the attacks on it after 2 o'clock being feeble and easily repulsed, and ceased entirely at 4 p. m. I desire to call the attention of the general commanding the Army of the Ohio, to the distinguished conduct of Col. Jacob Ammen, of the Twenty-fourth Ohio Regiment, commanding the Tenth Brigade. The cool, wary and vigorous method in which he fought his brigade, protecting all the while the left flank of the army, gave me a profitable lesson in the science of battle. To Col. Hazen, commanding the Nineteenth Brigade, I beg also to invite the general's attention. The gallantry with which he led his troops to the attack was most conspicuous, and he handled them ably. During the long and bloody action the fortitude of the Fourth Division was sorely tried, pressed as it was, by such superior numbers, but it maintained itself gloriously. I refer the general to the reports of the brigade commanders for the part each regiment took in the action, reserving to myself only to mention that during the action I rode up and thanked the Ninth Indiana Regiment for its gallantry; that the Sixth Ohio, Lieut. Col. Anderson, and Twentieth Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hanson, were posted by me to cover the artillery. This important and arduous duty they performed perfectly, sustaining during the greater part of this long day with the coolness of veterans the fire of the enemy, without being permitted to return it. The loss of the division, I regret to inform you, is heavy. It went into

action 4,541 strong, of whom 6 officers and 84 enlisted men were killed; 33 officers and 558 enlisted men wounded, and 58 enlisted men missing, making a total loss of 739, more than half of which occurred in Hazen's brigade. (These officers recommended to notice). The energy of Lieut. Horton, (24th O. Vol.,) in bringing up ammunition was conspicuous. I have the honor to be

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WM. NELSON,
Brigadier General Commanding Fourth Division.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. WM. NELSON, U. S. A., COMMAND-
ING FOURTH DIVISION OF OPERATIONS
FROM MAY 2ND TO JUNE 11TH.

Headquarters Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio,
Before Corinth, May 31st, 1862.

Colonel: I have the honor to report that at 4 a. m., of the 30th, an escaped rebel came into my camp and stated that their infantry pickets had been withdrawn about ten o'clock the night previous had been replaced by cavalry. I immediately ordered a general advance of my line of skirmishers to verify the statement, and at the same time ordered the Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment, which held the bridge, to advance also, sending the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers to take their place. At 5:30 the advance was halted, by orders from headquarters. At 6:30 it was resumed, the skirmishers of Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers entering the lines of the enemy. At 7 the Tenth Brigade entered the enemy's works with Mendenhall's battery, and I dispatched an aide to inform Gen. Buell that I was in Corinth. We took 103 prisoners; found the town on fire, but were deterred from any serious attempt to extinguish the flames by the frequent explosions of shell; found artillery and musket ammunition in close proximity to the fire, which I ordered to be moved. The line of skirmishers passed far beyond the town, and I opened on the rising ground in advance, where some of the enemy were in sight, with rifled cannon. The division took up its position on the rising ground and remained till orders were received from headquarters. I send you a rebel flag taken with the prisoners.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WM. NELSON, Brigadier General.

COL. J. B. FRY, Chief of Staff.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF CAPT. W. C. WHITAKER, 6TH
KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

Headquarters Sixth Kentucky Regiment, Camp Near Iuka, Tishomingo, Mississippi, June 16th, 1862.

In obedience to an order issued by the general commanding, requiring a report of the operations of the several corps from the time of the leaving Pittsburg to the evacuation of Corinth and the termination of the pursuit of the enemy, together with the loss of killed and wounded, I beg leave to submit the following: (The account of the battle of the 7th of April is omitted, it has been so fully given in other reports.) This regiment remained at the camp field of Shiloh until the 2d of May. When the line of march was begun for Corinth, the time going was chiefly occupied in road repairing and bridge building. We arrived at the camp before Corinth, May 17th. The regiment did its full share of intrenchment, picket and guard duty, being employed for a while night and day, but it was done cheerfully. While engaged in making the trenches the enemy began to shell us, their shells fell thick among our men, one fell and exploded but a few feet from Governor Morton, of Indiana. He stood it like a veteran. General Nelson ordered out Mendenhall's and Konkle's batteries, which soon silenced the enemy. A great deal of labor was performed in rainy weather, with no huts for shelter, but the men were satisfied, as it was for their country they were laboring. The night of the 30th of May the enemy made a most able and masterly retreat from Corinth. So silently was it effected that the place of their retirement was unknown. So well was it managed that his military equipment, stores and transportation were taken away or burned. We joined in the pursuit like men groping in the dark for an enemy. We found none after a week's search. To the brave, well disciplined, well drilled army of Union soldiers, eager for the fray, and who only waited the word to annihilate the Confederate army of traitors, it is passing strange where that great army was and why they were suffered to go; but we are soldiers, and have no right to think in words. I have endeavored briefly to give a statement of the operations of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment from the time of leaving Pittsburg and the evacuation of Corinth. I am at a loss to know what is meant by the termination of the pursuit of the enemy, as we were still after them. In obedience to Order No. 99, and order issued under it, this report is made and respectfully submitted,

W. C. WHITAKER,

The General Commanding Army of the Ohio, Col. Sixth Reg.
Ky. Vol.

As usual in such cases the enemy escaped with their stores and equipment and had a leisurely walk away, protected by a strong rear guard. The cavalry of the 4th Division followed the retiring enemy until June 4th, when the 4th Division marched and reached Iuka, Miss., on the 11th. We refer to Gen. Nelson's telegram of June 15th, to locate the enemy's several armies.

On June 23rd the 4th Division was ordered to march from Iuka, Miss., to Athens, Ala. This occupied several days. The weather was extremely hot. The Battery was encamped for a time upon the outskirts of the town in a very nice, clean and healthy camp. Forage and corn for the horses was plenty, and we were again in direct railroad communication with Nashville, Tenn. The Battery remained at this camp until July 14th. During the month while the Battery was in camp here, we were drilled regularly by Capt. Mendenhall, of Battery M, 4th U. S. A., in the mounted and field movements. Squad drill was held every day. The 4th Division was reviewed by Gen. Nelson July 4th. It made a fine showing. The physical condition of the division was good at this time. At this place two gun detachments, C and D, were ordered to go with Jackson's Cavalry to Shelbyville, Tenn. At this place word was received that the troops at Murfreesboro had been captured and as quickly as possible the cavalry and the section of Battery D returned to Athens, Ala. It was one of the quickest marches that had been made at this time. In a little less than three days a march of one hundred and fifty-four miles. While upon this march the rest of the Battery marched to Columbia, Tenn. The section which went with the cavalry marched from Athens, Ala., upon their return to Huntsville, Ala., remaining there for a short time, when the section was sent back by train to Athens, Tenn. From Athens the section marched to Columbia, Tenn. Something over sixty miles and joined the other four guns of this Battery. The Battery, with cavalry, went to Williamsport in Maury county, near Duck river, some fifteen miles, and routed a small force of the enemy and returned again to Columbia. From this place four guns of the Battery Detachments A, B, C and D, marched to Murfreesboro, Tenn. Detachments E and F remained at Columbia. This was a march of 40 miles. Sergt. Grant returned to the Battery while it was at Murfreesboro.

During a stay of three weeks at Murfreesboro, mounted drill

from 6 to 8 a. m., was held every morning, and a rigid line of camp duties was instituted. From this place the Battery was taken to Nashville by train, and was joined there by Detachments E and F, which had marched there from Columbia, Tenn. A march of seventy-eight miles was made from Nashville to Bowling Green, Ky. At Bowling Green we were sent to Lebanon, Ky., via Lebanon Junction, a distance of one hundred miles.

August 16th. It is quite proper to state here that a new military department had been created, and that General William Nelson had been assigned to its command. It embraced the territory lying between the Cumberland and the Ohio rivers. This new department took Gen. Nelson back to Kentucky, his native State, and gave him supreme command. See order transferring Nelson to Department of the Kentucky. And it is also proper to state that the armies of the enemy which were left south of Corinth, after the evacuation of that place had again entered Tennessee, and were in force in the central part occupying many places. Also that an army from East Tennessee was making its way to Kentucky, by way of Cumberland Gap, and the gaps in the Cumberland Mountains south. In short, the war in these two States was to be fought over again. A garrison of three whole divisions was maintained at Nashville. The forts upon the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers were held. The armies of the enemy had concentrated in Central Tennessee, and had marched north into Kentucky, and were attempting a junction with the Kirby Smith troops coming from East Tennessee.

This was the military situation when the new department was created. We were in Kentucky again in obedience to the orders from the new department commander, for the second time within a year.

Practically the Army of the Ohio was for the first time upon the defensive. The seat of war was transferred to a State which undertook to maintain a neutral position. This position brought within its borders this present invasion of both the contending armies. It was to be the crucial test of this mythical position, of which further reference will be made. See Gen. Bragg's report of his invasion of Kentucky.

Gen. Nelson was concentrating the new command to meet the situation as it should present itself. The most of his troops were

new regiments that had never seen much, if any, service, and were rendezvoused at Lexington, Ky. There were three brigades of these troops, under command of Wm. Nelson, as Division commander. Aug. 30th, from Lebanon, Ky., the Battery moved out with orders to march to Richmond, Ky., and join the Nelson Division. We had gone but seven miles before we were ordered back to camp at Lebanon. The facts were that the Nelson division had been badly beaten in a fight at or near Richmond, Ky. The loss in killed, wounded and missing was very great and Gen. Nelson was twice wounded in trying to rally his Division. He retreated to Louisville, Ky., with the remainder of his Division. After staying at Lebanon about a week the Battery marched to Lebanon Junction, something over 40 miles, where we remained in camp until Sept. 15th.

Sept. 10th, while at this camp, the Battery received thirty-four (34) new men, who had been enlisted for the Battery in Ohio, and sent to Louisville, thence to Lebanon Junction. They came at a time when they were very badly needed. See roster.

Adams J. F.	Markin Thomas J.
Bateman James H.	Moe Frederick.
Boyd William, Jr.	Poe Andrew A.
Cumberworth William.	Post Jesse A.
DeLong William.	Post Levi D.
Everett William.	Richardson A. H.
Hinman Rufus M.	Sangster James.
Holmes Thomas B.	Silsby Sylvester.
Hoadley Burton J.	Southworth James.
Holderman Joshua.	Smith Albert.
Hartson Delos.	Stearns Charles A.
James George A.	Stewart Henry.
Kidney Jared V.	Usher Luke.
King John G.	Watson David R.
King Chester.	Waite Fulton.
Loomis Horace.	Webster John H.
Lovell George.	Whitney James W.

This put the Battery back into a good normal condition so far as men were concerned.

MUNFORDVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Sunday, Sept. 15th. The Battery left Lebanon Junction by railroad to go to Munfordsville, some twenty-seven miles distant. The guns and caissons, with the gun and caisson horses, one wagon and the ambulance were taken. The Battery-wagon and forge, and the balance of the wagons and teams and extra horses were left in the camp. The artificers and some sick men; the wagon drivers and the wagon master in all some twenty-eight men.

The train went as far as Baton Creek, where it was found a bridge was destroyed. The Battery was unloaded and before daylight of the 16th they marched to Camp Wood on Green river, and crossing the river with the Battery occupied the fort upon the south side in connection with the regular garrison.

There had been some skirmishing and fighting before we reached the fort, and on the 16th inst., at 10:30 in the a. m., fighting was renewed and firing was kept up until after 4 o'clock p. m., when a flag of truce was sent in to the commanding officer, demanding a surrender of the garrison. A parley was held and before daylight of the 17th, the fort, with its entire garrison, with the artillery and all of the government property was surrendered to Gen. Bragg.

The conditions that led to the surrender of the Battery at Munfordsville in connection with the garrison, who had so stubbornly defended the fort can best be told in the reports that were made by Col. Dunham and Col. J. T. Wilder, who made the surrender. They are minute, specific, and cover the whole situation. We invite your careful attention to these reports.

This was indeed a sudden termination to what had seemed to be a brilliant future for the Battery. The conditions were accepted stoically and yet we wondered why such a sacrifice was necessary. Let us review a little and we will see the military situation as it was that day.

In the east Lee's Army had left Virginia. The Battery was surrendered Sept. 17, 1862. The battle at Antietam, Md., was fought upon Sept. 12th. The troops at Harper's Ferry, Va., and an immense amount of military stores were surrendered upon the 17th of Sept. The surrender in Virginia and battle in Maryland were but a part of a general movement which was to transfer the whole

war over to the north or as far north as possible. The movement of the Bragg army through Tennessee into Kentucky to make a junction with Kirby Smith at some point in Kentucky was another part.

The enemy's campaigns were theoretically well planned and were prosecuted with all the force that could be brought to bear both in the east and the middle west. Let us look to the other side a moment. Kentucky, which had taken that foolish position, heralded its neutrality as a defense, had been turned over to the care of Gen. Nelson. He, with a division of new troops, had been defeated at Richmond, and had fallen back to Louisville with the remnant of his division, there to collect such forces as were obtainable and make a stand against the approach of Gen. Bragg's army coming from the south. In short, to defend Louisville. From captured dispatches it was learned that Louisville was the objective point to which the Bragg army was marching.

A delay was necessary and must be had even at a sacrifice. Lee had fought at Antietam, and was returning to Virginia with his army. For a time its prestige was gone.

The plan to keep the Bragg army from marching direct upon Louisville was successfully carried out in the stubborn defense made by the garrison at Munfordville, Ky. While the part we took was but an integral part, it was not an insignificant one.

Bragg's army was held up for four days, and in this time such means of defense had been taken to protect Louisville. And the near approach of Buell's army of the Ohio in the rear caused Bragg to make a detour to the right and pass through Bairdstown, Ky., with his entire army. While the Army of the Ohio moved on to Louisville, thereby putting themselves in the enemy's rear, and again making themselves an element offensive, instead of a defensive one.

We leave this subject here.

Sept. 18th we were paroled by Major Clairborne, an inspector of Gen. Bragg's army at 11 a. m., according to the terms of surrender, taking an oath not to take up arms again against the Confederate States of America until regularly exchanged.

Our orders were to go to the rear of their army and march. We had taken such rations as were obtainable before leaving the fort and after we had been paroled were marched to the rear three miles, in charge of some provost guards belonging to a

North Carolina regiment. Our treatment by the enemy was courteous and all of the conditions were honorably carried out. The guard was an easy going lot of soldiers, good-natured and were quite susceptible to the new conditions.

Sept. 18th and 19th, 1862, we took up our march without guards or guide. It was a free-for-all march, and never more than two or three in a squad. All with one consent, made west towards the Ohio river. One of the squads were piloted on the way by a lady upon horse back, who volunteered her services and went with them until nearly midnight, showing the men a shorter route, when she returned to her home in the mountains. This squad had left their guards sound asleep at a straw stack at eight o'clock the evening before. From our personal knowledge we know that those provost guards loved moonshine—who ever heard of a North Carolina soldier who did not. They were supplied and our supposition is that they likely slept late the next morning. Be this as it may be, the woods were full of paroled artillerymen as a result.

Sept. 20th and 21st this march was continued mostly by night until the 22nd, when most of the men had reached the Ohio river at Cloverport, Ky. Towards night of the 22nd the men of Battery D took passage for Louisville upon the steamboat Delaware, a distance of 110 miles. Sept. 23rd, the following day, the men went to Cincinnati, O., by steamer, and on the 25th were sent to Columbus by rail and for a day were at Camp Chase, and on the 25th put into a parole camp, situated north of the city about four miles, commanded by Gen. Lew Wallace.

This camp was filled with unfortunate soldiers like ourselves, and represented nearly every regiment in the service apparently. It was a rough crowd withal, with but little discipline and a great deal of lawlessness. This was Camp Thomas, Sept. 26th, 1862. As soon as possible after reaching Camp Thomas the pay rolls were made out, and the men given four months' pay. During the time the men were on parole a great many of them went home and were there at intervals until their exchange was effected at which time they all returned to their commands.

But little can be said further after the very worthy tribute to Gen. Nelson which was issued in Gen. Buell's general orders, No. A, 147, announcing his untimely death.

No one knew General Nelson as well as did General Buell.

No one ever had the occasion to know or trust a subordinate officer as had General Buell, and General Nelson was never found wanting in loyalty to his government or to his superior officers. He was trusted as no other of the six division commanders in the Army of the Ohio was trusted.

Duties were placed upon him that called for the highest order of abilities both as to questions of state and in military affairs. We do not recall an instance when he was not equal to the requirements made. He was assigned to the Department of Kentucky upon Aug. 17th, 1862.

Gen. Buell, in his orders of this date, says "The credit of your selection will be mine. The honor of success will be yours." That he had ambitions, none will deny.

That he had great abilities his short military experience goes to show, and we cannot but believe that but for his untimely death a very brilliant and successful military future was in store for him.

Headquarters Army of the Ohio,
Louisville, Sept. 29, 1862.

General Order No. 47a.

The General Commanding announces, with inexpressible regret the death of Maj. Gen. William Nelson, which occurred in this city at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The deceased was bred a sailor, and was an officer of the Navy, while holding a commission in the military service. History will honor him as one of the first to organize, by his individual exertions, a military force in Kentucky, his native State, to rescue her from the vortex of rebellion towards which she was drifting. He was a man of extensive information, comprehensive views, and great energy and force of character. By his nature he was intolerant of disobedience or neglect of public duty; but no man was more prompt to recognize and foster merit in his inferiors, and in his own conduct he set an example of that vigilance, industry and prompt attention to duty which he exacted from others. In battle his example was equally marked. On more than one field—at Shiloh, Richmond and Ivy Mountain—he was conspicuous for his gallant bearing. The funeral of the deceased will take place at 3 p. m., to-morrow, at Calvary Church, Third street.

JAMES B. FRY, Col. and Chief of Staff.

By Command Major General Buell.

REPORT OF COL. JOHN T. WILDER, 17TH INDIANA INFANTRY TO J. E. STACY, ASS'T. ADJ. GEN. CHIEF OF STAFF.

Cave City, Ky., Sept. 18, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on Sept. 8th, 1862, according to a special order from General Boyle, I assumed command of the forces at Munfordsville, Ky. I immediately set to work building fortifications for defense of the railroad bridge over Green river. On Sunday, Sept. 9th, I was informed that the railroad bridge at Salt River was burned by the rebels. Our supplies being sufficient for one day only, I immediately began collecting flour and bacon in the country about us and got some bread from Bowling Green, and managed to get rations for fifteen days. At the same time I ordered all the Home Guard companies and recruits for the Thirty-third Kentucky, who had no arms, to scatter out over the country and act in the capacity of scouts. They served me admirably in this respect, giving notice of Bragg's approach when over 50 miles distant, and notifying me of his numbers, pieces of artillery, direction taken, and in every movement made by him on his advance from Cumberland river. On Saturday, Sept. 13th, Colonel Scott, with a brigade of cavalry and a battery of five mountain howitzers, came down the north side of the river from Greensburg, and at 8 p. m. demanded an unconditional surrender of the place. I peremptorily refused, and at 3 o'clock the next morning he commenced an attack by firing on our pickets. They contested the ground so stubbornly that he was compelled to bring up his artillery to drive them in, which he accomplished at daybreak, after losing his guide and a lieutenant-colonel killed. At daylight a furious attack was made on the pickets on the south side of the river by a large force of infantry. I immediately sent Company K, seventy-fourth Indiana, out to a belt of woods about a quarter of a mile in advance, to act as a reserve for the picket to rally on. They held their ground until nearly surrounded, and only fell back when peremptorily ordered to do so by Major Cubberly, of the Eighty-ninth Indiana, who had charge of the pickets and Skirmishers on the south side of the river. Our advanced line fought them stubbornly for an hour, and only came in when ordered by me to do so, as I did not wish to lose the advantage of our works. At 5:30 the fighting became general along the whole line, the enemy having advanced to within 200 yards of our works in large numbers. At 6:30 a. m. the enemy advanced in line of battle on our west, or main work, and seeing their intention to storm our position I ordered the men to fix bayonets, when the rebels came forward with a cheer, supposing our cessation of fire was a sign of retreat. When they came within about 30 yards I directed the men to fire, which was repeated by Col. (Chas. D.) Murray and the officers along the line, and a very avalanche of

death swept through the ranks, causing them to first stagger and then run in disorder to the wood in the rear, having left all of their field officers on the ground either killed or badly wounded. The regiments that made this charge were the Seventh and Tenth Mississippi and Seventh Alabama. Immediately after this repulse a similar one was made on the redoubt by the Ninth and Twentieth Mississippi and a battalion of sharpshooters. They were literally murdered by a terrible fire from the gallant defenders of the work. Maj. (Augustus H.) Abbott sprang upon the parapet, with his hat in one hand and a drawn sabre in the other, urging his men to stand to the work, until he was shot dead under the flag he so nobly defended. A braver man never fell. The flag had 146 bullet holes through it and the staff was struck eleven times. Lieutenant Mason, of the Thirteenth Indiana Battery, commanding the artillery, in the meantime was riddling them with grape and canister, when they broke in all directions, fleeing as from a belching volcano, many dropping as they fled. At this juncture I sent Colonel Emerson, of the Sixty-seventh Indiana, with one more company, to re-enforce the redoubt and to take command. The enemy soon rallied, however, and seemed to be more cautious in their movements, keeping up a constant fire from the best cover they could obtain until 9:30 a. m., making several weak efforts to charge us again, but they had learned a dear lesson and profited by it. At 9:30 they sent in a flag of truce, demanding again that I should surrender. I again refused, when they asked the privilege of removing their dead and wounded. I gave them leave to do so. The following is the correspondence that passed between the two parties:

BRIG. GEN. CHALMERS DEMANDS SURRENDER.

You have made a gallant defense of your position, and to avoid further bloodshed I demand an unconditional surrender of your forces. I have six regiments of infantry, one battalion of infantry sharpshooters, and have just been re-enforced by a brigade of cavalry, under Col. Scott, with two battalions of artillery. I have two regiments on the north side of the river, and you can't escape. The railroad track is torn up in your rear and you can't receive re-enforcements. General Bragg's army is but a short distance in the rear.

JAMES R. CHALMERS,

Brig. Gen. Comdg. First Brig., Right Wing Army of the Mississippi.

COL. WILDER'S REPLY.

To this demand and these arguments Col. Wilder returned the following answer:

Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, Comdg. First Brig. Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi: Your note demanding the unconditional surrender of my forces has been received. Thank you for your compliments. If your wish to avoid further bloodshed keep out of the range of my guns. As to re-enforcements, they are now entering my works. I think I can defend my position against your entire force; at least I shall try to do so.

J. T. WILDER,

Colonel Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers. Comdg. U. S. Forces at Green River.

COL. WILDER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

At 9 a. m., I was re-enforced by six companies of the Fiftieth Indiana, under Col. Dunham, who had come up on the railroad from Louisville, and were thrown off the track 6 miles back. At daylight they pushed through by a circuitous route, missing Scott's Cavalry on the north side of the river, and getting into the works without any loss except one man, slightly wounded. After the night closed, Col. Dunham, being the ranking officer, assumed command, and will, no doubt, make a report of the events occurring on Monday and Tuesday following Sunday's fight. My whole force consisted of the Sixty-seventh and Eighty-ninth Indiana Regiments, one company of the Eighteenth Regulars 204 recruits of the Seventeenth Indiana, two companies Seventy-fourth Indiana, one company of cavalry, Louisville Provost Guard Lieutenant Watson commanding; one 12-pounder heavy gun; one 12-pounder Napoleon; one 12-pounder howitzer, and one 3-inch rifled gun under Lieutenant Mason. Thirteenth Indiana Battery: 60 men, Thirty-third Kentucky, Capt. Wilson. The whole force amounting to 2,122 men for duty. If I were to give a list of those who did their whole duty it would simply be a muster roll of all who were there. No man flinched or held back a particle. I must, however, mention W. A. Bullitt, Adjutant Third Kentucky, who conveyed orders for me through the hottest of the fire with as much coolness as if on review, and Capt. Frank White, Fifteenth Indiana, who superintended the earthworks, and whenever a point was exposed to a raking fire from the enemies' batteries immediately threw up traverses to protect the men. Our entire loss was 37 killed and wounded. The enemy admit a loss of 714 killed and wounded on Sunday alone. I cannot give as complete a report as I could wish, not having yet received a report from the different commands engaged. On Tuesday evening at 7 p. m. I was again placed in command. By this time Gen. Polk had crossed the river 10 miles above with the right

wing of Bragg's army, and coming down on the north side, took up a position on the river hills commanding our works, the left wing, under Hardee having taken position on the hills on the south side. Bragg had sent a summons to surrender, and a consultation had been held late Tuesday evening with commanders of regiments, in which it was the unanimous expression that unless enabled by re-enforcements to hold the north side of the river we could make no successful resistance. All, however, decided to resist unless full evidence should be given of the overwhelming force of the enemy, and having been informed that Gen. Buell's army had not left Bowling Green at 2 p. m., the day before, and having been notified by you that we could get no help from Louisville, our ammunitions for small arms being very limited, and our men worn out by constant work and fighting for four days and nights, and being satisfied that further resistance was no less than willful murder of the brave men who had so long contested with overwhelming numbers, I determined, after counting forty-five cannons in position, commanding our open field works, and surrounded by over 25,000 men, with no possible chance of assistance from any quarter, although promised such by you from Bowling Green, to surrender the entire force, which I did on Wednesday morning at 2 a. m., marching out of the works at 6 a. m., with all the honors of war, drums beating and colors flying, we being allowed by the terms of surrender, our side-arms and all private property, and four days' rations. Officers and men were immediately paroled and are about to start for the Ohio river.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. T. WILDER.

Col. Seventeenth Ind. Vol., Comdg. U. S. Forces at Green River.
J. E. Stacy Assistant Adjutant General Chief of Staff,

REPORT OF COL. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, 50TH INDIANA INFANTRY.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 30, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to an order from Major General Gilbert, I, on the 13th inst., at 11 p. m., left the depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad with six companies of the Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and one company (K) of the Seventy-eighth Indiana (attached to the Fiftieth for duty) in all 446 strong rank and file, for Green River, near Munfordsville, to re-enforce Col. Wilder in the defense of that point. The train ran very slowly until some distance below Elizabethtown, when I went forward and earnestly urged the engineer to greater speed, assuring him that it was all important for us to reach Green River before daylight. He did increase the

speed as far as safety would permit. Just below Baton Creek, about seven miles from Green River, the train stopped for wood, I immediately passed along the cars, aroused the men, and bade them stand by their arms in readiness for any emergency, as we were approaching dangerous ground. I took position on the engine and the train moved cautiously forward. We had proceeded about a mile when we ran upon a portion of the track which had been undermined by the enemy, and slid to one side in such a manner as not to make the injury apparent to the engineer or myself. The train was thrown off, and several of the cars completely wrecked; yet, strange to say, not a man nor a horse was seriously injured. The men seemed inspired with even greater confidence, as if feeling themselves under the especial protection of an overruling Providence. They were immediately formed in line of battle, an instantaneous attack being expected. The woods, which skirted the sides of the road, were promptly reconnoitered. No enemy appearing, the regiment was put in rapid march for Munfordville, presuming that the road had been destroyed to prevent re-enforcements from reaching that place. We had not proceeded far before cannonading was heard in that direction. It had now become daylight and the men deposited their knapsacks and blankets in a thicket by the roadside and moved on rapidly. We soon met crowds of frightened and fleeing citizens, from whom no satisfactory information could be got of the situation of affairs at or of the forces investing our works. When within three or four miles of the place we were met by an intelligent citizen of my acquaintance, who informed me that a cavalry force of the enemy, at least 2,000 strong, and a battery of artillery were posted some distance this side of the river, and covering the road approaching our works, which were upon the south bank; that guns were also so planted upon both banks of the river as to cover the bridges, and that he deemed it impossible for us to pass them and get in. But, nothing daunted, our little force made a detour to the right, and by keeping under cover of the woods and cornfields, and down ravines, eluded the enemy and reached the river just below the bridges and opposite our works. Here a momentary halt was made, under the cover of the woods, to close up the column and give the men a little rest. They then plunged into and forded the river at the double quick between the two bridges, the first notice the enemy had of our approach being the hearty cheers of our beleaguered troops in the works. Fortunately for us, the guns of the enemy upon the northern bank bearing upon the crossing had just before, by a well directed fire from our own, under Lieut. Mason, been silenced, and from those upon the southern side he had only time to throw a shell or two at our rear as it disappeared under cover of the bank, resulting only in slightly wounding one man. His Cavalry came dashing down upon us in an attempt to cut us off, but only in time to be as

hastily driven back by our little band, who promptly turned and fired upon them. We found the engagement still progressing. By Gen. Gilbert's written order the command was to go according to seniority, and I, being the senior officer, Col. Wilder promptly tendered me the command, but I as promptly refused to assume it, feeling that to do so during the progress of the engagement, would be ungenerous in me and unjust to him, but I placed myself and my forces under his command. He has reported the proceedings of that day. On Monday, the 15th, I assumed command. The enemy had, under cover of the night, withdrawn from before us, the infantry and artillery to Cave City and the cavalry up the river. Work upon the intrenchments was at once resumed and pushed forward with vigor that day, the night following, and in fact throughout all the affair of Tuesday. Wagons were sent to the wrecked train for the provisions upon it and steps successfully taken by the aid of Mr. William Gibson, a patriotic Union citizen of Munfordville, of which I cannot speak in too high praise, to bring in the ammunition which had been upon it, but which the loyal men of the neighborhood had carried to the woods and concealed. Efforts were also made to repair the telegraph line. Messengers were sent to different points northward to communicate to the headquarters in this city our situation, inform them that we expected a renewal of the attack by a largely increased force, and ask re-enforcements. Messengers, with a like object, I was informed had been sent by Col. Wilder, to Bowling Green. I regarded the place as of great importance to the Government and made every effort to save it, Monday night re-enforcements, under command of Col. Owen, Sixtieth Indiana, were received from Lebanon Junction, consisting of a part of the Sixtieth Indiana, 420 men, including one company (I) of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky, Lieut. Conaway, which had been attached to it for duty, a part of the Sixty-eighth Indiana, Col. King, 570 men, and six pieces of the First Ohio Artillery, 150 men, Capt. Konkle in command. On Tuesday, the 16th inst., at about 9:30 a. m., the advance of the enemy attacked our pickets on the south side of our works and from the direction of Cave City. His advance was sternly resisted by companies A, B and H, Fiftieth Indiana, Under Major (Samuel T.) Wells, who, as well as the officers and men under him, in this little skirmish, displayed great coolness and courage. They held the enemy's advancing columns at bay for over an hour and were only pressed back by overwhelming numbers. The object evidently was to avoid the field works on our left known as Fort Craig, from which he had been so fatally repulsed on Sunday, and, under cover of the woods, to approach and carry by storm the breast-works on our right; but the promptness and energy with which he was met seemed to deter him from the attempt. Before 11 a. m. the engagement became general along our south line, the heavy pressure being upon the west or right. The men were cool and

eager for the expected assault. The fire was rapid and continuous on the part of the enemy, who kept himself closely under cover of the woods. Bewteen 2 and 3 o'clock it slackened, and by 3 o'clock it had almost ceased, and, supposing the enemy had withdrawn from the wood, which fronted our entire south line and being anxious to occupy the farther edge of it, that I might be advised of and check a renewed attack. Company A, Fiftieth Indiana, Capt. Burrell, was thrown out as skirmishers to feel through it. They soon became hotly engaged with the enemy, who attempted to turn their left flank. I immediately ordered Captain Carother's company (G, same regiment) to his support. The order was promptly obeyed, and the company gallantly deployed under a galling fire. This was a brilliant little affair. In it Lieut. Burton, Company G, fell, severely wounded, nobly doing his duty. Finding that the enemy still occupied the woods in force, our men were withdrawn under a fire from the works. I should also mention that Company A, Sixtieth Indiana, was thrown out as skirmishers upon the left early in the engagement, and there remained for sometime, doing excellent service, with the loss of one man wounded. By 4:30 p. m. the firing on both sides had nearly ceased, there being only an occasional shot from our guns, as opportunity offered, to prevent the planting of batteries by the enemy.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock a flag of truce from the enemy was seen approaching. I sent Col. Wilder to receive it. It covered a note from General Bragg, commanding the enemy's forces, asserting that we were surrounded by an overwhelming force. All hopes of re-enforcements cut off, and demanding a surrender to save the loss of human life, which must result by carrying the works by storm. I promptly and peremptorily declined; but when Col. Wilder returned after the delivery of my reply, and informed me that so far as he had been able to observe the force against us was truly overwhelming, and especially in artillery, and our situation critical, and being only a senior officer of equal rank with several others in the works, some of whom had had greater experience, I at his suggestion, deemed it my duty to call a council of war of those officers. I desired also to gain time in hopes of relief from this place or from Bowling Green. I therefore sent a note to Gen. Bragg, asking a further suspension of hostilities, to give time for such consultation. He consented to such suspension until 9 p. m. This was a point gained, as by that time it would be too late for further attack, except by assault, which I felt able to repel. By this time I got telegraphic communication with Louisville, and immediately telegraphed Gen. Gilbert, in substance that we had held the enemy (said to be Bragg's and Folk's whole army) at bay all day; that evidently fresh columns were being moved against us, and whether we should be able to continue to hold our position without assistance remained to be seen; that we should do the best we could. I received an answer ordering

me to turn the command over to Col. Wilder. I replied that, under the circumstances, I regarded the order as unjust, but should obey it. In the meantime the council had been convened, consisting of Colonels Wilder, Owen, King, Emerson and Murray, and Capt. Konkle and myself.

The unanimous conclusion was if that they had the force claimed, viz.: over 25,000 men and sixty pieces of artillery, besides cavalry, it would be a useless sacrifice of human life to resist, and especially as by their artillery they could, in spite of us, occupy the heights north of the river, which completely covered our works. But it was also unanimously resolved that we should be permitted by some competent officer or officers to have actual observation of their strength or that we should demonstrate it by actual trial of arms. At the conclusion of the council I formally relinquished the command to Col. Wilder, who has reported the further proceedings.

I at once telegraphed Gen. Gilbert, in substance, that I had so relinquished the command, and that I should take my musket and go into the trenches; that as a senior officer, under the circumstances, I would not, as an officer, fight under a junior. I was immediately ordered by him to report to Col. Wilder under arrest, which I did. It is but just to observe that I did not object to serving under Col. Wilder. Between him and myself had existed and yet exists the most friendly and cordial relations. We had in all things agreed, and no praise from me would add to his reputation as an officer. The proper authorities must judge from subsequent events whether my telegrams to Gen. Gilbert was such evidence of weakness as justified my removal from command, or whether it was simply evidence that I saw our peril and was not afraid to look it in the face. To that authority I shall also appeal for the justness of my arrest. Of the coolness and determined courage of the men I cannot speak too highly, of officers where all did their duty well, especial praise seems almost out of place; yet some of course, had better opportunities than others to display tact, coolness and courage. Justice requires me to acknowledge my obligations to Lieut. Col. Edward A. King, of the Nineteenth Regulars, but now colonel of the Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. He had position about midway of the south line of the works west of the railroad. Six companies of his regiment were held in a hollow near by as a support, the assault being anticipated in that direction. His experience, coolness and close observation even when shells and musket balls flew thick and fast, were invaluable and cannot be too highly praised. Col. Owen was in command of the field works on the left (Fort Craig) with discretionary authority, I need scarcely say that it was trustworthily confided. I should also mention the excellent conduct of Adj. John R. Simpson, of the Fiftieth Indiana, and Lieut. Pumpelly, of the Sixteenth Kentucky, who acted as my aides. On Sunday they boldly reconnoitered the woods along our march to guard us

against surprise. On Tuesday they did their duty with a quiet fearlessness that deserves favorable notice. Our loss, 1 officer, (Lieut. Burton), and 6 privates wounded (one private mortally and Lieut. Burton dangerously, a musket ball passing through both legs and shattering a bone of one). The enemy's loss was over 100, said to be 105. The forces under my command during this affair were those mentioned by Colonel Wilder in his report and the re-enforcements thereto hereinbefore noticed. I am respectfully,

C. L. DUNHAM.

Colonel Commanding U. S. Forces at Green River.
Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Army of Kentucky.

N. B.—It is probably but just to Major General Gilbert and myself to add that since my arrival in this city he has informed me that within a few moments after issuing the order directing me to report to Colonel Wilder under arrest he sent me a dispatch, not only releasing me from arrest, but restoring me to the command; but telegraphic communication being in the meantime cut off, it did not reach me.

Respectfully,

C. L. DUNHAM,
Colonel Commanding Etc.

CONFEDERATE REPORTS.

Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 17th, 1862.
(Received Sept. 26th.)

The garrison at this place surrendered last night without our firing a gun. We got 4,000 prisoners, 4,000 small-arms, pieces of artillery, and munitions of war in large quantities. My junction with Kirby Smith is complete. Buell still at Bowling Green.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.

Headquarters Department No. 2,

Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 17, 1862.

Sir: Since my last dispatch this army has moved on steadily in the accomplishment of its secondary object, a junction with Maj. Gen. E. K. Smith. Waiting two days in Glasgow to collect a supply of bread stuffs, an advance brigade thrown in this dir-

ection to cut the railroad and observe the enemy was indiscreetly advanced by its commander to the attack of a superior force here strongly fortified.

After a most desperate fight they were repulsed with a loss of about 300 in killed and wounded. As soon as I heard of this misfortune my whole command was put in motion, and in less than twenty-four hours we had the place (some 25 and 35 miles distant by the routes taken) completely surrounded, and in a few hours an unconditional surrender of the whole garrison was made without our firing a gun. We received some 4,000 prisoners, an equal number of small-arms, 10 pieces of artillery, and munitions. The prisoners will be paroled and sent to General Buell at Bowling Green, the nearest point of the enemy's line. My position must be exceedingly embarrassing to Buell and his army. They dare not attack me, and yet no other escape seems to be open to them.

My admiration of and love for my army cannot be expressed. To its patient toil and admirable discipline am I indebted for all success which has attended this perilous undertaking. The men are much jaded and somewhat destitute, but cheerful and confident without a murmur.

We move soon on a combined expedition with General Smith.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding.

The Adjutant General C. S. Army.

Headquarters United States Forces,
Near Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 16, 1862.

General Braxton Bragg, Commanding Confederate Forces:

Sir: The command of the forces at this place is turned over to Colonel Wilder, who will conduct the correspondence hereafter.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

C. L. DUNHAM,
Colonel Fiftieth Indiana.

Headquarters United States Forces,
Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 16, 1862.

General Braxton Bragg, Commanding C. S. Army of Kentucky:

Sir: Your forces are planting batteries under cover of cessation of hostilities in near proximity to my works. This is contrary to all rules of honorable warfare. Will you have this stopped? I presume you are not aware of this or it would not be.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel Commanding.

Headquarters Confederate States Forces,
Near Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 16, 1862, 10 p. m.

Col. J. T. Wilder, Comdg. U. S. Forces, Munfordville, Ky.:

Sir: By reference to my note you will see it was only stipulated that "no firing will take place, if your troops keep within their lines, before 9 p. m." This condition has been complied with.

Very respectfully your obedient servant

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding.

Headquarters United States Forces,
Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 16, 1862.

General Braxton Bragg,

Commanding C. S. Forces near Munfordville, Ky.

Sir: At a consultation of officers of this command, held since dark this evening, it is agreed upon that if satisfactory evidence is given them of your ability to make good your assertions of largely superior numbers, so as to make the defense of this position a useless waste of human life, we will treat as to terms of an honorable surrender.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your, etc.,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel Commanding.

Headquarters Confederate States Forces,
Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 16, 1862, 9 p. m.

Colonel J. T. Wilder, Comdg. U. S. Forces, Munfordville, Ky.:

Your dispatch is just received. The only evidence I can give you of my ability to make good my assertion of the presence of a sufficient force to compel your surrender, beyond the statement that it now exceeds 20,000, will be the use of it. An unconditional surrender of your whole force, etc., is demanded and will be enforced. You are allowed one hour in which to make known your decision.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding.

Lieut. W. A. Bullitt will receipt for and deliver any message

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel Commanding.

MUNFORDVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Headquarters Confederate States Troops,
Near Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 16, 1862.
To the Officer Commanding U. S. Forces,
Near Munfordville, Ky.

Sir: Surrounded by an overwhelming force, your successful resistance or escape is impossible. You are therefore offered an opportunity by capitulation of avoiding the terrible consequences of an assault. The bearer, Lieut. Col. (H. W.) Walter, of my staff, will receive your reply.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding.

Headquarters United States Forces,
Camp Dunham, near Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 16, 1862
General Braxton Bragg,

Commanding Confederate States Forces.

Sir: Your note of this date is received. As much as I shall regret the terrible consequences of an assault upon the works under my command I shall defend them to the utmost, and God help the right.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. DUNHAM,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces, near Munfordville, Ky

P. S.—I regret to say since your note has been received two Confederate officers have been observed near our works with glasses making observations thereof. I regard this as a violation of the true spirit of a flag of truce.

Respectfully,

C. L. D.

Headquarters United States Forces.
Munfordville, Ky
General Braxton Bragg,

Commanding Confederate Forces near Munfordville, Ky.

Sir: On further reflection I ask a further suspension of hostilities until I can hold a council of war with officers of equal rank now with these forces.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. DUNHAM,
Colonel Commanding U. S. Forces.

Headquarters Army of the Mississippi,
Near Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 16, 1862

Colonel C. L. Dunham, Commanding U. S. Forces.

Sir: Your request is granted, and no firing will take place, if your troops keep within their lines, before 9 p. m. I sincerely trust an honorable arrangement may be made which will prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood. And I must say, in all candor, no chance exists for your escape, successful resistance, or reinforcement. Please forward the enclosed note to my forces in your rear, so as to prevent any accident. My route being circuitous is the reason of this request.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding.

Rowlett's, Hart County, Ky.,
Sept. 16, 1862.

Col. J. T. Wilder, U. S. A.

Sir: I am directed by Gen. Bragg to say that no other conditions than those prescribed in his late note can be given. He requires an unconditional surrender of your forces and stores, etc., and authorizes me to accept the surrender.

I am, Colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major General C. S. Army.

Rowlett's, Hart Co., Ky.,
Sept. 17, 1862.

General Braxton Bragg, Commanding C. S. Forces in Ky.

Sir: Your demand for an unconditional surrender of the forces under my command at Green river is received. I am unwillingly forced to comply with your demand. Allow me to ask the usual courtesies for my command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel Commanding U. S. Forces at Green River.

THE NEWELL SECTION.

Roster of the men who were not captured at Munfordville, Ky., and who afterward composed a part of the Newell Section, commanded by Lieut. N. M. Newell, of Battery D, and who were

attached to the Cavalry Division of Gen. D. S. Stanley, of the Army of the Cumberland, from Oct. 15th, 1862, until January 1st, 1864:

Baldwin Alexander H.	Killip William.
Blackburn Thomas B.	Kidney Jared V.
Blakelee George.	Miller John.
Boyd William, Jr.	Newell N. M.
Coffin Frederick T.	Prestel John.
Crane Edward.	Russett Gustavus.
Eldridge John H.	Sangster James W.
Fulker Jacob.	Stearns Charles H.
Farnsworth Henry C.	Stair Charles.
Gaylord William N.	Stackhorn Henry.
Houp Charles.	Terrill Martin A.
King John G.	Yanders George W.

List of Battery G men who served with the Newell Section from Oct. 15th, 1862, until Dec. 31st, 1863. The committee cannot vouch for the absolute correctness of this list, but believe it is nearly correct. It was contributed by members of Battery G:

Bartlett H. H.	Eddy L. D.
Blanchard John.	Miller John F.
Burke Patrick.	Searles Duane.
Bushnell David.	Shrieber John.
Calhoun Charles.	Smith Thomas H.
Cooley Loren.	Stockham Addison.
Davinport Z. D.	Stockham George.
Hosmer Oscar L.	Waters Alonzo.
House James W.	Waters Chandler.
Litsel John.	Wright David W.

CHARLES CARROLL PARSONS.

A soldier. Was born at Elyria, Ohio, in 1838. Died in Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 7th, 1878.

He was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy in 1857, and graduated in 1861, and was at once promoted to First Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery. He served in West Virginia, and then with the Army of the Ohio in Tennessee and Kentucky. Commanding a Battery after July 1862, and covering the retreat to Louisville in September. He was brevetted Captain for gallantry at Perryville, and Major at Stone River. From January until March, 1863 he was on sick leave and being unable to return to the field, was made assistant professor of Ethics and English at West Point, till September, 1864, after which he commanded a battery until the close of the war.

Parson's Battery was noted in the National and the Confederate armies, and many stories are told of his courage and daring. At Perryville when his Battery was temporarily served by partially drilled infantry men, forty of his men were killed by a furious charge of the enemy and the rest driven back, but Parsons remained with his guns until he was dragged from them by a cavalryman, by order of General McCook. At Stone River he repelled six charges, much of the time under musketry fire. He was often mentioned in official reports. After the war he was on frontier duty, and in 1867 was chief of artillery in Gen. Winfield S. Hancock's Indian Expedition. He returned to duty at West Point as professor in 1868, and remained there until Dec. 30th, 1870, when he was honorably discharged at his own request.

The balance of his life was spent in the ministry, dying at Memphis, Tenn., during the yellow fever epidemic in the fall of 1878.

ROBERT HORATIO GEORGE MINTY.

Was born in County Neigo, Ireland, Dec. 4th, 1831. He entered the British Army as Ensign in 1849, and served in the West Indies and Honduras, and on the African coast, but retired from the service in 1853, and coming to the United States, settled in Michigan. He became Major of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and then Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Michigan Cavalry at the beginning of the Civil war. He was made Colonel of the Fourth Michigan, in 1862, and from 1863 to 65 he commanded a brigade that was known as the Saber Brigade, capturing Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27th, 1863. He commanded the left at Chica-mauga, and afterwards covered General Thomas' retreat to Chattanooga. He also did good service at New Madrid, Farmington and in the pursuit of Bragg at Stone River, and in the Atlanta campaign, and led a Division in Kilpatrick's raid around that city.

At the close of the war he received a commission of Brevet Brigadier General, and Major General of Volunteers, and declined a Major's Commission in the regular army.

Five horses were killed under him during the war.

At Lebanon Junction, Ky., where the Battery was encamped when the guns and caissons were taken to Munfordsville and captured with the men and horses, there was left at the Junction, the battery-wagon and forge, the army wagons with such horses as belonged to them, besides some extra horses. There was also left there about twenty-six men belonging to Battery D. These men, when they heard of the capture of the Battery,

as soon as possible loaded all of the belongings of the Battery on a train of cars and started for Louisville, Ky. When near Louisville an accident occurred, and two of the men were hurt. George H. Brown was quite seriously hurt. He and others were taken to the hospital at Louisville. The Battery effects were turned over to the Quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind. Such of the men as were fit for duty were taken to the rendezvous camp at Jeffersonville.

At this camp they were assigned to duty as heavy artillery, doing infantry duty, doing camp and garrison guard duty, and being drilled in the Heavy Artillery Siege Gun tactics. After a few days they, with some of Battery G's Light Artillery men, were assigned to Capt. Parson's Battery. An eight gun Battery of 12 pound bronze guns. For the most part the men of this Battery were raw, green recruits.

Captain Parsons was an officer of the regular army, who had graduated at the West Point Military Academy the year previous, of whom a more extended account is given. See his biography in connection with the history of the Newell section. Inasmuch as their services with the Parsons Battery ceased at Perryville, Ky., when the Battery was practically annihilated in a furious charge made by the enemy, only one of the eight guns were saved. This gun was taken off by William N. Gaylord, one of the drivers. Three of his horses were badly wounded in this charge.

Charles Stearns, a driver upon one of the caissons, had two of his horses killed and one wounded in getting to the rear.

Gaylord and Stearns were both Battery D men. The left section of the Parsons Battery was manned by the men of Battery D and G, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery. Captain Parsons says: "Forty of my men were killed in this charge, and the rest were driven back, and the Battery was captured." Hereafter in referring to these men, they will be known as the Newell Section men, and were commanded by N. M. Newell, a Second Lieutenant of Battery D.

The section had two 3" Rodman guns, and were assigned to duty with the Cavalry in Stanley's Cavalry Division, and for nine months were in and with the Minty Brigade.

From the commencement of the Newell Section's service with the cavalry, it was equipped with eight horses to each gun and

caisson, and with an extra army wagon for the transportation of extra ammunition and forage.

This brigade was in the Army of the Cumberland. It was a strenuous line of service, but we believe this section of artillery was equal to the requirements made upon it upon all occasions. It is so spoken of. (See Minty and the Cavalry). A history of the Minty Brigade. This history reads more like a romance than a statement of facts. It was known as the Sabre Brigade in the Army of the Cumberland. The history of the Minty Brigade was in most parts the history of the Newell Section of Artillery from the 15th of October, 1862, until June 23rd, 1863. It was composed of the following regiments viz.: Seventh Pennsylvania, Third Kentucky, The Fourth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, Fourth Regular Cavalry and the Newell Section of Battery D, Light Artillery. From the dates as given above we will follow the section of artillery to the principal points where it was engaged with the cavalry. After the 23rd of June, 1862, it was transferred to the E. M. McCook Cavalry Brigade, also to the Mitchell Brigade as the occasion required. This section served in all of the brigades of the D. S. Stanley Cavalry Division of the 14th Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland.

STARTED IN PURSUIT OF GENERAL MORGAN.

From the 15th to the 23rd of October they were marching after Morgan in Kentucky. On the 23rd they entered Lebanon, Ky., and remained in camp there nearly two weeks. On Nov. 5th the section marched nearly twenty miles to South Union. Leaving on the 6th inst., they marched through Bowling Green, and later they camped at Barren River, Ky. Nov. 10th the cavalry charged into Hartsville, Tenn., capturing prisoners, horses and many stand of arms. From the 11th to 19th the section was at Nashville, Tenn. The men were paid, the limber chest was repacked and filled with ammunition and some fresh horses drawn. On the 19th of December the cavalry came up with the rebels south of Nashville at Franklin, Tenn., where they had a hard fight lasting two hours, driving the enemy back, and captured a large quantity of supplies. The object of the

expedition having been accomplished, the command moved back to Nashville, Tenn.

On Dec. 26th the section moved out on the LaVergne pike with the cavalry. When ten miles from Nashville the pickets were met and a sharp skirmish ensued with considerable loss on both sides. The section was brought into action supported by two companies of the Fourth Michigan, dismounted. Good service was rendered here by the section in a fight lasting an hour and a half. The rebel battery opposing was silenced. The whole Union line was advanced and the brigade bivouacked for the night on the ground held by them South of LaVergne. It was in this action and at this time that Fred T. Coffin was killed. Coffin was 36 years of age, was one of the original 3 years men, and was one of the first to reach Camp Dennison, O. He performed his duties as a matter of principle, and in a soldierly manner.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO, DEC. 27th, 1862.

The section advanced with the Second Brigade under Col. Lagrange, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, across the fields supporting the skirmish line. Owing to the heavy rains of the night before they were obliged to go back to the Pike, as it was impossible to move the guns and caissons through the fields over the soft ground. About six miles from LaVergne another rebel line was encountered and another artillery duel took place. The cavalry were relieved at this point by Gen. George H. Thomas' corps of Infantry.

This a. m. (28th) they were transferred to the right flank of the Rosecrans' Army to keep, if possible, rebel cavalry from getting to the rear of the army. We were ordered further out on the right flank to-day (29). About 3 o'clock rebel Gen. Wheeler succeeded in passing the right flank of the cavalry line and captured a wagon train on the Jefferson Pike. This raid of Gen. Wheeler was held in check for a time by Col. Enos, of the First Michigan Mechanics and Engineer Regiment, who barricaded himself and men in a hollow square with his wagons used as a protection, and for a further protection the Colonel piled bales of hay and sacks of oats in such a way as to keep his men secure behind them. Wheeler made several demands of Col. Enos to surrender. Col. Minty moved rapidly

after Wheeler and drove him back until after dark. (30th) The Battery camped at the bridge, the cavalry being a part of a line to stop stragglers coming from the front. The stragglers were formed into companys and sent again to the front.

On the 31st they were ordered back to within a short distance of Nashville to guard the ammunition and provision train through to the front. We had two sharp skirmishes with rebel cavalry on our way back to the front.

On Jan. 1st, 1863, after Wheeler had been repulsed and defeated in his raid on the rear of our lines, our command was again on the right flank and in the rear of Van Cleve's troops ready to support him. The troops named were opposed by the Confederate Divisions of Polk and Breckenridge. These Divisions were driven back with great loss. Our command followed the retreating Confederates until night, protecting still our right flank when we went into camp. Jan. 2d, 3rd and 4th, while performing these duties much of interest had taken place, but the latter date found Bragg's whole army on the retreat towards Duck River. The cavalry followed the retreating Confederates to and across Duck River to Tullahoma, on the road to Chattanooga. This finished our part in the Stone river fight, commenced Dec. 26 and ended Jan. 5th. We fired our first shot on Dec. 26th at LaVergne, and our last one in this fight at Tullahoma, Jan. 5th. Making a continuous line of service lasting ten days.

It was in this ten days of service when the section received its greatest compliment—viz: "of always being at the right place at the right time, and never wasting any ammunition"—in a military and practical sense—it was of great merit and at no time in the ensuing year that they were with the cavalry did they forfeit in any respect, their well-earned reputation.

During the balance of the month of January the section men with the cavalry were scouting day and night, tearing up railroads, destroying bridges and rebel property. Scarcely a day passed without a skirmish with rebel cavalry.

On Feb. 1st A column consisting of a Division of Infantry—Jeff. C. Davis—The First and Third Brigades of Cavalry (Minty) and the Newell Section of Artillery were ordered to move and intercept Forrest and Wheeler, who had Fort Donaldson their ob-

ject of attack. The attack was made with a loss of three hundred men in killed, wounded and captured of Forrest's Cavalry. The movement was made first to Versailles. From thence part of the command was sent by Minty to attack Middleton, Unionville and Rover, Tenn.

The rebels were now in line of battle near Rover. A cavalry charge by the Seventh Pennsylvania was made, the Confederate Cavalry was routed, fifty-five officers and men were captured, and forty-three were killed and wounded. This was done in less than ten minutes after their pickets were driven in. This cavalry raid continued on through Peytonville on the Harpeth river. Finding the bridges destroyed they moved to within three miles of Franklin, moving to Triune they reached Franklin the next day.

On the 5th another capture of officers was made belonging to Forrest's staff, and twenty-two of his body guard. The Forrest Cavalry were driven through Centerville and escaped to Columbia, Tenn.

On the 12th inst. the Infantry returned via Triune to Murfreesboro and the next day the cavalry came in. The cavalry had moved without tents or baggage, and the suffering from the cold had been intense. The Newell section had a hard fight at Woodbury, Tenn., Feb. 7th, in connection with the cavalry. Ten miles below Woodbury some factories were burned, a train of cars were captured, and one hundred prisoners. The train was loaded with many wagon loads of the provisions captured from their trains.

4th, The Newell Section marched with the Minty Cavalry to assist in driving back the enemy who were establishing their cavalry to the north of Duck River. The rebel cavalry were driven back to within a short distance of Shelbyville and took refuge behind a division of Polk's corps. In this charge they had some sharp fighting.

At Moore's Ford on the 11th inst. the Newell Section was engaged in driving back Forrest's cavalry, who were upon the opposite side of the creek and succeeded in driving them to the hills south of the creek. The Minty Cavalry, under cover of the Artillery, crossed the creek and formed in line of battle. Another sabre charge here drove the enemy in great confusion.

The creek from which the enemy were driven was Rutherford's Creek.

The command reached Franklin, Tenn., the 12th, and Triune, on the 13th, and back to camp at Murfreesboro on the 14th. The results being in killed, wounded and captured, seven hundred and seventy-five. See Minty's reports.

The balance of the month the Section was engaged in scouting with the Cavalry. On the 21st they had a fight at Columbus, Tenn., and again at Shelbyville, or near there, at the Seven Mile House on the Shelbyville Pike. The section moved again on the Liberty Pike April 2d with the cavalry, found the enemy in force near Auburn driving them back to Prosperity Church. The artillery opened fire on them with shell and drove them off.

We followed the enemy to Liberty from which place they retreated to Snow's Hill. April 3rd, at this place we had a hard fight with the enemy's cavalry and artillery. We were opposed by Morgan's Cavalry which, on the night following, fled. Morgan's forces had six pieces of artillery. He retreated to Sparta. Nearly two weeks were spent in this march when we moved back to Murfreesboro. On the 19th inst. the cavalry moved and led the advance of the Fifth Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps in an expedition against McMinnville, Tenn., reaching Readyville that night and camping there. (20th) Col. Minty commanding the Second Cavalry Division, camped at Woodbury that night. At 2 o'clock on the 21st Col. Long was sent by way of Jackson to seize the Manchester and McMinnville railroad, near Morrisons. This was done. The railroad station, a train of cars and a large quantity of commissary stores were captured. Another column started for McMinnville. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry charged into the town, dispersing their cavalry and capturing their provost guard. Major Dick McCann was captured here, and a large quantity of quartermaster's stores burned. Moved to Snow Hill the 22d, and to Liberty and Alexandria on the 23rd. The 24th the rebel cavalry retreated toward Lancaster and took shelter behind the infantry lines at Manchester. April 25th we marched to Murfreesboro.

The Newell Section were sent out June 3rd to assist in repelling an attack by the rebels on the Wartrace road. They were driven back by the cavalry across Stone River toward the Shelby-

ville Pike. June 6th the Section was encamped at Triune, Tenn., to June 24th.

25th, They had a hard fight at Middleton, Tenn., and drove the rebel cavalry. 26th, reached Hoover's Gap, twenty-five miles from Murfreesboro. They were again opposed by Forrest and Wheeler's Cavalry. 27th, the Cavalry charged into Shelbyville, Tenn., capturing some six hundred prisoners, besides the killed and wounded. Our own losses were quite heavy. 28th, they advanced on Manchester, drove the enemy back and took possession of the place. 29th, the Section passed through Tullahoma. 30th, the Cavalry were skirmishing all day. July 1st, the section lay in camp at Dechard Station for a week. They marched to Salem. On the 8th to the 12th were in camp there. 17th, the Section marched from Salem via. New Market, and then to Huntsville, Ala. On the 18th went on a scout to the Tennessee river. Had a skirmish and captured a Ford and some prisoners. Was in camp at Huntsville, Ala., until the 20th.

The Section marched to Fayetteville, Ala., and remained in camp until the 22d. Section marched to Salem 28th, encamped at Salem, 29th Section marched to Manchester and encamped until Aug. 2d. Was encamped at Fayetteville until the 11th. 11th to 23rd encamped at Huntsville, Ala. 24th at

They were engaged in pressing or foraging horses and mules for the Section. We encamped at _____, the 24th to the 31st we were on a scout to _____, and encamped there. Sept. 1st, marched to Stevenson, Ala.

2d we crossed the Tennessee River and encamped in a cove in the mountains. We crossed the mountains here the 3rd, and encamped on the state line between Alabama and Georgia. The 4th we marched to Hollidays Cove and remained in camp three or four days. 8th, we crossed the Raccoon mountains. It was a hard march, the mountains were rocky and steep. 9th and 10th, we were fighting and skirmishing all the time in the Cherokee valley. 12th, marched to Summerville, Georgia, within a few miles of Rome. This was another hard march.

13th, the Section fell back with the Cavalry from Summerville, through Alpine, skirmishing all the time with the enemy's cavalry. 15th, They marched back to Lookout Valley and up the Green Valley and went into camp in the McLamar's Cove,

between Lookout and Pigeon mountains, and remained in this camp until the 18th and 19th, fighting both days with the rebel cavalry. Then crossed the mountain with a train of ambulances and had a hard fight six miles from Crawfish Springs, Tenn. 20th, about 2 o'clock, we were on the right flank of Rosecran's army, near Crawfish Springs and had a hard fight lasting until 6 o'clock p. m., and remained in line all night with the cavalry. On the morning of the 21st we marched with the First Brigade of cavalry to the right of the left center to intercept some rebel cavalry, where a division of infantry, belonging to Longstreet's Corps, opened fire upon us with the whole Division and with two batteries of artillery. We fell back to Crawfish Springs again, were there ordered to the extreme right of the army. The rebel cavalry were trying to get upon the flank of the Rosecran's army. We were skirmishing with the rebel cavalry until 10 o'clock in the evening. We were ordered to cover the retreat on the right to Chattanooga. From the night of the 21st to the 24th, the Section were continually fighting and retreating until works were completed in and around Chattanooga.

The 25th the rebels continued to charge our lines nearly every hour, day and night. The 26th the section crossed the Waldron Mountain into the Chattanooga Valley and encamped there. 27th and 28th the Section marched to Bridgeport, Ala., and remained in camp there during the 30th. Oct. 1st, the Section marched to Jasper, Tenn. On the 2nd the cavalry and the Section had a hard fight in the Sequatchie Valley, with the Forrest and Wheeler cavalry. The rebels burned a wagon train. Our forces captured a good many prisoners besides nearly two hundred killed and wounded. The 3rd and 4th, the Section remained in camp in this valley. From Oct. 2d, from the camp in the Sequatchie Valley and the following consecutive eighteen days the Section marched an average of twenty-five miles each day. We do not know of any similar cavalry record during the war, much less that of any artillery service.

The 5th the Section and cavalry marched to McMinnville, and through to Murfreesboro. Oct 6th, to Shelbyville, eighty miles in two days. 7th, marched to Unionville and crossed Elk River. 8th, this day marched all day and night to Rogersville, four miles from Columbus Ferry, skirmishing day and night with

Wheeler's cavalry. 10th, marched to and through Pulaski, Tenn. 11th, to Athens, Ala. 12th, were still on forced marches after Wheeler's stragglers. 13th, came to Huntsville, Ala. 14th, to Calhoun. 15th, to Manchester, Tenn., where we lay in camp until Oct. 23rd.

Oct. 24th the Section went to Dechard Station, Tenn., and remained there until the 31st inst. Nov. 1st to 15th, lay in camp at Winchester, Tenn. 15th, marched through Somerset. 16th, crossed the mountains and camped at Battle Creek. 17th, marched to Bridgeport, Ala., and camped until the 22d. 23rd, marched to Jasper, Tenn. 24th, were fighting all day on Waldren's Ridge. 25th, camped at foot of Baldwin Mountain, heavy fighting at the front all day. Nov. 26th, arrived at Chattanooga, and at this place lay in camp until the 30th.

Dec. 1st, marched to Bridgeport, Ala., and was encamped there until the 5th. Then we loaded our guns and caissons on the cars and started for Nashville, Tenn. Reached there the 6th. 7th, went into camp about a mile from the city and remained in this camp until Dec. 31st.

At this camp the section was practically disbanded. Lieut. Newell had been promoted to a First Lieut. in Battery G, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery. Most of the Battery D men had re-enlisted for a further term of three years. The men that re-enlisted were sent to their homes in Ohio upon a thirty-day furlough, and upon their return to duty after the expiration of their furlough were sent to the Battery, which was then in camp at Knoxville, Tenn. Of the Battery G men we shall speak no further, as they were now with their own Battery, from which they had been so long separated. It has seldom been the lot of any command to be placed in such a position as was this section of artillery. Their opportunities for active service were great. Their skill as artillerists was equally great. In short, they improved their every opportunity. They made themselves a necessity in the Cavalry Brigades. It was often very tersely said of the Newell Section, "They were always at the right place at the right time, and never wasted any ammunition." It is not the province of our committee to eulogize our services. We leave that to abler pens than ours. Our commanding officers who saw and appreciated our services, did not neglect us in

making their reports. Those reports have gone into history. We attach those reports as a part of the history of the Newell Section. We attach a roster of the Newell Section men:

REPORT OF LIEUT. NEWELL, BATTERY D, FIRST OHIO
LIGHT ARTILLERY, OF SKIRMISHES, NEAR
LAVERGNE AND STEWART'S CREEK,
DEC. 26 TO JAN 1, 1863.

Headquarters Battery D, First Ohio Artillery,
Camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 12th, 1863.

Lieutenant: December 26th, 1862, Col. Kennett ordered me to move with the First Brigade, Col. Minty, from camp near Nashville, on Murfreesboro Pike, toward Lavergne. Two miles from Lavergne we came upon a body of Confederate Cavalry, and went into action, dispersing them after firing four rounds. We then moved forward a mile; we there took position on the pike and opened fire on a section of rebel artillery, distant about a mile. I fired 60 rounds, losing, during the action one man killed—Private F. T. Coffin—and one horse disabled. I then moved into a field on the right of the Pike and opened fire. The enemy retired from their position to the left and rear. I then moved to the left of the pike, and took position near a small church, from which position we fired until dark, silencing the enemy after a few rounds. That night I encamped with the brigade on the right of the pike and one mile back. From the night of December 26th to the morning of Jan. 1st, I occupied different positions in and around Lavergne and Stewart's Creek. On Jan. 1, moved from Stewart's Creek to Lavergne with Colonel Dickenson, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, to re-enforce Col. Innes, of the First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, stationed near Lavergne. About one mile from that place I found Wheeler's rebel cavalry on the left of the pike. I went into action and drove them from the field, and then joined Col. Innes' command, with whom I remained until the 9th inst. On the 9th inst. received orders to report to General Stanley, chief of cavalry, and by him was ordered to report to Col. Kennett, and am now in camp on Manchester Pike, near First Cavalry Brigade.

Very respectfully,

N. M. NEWELL,

Lieut. Commanding Battery D, First Ohio Artillery.

Lieut. M. B. Chamberlain, Acting Assistant Adjutant General First Cavalry Division.

REPORT OF COL. ROBT. G. MINTY, OF THE SKIRMISHING
AT LAVERGNE AND STEWART'S CREEK.

Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Comdg. First Brigade, reporting of the same action, says: "As the enemy had us most perfectly in range, after some sharp skirmishing, I moved under cover of a slight eminence on which Lieut. Newell, of Battery D, First Ohio, had his section planted, leaving two companies of the Fourth Michigan, dismounted and in ambush, behind a fence to support the battery. I must here mention that Lieut. Newell did splendid service with his two 3-inch Rodmans. Every shot was well planted, and he nobly fought the four guns of the enemy for over half an hour, when a battery from General Palmer's Division moved up to his assistance. One of the gunners was killed by a shell from the enemy while serving his gun. Wednesday, Dec. 31st, under orders from Major General Rosecrans, I reported to Brig. Gen. Stanley. Under orders from Gen. Stanley, we moved rapidly across the country toward the right of Gen. McCook's position (leaving Lieut. Col. Dickinson, Fourth Mich. Cavalry, with 120 men to support Lieut. Newell's section of artillery at the cross roads northwest of Stewart's Creek) the enemy's cavalry falling back rapidly before us."

Headquarters First Cavalry Brigade,

Camp near Murfreesboro, Feb. 14th, 1863.

Captain: At 7 a. m., Jan. 31st, I reported to Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis with the First and Third Brigades of Cavalry consisting of:

First Brigade—

Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	175	
Fourth Michigan Cavalry.....	270	
Third Kentucky Cavalry.....	143	
Section Battery D, First Ohio Artillery....	100	688

Third Brigade—

Fourth U. S. Cavalry.....	400	
Second Tennes Cavalry.....	200	
Third Tennessee Cavalry.....	40	640

Total		1,328
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Headquarters First Cavalry Brigade,

Camp near Murfreesboro, March 14, 1863.

Sir: On the morning of the 4th inst. I reported to Gen. Sheridan, on the Salem Pike, with 863 men, being parts of the First, Second and Third Cavalry Brigades, two companies of the Fourth Regular Cavalry and Lieutenant Newell's Section of Artillery. The general ordered me to drive the enemy out of Rover. A mile

and a half from that place I met their pickets, and drove them in sharply. At Rover I found about 400 men, who appeared determined to make a stand. I detached the Fourth Michigan Cavalry with orders to gain the (Shelbyville) Pike, between them and Unionville. The enemy, perceiving my design, commenced a retreat. I followed closely with the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and, finding that the Fourth Michigan had failed in cutting them off, I gave the order to draw sabres and charge. At Unionville I found a regular camp, and about 600 rebel cavalry, whom we drove before us at a gallop to within five miles of Shelbyville, where we ran into the infantry pickets, five of whom were captured. The Seventh Pennsylvania had the good fortune to be in the advance, and were the only men engaged with the exception of the Fourth Michigan. We captured 51 prisoners (13 of whom were severely wounded, having received sabre cuts about their heads), 17 wagons, 42 mules, 31 Sibley tents, two wagon-loads of bacon, meal, etc. Our only casualty was one man of the Seventh Pennsylvania, slightly wounded in the foot. I fell back to Eagleville, taking the captured property with me and was there joined by General Sheridan next morning. March 5th heavy firing was heard south of Franklin all day. I sent Col. Long with the Third Ohio and Seventh Pennsylvania, toward Chapel Hill to open communication with Gen. Steadmen and smaller scouts in various directions, to gain information of the whereabouts of the enemy. March 6th, moved to within a few miles of Triune. 7th, marched toward Unionville for the purpose of feeling the enemy. When four miles beyond Eagleville, I received orders from Gen. Sheridan to return to Triune forthwith. On my arrival there, the General ordered me to proceed to Franklin, without unnecessary delay. I camped within nine miles of Franklin same night. 8th, marched to Franklin and reported to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger. 9th, under orders from Gen. Granger, marched at daybreak on Carter Creek Pike, to make a circuit through the country and form a junction with General Green Clay Smith, at Thompson's Station, he having marched for that place the previous night. Six miles out I met the enemy's pickets, which were rapidly driven in by the Fourth Cavalry. A mile and a half from Thompson's Station I found a force of about 600 rebel cavalry (Armstrong's Brigade) in position. My column was at this time very much scattered by a rapid march over a bad dirt road. After some delay in forming my men, I advanced toward the enemy, who declined fight by retreating rapidly. They were closely pressed by the Fourth Cavalry, to whose support I sent a part of the Seventh Pennsylvania. At Thompson's Station the rebels (Twenty-eighth Mississippi, or Third, (Fourth) Mississippi Cavalry), were re-enforced by Stearn's regiment (Third and Fourth) Tennessee Cavalry; but after a short and sharp skirmish, the whole brigade (Armstrong's) was driven from the field by two companies of

the Fourth Cavalry, and about 50 men of the Seventh Pennsylvania, with a loss of 5 killed and 13 taken prisoners; but I regret to say that three gallant fellows of the Fourth Cavalry were killed and wounded. I sent a courier to Gen. Smith, who was about three miles from Thompson's Station, toward Franklin and awaited his arrival. Camped at Spring Hill shortly before dark. March 10th, about 9 a. m., advanced toward Columbia. Found General Smith's command halted about one mile north of Ruthersford Creek, the bridge over which had been destroyed. Was ordered by General Sheridan to try if the ford one and one-half miles above was practicable. Found the water very deep and rapid. While making the examination we were under fire of a rebel force posted behind stone walls close to the bank of the creek. The Fourth Indiana had two men killed and three severely wounded. Camped at Moore's Ford, one mile higher up the creek. 11th, General Forrest, with 500 men, advanced to the opposite side of the creek, when a sharp fire was opened on him by the Fourth Michigan, causing him some loss. Having about this time received orders to cross the creek, if I found the ford practicable. Lieutenant Newell opened on them with his guns, and soon drove them to the woods, I then crossed, the Fourth Michigan in advance. As I formed on the south bank, the enemy appeared in line in the distance, and, dismounting, advanced on foot, with their battle-flag flying. I sent the Fourth Michigan to the right, and requested Gen. Smith, who was now crossing his force, to send a regiment to the left for the purpose of getting in the enemy's rear. Perceiving our object, they remounted or fell back. I pursued them about 5 miles in the direction of the Lewisburg Pike, and then marched for the Columbia Pike, followed by Gen. Smith. When one and one-half miles from Columbia, I halted, it being now after dark, and sent Col. Long with the Third Ohio, to feel for the enemy's pickets. He arrived at Duck River without having met them, and there found that the entire force of Van Dorn's army had crossed during the day on a pontoon bridge, and by the ferry-boat. I returned to our camp of the previous night. 12th, returned to Franklin. 13th, camped two miles west of Triune. 14th, returned to Murfreesboro, arriving in camp at 3:30 p. m.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

CAPTAIN SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant General Cavalry Corps.

REPORT OF COL. ROBT. H. G. MINTY, COLONEL FOURTH
MICHIGAN CAVALRY COMDG. FIRST CAVALRY
BRIGADE, TO CAPT. W. H. SINCLAIR,
ASST. ADJ. GEN. OF CAVALRY.

Headquarters First Cavalry Brigade,
Camp near Murfreesboro, April 8th, 1863.

Sir: On the morning of the 2d inst., I marched with my brigade, consisting of Lieut. Newell's Section, 1 officer and 38 men; Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Sipes, 18 officers and 238 men; Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Park, 11 officers and 210 men; First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Galbraith, 9 officers and 130 men; Tenth Ohio Cavalry, Col. Smith, 24 officers and 398 men; brigade staff and provost guard, 5 officers and 23 men; total 68 officers and 1,037 men. Taking the advance on the Liberty Pike, I met the enemy's pickets near Auburn, and drove them to Prosperity Church, where I found the enemy in force, and showing a bold front. I directed Col. Paramore with the Second Brigade, to cross Smith's Creek and meet a force that was moving up the left bank of that creek to attack our flank, and directed him to throw his left well forward, and to move down the creek until he arrived in line with my advance on the right flank. I dismounted one company of the Fourth Michigan, and directed them to dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters from the woods in our front, which duty was performed in good style by Capt. (J. C.) Hathaway.

Major Gen. Stanley, having now come up, ordered the artillery to the front, and the enemy fell back. April 3rd, advanced on Liberty, the First Brigade again in advance; drove a small force from near Prosperity Church to Liberty, where the enemy was discovered in force, and holding a strong position on the opposite side of the river, with the hill back of Liberty covered with sharpshooters. The Second Brigade having been sent across the river higher up, effectually turned the enemy's flank, and caused them to retreat rapidly in the direction of Snow Hill. I followed closely. When about three-quarters of a mile from the base of the hill they took position, and attempted to make a stand, opening on us with four pieces of artillery. I pushed forward to the attack, the Seventh Pennsylvania directly up the road, the Fourth Michigan through the fields to the right, the artillery, (Newell Section), Tenth Ohio and First Middle Tennessee following the Seventh Pennsylvania. I dismounted the Fourth Michigan and placed them in the woods, on a rough hillside, close to the rebel position, on which they opened fire with telling effect. I now directed the Seventh Pennsylvania to charge. The enemy fired a volley and retreated on the run. The enemy had now fallen back to their stronghold on Snow Hill, and the General

ordered up the infantry. As soon as they had taken position, he directed me to move about one and one-half miles up Dry Creek. Shortly after this the enemy fell back from the hill, and a little before dark I marched back to Liberty and went into camp for the night. April 4th, marched to Alexandria, my brigade taking the rear. Bivouacked at Cherry Valley for the night. April 5th, the Fourth Michigan and Seventh Pennsylvania crossed the country towards Statesville, and joined me near Baird's Mills the same night. With First Middle Tennessee, Tenth Ohio and artillery, I took the advance, and, when within a few miles of Lebanon, heard that there was a small force at that place; went forward at a gallop, and captured 7 of Morgan's men. Camped for the night near Baird's Mills. The Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan brought in 10 prisoners. April 6th, returned to camp, arriving at 8 p. m. My casualties were 1 enlisted man of the Seventh Pennsylvania, killed, and 1 wounded, and 1 enlisted man of the Fourth Michigan taken prisoner.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

CAPT. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Asst. Adj. Gen. of Cavalry.

MAJOR GENERAL D. S. STANLEY'S REPORT.

Headquarters Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.

Murfreesboro, April 16, 1863.

General: Upon the 9th day of this month I marched a cavalry force of 1,600 men, composed of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Captain McIntyre; part of the First Brigade, the Fourth Michigan, Seventh Pennsylvania and two companies of the First Middle Tennessee, Colonel Sipes; the Second East Tennessee, Colonel Ray; three companies of the Third Indiana, Colonel Klein, and two pieces of artillery, Lieutenant Newell, to scout the country to Triune, and thence to Franklin, to give General Granger such assistance as he might require in his operations against Van Dorn. The Second Brigade took the direct Franklin road; the remainder of the command the Bole Jack road. Our camp was made this night near Petersburg. Our pickets pushed down to the Harpeth. At 10 o'clock on the succeeding morning I reached Franklin, camping my troops on the Murfreesboro road, at the brick church, four miles east of Franklin. At about 2:30 o'clock a continuous fire to the front of Franklin, on the Columbia pike, indicated that the enemy was making an attack in force. It was some time after the firing commenced before General Granger could believe that the enemy would have the temerity to attack, but this was soon decided by the enemy boldly charging into the town. The

regiment on duty in the place (the Fortieth Ohio) fought well, and killed nearly all the enemy that came into the village. As soon as I saw that the attack was in force, I immediately ordered a counter attack by the way of the ford at Hughes' Mill and the Lewisburg pike. The road after crossing the ford, divides, one fork, the right one reaching the pike about 1 mile from the ford; the other, the left, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the same point. The Second Brigade was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Robie, and supported by the Second East Tennessee, Colonel Ray, and a detachment of the Third Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel Klein, supporting. On the left hand road the Fourth Regular Cavalry moved. This last column soon became engaged, and, charging promptly, dispersed a great part of Forrest's division, taking his battery of six pieces and some 300 prisoners. Just at this moment a contraband came to me, and told me he had just escaped from the enemy on the Columbia road, and that Van Dorn was moving between myself and Franklin with 4,000 men. This could not be allowed, and I sent the Fourth Kentucky, which had come to my support, and Colonel Sipes, with two pieces of artillery, to watch Ewing's Ford, where Van Dorn proposed crossing. The enemy were already attempting the ford, but were soon driven. At this juncture I sent the Fourth Michigan to support Captain McIntyre, but after holding the captured battery for one hour, he was obliged to cut the spokes and cripple the battery as best he could, and retire to the ford, being surrounded and attacked on all sides. He brought off a good part of his prisoners. In the meantime the force on the right hand road was severely engaged, and drove the enemy back in three charges they made to gain the ford. Night was now upon us, and General Granger sending me word he could support me, I again advanced, but fearing our columns firing into each other in the darkness, remained on the ground until morning. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and missing, on the flank the cavalry attacked upon, was not less than 150; among these some of their best officers. Not keeping their battery was much to be regretted, but the limbers and caissons were run off and the cavalry had no means of moving the guns. On the 11th we cared for our wounded. On the 12th returned to this place, where all the officers and men behaved well, I find it difficult to name the deserving. To do so would be simply to recount the names of all the officers of my staff, of commanders of brigades and regiments and they in turn the subordinates of their commands. From the circumstances, the Fourth U. S. Cavalry did the most gallant service. The report of Captain McIntyre is called to the attention of the general commanding. Two gallant officers, old soldiers, were dangerously wounded in this regiment, leading their companies, Lieutenants Healy and Simson, the former it is feared mortally. Enclosed please find list of casualties and sketch of ground.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major General.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF LIEUT. COL. J. B. PARK,
COMDG. FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE.

"April 27, 1863, Lieut. Col. Park, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, reports assuming command of First Cavalry Brigade. Moved out from camp on the Woodbury pike. The command consisted of detachments of First Middle Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Galbraith, Fourth Michigan; Major F. W. Mix, Seventh Pennsylvania, Capt. W. H. Jennings; one section First Ohio Artillery, Battery D, Lieut. Newell. I proceeded to Readyville and went into camp. April 21st, at 3 a. m. moved out the Brigade in the direction of McMinnville via Jacksonboro. Reached McMinnville after the column of cavalry had charged through the village. Having no orders to proceed farther, and hearing that a force of 200 of the enemy were engaging a much inferior force of my own command near the railroad bridge two miles on the railroad toward Morrison I proceeded thence on a gallop and found that two squadrons of the Seventh Pennsylvania had arrived at the bridge just a moment before, and just after the departure of a train for Manchester. The detachment of the Seventh Pennsylvania had already taken the guard stationed at the bridge, prisoners, and recaptured 15 of our own men, who were there awaiting transportation to Tullahoma. I directed Lieut. Col. Galbraith with his command and Lieut. Mackey, of the Fourth Michigan, to move across the creek, and a short distance down the road. They soon returned having found near the railroad a quantity of commissary stores, mostly bacon. Lieut. Mackey brought in also 8 prisoners. We have captured 2 wagons, about 8,000 pounds of bacon, 6 Enfield rifles, 1 chest of carpenter's tools, 5 bell and 4 wall tents and some other camp and garrison equipment, all of which I ordered to be burned with the exception of a wagon with which I was able to transport two wall tents and the chest of tools, proceeded to Morrison and later returned. The brigade in all captured 82 prisoners."

COL. ROBT. H. G. MINTY'S REPORT TO CAPT. W. B. CURTIS,
ASST. ADJ. GEN. SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.

Headquarters First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division,

Camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 5, 1863.

Sir: At about 1:30 p. m., on the 3rd inst., a corporal of the Seventh Pennsylvania, who had been on picket on the Manchester Pike, came in and reported that the picket had been attacked and driven in, and he feared that many of them had been cap-

tured, and that the rebels were crossing in considerable force toward the Wartrace road, with the evident intention of cutting off the picket stationed there. I immediately had the Seventh Pennsylvania, Fourth Michigan and Third Indiana saddle up, and within five minutes, Major Mix with 100 men of the Fourth Michigan, was moving out to the support of the picket on the Wartrace road, and I had reported to the general commanding the division. A few moments later Lieut. F. H. Geety, Seventh Pennsylvania, came in with his picket from the Manchester road, having been relieved by Lieut. Hedges, Fourth U. S. Cavalry. He reported that he had been skirmishing with the enemy from 9 a. m., until he was relieved, and that a few shots had been exchanged between the rebels and pickets of the Fourth Cavalry. A little after 2 p. m., I received orders from General Turchin to take three regiments on the Bradyville pike to the point occupied by our pickets. Arriving on the Bradyville pike, I met Gen. Turchin, (who was witnessing the review of Gen. Negley's division), and also Lieut. Webster, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, who was coming in with his picket, which had been relieved.

Lieut. Webster reported that the enemy had not appeared on that pike. Gen. Turchin ordered me to take the three regiments out on the Manchester pike, but on my representing to him that Major Mix was engaged on the Wartrace road with a superior force, and that by going out on that road I could support him, and also take the attacking force on the Manchester road in flank and rear, he allowed me to take the Wartrace road, and directed me to send the Fourth U. S. Cavalry on the Manchester pike. When arriving at the infantry pickets, a courier from Major Mix reported that the enemy had opened fire with three pieces of artillery. I therefore directed Lieut. Newell to bring up his section as quickly as possible. On arriving at the front, I found that Major Mix had driven the rebels across Stone's River, where they were strongly posted on the hill near Col. Norman's house, their sharpshooters being well covered by the corncribs and outbuildings on the side of the hill. I pushed the skirmishers of the Fourth Michigan well down to the river, and Lieut. Newell, arriving on the ground immediately after, I had one of his guns brought into position, and a few shells dispersed the enemy, when I ordered the Fourth Michigan to cross the river, and directed Col. Park to push his regiment well to the front and then to burn the outbuildings on Col. Norman's property, but to spare the house. I also ordered that the mill near the old bridge should be burned, as it was also used by the enemy. When this duty was performed, I returned to camp, sending the Seventh Pennsylvania around by the Manchester road. The negroes at Col. Norman's stated that a brigade of rebel cavalry and mounted infantry, with seven pieces of artillery, was in position in rear of the house when my artillery opened on them. The rebels carried away four of their men. My only casualty was Private

(Martin) Cloonan, Fourth Michigan, slightly wounded in the hand by a piece of shell.

Inclosed I hand you Maj. Mix's report.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,

Col. Commanding First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

CAPT. W. B. CURTISS, Asst. Adj. Gen. Second Division.

REPORT OF LIEUT. COL. WM. B. SIPES, COMDG. SEVENTH
PENN. CAVALRY, TO CAPT. R. K. BURNES, ACTG.
ASST. ADJ. GEN. 1ST BRIGADE SECOND
DIVISION CAVALRY.

Headquarters Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry,

June 5th, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders, I yesterday marched with the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, 227 men, exclusive of officers, and one piece of artillery, under command of Lieut. Newell. I proceeded out the Shelbyville turnpike about 3 miles, and was there stopped by Brig. Gen. Jeff C. Davis, commanding a division. The Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry, with which I had been ordered to co-operate, was there with Gen. Davis' force, and finding that regiment employed by him, I did not deliver the order to its commanding officer with which I had been intrusted. Gen. Davis desired me to hold my column in rear of his infantry, on the Shelbyville road, until such time as his skirmishers, operating to the right and left, should engage the enemy, posted with artillery about 3 miles to our front. I remained as directed for a short time, during which Major Gen. McCook came forward, but did not apparently assume command. The enemy having moved from the road before our skirmishers reached them, I was ordered to advance. Proceeding about two miles down the road, and passing the deployed infantry, my advance, consisting of Captain Davis' and Captain Newcomer's squadrons, came within musket range of the enemy, and was briskly fired upon.

I immediately ordered the command to halt, deploying portions of it to the right and left, under cover, leaving two squadrons with the artillery in the road, screened from the enemy's view by a small elevation in their front. At this time Gen. Davis came forward and I informed him that I could not advance upon the enemy unsupported; that I had three times requested the commanding officer of the infantry skirmishers to advance and take possession of a wood which covered our left flank, but they had failed to do so, and at that time were falling still further back.

He directed me to continue engaged with the enemy in front, and, if possible, draw them on, as he had forces operating on both their flanks. I failed during the evening to see or hear of these forces, but I obeyed my instructions. The enemy, having opened fire upon us from two pieces, I suggested that Lieut. Newell's one piece be brought into action. The general assented, and Lieut. Newell at once opened fire. His second shell caused the enemy's artillery to fall back and cease firing. The gun was then advanced to a more commanding position, and made ready for action, but the enemy had retired to the right and could not be seen in any considerable force. Dismounted skirmishers from my regiment were then thrown through the woods to the left already referred to and Lieutenant Dixon's squadron was deployed to the extreme right. In this position we remained until the Thirty-ninth Indiana came up, when I concentrated my command on the right of the road, the Thirty-ninth Indiana taking the left, and the artillery the road, and in this order, covered by a line of skirmishers, we advanced to the house of a Mr. Lytle, where the enemy had been posted. Here we learned that the forces in our front consisted of Gen. Cheatham's division of Bragg's army, numbering 9,000; that the force with which we were engaged consisted of about 1,000 cavalry and mounted infantry, with four pieces of artillery. Orders were here issued for the entire command to return to Murfreesboro, and at dusk we moved backward, my regiment being in the rear. We arrived in camp at 9:30 p. m.

Sergeant (James A.) Crinnian, of Company I, was shot in the shoulder, inflicting a painful, but not dangerous wound. I have no other casualties to report. My entire command behaved gallantly and coolly, executing their manoeuvres under fire as steadily as on parade. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SIPES,

Lieut. Col. Commanding Seventh Pennsylvania Vol. Cav.

REPORT OF E. M. McCOOK COL. COMDG. AT ANDERSON'S CROSS ROADS.

Pursuant to orders to observe the movements of the enemy and prevent his crossing in that vicinity, the Third Brigade was at Bellefonte, except the Fifth Kentucky, which was at Kelly's Ferry. I immediately moved with the three regiments and section of artillery of the Second Brigade, above named, in the direction of Anderson's Cross Roads, at the same time dispatching orders to Col. Campbell to move his command with all possible haste and join me at Jasper, giving directions to Col. Watkins, commanding Third Brigade, to move up to Caperton's. I moved at 1 p. m., expecting to reach Anderson's by daylight, but owing to a heavy and incessant fall of rain, which contin-

ued during the whole day and night, the roads became so slippery and full of water that I did not reach Jasper sooner than 8:30 p. m. Expecting to be joined by the First Brigade. I halted and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 2nd, marched at daylight, and at 8 a. m., I dispatched Col. Campbell again to make all possible speed in overtaking me. At 1 p. m. a heavy column of smoke was observed in the direction of Anderson's Cross Roads, and a short time after, citizens brought the intelligence that the train had been attacked by a large cavalry force, and was then burning. I moved the command forward at a trot to a point four miles from the cross roads, where I took a by-road across the country, leaving the Fourth Indiana on the main Jasper and Dunlap road to observe any movements that might be made from the direction of Dunlap, and moved on rapidly with the First Wisconsin, Second Indiana and Section of Newell's battery, in the direction of the enemy. The First Wisconsin encountered a portion of the enemy's force two miles south of the cross-roads, and immediately charged, capturing a number of prisoners, and driving them past the burning train upon their main force, which was 1 mile north of the cross roads, in line of battle. I ordered the Second Indiana to take position, with the right resting upon the base of the mountain, forming one battalion front, with the other two supporting a short distance in the rear, and formed the First Wisconsin on their left in a similar manner. A simultaneous charge was ordered with both regiments, and executed with such vigor that the enemy were dislodged from their position and driven 2 miles across a small creek, where they secured a strong position and erected barricades of rails. The First Wisconsin were then moved off to the left so as to enfilade the enemy's line. The Second Indiana at the same time were dismounted and charged upon the right at double-quick. This movement was entirely successful, and the enemy were driven back with considerable loss. The First Wisconsin being mounted, charged upon their left, driving them in confusion, taking 40 or 50 prisoners, besides killing and wounding a number with the sabre. The Second Indiana, having remounted, both regiments were now sent in pursuit. Several positions taken by the enemy were wrested from them by sabre charges, until they were driven across the Sequatchie; when, it having become quite dark, and the men and horses being exhausted from marching since daylight, and five hours of constant and determined fighting, in which the enemy were driven a distance of 8 miles, the command was bivouacked for the night. At 9 a. m., of the 3rd, the Fourth Indiana was sent to reconnoiter the front. They crossed the Sequatchie and proceeded to the top of the mountain, 4 miles beyond Dunlap, attacking the enemy's rear, capturing 6 prisoners, and recapturing 600 mules. The result of the whole engagement was the capture of 12 com-

missioned officers, among whom were Maj. Duff Green Reed, assistant adjutant general on Gen. Wheeler's staff.

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At 2 a. m., of the 3rd, the Fourth Indiana was sent to reconnoiter the front. They crossed the Sequatchie and proceeded to the top of the mountain, 4 miles beyond Dunlap, attacking the enemy's rear, capturing 6 prisoners and recapturing 200 mules. The result of the whole engagement was the capture of 12 commissioned officers, among whom were Maj. Duff Green Reed, assistant adjutant general on Gen. Wheeler's staff.

Major Morgan, inspector of Martin's staff, and Capt. May, commanding his escort and 93 enlisted men, comprising men and officers of the twelve different regiments. The enemy lost 7 commissioned officers killed, among them Major _____, Captain Jones, and Lieut. May, and Captain Smith, besides a number of enlisted men, whose bodies I ordered the citizens to bury. One of their officers captured four days afterward, acknowledged a loss of 250 killed and wounded. We also recaptured a number of prisoners that the enemy had taken and about 800 mules, besides rescuing a part of the train that had not yet been burned. The enemy shot 200 or 300 mules upon finding they could not escape with them. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct and gallantry of Col. O. H. LaGrange, First Wisconsin Cavalry. To his intrepidity in leading, and skill in maneuvering his regiment, is attributable in a large degree the successful repulse of the enemy. Major Presdee, commanding Second Indiana Cavalry, is also entitled to great credit for the brilliant manner in which he led his regiment during the entire engagement. To the officers and men of these regiments, I tender my thanks for the gallant and soldierly bearing. The Fourth Indiana, and Lieut. Newell, commanding battery, though not actually engaged during the day, executed their orders with precision and to my entire satisfaction. Having no orders to proceed farther than Anderson's Cross Roads, and having at my immediate command

only three regiments, I determined to await orders from the general commanding, lest further movement on my part might cause disarrangement in his plans.

Col. Campbell, with the First Brigade, did not overtake me until the afternoon of the 3rd, twenty-four hours later than he was expected to arrive. The delay was unfortunate, and a matter of extreme regret to me, as had the additional force of this command been at my disposal when I encountered the enemy, results of much more importance and benefit might have been secured.

On the extreme right, fought with the steadiness of veterans, driving superior numbers of the enemy from every position they attempted to hold, the First Wisconsin, Second Michigan, Second Indiana, and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiments, nobly sustained their old reputation.

The fact that so small a force drove two divisions of the enemy from the field makes me feel renewed pride and confidence in the efficiency and gallantry of my division. Among the other brave men, whose loss we are called upon to mourn, are Capt. Cannon and Lieut. Cox, First East Tennessee Cavalry, who fell leading a charge at the head of their soldiers.

To Captain Pratt, assistant adjutant general; Captain Porter, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, acting assistant inspector general; Captain Hancock, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, provost marshal; Captain Mitchell, Second Indiana Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Gannett, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, ordnance officer; Lieut. Miller, Third Ohio Cavalry, assistant commissary of musters; Lieutenant Cunningham, Fourth Indiana Cavalry; commanding escort, members of the division staff, I am much indebted for the assistance rendered me on the field.

I desire to mention the services rendered by Surgeon Robbins, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and division medical director, who was indefatigable in his efforts to care for our wounded, and those of the enemy remaining in our hands. I enclose herewith copies of reports of brigade and battery commanders, received since making this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. McCOOK,

Colonel Commanding.

LIEUT. W. L. SHAW, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BATTERY, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

During the latter part of January, 1863, our exchange was effected and Capt. Konkle issued an order for all of the men belonging to Battery D to report immediately at Camp Chase, Ohio.

It is a fact that many of the men, in fact most of them, were at their homes.

There was no delay on the part of the men in reporting for duty. The battery remained at Camp Chase until Feb. 7th, when it went into camp at the Fair Grounds, two miles east of the city. The men were quartered in tents, and the stalls and sheds belonging to the grounds were used for the horses. It was a fine camp and the reorganization of the battery went on rapidly.

An entire new equipment was furnished, consisting of six three-inch Rodman guns and caissons with battery-wagon and forge. On the 10th of February horses were furnished and mounted drill was a part of our daily duties as well as drill at the manuel of the piece, and target shooting was practiced twice each week.

On Feb. 22d a salute of one hundred (100) guns was fired from the east front of the State House grounds. It was a very creditable salute. The occasion was in honor of Govs. Morton, of Indiana, Johnson, of Tennessee, and Gov. Brough, of Ohio. This was the first time the Battery had had an occasion to try the new horses standing at an action front. There was not room in the State House grounds to place the gun limbers a proper distance to the rear and have room for the caissons, the result was a bad mixup of gun and caisson teams, as might be expected of horses under fire for the first time.

At this camp there were several non-commissioned officers appointed and they commenced their new duties at once. See roster showing the appointments and duties. February was passed in much the same way as has been described, also the early part of March. When on the 12th the citizens contiguous to the Fair Grounds presented the Battery with a nice silk flag, and a fine dinner, which was served in one of the halls upon the Fair Grounds. The Battery was paraded and the citizens, with their wives and daughters were the ones who did the reviewing this time. In the presentation of the flag and in its acceptance, there was no display of oratory by either party, Captain Konkle, remarking for the Battery that it was a time for acts rather than for words, and that as long as the Battery had an existence, this flag and the government which it represented would be its sole object of protection. We were under orders to move again to the field. March 13th, This morning early the Battery moved

out and marched to the station at Columbus. This was its first move. The Battery and all its belongings were new and it had been completely reorganized. The equipment was of the best. Its guns were the standard regulation field artillery.

At ten a. m. the entire outfit was loaded upon the cars ready to leave. We were now to go to Kentucky and become a part of the Burnside army, which was in Central and South Eastern Kentucky. The Battery arrived at Cincinnati at 7 p. m., and the next morning at Covington. We remained here until the evening of the 21st, when the Battery was loaded and left for Lexington, Ky., by rail, and arrived there the following morning, the Battery going into camp at the Fair Grounds. We remained here until April 4th. On the 25th of March the right section was sent by rail to Frankfort, Ky. The four guns at Lexington marched all day and a part of the night of April 5th, and reached Lancaster, and on the next day we marched to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county. April 9th the camp was moved to near town, and remained here until the 18th. The right section returned to the Battery at this camp (from Frankfort) when we marched to Mt. Vernon, Ky., and at this camp and place we remained nearly six weeks. The camp was in command of Col. S. A. Gilbert, of the Forty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry, Col. Gilbert commands the First Brigade, Third Division of Twenty-third army corps. While at this camp a mounted drill was held every morning, and squad and detachment drill twice each day with target practice at least once a week. On the 30th of May there was an alarm that Scott's Cavalry was to sweep down upon the camp. Twice during the night the Battery turned out and made ready for action but nothing came of the alarm. On June 14th the left section, commanded by Lieut. H. C. Lloyd, accompanied a cavalry expedition to East Tennessee under the command of Col. W. P. Sanders, Chief of Cavalry, upon Gen. Burnside's staff. The expedition was gone twelve days when it returned to Kentucky. The two left section guns were abandoned east of Pine mountain, Tenn., after the gun, carriages and the limbers were thoroughly destroyed, and the ammunition was also destroyed. The men of this section, except one, Hiram T. Gilbert, returned safely to camp, mounted with the cavalry. Gilbert was captured but returned in a few weeks to our camp in Kentucky. Just how he managed to get away and return we do not know. The

cavalry raid was very successful. Its object was to destroy the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. They did this in great shape. For a full report of this raid see that part of the Battery History designated as "The Sanders Raid."

WILLIAM PRICE SANDERS.

Was a soldier. Born in Lexington, Ky., Aug. 12th, 1833. Died in Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 18th, 1863.

He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1856. Was made a First Lieutenant May 10th, 1861, and on the 14th of May, a Captain of the Sixth United States Cavalry. He engaged in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Mechanicsville and Hanover Court House, during the Virginia Peninsular Campaign; became Colonel of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry in March, 1863; was in pursuit of Morgan's raiders in July and August. Was chief of Cavalry in the Department of the Ohio, in October and November, and participated in the actions at Blue Lick Springs, Lenoir's and Campbell's Station. He was made a Brig. Gen. of Volunteers Oct. 18, 1863. He was mortally wounded at or near Knoxville, Tenn., and died the same day (see memorandum). He was buried with military honors in the night of the day he was killed.

THE SANDERS EAST TENNESSEE EXPEDITION.

On the 14th of June, 1863, when the Burnside Army was lying in Central and South Eastern, Kentucky, an expedition was fitted out and marched from Camp Gilbert, at Mt. Vernon, Rock Castle county, Ky.

This camp was commanded by Col. S. A. Gilbert, commanding the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division of the Burnside army. He was Colonel of the 44th Ohio Regiment of Mounted Infantry. The command spoken of was made up of detachments of men from the mounted infantry and a section of Konkle's Battery, the First Ohio V. L. A. In all fifteen hundred men. All in command of Col. William Price Sanders, who was a West Point graduate, and was at this time the Colonel of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, a volunteer regiment.

This section of artillery was the left section of Battery D, and was commanded by Lieut. H. C. Lloyd, and Sergeants H. C. Grant and William J. Patterson. This command moved without any wagon train or ambulances, no tents or extra baggage of any kind was taken. A pack train of twelve mules only accom-

panied the command. A division of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery from Williamsburg, Ky., accompanied us to and beyond the Kentucky state line, making a diversion upon the rebel line at Big Creek Gap, Tenn.

This column was in command of Col. Gilbert.

The mounted command of Colonel Sanders marched south, passing London, Ky., a little to the right, camping at Williamsburg Court House, on the Cumberland river, on the evening of June 15th. At this time and place the rear chests to the two caissons, as well as the hind wheels and the fifth wheels were sent back to Mt. Vernon, Ky., and on the morning of June 16th we crossed the Cumberland river and marching south through Whitley county, Kentucky, we crossed in to the State of Tennessee over Jelico mountain. For subsistence, each man started with five days' rations in our haversacks and for the horses we had loaded the footboards and limber chests with as many sacks of oats as could be fastened upon them.

The Sanders Column passed to the left of Big Creek Gap on the 17th, keeping on south in Scott county. We were again fairly in the enemy's country. We had marched quite leisurely to this time. When we were some miles to the right of Jacksboro, Tenn., our command was divided, a part of the First East Tennessee regiment, Col. Byrd commanding, made a detour to the right and captured a Confederate camp at Wartburg, Tenn. in Morgan county. The prisoners, one hundred and two, were paroled. Their arms were destroyed, the commissary and quarter-masters' stores were burned. Col. Byrd's command moved quickly to Loudon, in Loudon county, Tenn., intending to burn the railroad bridge at this place, in this he failed.

At Lenoir's Station, in Loudon county, the two commands were reunited and made a dash, capturing a battery of four iron guns with caissons and a lot of ammunition in the depot. Here, again the prisoners were paroled, their arms destroyed, the depot burned and the column of raiders moved on after more conquests. So quick and quiet was the capture made that not a dozen shots were fired.

The officers and men who were captured prognosticated all sorts of dire things for us; but we kept on up the line of the E. T. V. & G. R. R., tearing up the track, kinking the rails with fire, destroying water tanks, railroad bridges and culverts. We

reached Knoxville a little after dark, June 19th, passing to the left and around the city; We bivouacked in the woods back of the Round House until daylight the next morning. Did not unhitch our teams from the guns and the limbers that night, but fed the horses from the nose bags. The men fared as best they could, a little sleep was got at and around the guns. Early the next morning, June 20th, the whole command moved across the railroad track, back of the railroad shops, and forward in line of battle, moving to the brow of a hill or elevation to the north-east of the city.

The Cavalry dismounted, supporting the two guns and were quite well protected by the elevation in front.

We had an artillery duel lasting an hour and a half. There was a battery of three guns directly in front about a thousand yards distant behind some works and two more guns were still closer on Temperance Hill, near Col. Maybury's place. The guns in front were soon silenced. Several casualties occurred to the Battery in our front. It was in this redoubt that Capt. McClung was killed, and one or more of their guns were disabled. The section of rebel guns on Temperance Hill kept up their firing for a time after the whole command had marched north-east towards Flat Creek, in Knox County.

The command moved rapidly to Flat Creek, some ten miles from Knoxville, burning the railroad bridge, as well as a road bridge over Flat Creek, and reached Strawberry Plains in Jefferson county about two o'clock in the afternoon. The Section took a position on the bluff of the Holston river, to the right of, and near the railroad bridge, crossing the Holston river. Upon the opposite side of the river was a small stockade occupied by a company of infantry and two guns, which were outside. They were guarding the railroad bridge. It was some little time before the bridge could be successfully set on fire. The infantry guarding it, kept up a desultory fire. Besides being a Howe Truss Bridge, it was sheathed on the outside with heavy sheet iron. After a time when the sheathing had been torn off in places by the guns of our Section, some of the troops accompanying fired the bridge in several places. In the meantime the cavalry had commenced to ford the river and had driven the rebels back, capturing the two pieces of artillery, the Lieu-

tenant commanding them and a few of the infantry. But the enemy scattered, going in all directions, making it impossible to follow them.

Towards evening the Section forded the river and went into camp. Both the men and horses began to show the effects of continuous hard marching. At Lenoir Station we had captured some very fine large mules and had substituted mules on the guns and limbers, when our horses gave out and had to be abandoned. This was as much the case with the Cavalry as it was with the Artillery. In short, the country was scoured in search of horses and mules, as was always the case upon such raids. About nine o'clock in the evening the railroad bridge, which had been burning since about three o'clock in the afternoon became heated and fired, its whole length careened and plunged from its high piers to the river below. It was a beautiful sight. The bridge was nearly 2,100 feet long. Early the next morning, June 21st, the command moved on the line of the railroad towards New Market, Tenn. Burning and destroying all kinds of government and railroad property that came within our reach. The command had had one night's rest, the first really since leaving Williamsburg, Ky. At Mossey Creek, in Jefferson county, a paymaster was captured, and here, as well as at New Market, railroad bridges and cars were burned and small squads of prisoners were captured and paroled. Marching on the line of railroad nearly to Morristown, in Hamblen county, another railroad bridge was burned. Here the command turned to the left and commenced their march towards Kentucky. Even to this time it must not for a moment be presumed that we were marching through this country unmolested. It was a fact that the garrisons in most of the places had been largely reduced, and that a great deal of their Cavalry had been sent to Bragg's Army in Central Tennessee, but guerrillas and Home Guards were very active and troublesome. We encountered them at every turn, and at this time quite large bodies of Cavalry were both in front and in rear of us, making their presence felt and known constantly.

Marching in a southwesterly direction through Hamblen and Union counties, we came to Roger's Gap, between Cumberland and Big Creek Gap, in Campbell county, and found the enemy there in force, having obstructed the Gap by felling trees and

guarding the same with infantry, cavalry and some light artillery.

Here, by order of the colonel commanding, our guns and limbers were abandoned, the guns were rendered useless, first by being spiked, and afterward by wedging shells in the muzzles of both pieces, the gun carriages were cut down, the harness cut to pieces and the ammunition wholly destroyed. The cannoners mounted such horses and mules as were serviceable and with the cavalry, made further detour to the left and south to the foot of Pine mountain, in Campbell county, which is in the north tier of counties in Tennessee, adjoining Whitley county, Ky. The enemy, anticipating our design, had reached Pine mountain, a little ahead of us with a considerable force of Cavalry, some infantry and two mountain howitzers. The Cavalry command was closed up, preparatory to breaking through the enemy's lines. A slight skirmish followed, when the Cavalry made a charge, clearing the way to the base of the mountain.

Pine mountain was crossed by bridle paths. There was no regular road at this time over the mountain, The command was nearly all night in crossing. The descent upon the Kentucky side was a very bad one, the darkness making it much worse. The entire command had to pass through a narrow gorge only wide enough for one horse to pass at a time. The pass was so steep that men were stationed there to steady the horses down to where they could get a good footing.

The charge to reach Pine mountain and the crossing of the mountain was rendered very difficult by reason of the fact that our wounded were in this column. The utmost care was taken not to leave them behind. They belonged to Col. Byrd's command of the 1st and 2d East Tennessee Mounted Infantry. During the night the wounded were spirited away by their friends and taken to their homes in the mountains and nothing more is known of them in this account. The invisible means by which the presence of these wounded men became known is a mystery, for on the following morning not a wounded man was found in the column.

The command passed down in this way and went into bivouack towards the morning of June 22. But there was neither rations for the men nor forage for the horses. We moved from this bivouack early in the next a. m., to a small place, if our memory

serves us correctly, called Boston, not far from where we had crossed Pine mountain the night before, but no such place is down on the map.

Here both men and horses were fed and rested, to an extent at least. The facts were that for the past eight days we had had to subsist entirely upon and from the country through which we passed, so far as forage and grain was concerned, and for ten days the men cared for themselves as best they could. Our pack mule train came to grief before reaching Lenoir Station, Tenn., in crossing the Emery river.

What was left of the packs had to be abandoned, as the mules got into deep water, the lashings were cut to enable the mules to get ashore. This will account, in a measure, for our condition at this time as to rations. One of the men was missing when we arrived this a. m., Hiram T. Gilbert, of Columbus, Ohio. No considerable force of the enemy were following us, the command leisurely made its way back to the Burnside Camp, in southeastern Kentucky, via. Wild Cat and London crossing the Cumberland river north of Williamsburg.

When it became known in the Union lines that the command was safe and on its way back to camp, a wagon train carrying rations for the men, and grain and forage for the horses, was sent immediately to relieve their wants. It reached the command at Wild Cat, or beyond there, many of the horses had become unserviceable and were abandoned on the north side of Pine mountain, in Kentucky. Such dismounted men as met the relief train of wagons were taken in and carried back to the camp. The command proper reached camp on the 26th of June. A welcoming salute was fired by the Battery when the returning men of the Section came in sight of the camp at Mt. Vernon, Ky.

It is but proper that we rehearse in part the incidents of the past two weeks, and sum up the profit and loss columns of this expedition.

It is also a fact that while in numbers our section was a small factor compared to the whole command, at no time was it so regarded, but as one of the chief factors. By our services we commended ourselves to the troops of the command.

Officers and men were commended by our captain in no un-

stinted praise. The misfortune that came to the Battery in the loss of the two guns, with the limbers and the caisson limbers of the left section can be looked upon in no other light than a military necessity, when the lesser had to be sacrificed that the greater might be saved.

It would have been a physical impossibility to have brought those guns back to Kentucky under the circumstances. We have but to recollect that to get within these same lines two weeks before, it took a whole division of troops to make such a demonstration as enabled us to commence our campaign of destruction. You will recollect when we sought to return we had less than fifteen hundred men with which to make our demands. These demands were reported and honored by the force of circumstances. One of our number was taken prisoner at Pine mountain, on the Tennessee side, he afterwards was exchanged and returned to us. This, with the loss of 21 unserviceable horses, was what the Battery lost.

We have to our credit upon the other side of the ledger, the prestige which we achieved upon this campaign and during the balance of our term of service. This account was never overdrawn. We have our interest in whatever was achieved by the whole command which we will hereafter enumerate in detail in the order in which the events took place.—For the details of this raid see Col. Sander's Official Report, attached.

For more than sixty miles this command followed the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, commencing at Lenoir Station, in Loudon county, and ending a few miles below Morristown, in Hamblen county. While the shops, round house and yards at Knoxville escaped, nothing else did in the distances as named. Gen. Longstreet says, in his report regarding the transportation of his corps to Bragg's Army in Sept., 1863: "So badly was the E. T. V. and G. railroad destroyed in the June, of 1863, that I had to take my corps first to Savannah, Ga., and then west to its destination, near Chattanooga, Tenn." So it is easy to see that repairs were not speedily made after the raid was over. Its object in the near future was made quite apparent. Bragg, who had remained so long near Murfreesboro, was being driven back toward Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rome, Ga. Gen. Lee had left Richmond at about this time and had taken his

army into Pennsylvania. There is no doubt that in the movements following, that great inconvenience was experienced by the enemy in their need of this railroad. It was the short line of communication between Lee's and Bragg's armies. Such results as we have named and many more that could be spoken of were among the fruits of the Sander's raid.—See Sander's report.

COLONEL SANDER'S REPORT OF HIS RAID IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Lexington, Ky., July 26th, 1863.

Capt. R. Burns,

Act. Asst. Adj. Gen. First Brigade, Second Division Cavalry.

Colonel: I have the honor to report that in obedience to special instructions from the general commanding the department, I left Mt. Vernon, Ky., June 14th, 1863, with a force of 1,500 mounted men, composed of detachments of different regiments, as follows: Seven hundred of the First East Tennessee Mounted Infantry, under Col. R. K. Byrd; 200 of the Forty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry, under Major Moore; 200 of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Mounted Infantry, under Major Dorr; 150 of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, under Capt. Rankin; 150 of the Second Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, under Capt. Welch; 100 of the First Kentucky Cavalry Volunteers, under Capt. Drye, and a section of Capt. Konkle's Battery, First Regiment Ohio Artillery Volunteers, under Lieut. Lloyd, for the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad.

From Mt. Vernon to Williamsburg, on the Cumberland river, a distance of 60 miles, a train of wagons, containing forage and subsistence stores, accompanied the expedition. From this point I followed a route known as the Marsh Creek road, to near Huntsville, Tenn., leaving that place a few miles to my left. We reached the vicinity of Montgomery, Tenn., on the evening of the 17th. (June), and learning that a small party of rebels were stationed at Wartburg, one mile from Montgomery, I sent 400 men from the First East Tennessee to surprise and capture them, following one hour afterwards myself with the remainder of the command. The surprise was complete. We captured 102 enlisted men and two officers (one of them an aide to Gen. Pegram), together with a large number of horses, 60 boxes artillery ammunition, several thousand pounds of bacon, salt, flour and meal, some corn, 500 spades, 100 picks, besides a large quantity of other public stores, and six wagons with mule teams. The prisoners were paroled and the property destroyed. A small portion of this command, who were out some distance from the

camp, with their horses, escaped and gave the first notice of our approach at Knoxville, Kingston, Loudon and other places. From this point I marched toward Kingston.

When within eight miles of there, I learned positively that Scott's Brigade and one Battery were at that place guarding the ford of Clinch river. For this reason, leaving Kingston to my right, I crossed the river eight miles above, at Waller's ford, on the direct road to Loudon. At daylight, on the 19th, (June), I was within three miles of Loudon, and about the same distance from Lenoir's. I here learned that a force of three regiments were at Loudon Bridge, with eight pieces of artillery, and that they had been for two weeks strengthening the works of that place, digging rifle pits, ditches, etc., and having captured a courier from the commanding officer, with dispatches ordering the forces from Kingston to follow in my rear, and stating that the troops from Lenoir's had been ordered to join them, I determined to avoid Loudon, and started immediately for Lenoir's Station, which place I reached about 8 a. m., arriving there about thirty minutes after the departure of the rebel troops. At this station I captured a detachment of artillery men, with three 6-pounder iron guns, eight officers and 57 enlisted men. Burned the depot, a large brick building, containing five pieces of artillery, with harness and saddles, two thousand five hundred stand of small arms, a very large amount of artillery and musket ammunition, and artillery and cavalry equipments. The depot was entirely occupied with military stores, and one car filled with saddles and artillery harness. We also captured some 75 Confederate States mules and horses. There was a large cotton factory and a large amount of cotton at this place, and I ordered that it should not be burned, as it furnished the Union citizens of the country with their only material for making cloth, but have since learned that it was burned by mistake or accidentally. I had the telegraph wire and railroad destroyed from here on to Knoxville, at points about one mile apart. We met the enemy's pickets at Knoxville about 7 p. m. on the 19th, (June), and drove them to within a mile of the city. Leaving a portion of the First Kentucky Cavalry on this side of the town I moved the rest of the command as soon as it was dark by another road entirely around to the other side, driving in the pickets at several places, and cut the railroad so that no troops could be sent to the bridges above. At daylight I moved up to the city, on the Tazewell road. I found the enemy well posted on the heights and in the adjacent buildings, with eight or nine pieces of artillery. The streets were barricaded with cotton bales and the batteries protected by the same material. Their force was estimated at 3,000, including citizens who were impressed into service.

After about an hour's skirmishing, I withdrew, capturing,

near the city, two pieces of artillery—6 pounders—the tents and all the camp equipage of a regiment of conscripts, about 80 Confederate States horses, and 31 prisoners. I then started for Strawberry Plains, following the railroad, and destroying all the small bridges and depots to within four miles of the latter place. At Flat Creek, where I burned a finely built covered bridge, and also a county bridge, the guard had retreated. I left the railroad three miles below the town, and crossed the Holston river, so as to attack the bridge on the same side the enemy were. As soon as we came in sight they opened on the advance with four pieces of artillery. I dismounted the infantry and sent the Fourty-fourth Ohio, under Major Moore, up the river, and the rest, under Col. Byrd and Major Dorr, to get to their rear. After about an hour's skirmishing the enemy were driven off, and, having a train and locomotive, with steam up, in waiting, a portion of them escaped, leaving all their guns (five in number), 137 enlisted men and two officers, as prisoners, a vast amount of stores, ammuniton and provisions, encluding 600 sacks of salt, about 70 tents, and a great quantity of camp equipage in our possession. I remained at this place all night, and destroyed the splendid bridge over the Holston river, over 1,600 feet long, built on eleven piers. The trestle-work included, this bridge was 2,100 feet in length. At daylight on the 21st, (June), I started up the railroad for the Mossy Creek bridge, destroying the road at all convenient points. At Mossy Creek, New Market and vicinity I captured 120 prisoners and destroyed several cars, a large quantity of stores, several hundred barrels of saltpeter, 200 barrels of sugar and a large amount of other stores. The bridge burned at Mossey Creek was a fine one, over 300 feet in length. Near this place I also destroyed the machinery of a gun factory and a saltpeter factory. I determined to leave the railroad here and endeavor to cross the mountains at Rogers' Gap, as I knew every exertion was being made on the part of the enemy to capture my command. I forded the Holston, at Hayworth's Bend, and started for the Powder Springs Gap, of Clinch mountain. Here a large force was found directly in my front, and another strong force overtook and commenced skirmishing with my rear guard. By taking county roads, I got into the Gap without trouble or loss, and had all this force in my rear. On arriving within a mile and a half of Roger's Gap, I found that it was blockaded by fallen timber, and strongly guarded by artillery and infantry, and that all the Gaps practicable were obstructed and guarded in a similar manner. I then determined to abandon my artillery, and move by a woodpath to Smith's Gap, three miles from Roger's Gap. The guns, carriages, harness and ammuniton were completely destroyed and left. I had now a large force both in front and rear, and could only avoid capture by getting into the mountains and thus place all of them in my rear, which I succeeded in doing, after driving

a regiment of cavalry from Smith's Gap. The road through this pass is only a bridle-path and very rough. I did not get up the mountain until after night. About 170 of my men and officers got on the wrong road and did not rejoin the command until we reached Kentucky. Owing to the continual march many horses gave out and were left, and although several hundred were captured on the march, they were not enough to supply all the men. We reached Boston, Ky., on the 24th.

Our loss was two killed and four wounded and 13 missing. I inclose an abstract of these.

I am much indebted for the success of the expedition to Col. R. K. Byrd, for his valuable assistance and advice; also to Majors Moore and Dorr, and to Capts. Welch, Rankin and Drye, of the Cavalry, for the able manner in which they conducted the rear guard. Lieut. Lloyd managed his section of artillery with great ability and judgment, and rendered great assistance to the expedition. Lieut. G. H. Forsythe, acting assistant adjutant general and aide-de-camp, rendered valuable service. To Sergeant Reynolds, First East Tennessee Volunteers, and his guides, I am chiefly indebted for the main success. His knowledge of the country is thorough and reliable, and was invaluable. All the officers and men deserve great credit and praise for the cheerfulness with which they submitted to great hardships and fatigue, and their energy and readiness at all times either to fight or march. I inclose the parole of 461 prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. SANDERS,

Col. Fifth Ken. Cavalry Comdg. Expedition.

Lieut. Col. Lewis Richmond, Asst. Adj. Gen.

ADDENDA:

Cincinnati, June 25, 1863.

Col. W. P. Sanders, London, Ky.:

Your dispatch of yesterday duly received. Please accept my best thanks and hearty congratulations for the brilliant success of your expedition.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

Headquarters Battery D, First O. V. L. A.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., June 29th, 1863.

Col. James Barnett,

Sir: I have the honor of reporting to you the part taken by a Section of my Battery in a late expedition into Eastern Tennessee.

June 14th, left Mt. Vernon, Ky., and marched thirty miles. 15th, marched twenty-six miles; 16th, marched thirty-seven miles; 17th, marched forty miles, crossed the Cumberland river; 18th, arrived at Wartsburg, marched sixty miles; 19th, arrived at Lenoir, Tenn.; 20th, arrived before Knoxville, Tenn., formed line of battle, took part in fight which lasted about one and one half hours, during the time, fired sixty shells. After which took up line of march for Strawberry Plains, distant twenty-five miles, where they again formed line of battle and where they were engaged one and one-half hours firing this time about sixty shells; 21st, marched sixty-five miles; 22d, arrived before Roger's Gap, a distance of thirty miles, where they found the road and Gap blockaded and well guarded by artillery, infantry and cavalry.

They were here ordered to abandon their guns by the Colonel Commanding, which they did after first rendering them unserviceable, first by spiking both guns and then by wedging shells in the bores. The carriages and harness were entirely cut to pieces. They then followed a bridle-path over the mountains for a distance of thirty miles. 23rd, crossed Pine Mountain, a distance of twenty-five miles. 24th, marched twenty-two miles; 25th, marched thirty miles; 26th, arrived at Mt. Vernon, after marching twenty-five miles. The section left with thirty-one serviceable horses and returned with ten unserviceable, losing twenty-one horses. The following is a list of articles lost by Battery D, First O. V. A., through the casualties of war:

Two (2) three-inch wrought-iron guns rifled.

Two (2) carriages for wrought-iron guns rifled and equipments complete with pole, pads and straps.

Two (2) limbers of caissons with pole, pads, straps, etc., complete.

Four (4) sets artillery harness for 2 wheel horses.

Eight (8) sets artillery harness for 2 lead horses.

Twelve (12) whips (artillery).

Thirty-one (31) nose bags.

Fifteen (15) horse brushes.

Fifteen (15) curry combs.

One (1) horse artillery sabre, belts and knot.

Five (5) saddle blankets.

Twenty-one (21) serviceable artillery horses.

Too much praise cannot be given the commanding officer, Lieut.

H. C. Lloyd, and the non-commissioned officers and privates under him, for their gallant conduct while in action and while making laborious marches. Where each has done so well it is unnecessary to particularize.

I am Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. KONKLE,

Capt. Commanding Battery D, First O. V. A.
Col. James Barnett, Chief of Artillery, Army of Cumberland.

REPORT OF LIEUT. MILTON A. HAYNES, CONFEDERATE
STATES ARTILLERY.

Department of East Tennessee.

Knoxville, June 21st, 1863.

Sir: At the request of Col. (R. C.) Trigg, temporarily in command of the troops at Knoxville in the absence of Major-Gen. Buckner, I have the honor to report the following particulars in regard to the battle of yesterday. On the 18th I returned to this city from Sevier county, where I had been in command of an expedition against a party of bushwhackers. On my arrival I learned that Major-Gen. Buckner had marched toward Big Creek Gap with all the artillery and all the other disposable force at this post except Col. Trigg's Fifty-First (54) Virginia Regiment and Col. Finley's Seventh (sixth) Florida Regiment, effective force about 1,000 men.

On the morning of 19th I was informed by Major Von Sheliha, acting chief of staff that the enemy in large force had passed by Loudon and were at Lenoir Station, twenty-four miles from Knoxville, and he requested me to take charge of the artillery defense of the city and to organize my force from the convalescents in the hospital and from citizens to man my guns then in the city.

At the same time he gave the following order:

Headquarters Department East Tennessee,
June 19th, 1863.

Major (S. H.) Reynolds, chief of ordnance, will issue to Lieut. Col. Haynes Corps Artillery, Confederate States Army, as many field pieces as can possibly be put in condition within a few hours. He will also furnish Lieut. Col. Haynes with all necessary equipments and with 100 rounds of ammunition.

By order of Major-Gen. Buckner.

VON SHELIIHA, Chief of Staff.

In obedience to this order (given to me in absence of Gen. Buckner) I went to ordnance department and found eight pieces

of field artillery there, but no harness. Major Reynolds promptly said that in one hour he would have the ammunition chests filled and that they would then be subject to my orders.

I then went to Major (J.) Glover, chief quartermaster of East Tennessee, and requested him to send to the ordnance department seventy horses and mules, with harness and drivers for every two.

In the meantime the citizens of Knoxville had been ordered to report to me or to Col. (E. D.) Blake, for duty for the defense of the city. Finding myself too much engaged to obey this order in person, I appointed Major H. Baker (formerly of the artillery of Tennessee) to receive and assign them to duty as they reported.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, it was known that the enemy was within five miles of the city and their advance were skirmishing with thirty-seven of our cavalry men, (all we had at Knoxville) at Mrs. Loomis' house.

At this hour Major Glover had already sent the requisite number of horses, mules and drivers for the eight pieces of artillery at the ordnance department. I immediately posted them in sections at College Hill, under Major Baker (the exposed point) 2d on McGee's Hill, under Capt. Hugh L. W. McClurg, and 3rd under Lieut. Patterson and Lieut. J. J. Burroughs, at Summit Hill, in front of the ordnance department. This last battery had been fortified during the afternoon under the superintendence of Capt. (W. F.) Foster, of the Engineers (by my order) with a cotton-bale revelment, the cotton-bales having been promptly sent from all quarters by Major Glover, chief quartermaster. During that evening the enemy, failing to advance, Col. Trigg, (temporarily in command at Knoxville) without consulting me removed Major Baker's Battery from College Hill to a point near the Asylum Hospital.

In the evening upon hearing reports of my officers, I ascertained that about two hundred persons, citizens and convalescent soldiers from hospitals had reported for duty and that each of my batteries was fully manned, although in the morning of the same day there was no artillery force in the city. During the night I made a reconnaissance, passing the enemy's lines as a farmer, giving all the information they desired in regard to the defenses, telling them they could march into Knoxville without the loss of a man. I told them I saw Col. Haynes about sunset, moving some cannons toward the depot, I thought about four in all, drawn by mules.

Having passed to a point where it was necessary for me to turn off and having all the information I could obtain, I returned to Knoxville at midnight. I visited all my batteries and advised that early in the morning, the enemy would attack and directed Capt. McClurg and Major Baker to consider themselves as reserves, to be moved wherever needed. During the night the

pickets of the enemy advanced upon the city, but our pickets, thrown out by Col. Trigg, after an hour's skirmish, drove them back at about two o'clock in the morning.

At 7 o'clock on the 20th four pieces of artillery, detached by Gen. Buckner from his command, reached the ordnance depot, (where I then was) and I immediately conducted them to the rear as a reserve. I then went to Summit Hill Battery where I found Col. Trigg and his chief of staff (Major Sheliha) near the hospital. While in consultation with them we saw the enemy marching at double-quick time on our right beyond the workshops, where we had neither battery nor soldiers to oppose them. Col. Trigg soon afterward ordered Col. Finley's Seventh (sixth) regiment Florida Volunteers and two pieces of (B. F.) Wylie's Battery to take possession of Temperance Hill, but before this order was given I had taken a section of Wylie's Battery and moved them at a gallop to a point immediately in front of the advancing column and opened fire upon them with spherical case. The enemy took shelter behind houses and fences and threw forward sharpshooters within two hundred yards of our battery, we were entirely unsupported by infantry and four hundred yards from any support. At this time a battery of three-inch rifled guns, belonging to the enemy, opened fire upon us at eight hundred yards and during the first two or three shots killed and wounded some of our men and several of our horses. I then advanced the battery and ordered them not to fire at the artillery, but at the infantry. The enemy, at this moment, forming column, advanced rapidly and for a moment I supposed the day was lost. At this moment the chief of the 12th Howitzer said to me: "Colonel, I can't hit them fellows, please get down and try it yourself," I dismounted, took my post as a gunner at the left, ordered canister and sighted the piece myself, and after two rounds the enemy was in full retreat and the day was won. During the same time the battery, under J. J. Burroughs and Lieut. Patterson, on Summit Hill were also engaged and kept up a continual fire, during which Capt. McClurg and Lieut. Fellows were killed. The section under Lieut. Whelon, having reached Temperance Hill, opened fire upon the retreating enemy, which, with the fire from Wylie's Battery, Burrough's Battery, and Major Baker's completed the victory.

During the fight, although sharpshooters were sent out against us, none were sent to sustain us, although 1,000 men were immediately behind us. The enemy had one battery of artillery and about twenty-six hundred (2,600) men opposed, to about one thousand men, part of whom were citizens and convalescent soldiers. That they were fully beaten may appear from the fact that the commanding officer of the army sent me a message by Lieut. Lutrell, of C. S. Army, a prisoner paroled by him, to the effect: "I send you my compliments and say that but for the

admirable manner with which you managed your artillery I would have taken Knoxville to-day."

It is not out of place to say that Col. E. D. Blake, chief of conscripts and for the day commander of all volunteer infantry, contributed by his zeal and well known courage to the honorable result. Among many citizens who reported to me that day for duty I must not forget to mention Hon. Landon C. Haynes, Hon. Wm. H. Sneed, Hon. John H. Crosier, Rev. James H. Martin and Rev. Mr. Woolfolk, and many others who do not desire me to mention their names. With such compatriots and such fellow-soldiers a man would willingly at any time meet the foe. Our loss was two officers and two enlisted men killed and four enlisted men wounded. Loss of enemy, forty-five (45).

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

MILTON A. HAYNES,

Lieut. Col. Provisional Army Confederate, Comdg. Arty.

Major (Victor) Von Sheliha, Acting Chief of Staff.

On and after June 21st, 1863, Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer, Light Artillery, was a four gun Battery. Made so by the loss of the left section at Pine Mountain, Tenn., while upon the Sanders Raid, and remained so until the Battery was reorganized in April, 1864.

While at Mt. Vernon, Ky., there was a great deal of sickness among the men, and as a result of this a large detail of men to serve in the Battery was made from 44th, 100th and 104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. These men rendered very efficient service during their stay with the Battery.

June 29th and 30th the Brigade accompanied by the Battery marched after a squad of marauders, but returned to camp on the 30th without meeting with the enemy. July 5th The Battery left the camp at Mt. Vernon where they had remained so long, marching through Crab Orchard and camping near Stanford, where we remained nearly three weeks. July 28th, marched to Hickman Bridge upon the Kentucky River and upon the 3rd of August went to Camp Dick Robinson, one of the first Union camps that was occupied in Kentucky in 1861. We remained here until Aug. 12th, when we marched to Danville, Ky. Aug. 17th we were marched back to Stanford. 19th, The Battery marched again to Crab Orchard, camping near town. The army known as the Burnside Army, or more specifically, as the 23rd Army Corps was at this time about to commence a campaign

that had long been the theme of military writers as well as those who were favorable to the union sentiment, as it existed in Central Kentucky and East Tennessee. The President had long advocated it. Gen. Halleck had ordered Gen. Buell the year previous to send an army to East Tennessee. Gen. Buell had, at that time deemed such a move to be quite an impracticable one.

A glance at the map will show some of the then almost insurmountable difficulties. The distance, nearly two hundred miles, over the Cumberland mountains, without railroad communications, with none of the Gaps in possession of the army, were some of the conditions which the battery was to confront as a part of the First Brigade, Third Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

We do not speak of these difficulties as military critics or to in any way criticise this campaign. Aug. 21st, the Army left Beach Creek well equipped with everything it could take. Its train of supplies was long and cumbersome. When the necessities of the army are once considered it will be easy to comprehend the difficulties of the undertaking.

22d, the army corps camped upon the north side of the Cumberland River, The Battery camped at Sommerset, Ky. We were now in the Cumberland mountains.

23rd, the Battery crossed the Cumberland river at Smith's Ford.

24th, the Battery left its camp early this a. m., and to-night reached Scott county, Tenn., one of the border counties.

25th, the Battery made a short march and went into camp among the rocks, there was not room sufficient to put the Battery into a regular park, and the wagons were, as expressed by the wagon master "bunched by the side of the road."

26th, the Battery crossed New River, near Chitwood, a small town in Scott county, and marched twenty miles.

27th, did not leave camp to-day, but awaited the coming of the supply train.

28th, still in camp waiting for supplies. The train was far in the rear supposed to be coming up to supply the needs of the troops. This was a slow process. To-day a wagon was sent out from our own train to get forage for the horses and mules. A load of corn was brought into camp toward evening. The hardest of the corn was fed to the horses and mules, and the roasting ears

were issued to the men as a ration. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. Some comments were made that were more vigorous than polite, among them one from Thomas Hadfield, who had seen much service in the English army, as well as being in the three months service in West Virginia, who remarked that he was willing to serve as an American soldier, but drew the line at being fed like an American hog. Murphy suggested to him that he was now fighting for the American Eagle, and that such small things should not be noticed. Hadfield did not look at the matter in the way of a joke and very pertinently consigned the whole matter to hades. The Eagle going with the corn.

Aug. 29, 30, 31, all these days the Battery marched and made good progress. The roads being fairly good. A more rapid movement was now to be made. Sept. 1st, all the extra baggage was left and eight days' rations taken and a light marching column moved on toward Knoxville, Tenn.

Sept. 2d, we camped this day near the Clinch River, and on the 3rd we crossed the Clinch River.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The Battery reached Knoxville, Tenn., at 7 p. m., Sept. 4th. Some of the cavalry and infantry regiments had preceeded us by a few hours only. There were no demonstrations of resistance shown by the enemy. Some of its cavalry being the last of the enemy's troops to leave. Some prominent East Tennesseans came through with the army. Parson Brownlow being one of the number.

He made some wild oratorical demonstrations upon the evening of the army's entrance to the city. There was a rumor that the troops were to go into winter quarters at Knoxville and vicinity. Our stay at Knoxville was short.

Sept. 7th, on this a. m. reveille was sounded at 2 o'clock and as soon as possible thereafter the Battery marched in connection with the 44th Ohio Mounted Infantry, 104th Ohio Infantry and a section of Shield's 19th Ohio Battery, toward Cumberland Gap, Tenn., a distance of sixty miles, where Gen. Shackelford's troops had invested Cumberland Gap. Our Battery marched to within

four miles of the Gap by 4 o'clock a. m., of the 9th. Before 3 o'clock the Gap, with its garrison of 2,300 men and twelve pieces of artillery, were surrendered by Gen. Frazer to the forces under Gen. Burnside.

This was a very hard march for the Battery teams.

It practically ruined them, coming, as it did, immediately after our long march from Kentucky, and crossing the Cumberland Mountains and then Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, was too much to expect of any thing in the way of horseflesh.

Sept. 11th, the return march of the Battery was commenced on this day. Captured mules were utilized in part to get the Battery back to Knoxville. We made a march of 13 miles to Tazewell Clairborne county, on this date. The town was burned by the enemy a year ago. Gen. Bragg, when he left Kentucky in 1862, left his sick and wounded here. It was during their occupancy of the place that it was burned. 12th, Battery marched to and encamped near Maynardville, in Union county. It was comical to see those little captured mules in our gun and caisson teams. The heavy artillery harness had much the appearance upon them that a suit of large clothes would upon a diminutive boy. However these same little mules answered a purpose and the Battery went into camp on the evening of the 13th of Sept., six miles from Knoxville.

It has been claimed by some of the Battery that six of the guns captured at Cumberland Gap on Sept. 9th, 1863, were the guns that were captured from the Battery at Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 17th, 1862, by Gen. Bragg. However little or much there may be in this claim, we have no absolute proof, but it is quite reasonable to suppose it might have been so, inasmuch as Gen. Bragg, when he left the state of Kentucky in 1862, passed through Cumberland Gap with his army and all his stores and captured guns. It would have been hard for the Confederacy to make ammunition suitable for these guns as four of them were rifled pieces.

As the limber and caisson chests were well filled with ammunition when the Battery moved to Munfordville, it is presumable that most of it was still in the chests when the Battery was surrendered. No great amount of firing was done by the Battery that day. We are rather inclined to the belief that the claim is well made.

Sept. 14th, the Battery reached Knoxville and went into camp

near the Holston river, south and east of the city, and remained in this camp until the 28th of September. The men had built for themselves good quarters, covering them with their shelter tents, using the yellow pine trees for the sides of the houses, built in log house style. There were many conveniences besides the comforts afforded in these quarters. Barns were built for the horses and mules in the same manner, and on this date the Battery was ferried across the Holston river and marched nearly two miles south towards Marysville, and took a position upon a ridge that commanded the front to the south. We remained in this position until Oct. 8th, when the Battery recrossed the river and returned to their old quarters.

Nov. 1st, the Battery left their comfortable quarters and recrossed the Holston river, marched to Marysville, Tenn., on the 2d, which is fifteen miles south of Knoxville. We remained at Marysville until Nov. 7th, when the troops fell back to Rockford, Tenn., upon the Little River, seven miles from Marysville. The Battery remained at Rockford doing outpost duty in connection with a Cavalry Brigade commanded by Col. W. P. Sanders. Early on the morning of the 14th the Wheeler Cavalry attacked the camp in force. The Cavalry formed in line of battle a short distance in the rear upon a range of hills and attempted to hold the enemy in check until the wagon train and camp equipage could be sent to the rear.

Our Battery figured conspicuously in this retreat using their guns in connection with the rear guard in supporting the skirmish line until the enemy's skirmish line was less than a hundred yards away and advancing up the hill upon which the left section was posted. So close were the enemy that the last few rounds of grape that were used were only made effective by raising the trail of the piece to give the muzzle of the gun a depression that would reach their advancing skirmishers.

In the meantime the right section had taken another position to the rear, and formed a new line with the cavalry, but the enemy's cavalry had flanked the retreating column and had succeeded in getting to the rear and attempted the capture of our Battery with the wagons and pack mule trains. The danger was imminent for a time. When the 45th Ohio Infantry succeeded in

stopping the enemy's intentions, but at a severe loss to the regiment.

The condition of the roads over which we had to pass was such that speed was impossible. The cavalry and battery were still held back by the slow progress of the wagon and pack mule train which was in front. At nearly dark the Battery took position upon a ridge two miles south of Knoxville, and south of the Holston river and checked the enemy's further advance. This was effectually done. The enemy fell back to Carney's Mills, some four miles from Knoxville, the cavalry and Battery pursuing. On the 15th this force returned to Knoxville. The movement of the cavalry and our Battery for the past few days had been contingent upon the movements of our infantry, which with its Batteries, was retreating from Kingston and Loudon, Tenn., to Knoxville. Gen. Longstreet had been detached from Bragg's army, at Chatanooga, Tenn., and was now surrounding the Army of the Ohio at Knoxville, with the plan to capture the city and garrison by seige. The same condition of affairs was going on by Gen. Bragg at Chatanooga, 130 miles' distant, where the Cumberland Army had been held up since the 24th of September, after the battle of Chicamauga, on the 19th and 20th of September. This was the military situation when we retired and took up our position upon Bond's Hill, Nov. 16th, south of the Holston river, and to the left of Fort Sanders.

On Nov. 18th, 1863, while the Battery was in position on the south side of Holston river upon Bond's Hill, the right section was moved from where they first took position farther around to the right to a Lunette work that had been constructed by the engineer corps. It remained in this position during the entire siege, doing excellent service on several occasions, but more especially on the morning of Nov. 29th, when Longstreet made the assault upon Fort Sanders.

Their fire on this occasion was terrific and was so noted.— See Longstreet's reports.

THE SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE.

The outlook at this time was anything but bright for the Army of the Ohio. They were surrounded by an enemy that was alert and confident of success, and of such strength as would warrant this confidence. As a matter of fact the troops accepted this

new condition of affairs with such a show of self reliance as gave strength to all of its surroundings. It was infectious, its spirit worked wonders in this beleaguered garrison.

The story is worth our perusal and is best told by Col. O. M. Poe, in charge of the Engineering Department, Gen. Burnside's staff.

It also gives the best idea of the positions occupied by the different organizations of troops. Our Battery occupied the position taken by it on Bonds Hill until the seige was abandoned. We did not move from it during this time. It was an important position and our guns could reach to any point in the enemy's lines that were in sight. The enemy had reason to verify this statement many times during our occupancy of Bonds Hill. On the 18th Gen. Sanders was wounded. He was Chief of Cavalry in the Army of the Ohio. Was wounded a short distance in front of the fort bearing his name.

The skirmishers are busy after the fog cleared at nearly 12 m. and occasionally an artillery shot is fired, but no general engagement. 19th Gen. Sanders died from the wound received yesterday, was buried with military honors at 9 o'clock this evening. It was a weird sight as the cortege passed at night bearing all that was mortal of Gen. Sanders upon a caisson surrounded by a guard of honor and followed by his horse, saddled and bridled, led by an orderly. He was buried upon the other side of the river from where the Battery was stationed, but the cortege in passing from Gen. Burnside's headquarters to the burial place was in sight from our camp most of the time.

We can add but little in speaking of Gen. Sanders.

Many in the Battery had known him under very trying circumstances during his raid in June in East Tennessee. He was never found wanting in his ability to do the right thing at the right time. He was brave to a fault, but was never moved to an act of rashness. The sense of personal danger was foreign to his nature. In short, he was an ideal soldier, loved and respected by all who knew him. His death was a great loss to the army.

Up to this time intrenching had been the work to be done. There had been but little fighting on either side. Each army seemed to be saving its strength for the supreme moment.

Nov. 20th, the enemy's camp can be seen from the other side of the river, there has been but little fighting on the south side

up to this time. The pickets, when they are close together, are telling our pickets that they have come to Knoxville to stay and that they will come Vicksburg on us. From 20th to 29th there has been constant skirmishing and some canonading at intervals. At daylight this morning a desperate assault was made upon Fort Sanders on our right and across the river from the Battery. It was made by a brigade of Longstreet's Army. This assault was repulsed with great loss to the enemy. (See in the account of O. M. Poe of the assault on Fort Sanders). This was the first assault since the seige commenced. It was a hot reception for the first one. A flag of truce, later in the day from the enemy, asking the privilege of burying their dead and to remove their wounded. The request was granted, the balance of the day was quiet, no further demonstration on any part of the lines.

The defense of Fort Sanders had been a masterly one. The difference in numbers was more than four to one as against those who defended the fort. December 1st, nothing occurred to-day to denote yesterday's bloody battle. New lines of works were being laid out and the work of constructing them hastened.

2d. Nothing but preparation for another assault, and the completion of any unfinished works in course of construction.

3rd, the belief is gaining that Gen. Longstreet's reception on Sunday a. m., was all of that kind that he wanted.

4th, news came to-day that the Cumberland Army had fought a battle and had been successful and that relief was coming to us at Knoxville; 5th, the enemy's lines were abandoned last night and this morning his troops were upon the march, going towards Strawberry Plains, Tenn. The siege had lasted for twenty-one days. Much suffering had been entailed by it. When it was off a great sense of relief came to the Garrison at Knoxville, Tenn.

Early in November the hospitals were filled with sick and wounded soldiers. Hospital supplies had to be hauled from Kentucky by wagon train as well as all of the ammunition and other stores necessary. It was a common saying that a six mule team could not haul its own subsistence from Kentucky via. Cumberland Gap, to Knoxville, Tenn., and carry enough rations for the driver, on account of the bad condition of the roads. Many of the horses and mules were killed to prevent their starving. The

garrison was put upon the smallest kind of a bread ration, this bread was made from corn ground with the cob, made into bread and issued. A bread ration was supposed to be three-fourths of a pound. It came to us in squares, about 3 inches square and 2 inches thick. For meat there was issued fresh pork, about a half ration, but no salt. Sugar and coffee were luxuries and were known only as something of the past. Sassafras tea was the only substitute, corn was not to be had for such purposes.

The winter was one of unusual severity. Our men suffered greatly for clothing and shoes. The hospitals fared much better as was quite proper that they should. This was practically the condition of the garrison on the 6th of December, when orders were received to pursue the enemy. Such an order would seem to be an absurdity under such conditions as stated, but they were obeyed of course. All of the three-inch ammunition in the Twenty-third Army Corps for Rodman guns was in the limber chest and the gun and caisson chests of our Battery, and early on the morning of Dec. 7th our Battery pulled out into line with our brigade, with eight horses upon each of the guns and caissons. Many of the teams were so weak and poor that they could scarcely carry their drivers and keep their traces taut. Some of our men were without shoes that would protect their feet. The men of the battery were paid yesterday, but this was of little consequence, for there was nothing for sale. Almost everything had been taken by the army, citizens and soldiers had been fed in just measure alike during the siege.

Our march after Longstreet was toward Strawberry Plains, the roads were frozen but not sufficient to bear up the guns and caissons. It made the marching very difficult and slow.

We went into camp near Strawberry Plains on the night of the 8th. A march of 20 miles in two days. On the 9th we marched via Blaines Cross Roads to within three miles of Rutledge.

On the 10th moved to Rutledge and remained in camp until the 14th inst, when orders were received to be ready to march. The orders were given to harness and hitch in, but were countermanded later. The wagons were sent out for forage.

The early part of the night was spent in responding to many false alarms. When at one o'clock on the morning of the 15th

the headquarters bugle sounded attention and our battery commenced a night march, passing through Rutledge on the north and east toward Bean's Station. Shortly after daybreak the Battery went into position with the First Brigade of the Third Division. Some light works were made for the protection of the infantry. About noon the infantry pickets were driven in when afterwards they were posted in their line, shortly after the enemy's line was discovered about three-fourths of a mile away where they halted, our Battery firing a few shots at the enemy, who responded with some short range guns, but doing no harm. Later in the day the enemy had placed its artillery where they got a cross fire upon our lines which made the situation a very unpleasant one.

Our position was one that had been approached by the enemy from three sides. The cross fire from artillery came from their guns upon a slight elevation crossing the head of the valley in which our Brigade was posted. Just at evening we were the recipients of some of their compliments from this new position and their artillery. The Brigade had to fall back from its position without being discovered, which was no easy matter to do.

To call their attention bright fires were kept burning until the rear guard was ready to take its place, when the fires were replenished and left to burn themselves out.

In the meantime a bridge or short piece of corduroy road had been covered deep with straw leaves and cornstalks so as to deaden the noise of the guns and caissons in crossing it. To further effect this purpose, the hitch straps were taken from the harness and wound upon the spindles of the axels to deaden any sound that might come from the chucking of the wheels. The drivers were cautioned not to make any noise either in using their whips or in governing their teams. This ended the pursuit of Gen. Longstreet, and like the Arab "we folded our tents and silently stole away."

Daylight of the 16th found us back in our old camp two miles south west of Rutledge, where the teams were fed and the men had breakfast. Later in the day the retreat was continued toward Strawberry Plains. Over Clinch mountain, five and six teams were necessary to move our guns to their position on the mountain. It was a slow and difficult task.

The enemy put in an appearance here upon the morning of

the 17th. Some works were hastily constructed by the infantry and preparations made to receive the enemy. The skirmishing commenced at 10 o'clock a. m., and later in the day their artillery opened and was responded to by our guns.

On the morning of the 18th there were none of the enemy in sight, they had hied themselves away in the night, and there were no objections to their informal leave taking.

The Battery remained here until the 22d. The last camp and place was known as Blaine's Cross Roads.

On the date last mentioned our Battery moved back towards Strawberry Plains, camping the first night in a cornfield where the mud was deep and to add to our discomfort it rained nearly all night. But towards morning the weather became cold and froze hard. It was a terrible night for men and horses.

The next morning the Battery moved to the banks of the Holston river, near Strawberry Plains. The weather had become intensely cold. Our camp had been made in a belt of woods, which afforded material for fires. There were but few tents left. So intense was the cold that the men were afraid to trust themselves to go to sleep, but spent the day in cutting timber and making large log piles, and towards night would fire them, sitting by their fires all night. There was neither grain or forage for our horses and during the holiday week there were many of the horses that died of starvation, and the intense cold. On the morning of Jan. 2nd, 1864, twelve of those poor creatures stood at the picket line frozen stiff and dead.

This was our Valley Forge. It was a time that tried men's souls. There was nothing in this country upon which man or beast could subsist. The men had money but it would not buy either food or clothing. Neither was it to be had at any price. This state of affairs continued until the 6th of Jan., when sixty-seven of the men re-enlisted for a further term of three years, or during the war. This re-enlistment brought with it a thirty-day furlough, a chance to go home. But upon the other hand there was a march over the mountains, in the dead of winter, of one hundred and seventy-five miles. This march was to be made on foot, the snow upon the mountains in many places was a foot deep, for subsistence two days' rations were issued to each man. But Ohio was the goal.

On the 7th of Jan. 1864, the veterans of the Battery started out

to cross the mountains into Kentucky with all of the spirit and alarcity of a lot of school boys going to spend their vacation. The men divided into many different squads, taking a good many different routes. After marching three or four days subsistence was easier to obtain. We shall not try to follow the men to Camp Nelson, Ky. It was another free-for-all race and quite a test of endurance.

The different squads reached Camp Nelson, Ky., from the 15th of Jan. to the 21st. Here clothing and shoes with plenty of rations were obtainable, which put a new aspect upon soldier life.

On Jan. 22nd, the men were sent to Covington, Ky., by train, one hundred and seventeen miles, and were marched to Cincinnati, Ohio. During their stay there they were quartered in the Fifth Street Market House. This was a rendezvous for soldiers passing through Cincinnati. There were no military restrictions placed upon us other than the regular roll calls. We remained in these quarters until Feb. 2d.

In the meantime we had been mustered out, discharged and paid under our first enlistment, and remustered under our enlistment at Strawberry Plains, and paid such bounties as the government had offered to veterans. Upon the date named we were sent by rail to Cleveland, Ohio. Upon this trip when near Columbus, O., Hezekiah Brown died upon the train, of pneumonia, and his body was sent to his home accompanied by some of his comrades. When the train reached Cleveland George Huber was taken to the hospital very sick. He died upon the 4th inst., and by his comrades his body was taken to his home at Tallmadge, O., where he was buried with military honors.

They were two good soldiers, both had re-enlisted for a further three years' term, they were greatly missed by their comrades.

On Feb. 3, our furloughs were made out and given to all entitled to them. We were free for thirty days to do whatever we pleased so far as military duties were concerned.

Upon Jan. 22d, 1864, when the battery reached the Fifth Street Market House, Cincinnati, upon its way home upon a veteran furlough, there appeared an elderly gentleman who was tall, stoop shouldered, wearing a silk hat and frock coat, making inquiry about the command.

The next morning the same gentleman appeared and made inquiry for a comrade he had entertained upon the command's ad-

vent into Kentucky, and was sick at the time. More than two years had intervened and the matter had passed all of our recollection. Upon the afternoon of the same day our friend again appeared, showing a small slip of paper on which was written in a scrawling hand, the name of his beneficiary.

Of course there was a mutual recognition between the parties when this was known. He remembered they found this slip of paper in Mother's Bible. Our benefactor was none other than Jesse Grant, the father of U. S. Grant, the Commander in Chief of the Armies in the United States. He inquired if it had been well with the sick comrades. Two could answer for themselves: John Condin had died within a week of leaving Coventry, Ky., at Hazel Green.

Jesse Grant's next inquiry was to know if we had ever met his son, Ulysses? What was the general opinion of his methods and abilities by the rank and file of the army? How were the common soldiers suited with Ulysses as a leader?

The occult reasoning of the father was based evidently upon the answers he received from such sources. He never but once gave utterance to his own thoughts.

It was in this wise, that if the common soldier was satisfied with him as a leader, he would see them through to a successful finish. It was evident from this remark that the father knew his son. The finale was soon to become a part of the country's history. The general movement commencing May 1st, 1864, resulting in the terrible battles at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor, Va.

But our General pressed on and brought his armies up and around Richmond and Petersburg, and when the government timidly asked him what was to be his next move, Grant laconically replied "we will fight it out upon this line if it takes all summer."

It did take all summer. The iron grip was never loosened until April 9, 1865, at Appomattox, Va.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS NO. 33.

Headquarters Army of the Ohio,
In the Field, Nov. 30, 1863.

The brilliant events of the 29th inst., so successful to our arms, seem to present a fitting occasion for the Commanding

General to thank his army for their conduct through the severe experience of the past seventeen days, to assure them of the important bearing it has had on the campaign in the west, and to give them the news of the great victory gained by Gen. Grant, toward which their fortitude and their bravery have, in a high degree contributed. In every fight in which they have been engaged, and recently in those near Knoxville, at Loudon, at Campbell's Station, and finally around the defenses on both sides of the river, while on the march and in cold and in hunger, they have everywhere shown a spirit which has given to the Army of the Ohio a name second to none. By holding in check a powerful body of the enemy, they have seriously weakened the Rebel Army under Bragg, which has been completely defeated by Gen. Grant, and at the latest accounts was in full retreat for Dalton, closely pursued by him with the loss of 6,000 prisoners, 52 pieces of artillery, and 12 stand of colors.

For this great and practical result, toward which the Army of the Ohio has done so much, the Commanding General congratulates them, and with the fullest reliance on their patience and courage in the dangers they may yet have to meet, looks forward with confidence, under the blessing of Almighty God, to a successful close of the campaign.

By command of

MAJ.-GEN. BURNSIDE.

Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Army of the Ohio,
In the Field, Nov. 24th, 1863.

The commanding general has the sad duty of announcing to this army the death of one of its bravest numbers—Gen. W. P. Sanders.

A life rendered illustrious by a long record of gallantry and devotion to his country, has closed while in the heroic and unflinching performance of duty. Distinguished always by his self-possession and daring in the field, and in private life eminent for his genial and unselfish nature, and the sterling qualities of his character, he has left both as a man and a soldier, an untainted name.

In memory of the honored dead, the fort in front of which he received his fatal wound will be known hereafter as Fort Sanders.

By command of

MAJ.-GEN. BURNSIDE.

Lewis Richmond, Assistant-Adjutant General.

NOV. 4TH TO DEC. 23RD, 1863. SEIGE OF KNOXVILLE.
FROM THE REPORT OF ORLANDO M. POE, CAP-
TAIN U. S. ENGRS., CHIEF ENGR. ARMY OF
THE OHIO, TO BRIG. GEN. WM. F.
SMITH, CHIEF ENGR. MIL-
ITARY DIVISION OF
THE MISSISSIPPI.

Sir: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor of reporting as follows upon the engineer operations arising from the recent attempt of the enemy to gain possession of East Tennessee: On the morning of Nov. 13, 1863, information was received at the headquarters of the Army of the Ohio that the enemy, under the command of Longstreet, had succeeded in building a pontoon bridge over the Holston river at Huff's Ferry, near Loudon, and was crossing in force. The major-general commanding at once started for that point, taking with him a portion of his staff. I was directed to remain at Knoxville, in anticipation of instructions for the defense of that place. From Campbell's Station, on the 16th of Nov., I was directed to select lines of defense around Knoxville, and to have everything prepared to put the troops in position as fast as they should arrive. As I had been over the ground a great many times, and had examined it in reference to this contingency, the examination directed was made very rapidly. I had made it a point to familiarize myself as far as possible, with the organization of the Army of the Ohio, and was consequently able to designate, in writing, the positions to be occupied by the several subdivisions, as follows: Roemer's Battery of four three-inch rifle guns, at the University, to be supported by one brigade (Morrison's) of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps; Benjamin's Battery, of four 20-pounder Parrotts, and Buckley's Battery, of six 12-pounder Napoleon's (light twelves), at fort on hills northwest of the University; these batteries being supported by the remaining two brigades (Humphrey's and Christo's), of the First Division Ninth Army Corps, the ground to be occupied by this division, extending from the Holston river, near the mouth of Second creek, around to the point where the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad crosses Second Creek. This line was nearly at right angles to the river, to the position of Benjamin's Battery, and thence parallel to the river. Gittings' Battery, of four 10-pounder Parrot, to occupy the small earthwork on Vine street, near the depot. The Fifteenth Indiana Battery of three 3-inch rifle guns, to occupy the ridge between Gay street and First Creek; these two batteries to be supported by the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, extending from Second creek to First creek, and parallel to the railroad. The Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery (Captain Sims) of six James' rifle guns (3.8-inch calibre), and Henshaw's Battery, of two James' rifle guns and

four brass 6-pounders, to occupy the fort on Temperance Hill and the ridge adjacent, supported by Chapin's Brigade of White's Division and Reilly's Brigade of Hascall's Division, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, extending from First Creek eastward to Bell's house; Shield's Battery, of six 12-pounder Napoleons and one section of Wilder's Battery of 3-inch rifle guns, on Mabry's Hill, supported by the Brigades of Colonels Haskins and Casement, the line of these brigades extending from Bell's house to the Holston river, at a point a little below the glass works.

Two sections of Wilder's, of 3-inch rifle guns, and Konkle's battery of four 3-inch rifle guns, on the heights south of the river, supported by Cameron's Brigade of Hascall's Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. One section of 12-pounder howitzers on Flint Hill, covering the bridge-head, and manned by soldiers detailed principally from the regiments of loyal Tennesseans. The troops began to arrive about daylight on the morning of Nov. 17th, and were placed in the positions respectively assigned to them, except Reilly's Brigade, which was held in reserve in the streets of the town by direction of the Major-General commanding. I may remark that during the whole seige the positions were scarcely changed, either of the artillery or of the infantry. As soon as any portion of the force arrived and was placed in position it was put to work to intrench itself, making use of tools brought from Kentucky by the Engineer Battalion. There were no others in Knoxville except a few captured picks in the hands of the quarter-master, but he could not furnish either spades or shovels to accompany them. The defenses thrown up at first were nothing but mere rifle-pits, having a profile 4 feet wide by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in depth, with a parapet of 2 feet in height, making the height from the bottom of the trench to the interior crest of the parapet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Two forts were in a defensible condition, viz., that occupied by Benjamin's Battery, and the one on Temperance Hill, the work upon them having been done by the Engineer Battalion. The troops worked all day and night, and by daylight on the morning of the 18th were tolerably well under cover. Still the work was continued, the enemy being held at bay on the Kingston road by the cavalry under Sanders, and on the Clinton road by Col. Pennebaker's Mounted Regiments. The hours in which to work, that the gallant conduct of our cavalry secured us, was worth to us 1,000 men each. It is sad that they were bought at such a price as the life of that most gallant chivalric soldier and noble gentleman, Gen. Sanders. (I hope I may be pardoned this allusion to the only classmate I had at the siege of Knoxville). General Sanders, falling in front of the works occupied by Benjamin's Battery, it seemed appropriate that the fort should be named after him, and upon its being suggested to the Major-General commanding, it was so ordered.

It was decided to dam First and Second Creeks. The dam across the former was made at the Vine street bridge, and proved very successful, making an obstacle in front of, and parallel to Temperance Hill, for one-third of a mile, which could only be crossed by building a bridge. The dam across Second Creek was made at the tunnel by which the creek passes under the railroad. The character of the creek was not so favorable as in the first instance; still a very considerable obstacle was created. At daylight on the morning of November 19th our position had been much strengthened, and we began to feel secure and confident. Every man seemed conscious of the necessity for exertion and had made it, and with unflagging zeal the troops still continued the tasks imposed upon them.

Citizens of the town and all the contrabands within reach were pressed into service, and relieved the almost exhausted soldiers, who had had no rest for more than one hundred hours. Many of the citizens were rebels and worked with a very poor grace, which blistered hands did not tend to improve. In anticipation of a necessity of giving up Mabry's Hill, an interior line of works was begun, running from Temperance Hill toward the river at Flint Hill. This line consisted of strong batteries at the two extremities, connected by a line of rifle-trenches of the character described above.

The enemy placed a battery on the Tazewell road, and from it threw the first shells into the city. Up to this time the enemy did not develop much strength east of the Tazewell road. Friday, Nov. 20th, the enemy erected lines of rifle-pits across the Kingston road, along the line which General Sanders had occupied, and commenced the construction of batteries on the ridge north of Fort Sanders, distant about one mile. We worked all day and night strengthening our defenses. The work on Temperance Hill was greatly strengthened by the enlargement of the face which looked toward Mabry's Hill. A six-gun battery has been erected lower down on the eastern face of the hill, and is now in a defensible condition. On this day the lines of rifle-pits were made continuous, except the gorge between Temperance Hill and Mabry's Hill. Begun work on a third line of rifle-pits between Temperance Hill and the river, and commenced the construction of a battery on Flint Hill, to enfilade the defile between our right and the river. The enemy, from this time, could not make an attack upon either of our flanks, without having his lines enfiladed by our fire from the south side of the river. The enemy again fired a few shots at our center from three positions on the Tazewell road, but without doing any damage. The enemy having occupied a brick house, 500 yards from Fort Sanders, annoyed the troops of the fort by a fire of sharpshooters. The Seventeenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry made a sortie, drove them from the house and burned it. While this was going on, the enemy opened from all of his guns on his right without damage to

us. Saturday, Nov. 21st, works were steadily being made stronger, nothing remarkable occurred during this day. Sunday, Nov. 22d, rather a quiet day; received information that the enemy was constructing a raft at Boyd's Ferry, which they intended to set adrift on the river with the hope that it would carry away our pontoon bridge and break communications with the south side of the river. At 5 p. m. commenced the construction of a boom, made by stretching an iron cable across the river above the bridge. This cable was about 1,000 feet in length. I superintended in person the construction of this boom, and finished it at 9 a. m., next morning. Meanwhile all our tools were kept in use in the trenches. Monday, Nov. 23, during the day everything was much as usual, both parties hard at work. In the evening the enemy advanced on our skirmish line, in front of the left of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, and our skirmishers fell back, setting fire to many buildings, which would have served as cover for the enemy's sharpshooters. Subsequent events proved that these houses were unnecessarily burned. Tuesday, Nov. 24th, the Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry sallied and carried the most advanced rifle-pits of the enemy, but not being supported, were driven back with considerable loss by fresh troops of the enemy, which were brought up for the purpose of overwhelming them. The picket line from which our men had been driven the night before, was re-established. Laid out a work in front of Bell's house on Mabry's Hill, and work on it progressed well. In the evening a second line of works was begun on our left, i. e., from Fort Sanders, via. the college, to the river, at the mouth of Second creek. The enemy crossed some force and established himself on the hill on the south side of the river, two miles below the pontoon bridge. The absence of any signs of elation among the troops of the enemy indicated to us that Gen. Grant's operations against Bragg at Chattanooga had been attended with success.

Wednesday, Nov. 25, the enemy pressed forward on the south side of the river, hoping to be more successful in his attempt to occupy the heights opposite Knoxville than he had been in his efforts ten days before, but again he was met and driven back with considerable loss. The hill occupied by the enemy was distant from Fort Sanders about 2,800 yards, and it became necessary to defilade the fort from the enemy's batteries upon it. This was soon done. More reports about the raft came in, and thought it prudent to begin the construction of a second boom, which I decided to make by attaching long timbers together with chains, end to end, and allowing it to float on top of the water, being fastened on each side of the river. Thursday, Nov. 26th, was quite ill this day, but managed to be along the line. In the evening accompanied the General Commanding to the south side of the river, where I laid out some rifle-pits and an artillery emplacement for two guns, looking toward the enemy's position

on the hill, and distant from it about 600 yards. The enemy did not appear to do much this day. We finished the wooden boom, 1,500 feet long. All our intrenching tools, as usual, were kept busy adding to the strength of our works. After dark telegraph wires were stretched from stump to stump in front of our most important positions, in order to form an obstacle to the advance of the enemy. Made a *cheva-de-frise* of pikes in front of Col. Haskin's position, fastening the pikes in place with telegraph wire. Friday, Nov. 27th, the enemy still appeared to threaten us on the south side of the river, I again examined carefully the heights opposite Knoxville, this time accompanied by Lieut. Col. Babcock. After consultation it was decided that no change should be made in the line I had previously selected, and that we ought to begin at once the construction of works. Commenced a battery for two guns and a line of rifle-pits on the first hill west of the Maryville railroad; the enemy vigorously at work on the ridge north of Fort Sanders. He appeared to be connecting his batteries by lines of rifle-pits. The profile seemed too light for a "first parallel." The enemy was very active all day, and sharp firing was kept up, principally from the enemy, our troops reserving their fire.

Saturday, Nov. 28, both armies hard at work. The enemy displayed six guns at their position on south side of the river, and opened upon Roemer's Battery, throwing an occasional shot at Fort Sanders, but without doing any damage. Commenced the construction of a line of rifle-trenches on the Sevierville Hill, (South side). Sharp skirmishing in the evening. About 11 p. m., the enemy attacked our picket lines, and after a couple of hours of hot fighting occupied them, thus throwing their advanced line within about 120 yards of the northwestern salient of Fort Sanders. The skirmishing was continued all night, with a slow cannonade, from all the guns upon the enemy's right, principally directed upon Fort Sanders. It now became evident that this was the real point of attack. Sunday, Nov. 29th, at 6 a. m., under cover of a fog, the enemy assaulted Fort Sanders, moving along the capital of the northwestern bastion. In spite of the gallantry and persistency of the attack, it was handsomely repulsed, with a loss to the enemy of almost the entire brigade which led the assault. Our loss was 4 killed and 11 wounded. I know of no instance in history where a storming party was so nearly annihilated. It is very doubtful whether 100 men of this brigade returned unhurt to their lines.

The captures were three battle-flags belonging respectively, to the Thirteenth Mississippi Volunteers, the Seventeenth Mississippi Volunteers, and the Sixteenth Georgia Volunteers, between 200 and 300 prisoners, and some 500 stand of arms. (These are not given as strictly accurate, but I have endeavored to keep the number so small that more accurate reports would not diminish them.) The garrison of Fort Sanders was made up of Benja-

min's battery, part of Buckley's, part of Seventy-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, and part of Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry making an aggregate of about 220 men. A short description of Fort Sanders may be appropriate here. It is a bastioned earthwork, built upon an irregular quadrilateral, the sides of which are, respectively, 125 yards southern front, 95 yards western front, 125 yards northern front, and 85 yards eastern front. The eastern front was entirely open, and is to be closed with a stockade. The southern front was about half done. The western front was finished, except cutting the embrasures, and the northern front was nearly finished. Each bastion was intended to have a *pau coupe*. The bastion attacked was the only one that was completely finished. A light 12-pounder was mounted at the *pau coupe*, and did good service. The ditch of the fort was 12 feet in width, and in many places as much as 8 feet in depth.

The irregularity of the site was such that the bastion angles were very heavy, the relief of the lightest one being 12 feet. The relief of the one attacked was about 13 feet, and, together with the depth of the ditch, say 7 feet, made a height of 20 feet from the bottom of the ditch to the interior crest. This, owing to the nature of the soil, the dampness of the morning, and the steepness of the slopes, made the storming of the fort a very serious matter, and, when taken in connection with the neglect of the enemy to provide themselves with scaling-ladders, the confusion in their ranks, caused by passing through the obstacles of stumps, wire entanglement and brush in front of the fort, the cool and steady fire to which they were exposed, coming from the very best troops in our service, sufficiently accounts for the repulse of one of the best divisions in the Rebel Army from that point of attack. A short time after the repulse of the enemy a truce was offered him, and accepted, during which he might bury his dead and take care of his wounded. The truce extended until 7 p. m.

During the assault on Fort Sanders, and for some time after that had been repulsed, sharp fighting took place on the south side of the river, but we were everywhere successful. Monday, Nov. 30, very quiet. Our forces at work as usual, the lines of rifle-trenches from the Sevierville road to the Central Hill was staked out. The work on that part of the line from Sevierville Hill to the road was finished. A two-gun battery was located just east of Second Creek, and good progress was made upon it. The design of this battery was to enfilade the railroad cut to the westward, and to flank the northern front of Fort Sanders, throwing a fire upon ground which that fort could not reach.

The work upon the large fort on our right, in front of Bell's house, was so far advanced as to make it defensible. During the day the enemy, apparently, did little or nothing, as though he were stunned by the severe punishment he had received the day before. Tuesday, Dec. 1, the Engineer Battalion and contra-

bands at work. A line of rifle-trenches was located across the gorge between Temperance Hill and Mabry's Hill, and a portion of it completed. The troops on the south side of the river were hard at work, with all the tools we had to spare from the north side. During the afternoon large trains belonging to the enemy were seen to move toward the eastward, and the belief began to grow upon us that the siege would be raised. Wednesday, Dec. 2, The Engineer Battalion and contrabands were particularly engaged on the rifle-trenches between Temperance Hill and Mabry's Hill, and an empaulment for two guns in the gorge. These were all finished by midnight. Still at work on large fort at Bell's house, and on rifle-trenches on south side of river, everything unusually quiet for fifteenth day of a siege. Thursday, Dec. 3, still hard at work on both sides of the river. A disposition apparent among the troops to consider their position strong enough to repel any assault the enemy might make, and a consequent indisposition to work. Evidently but a small force of the enemy east of the Tazewell road. The enemy's trains seen moving to the eastward. Friday, Dec. 4, 1863, still working a little, but the news of approaching re-enforcements and the movements of the enemy's trains lead us to believe that he will soon abandon the siege. Saturday, Dec. 5, the siege of Knoxville terminated by the retreat of the enemy in the direction of Strawberry Plains (eastward). Heavy re-enforcements for us reach the south side of the river. The enemy's infantry, or at least that part of it belonging to Longstreet's own corps, left in a solid body, very deliberately, no signs of haste being apparent. The rear guard of his column passed the Tazewell road about 7 a. m. A feeling of intense satisfaction pervaded the whole command, and many persons assured me of their conversion to a belief in "dirt digging." It certainly proved efficient here. Examined the enemy's late position, and was surprised to find so little evidence of good engineering. I saw positions for only eighteen guns on the north side of the river, but could not discover that more than twelve of them had been used. Any other artillery he used was without cover. The cavalry force available was at once sent in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and during the day sent in quite a number of prisoners. On Monday, Dec. 7, all the available infantry force of the Army of the Ohio was put in motion toward the enemy, and followed him slowly till the 9th, when our forces halted, the cavalry at Bean's Station, and the infantry at Rutledge. The enemy had halted at or near the Red Bridge, between Bean's Station and Rogerville. No attack was made by us, as the enemy was still in vastly superior force.

On the 11th, Maj. Gen. Burnside, having been relieved by Maj.-Gen. Foster, left for the North, and properly fixes the close of this report. The siege of Knoxville passed into history. If mis-

takes were made in the defense they were covered by the cloak of success. That many were made in the attack was apparent to us all. That the rebels made a great error in besieging is as evident as it now is that to accept seige at Knoxville was a great stroke of military policy. The results of the successful defense are, the defeat of Bragg's army and consequent permanent establishment of our forces at Chattanooga, with tolerably secure lines of communication; the confirmation of our hold upon East Tennessee; the discomfiture of and loss of prestige by the choicest troops of the enemy's service. There is no language sufficiently strong which I can use to express admiration for the conduct of our troops. From the beginning of the seige to the end every man did his whole duty. The cheerful looks and confident bearing which met us at every turn made it seem as though we were sure of victory from the first. It is doubtful whether any man within our lines had at any time after the first forty-eight hours any fear of the result. All privations were borne, all hardships undergone with a spirit which indicated as plainly as if written on the walls that success would attend our efforts.

ITINERARY OF THE FIRST BRIGADE, COL. JAMES W. REILLY COMMANDING.

Portions of the brigade were engaged in all the series of operations in the vicinity of Knoxville, beginning on the 12th inst. Battery D, First Ohio Artillery, temporarily detached from the brigade, participated in all the engagements on the south side of the Holston river. One section of the Nineteenth Ohio Battery was stationed in Fort Sanders, the remainder on the right of the defensive works on the north side of the river. The infantry of the brigade was held in reserve, though frequently engaged in throwing up earth works. Nov. 25th, the Forty-fourth, One Hundred and One Hundred and Fourth Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry crossed the river, and from that time until the 29th inst. were engaged in digging rifle-pits and doing picket duty. Four companies of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment were engaged in the skirmish of the 29th inst., with slight loss. On the evening of the same day the One Hundred and One Hundred and Fourth Regiments recrossed the river and were sta-

tioned on the second line of pits, on the left of our defensive works, which position they have since occupied. The Forty-fourth Ohio remained on the south side of the river, and has been doing picket duty since the 29th inst. Dec. 7, the One Hundred and Fourth and Forty-fourth Regiments, and Battery D First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, left Knoxville, Tenn., forded the Holston river at Armstrong's Ferry, and recrossed at Strawberry Plains. 8th, marched to Blain's Cross Roads, a distance of nine miles. 9, marched 15 miles and bivouacked within two miles of Rutledge, Tenn., where they remained until December 14th. During the evening marched to the front, 9 miles. December 20, moved forward in the morning and came in sight of the enemy. The brigade participated in all the skirmishes until ordered back to Blain's Cross Roads. 27th, left Blain's Cross Roads and marched to within two miles of Strawberry Plains. 28th, in the morning went into camp at Strawberry Plains, and have remained there since, The One Hundredth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Nineteenth Ohio Battery being left in Knoxville during the month.

RETURNED TO THE FIELD AFTER EXPIRATION OF VETERAN FURLOUGH.

The Battery did not leave Cleveland after the expiration of its furlough until March 9th, when at 2:50 they again faced to the front and commenced their return march to Knoxville, Tenn. The past thirty days had been spent by the men of the Battery at their homes in Northern Ohio.

They had had a good time and little was thought of their hardships, and as to the future, to them personally, nothing was known. They reached Cincinnati at 4 a. m., by the Big Four railroad, and remained one day and the following day, March 11th, we left Cincinnati for Louisville, Ky., by the steamer Major Anderson, and reached Louisville, at 1 a. m.

In the afternoon the Battery was sent to Nashville, Tenn., by railroad, reaching there at 5 p. m. Remaining at the Soldiers' Home until the 16th when their quarters were taken up at the Zollicoffer House. On the 18th they were taken to camp at the Artillery Brigade northwest of the city, and remained in this

camp until the 29th, when they received orders to be ready to move at once. On the 30th they reached Chattanooga at midnight by rail, reaching Loudon, Tenn., April 2nd, and reaching Knoxville the same evening at 8 p. m.

Our Battery was now back to the headquarters of the 23rd Army Corps again, after an absence of nearly three months from the field.

We shall speak hereafter of its organization.

We shall next be heard from in the Atlanta campaign.

ROSTER OF THE MEN WHO JOINED BATTERY D AT KNOXVILLE, TENN., FEB. AND MARCH, 1864.

Anderson David.	Hendershot Casper.
Ackerman Jacob.	Hervey James L.
Blood Seneca.	Lovell Phillip.
Blood Richard.	Lyman Clarence.
Bell Edwin.	Laird Sylvester
Brittain John G.	McNaughton Daniel.
Belyeat Marcus.	MacHenry Brockway.
Cole James R.	Marshall Julius D.
Carr John G.	Markle George W.
Caughlin John.	Miller Edward.
Curtis Henry.	Morrison William P.
Demaline George W.	Newell Charles H.
Doane Edwin.	Ohl Jacob.
Doyle Lathrop R.	Phillips Henry L.
Dye George W.	Pisell Edward.
Evans Charles	Root Frank M.
Ellsler Frederick.	Shellhorn John.
Forest Charles.	Savage Watson D.
Farrell Michael.	Scott John G.
Fry Jacob.	Silsby Myron.
Greene Edward.	Townsley David R.
Greene Robert.	Van Guilder Henry.
Gaylord Truman.	Van Guilder Alvin.
Holcomb Nelson.	Workman Benjamin.
Hoyt Edwin.	Young Daniel.

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

On the 28th of April our Battery moved out of Knoxville, Tenn., upon what proved to be its greatest campaign.

It was a part of the Third Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps. The Battery had been rendezvoused at Knoxville, Tenn., for nearly four weeks. At this place a new equipment of both guns and horses had been furnished. The Battery had been recruited in men to its full complement. Its physical condition was never better. Of the men composing the battery now 67 were veterans, and a good many of the new men had seen service. A number of veterans had been promoted to well deserved positions as non-commissioned officers. On the 16th of March Lieut. Giles J. Cockerill, of Battery F, was promoted to Captain of Battery D, and was made Chief of Artillery (April 5th), of the Twenty-third Army Corps. The movement of the Twenty-third Army Corps at this time was a part of a great and well conceived plan of the general commanding the armies of the United States, viz.: That on May 1st each and every separate army organization was to commence and prosecute its campaign to a finish. It was a masterly movement conceived by a master mind. It was prosecuted with varying success until the end, which came on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox, Va.

The campaign in which we were more nearly interested than any other was the Sherman Campaign. We were confronted by the Johnson Army, who as its commander, had succeeded Gen. Bragg after his defeat at Missionary Ridge, in November, 1863.

The Johnson army had wintered at Tunnel Hill, Dalton and Resaca, Georgia. They had had a long rest and were in fine condition, ably commanded and were ready to contest every inch of the ground.

The march from Knoxville, Tenn., was without incident until we reached Charleston, Tenn., where the left section of the Battery was left in command of Lieut. H. G. Vincent as a part of the garrison at that place, who were guarding the railroad bridge crossing the Hiawassa River at a point about ninety miles from Knoxville. May 8th, on this date we came in close proximity to the enemy's lines at or near Tunnel Hill.

9th, the Battery moved to the left and by the middle of the afternoon was sharply engaged in connection with the In-

fantry in front of Buzzards' Roost, supporting the division in several charges made by them. 10th, the Twenty-third Army Corps moved its position to-day, practically changing its front. 11th, the usual changing of positions with the occasional firing of a few shots, was the order of the day, and at night moved back to the camp, where the Battery camped the night before.

12th, the Battery moved with the corps about twelve miles to the right and rear of Dalton, Ga. 13th, reveille at midnight and marched at 1 o'clock a. m., with the corps, seventeen miles to the right and went into a line of battle, supporting the division. 14th, at twelve this a. m. the Battery moved into position and commenced firing at the enemy in our front. Heavy fighting was going on all day and the Battery fired over a hundred rounds during the engagement. This was the battle at Resaca. May 15th, the Battery to-day moved with the Third Division to the left, passing the Twentieth Army Corps, and in the night went to the front, where hard fighting had been going on all day. At midnight the enemy attempted in a charge to break through our line in front, but were repulsed.

May 16th This morning it is quite evident that the midnight charge was made to cover the enemy's retreat towards Atlanta. The Battery to-day marched nearly 11 miles pursuing the retreating enemy. 17th, the Battery moved out early this a. m., and marched about ten miles, crossing the Ostaula River before daylight. 18th, we moved to-day about fifteen miles and came up to Hooker's troops. Rations and forage are very scarce owing to the fact that the wagon trains are not up as yet, with the troops who are so far in advance.

19th, the Battery made a short march of seven miles to-day, following in the wake of the enemy. 20th, moved early again this a. m., passing through Cassville and Cartersville, Georgia. 21st, the wagons came up and we are getting ready for a long night's march. 22nd, the baggage was sent to Cassville, Ga., to-day, and heavy firing is going on in our front.

23rd, The Battery moved out of Camp at Cartersville, Ga., and made camp again near the Etowah River, a short distance forward. 24th, The Battery moved to the front again to-day, about ten miles, after crossing the Etowah River early this morn-

ing. 25th, There was heavy firing in our front to-day, the Battery moved to the left six miles and went into camp and towards night were thoroughly drenched by a thunderstorm.

26th, Battery moved to the rear nearly a mile to-day to Burnt Hickory.

27th, Battery moved at 12:30 this a. m., and made a march of twelve miles and at daylight or shortly afterwards took a position on the left of the line. The positions were changed several times during the day and towards night a rebel battery gave us its compliments in the way of a severe shelling, but no damage was done. 28th, during the night there was heavy musketry firing. The Battery was manned two or three times during the night. During the day shell and musket balls had been frequent visitors in our camp. The left section moved out and exchanged compliments with the enemy, one of whose shells struck the limber chest of Detachment D's gun. 29th, several times during the night the guns were manned but were largely false alarms. During the day there was constant firing in our front.

30th, all during the past night there was heav cannonading and musketry firing along the whole line at the front. It made a wonderful display at night. Those who saw it will ever be impressed by it. 31st, a short move to the left was the extent of the movements for the day.

June 1st, the Battery remained in its position of yesterday, with skirmishing in its front. Some artillery shots were exchanged. 2d, The Twenty-third Army Corps moved nearly two miles to the right, and the Battery took a new position. The caissons remained in last night's camp. A terrible storm of rain has made camping very uncomfortable as well as unpleasant.

3rd, remained in our position of yesterday. The caissons came to the front camp, but the weather is exceedingly unpleasant.

4th, the whole line was advanced to-day and our troops took possession of some of the enemy's line of works, after severe fighting nearly all day. June 5th, during the night the enemy moved out from their position in front of us. Col. Reiley's Third Brigade and a Section of the Battery went out upon a reconnoissance. They shelled a wagon train at long range. The

enemy made a charge, but did not succeed in driving the brigade. 6th, Battery remained in camp until 4:30 p. m. then moved about a mile to a new camp. The Fourth, Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps passed us to-day, going to the left. There is heavy firing on the left to-night, and the camp is full of rumors.

7th, no movement was made to-day.

8th, another day in camp. Strange rumors are afloat.

9th, there were no movements made to-day. The wagons are not up, and rations and forage are scarce.

10th, moved out five miles, passing the Fourth and Twentieth Army Corps. Towards night there was heavy firing.

11th, moved about a mile to new camp. Some firing going on all day. 12th, a good deal of firing all day. The left section moved on with the infantry to the right, but returned to camp before night. 13th, no movement to-day. 14th, another day in camp. 15th, our Battery with several others moved about two miles to the front and commenced to shell the enemy's skirmish line. These lines were driven back upon the enemy's main line one and a half miles, our infantry and guns following closely to the main line, who held their position, protecting themselves with some hastily constructed works. Firing continued all night.

16th, Battery remained in camp all day, three miles from Darby's plantation.

17th, this is a day made memorable in the history of the Battery by the death of A. A. Poe. He was struck by a shell about 2 o'clock p. m. He was gunner of Detachment D's gun. He lived a short time and gave directions as to the disposition of his things, and sent words of parting to his friends. There was no better soldier than he, and his death was keenly felt by all of his comrades. He was buried on Darby's plantation.

To commence the day, reveille was sounded at 4 o'clock a. m. It was found that the enemy had evacuated their main line of works during the night. The Battery moved with the Infantry at 7 o'clock a. m., taking a new position and after shelling their position for an hour and a half, we again advanced nearly three miles, stopping to fire whenever the opportunity offered. The Battery was now within one half mile of the enemy's line. A

few shots were fired and the return fire developed the fact that the Battery was pitted against fourteen pieces of artillery well protected with earth works. A fierce artillery duel ensued lasting nearly three hours. The Battery maintained its position and camped upon the ground which they occupied that day.

The position itself was invulnerable. As the four guns occupied a ridge behind which the guns, when fired, recoiled, making a perfect protection for both the men and guns until such time as the guns were run up to be fired. Poe was killed early in the engagement. We believe he was firing his first shot, when he stepped back to change the position of his gun, to cover the firing of a gun that had just opened upon us.

17th, during the time the Battery was engaged they fired over five hundred rounds of shot and shell. Whatever might have been the result under other circumstances, the position occupied by the Battery was such they could not be driven away. 18th, the day proved to be a wet, disagreeable one. The Battery was in camp all day. The enemy still occupying its old position.

19, early this a. m. it was known that the enemy had fallen back during the night. The Battery moved at 8:30 in pursuit with the division and came up to their new position and soon to their main line at Brown's Mills. Found them well entrenched and ready to fight. The Battery kept up its firing until nearly dark. The sharpshooters, during the afternoon killed one of our horses and wounded three others. 20th, Firing was kept up all night and to-day there was heavy fighting upon our left.

Towards night a charge was made by the infantry and the line in our front was taken. 21st, There was heavy firing on our left and in the vicinity of Kennesaw mountain. The left section went out to reinforce the cavalry on our right, who were attacked. The enemy fell back and the section returned to camp. It had rained during the afternoon.

22d, The Battery moved at 8:30 this morning, and was upon the skirmish line nearly all day, and from that position they did a good deal of firing. At four o'clock went into camp in a peach orchard, a constant firing was kept up until near midnight.

23rd. Remained in camp, occupying the position taken last

night. Fighting was heavy at Kennesaw Mountain. Henry Farnsworth was wounded in the head while gathering forage for the horses near the skirmish lines.

24th, no change in the position to-day. Some of the men returned to the Battery who were left at Tunnel Hill some weeks ago.

25th, Battery still in position at Peach Orchard all day. A party went out after forage. Some firing was done by the Battery

26th, reveille was sounded at 4 o'clock this a. m. The artillery and musketry firing has been incessant all day, the entire line made an advance at noon. In the advance the Battery fired some thirty rounds.

27th, all of the artillery that could be brought into action was opened upon the enemy's position to attract their attention from a charge that was being made by a division of the Fourth Army Corps at Kennesaw mountain. It was a failure and our loss was heavy. General Riley's Brigade made an advance on our right and maintained the ground they took. The Battery fired nearly one hundred and fifty rounds to-day.

In the action of the day the work of the Battery was favorably spoken of by the brigade and division commanders.

28th, Our yesterday's position was maintained by the Battery. About 7 o'clock the enemy made a charge upon the Second Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps and were handsomely repulsed. The Battery doing some good work with their guns.

29th, still in position at Peach Orchard. The right section went out in support of a cavalry reconnaissance, but returned to camp in a few hours. They did considerable firing while away.

30th. Did not leave camp to-day. There was some skirmishing but nothing unusual happened.

July 1st, the Battery is still in its old position. The Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps moved around to the right, where towards night there was heavy cannonading.

2d, the heavy cannonading was kept up all day on the right, with some firing in our front. The Fifteenth Army corps

passed around to our right. It is reported that the cavalry have crossed the Chattahoochee river.

3rd, reveille was sounded at 3 o'clock this a. m. It was found that during the night the enemy had abandoned his position, and hied himself away. Pursuit was made at once by the Fourth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Twentieth Army Corps. The Battery made an advance of only four or five miles and went into camp.

4th, The Battery made no movement, but the Sixteenth Army Corps passed to the front in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

5th, reveille at 3 o'clock this a. m., marching and countermarching was the order of the day, an actual advance of only three miles. 6th, at 7 a. m. the Battery moved to the railroad, the C. and A., five miles, and went into camp. Some squads of prisoners passed us going to the rear. There was heavy firing in the direction of the Chattahoochee river. We, in the short march this a. m., saw the works evacuated by the enemy.

7th, made a march of three miles and went into camp.

8th, reveille at 3 a. m. and moved out at 4:30, marched up the river five miles and halted until 4:30 p. m. The guns crossed the river, but the caissons remained where we halted in the afternoon. Our infantry captured a piece of artillery at the ford.

9th, the caissons came into camp at 5 a. m., when the Battery moved a mile to the front. The caissons were halted and the guns went into position a quarter of a mile to the front. The men built works for defense and rested.

10th, Battery did not leave the works constructed yesterday. Some foraging was done. 11th, no move made. 12th, a slight change was made in our position. A part of the Fourth Army Corps passed us.

13th, no movement to-day, men and horses are having a little rest. 14th, there was a severe storm of wind and rain. Some casualties were occasioned by it, one man killed by falling limb of a tree. We are still in the camp of the past three days.

15th and 16th, no movements for three days.

17th, the Battery moved about seven miles to the front. The enemy falling back as we advanced.

18th, The Battery moved out at 5:30 this a. m. There was lively skirmishing as we advanced, but only made an advance of about five miles.

19th, we marched to Decatur, Ga., upon the Atlanta and Augusta railroad to-day. A distance of eight miles, and went into camp. This position is slightly to the north east from Atlanta and only five or six miles distant from Atlanta, Ga.

20th, The Battery advanced a short distance to-day, only to be confronted by the enemy's lines of infantry and shorp-shooters, heavy firing all day both infantry and artillery.

21st. The Battery made no movement. Detachment D fired three shots into Atlanta, being about two and a half miles from the city. By some in the Battery the claim is made that these three shots were the first shots fired upon Atlanta.

Our statement stands good so far as any proof to the contrary goes. We offer the following in further proof of the claim we make. This claim is based upon the statement of a Lieut. belonging to the Signal Service Corps, who had climbed a nearby tree, where he could see into the city, from which position he gave direction where to fire. After the first shot had been fired he said the projectile passed over the town. The second shot still too high; the third shot being discharged made them climb down off the buildings. As the Signal officer reached the ground he remarked to Capt Cockerill: "You can say you fired the first shot into Atlanta, Ga." He moved on and soon after we heard heavy artillery firing in the direction in which he went. If this is a fact, it is the second southern city where the Battery was the first in at its downfall. There is no question as to the second claim. As the section who were with Col. Sanders in his raid into East Tennessee, were the first to use their artillery upon Knoxville, in June, 1863.

21st, there was heavy firing all night, both infantry and artillery. The sharpshooters got their work in in good shape during the morning. One of them shot Cyrus Benjamin through his thumb. It was about this time that Gen. J. B. Hood assumed command of the Johnson Army. This looks like swapping horses while crossing a river, what the result of the trade will be can only be told in the future. History will chronicle it.

22d. It must be understood that the battle of Atlanta,

fought July 22d, 1864, was practically fought between two rebel lines. The Second Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps held the lines facing Atlanta. The Third Division, with the Army of the Tennessee, opposed Hood in a flank movement which he made from Atlanta during the nights of the 21st and 22nd, to the southeast of Decatur, Ga. Reveille sounded at 3 o'clock this a. m., and at early daylight the Battery moved a short distance only to find, in a well chosen position, the enemy ready for battle.

They attacked the left of our line, driving it back through Decatur. The Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, went to the support of the troops, who were being driven back, which were a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps, who in this fray were badly beaten and had lost a Battery of four (4) 20-pound Parrott guns. The Battery moved to a line of works when an enfilading fire was turned upon the enemy, who were trying to take away the four gun Parrott Battery. They were obstinate and only withdrew after sustaining a severe loss in killed and wounded—report says over four hundred.

The enemy did not get the four gun battery. This is but a very brief and terse account of the battle of Atlanta, Ga. It deserves a more full and perfect description, but as it can only pertain to the part which the Battery took in it, we will pass to the well-deserved compliments which were worthily bestowed upon us by Gen. Sherman, Commanding the Army, and Gen. Barry, Chief of Artillery, upon Gen. Sherman's Staff, who sent their compliments to the Battery, saying in very expressive words, that our firing was splendid. Gen. Haskell, Commanding the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, was with the Battery during the battle. He directed, in a measure, its firing. He says that "You saved the day." This taken too literally might do an injustice to others, but suffice it to say, that the compliments sent us were not unworthily bestowed. That no Battery could have done any better. Its firing has been cited by the enemy, as well as our commanders, and in this form is now a matter of history. The losses upon both sides were great, but the enemy gained no advantage in their position, but had sustained a severe loss in men and in prestige. Gen. McPherson was killed this a. m., while reconnoitering his lines in person.

His body was brought to the Howard house, near where the Battery was.

In his death the army sustained a severe loss. Gen. McPherson Commanded the Army of the Tennessee.

23rd. we moved into camp a short distance east of Atlanta and occupied works prepared for us by the infantry. The Battery did considerable firing during the day at the enemy's works, less than a mile away. 24th and 25th, we remained under cover of our works, occasionally opening fire upon the enemy.

26th, we moved the caissons a half mile to the rear, the guns remained in the works firing occasionally during the night. 27th, the Battery still remains in its old position, heavy firing is going on around us.

28th, the enemy shelled our camp to-day, no damage was done. The Third Brigade of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, went out upon a reconnaissance, but returned without any decisive results. There was a charge made to-day upon the Army of the Tennessee, but it was repulsed. Some fires seem to be burning in the city.

29th, The Battery made no movement. One large gun in front fired every quarter hour, we think it was a 64-pound gun.

30th and 31st, both days were occupied in firing at intervals. There was heavy musketry and infantry firing all around us.

Aug. 1st, at half past eight to-night we moved about four miles to the north, and went into camp for the night.

2d, The Battery moved about seven o'clock a. m., and passed to the rear of the Armies of the Cumberland, and the Tennessee, and in the early afternoon came to the extreme right of the Sherman Army. This move seems to have been made for the purpose of extending our line to reach the Atlanta and Savannah railroad. This called out severe opposition to our further movements. The Battery was again upon the right of Chattahoochee river. We crossed it again to-day. 3rd, Reveille sounded at 4 a. m., the Battery moved and took its position at 7 a.m. There was but little fighting until nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the Second Division, Twenty-third Army

Corps, attacked the enemy in their front. This attack lasted two hours with no apparent results.

4th, Reveille at 3:30, skirmishing was going on all day. At 3 p. m., when the Third Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps and Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps tried to take possession of a ridge in their front, there was a good deal of opposition.

5th, no movement of the Battery was made to-day. We remained in our position of yesterday.

6th, at 5:30 this a. m. we moved a mile and a half to the front. D gun, under orders to accompany a Brigade of the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, on a reconnaissance, when, after advancing nearly four miles to the right and front, the piece was ordered double-quick to the front and taking position, were fired upon at short range by two 12-pound Napoleon guns. After a short and sharp engagement, the enemy's guns ceased firing. The balance of the Battery came up and relieved D gun, which had already fired forty-three rounds. They continued the firing until night. Having one man wounded, two badly stunned, one horse killed and two more wounded.

The Third Brigade of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, made a charge but was repulsed. There has been heavy fighting all day. The Battery fired one hundred and eighty-six rounds.

7th, No move was made to-day. At four p. m. a division of the Fourteenth Army Corps made a charge and took a line in front of the enemy's works. Several attempts were made to attack this line by the enemy, but they were not successful in any of them.

8th, the enemy left their line of works in front of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. The Battery moved at 9:30 a. m., about one and a half miles to the front and commenced throwing up earthworks for their protection. The Battery was now seven miles from Atlanta, and two miles from the Montgomery railroad.

9th, skirmishing went on all night, we remained in the works constructed yesterday. 10th, for the next several days the movements of the Battery were very restricted.

On this date the men are constructing works, firing occasion-

ally a few shots to keep the attention of the enemy. In constructing the work to-day, we have changed our front more to the left. 11th, Minnie balls are in constant evidence, and giving us no little trouble. 12th, the Battery moved at 8 o'clock a. m., about two miles and went into camp. 13th, The Battery remained in yesterday's position all day. We were well protected in our position. 14th, we moved about three miles, and went into camp.

15th, remained in yesterday's camp, there was a good deal of firing on the line all day.

Aug. 16th, reveille was sounded at four o'clock and at noon we moved two miles to the right and placed the guns in position within three-fourths of a mile from the enemy's line.

17th, no change was made. We are still in yesterday's camp. 18th, Reveille at 5 a. m., no movement made to-day. 19th, The Battery moved to the right and front, one and a half miles. 20th, To-day we took position with Second Brigade, Third Division about a mile to the right, some shelling was done by the enemy, but no damage was done.

21st, we exchanged a few shots with the enemy. There was more skirmishing and infantry firing than of the artillery. We still remain in yesterday's position.

22d, there was a good deal of artillery firing. We are in the old position.

23rd, still in the camp where we came the 20th, but little firing.

24th, reveille was sounded at 3 o'clock a. m. The enemy commenced a sharp artillery fire upon our lines early this a. m. Eli Yerrian was wounded by a shell. The same shot tore up Bert Hoadly's bed, and tore a paper from his hand which he was reading. This was a close call for those two men.

25th, we made no movements to-day, but fired twenty rounds. 26th, rumors are rife, evidently a movement of much importance is soon to be made. We still remain in the camp where we were on the 21st. We fired but few shots.

27th, the Twentieth Army Corps returned to the Chattahoochee river to protect the railroad bridge. The Fourth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps to our right. We made no movement and there was but little firing. 28th, reveille at

3 a. m. We moved at 8 o'clock a. m., about two miles, halted until noon and were ordered back to the old position upon a double-quick, when it was expected the enemy would make a charge. At 3 p. m. we again moved to the right about three miles and went into camp for the night.

29th, we moved at 6 a. m., and marched about four miles, halting and later going into camp at four o'clock p. m.

30th, reveille sounded at 2:30 a. m. The Battery did not move until 7:15 a. m., when it moved across the Montgomery railroad, recrossing the railroad and halting for dinner at 1:30 p. m. We started and made a short march and went to camp and commenced making works for ourselves. The whole army seem to be making a flank movement, and is marching in line of battle. The Fourth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps on our right and the Twenty-third is upon the extreme left and is parallel with the Macon and Augusta railroad, in line of battle. We are now fifteen miles from Atlanta, and three miles from the Macon railroad. There were some fine fields of corn and grain passed in our march to-day. This is so different from what has been during the past three months or more. 31st, Bhe Battery broke camp at 7 o'clock marching a short distance and halting until dinner. Then moving forward with the infantry line skirmishing as they marched. The first line of the enemy's works were taken shortly after noon. In continuance of this march the Macon railroad was cut, and taken possession of by the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. The Battery fired at a train of cars that passed, while the infantry were trying to take possession of the railroad. In all the Battery made a march of nearly ten miles to-day and fired a good many shots at the retreating enemy. Sept. 1st, we marched along the line of the Atlanta, Macon and Savannah railroad, which is being destroyed most effectively.

Everything that will burn is on fire as far as we can see. We followed the line of the railroad to within one and a half miles of Jonesboro, where heavy fighting had been going on all day. The country was fine, forage for the teams was abundant. The enemy was repulsed with heavy loss.

Sept. 2, there was hard fighting last night at our front. The enemy's attack was repulsed, during the night the enemy with-

drew leaving their hospital and wounded, also a good many prisoners and some pieces of artillery. We advanced at 9 a. m., driving the enemy as we advanced, making a march of about twelve miles, after having done a good deal of hard fighting.

There are heavy reports in the direction of Atlanta, like the blowing up of magazines and war material.

3rd, we remained in camp all day, fronting the enemy's position at a place called Cedar Ridge.

The following order was sent to the Battery to-day:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 62.

Headquarters of the Army of the Mississippi.
In the Field, Near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., Sept. 3rd, 1864.

The General Commanding announces with great pleasure that he has official information that our troops, under Major Gen. Sherman, occupied Atlanta this a. m., at 11 o'clock. The enemy having evacuated the night before destroying vast magazines of stores and had blown up, among other things, eighty car loads of ammunition, which accounts for the sounds heard by us on the night of Sept. 1st. Our present task is therefore done, and all work of destruction on the railroad will cease.

By order of

MAJOR GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

By L. M. Dayton, Aide-de-Camp.

With this order came the end of the most strenuous campaign the Battery had ever taken part in. It lasted one hundred and eighteen days and most of the time had been spent upon the firing line and under fire.

Lovejoy's Station, Sept. 4th. We remained in camp all day. There was some firing by musketry and artillery, but no engagements. 5th, the whole army moved either to the river, or to Atlanta. At 10 p. m. the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps fell back forming the rear guard. We marched all night through the rain and mud, passing the troops that left earlier to-day, at the Macon railroad, in camp.

6th, 7th and 8th, in short easy marches we reached Decatur, Ga., and moved into a nice shady camp at noon.

9th, a regular camp is being laid out as though the Battery would remain a few days.

10th, a regular routine of camp duties is being estab-

lished. The men and horses are having a rest, rations, forage and supplies are being brought up. A large mail that has been so long delayed is being delivered. In short, all is activity. But what is in the future for us, and what our enemy will do next are thoughts that occasionally flit through our minds. One thing is very certain that the enemy, who has engaged our attention for so long a time, and has done it so skilfully, was now in our immediate front, resting and recruiting as well as ourselves, will, we think, treat us with an unpleasant surprise at no distant day. The Hood Army is an element yet to be reckoned with. The general commanding it is a reckless fighter, the battles of July 22d, and since, show it. Such restless and reckless activity will break out again some where and soon, and it is not at all likely that Atlanta will be the objective point of attack.

12th to 28th, a regular line of camp duties have been instituted. Reveille call at 4 a. m., the balance of the day is taken up in squad drill, and twice a week a mounted drill. One day is not unlike another so far as the sameness is concerned. Most of the men have had passes to go to the city of Atlanta, which has been their objective point for so many months. There is much interest taken in these visits.

On the last named date, the guard that was sent out to forage with wagons was attacked and several of them were killed and wounded. So it seems that the enemy are still in evidence.

Sept. 29th to Oct. 3rd, nothing of moment occurred in camp, but rumors are afloat that we are soon to go campaigning. Indications point that way. The section of artillery belonging to Battery D, and known as the left section, was ordered forward.

On Sept. 7th, the left section of Battery D, which had been left at Charleston, Tenn., under Lieut. H. G. Vincent, guarding the railroad bridge, in connection with the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, were ordered to turn over their guns and caisson and report to Capt. Cockerill at Atlanta, Ga. The men joined the Battery at Decatur, six miles east of Atlanta, where the Battery was then encamped. The Battery from this time until it was mustered out of the service, was a four-gun Battery. The men of the left section were distributed to the right and center section. This section had been absent more than five months.

They had missed participating in the greatest campaign the Battery was ever engaged in. Nothing but praise can be said of the actions of officers and men. We were never called upon to perform any duty that it were not well and quickly done. In this campaign we had been participating in the making of history that will be memorable in the hereafter. We wish it were in our province to speak more specifically of many things. Much must be left unsaid. We are certain, however, that every member of the Battery can be proud of its record in this campaign.

The Battery was particularly fortunate in its casualties. The lamented Poe was killed at his post, loved, mourned, and respected by all his comrades, he gave his life to his country.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. JACOB D. COX, U. S. ARMY, COMDG.
THIRD DIVISION, FROM MAY 7TH TO
MAY 16, 1864.

Headquarters Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps,
Isham's Ford Ga., July 9, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of this division for the period reaching from May 7th to May 16th, last: On the 7th of May, in accordance to orders received from the corps headquarters, the Division (then consisting of two brigades, the First Commanded by Col. J. W. Reilly, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the second by Brig. Gen. M. D. Manson), marched from camp near Red Clay, on the Georgia and Tennessee state line, taking the Catossa Springs road to Ellidge's Mill, and thence southerly to the Ringgold and Varnell's Station road to Doctor Lee's house, this Division having the advance of the corps and at Doctor Lee's relieving Newton's Division, of the Fourth Corps, which moved toward Tunnell Hill Station. We took position on the ridge running nearly north and south, facing southeasterly, covering the Varnell's Station road and the cross roads leading to Ellidge Mills and other points in rear, Reilly's brigade on the right, Manson's on the left. One regiment from Reilly's (the One Hundredth Ohio, Col. Slevin commanding), was sent forward on the Varnell's Station road to the gap beyond Kincannon's Cross Roads to support the cavalry of Brig. Gen. McCook.

8th, Reilly's Brigade marched east to Kincannon's Cross Roads and thence south one mile to Huffacre's. Manson's Brigade taking position at Kincannon's upon the northern continuation of Rocky Face Ridge, and the whole Division being upon the

left of the other division of the corps, and upon the extreme left of the army.

May 9, advanced southeasterly to Burke's, on the Varnell Station and Dalton road, and formed the division in line across the ridge, immediately east of Rocky Face, the right connecting with Judah's Division in the Valley west of us, and the left somewhat refused, covering the Dalton road, the front being covered with a heavy line of skirmishers. The Division advanced, keeping pace with Judah's Division and preserving the alignment upon it until the two divisions were swung forward at right angles to Rocky Face, and connecting with troops of the Fourth Corps immediately in front of the enemy's works, which extended across Rocky Face Ridge, and the valleys and ridges east of it to Potato Hill. The whole march across the ridge in line was a difficult one from the nature of the ground, the formation being a rough, sharp and very rocky back bone, with deep ravines cutting down to right and left, and the whole covered with timber and a very dense undergrowth. The enemy's skirmishers were driven back nearly the whole distance, a lively running fight being kept up. About the middle of the afternoon I received orders to make a demonstration with one regiment upon the works in my front, in order to assist an assault to be made by other troops on my right upon the enemy's position on the crest of Rocky Face. The One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of Reilly's Brigade (which was the right of the division), was ordered forward and pushed vigorously up to short musket-range of the fortifications in our front, driving the rebel skirmishers into the works, which were found to consist of a strong line of field fortifications for batteries on the higher points of ground, connected by a curtain of infantry trenches. The advance position thus taken was maintained under a very rapid fire of musketry and some artillery until about 8 p. m., when the regiment was withdrawn and the skirmish line re-established nearly in the former position. Occasional efforts were made by the enemy to drive back our left by artillery fire from Potato Hill, and a bickering skirmish fight was kept up along the whole line throughout the day. May 10th, at 8 a. m., orders were received to retire in line along the ridge we marched over in advance yesterday, then change front to the rear on right battalion, and go into position on the northern prolongation of Rocky Face, fronting eastward, allowing for Hovey's Division, which had been in reserve, to encamp in line between this division and that of General Judah, whose left rested near Harris' house. The movement was made by the brigades with very satisfactory precision, although it was closely followed by the enemy's cavalry, who kept up an almost uninterrupted fight with our skirmish line, which covered the rear of the movement.

May 12th, marched at 5 a. m., through Tunnel Hill Station to a point three miles north of Villanow, on the road to Snake Creek

Gap, making a considerable detour to the right to avoid the trains of the Army of the Cumberland. May 13, marched at 1 a. m. to Snake Creek Gap through the fortifications of the Army of the Tennessee and took position across the Rome and Dalton road northeast of the mouth of the Gap, Reilly's Brigade resting its left on the lower part of the ridge, and Manson's continuing the line to the right across the road, and later in the day connecting with Judah's Division, which took position on my right. Early in the afternoon Manson's Brigade was sent forward on a reconnaissance, and reached Martin's Store, on the Dalton road where it branches, the right fork going to Felton. He then learned that a division of the enemy's infantry had but an hour before left that position, moving toward Resaca. About 3 o'clock the Division moved forward to take position in line with the rest of the army nearly along the Calhoun road. In making this movement the whole line swung so far to the right (making nearly a perpendicular change of front) that it was impossible to let the left of this division rest upon the ridge or near it, in accordance with orders, and yet continue the connection of brigades, and on my reporting this fact to the general commanding I received orders to leave Reilly's Brigade upon the Rome and Dalton road covering it and the flank of the rest of the command in rear of which it rested in echelon during the night. One regiment of Manson's Brigade (the Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers), was placed as an outpost near Martin's Store, where it remained until relieved by the Fourth Corps on the next day, when it rejoined the Brigade, though too late for any active part in the engagement. May 14th, about 8 a. m. the line advanced by right of companies to the front with orders to move northeasterly, but keeping connection on the right and dressing accordingly. As the given direction was nearly that of the Rome and Dalton road, I ordered Reilly's Brigade to move into position by marching up that road one mile, and thence by the right flank into line upon the left of Manson's brigade. The movement of the line as it fell forward for the enemy's position, which were found across Camp Creek, continued to oblique to the right, causing the left wing to move over much larger space than the rest of the command and opening an increasing gap between the principal line, and Reilly, who found himself nearly two miles from the position he was to assume in the line when the army halted on the west side of the valley in which Camp Creek runs. No time was lost by him in pressing forward, marching as rapidly as the dense thicket and broken country would permit, and his brigade came into line about an hour after Manson's had halted in position. After the formation of the line the command remained halted for about an hour, waiting for the approach of the Fourth Corps from Dallas (Dalton), and at 11 o'clock rapid skirmish firing being heard on the left front, by direction from Corps headquarters, I ordered Col. Reilly to send a regiment from his brigade to recon-

noiter to the left and front and ascertain whether communication could be opened with the force, supposed to be Wood's Division, Fourth Corps. At 11:30 the Eighth Tennessee Infantry, which had been sent by Col. Reilly, returned, reporting the troops of the Fourth Corps within supporting distance, and upon the Tilton road. I thereupon received orders to advance my line and attack the enemy in his position upon the east side of Camp Creek, being informed that Judah's division would advance simultaneously on my right. The position from which we moved was the line of hills forming the west bank of Camp Creek, which was there divided into several branches. Each brigade was formed in two lines, Reilly's on the left having the Sixteenth Kentucky, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois and One Hundredth Ohio Infantry in first line and the Eighth Tennessee and One Hundred and Fourth Ohio in the second line. Manson's having the Fifth Tennessee and Twenty Fourth Kentucky, in the first line and the Sixty-third Indiana and One Hundred and Third Ohio in the second line. The skirmish lines of the division already occupied the edge of the wooded land across the open valley, some 200 yards wide, immediately in our front, when the command to advance was given and the whole division moved steadily forward, the enemy opening immediately with artillery from batteries in position down the valley on our right, and which had an oblique fire upon our lines as we passed through the low ground. After crossing the open we passed over several wooded ridges in succession, and through a deep though narrow channel of the creek, which, with its perpendicular sides, skirted by a tangled thicket, became a serious obstacle to the advancing troops. The lines were quickly re-formed after passing the brook and again moved forward, steadily driving the enemy's skirmishers backward toward their works. These skirmishers were so strongly re-enforced that they were only to be driven back by the main line of our troops, who advanced, making an occasional momentary halt to deliver their fire. The ridges between the branches of the creek radiated from points where the branches joined the stream, and our left was constantly thrown forward as we advanced, thus continuing the change of front to the right, which had marked the movement of the whole line in the morning, and gradually enveloped the enemy's position toward Resaca.

Upon approaching the foot of the ridge on which the enemy's first line of infantry trenches was dug, the Fifth Tennessee had, by the wheeling movement, fallen a little to the rear of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky, which moved by the left flank into the protection of a ravine to get somewhat out of the range of a heavy enfilading fire of artillery from the enemy's batteries down the valley. The Sixty-third Indiana, continuing its movement, came up abreast of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky and on its right, the One Hundred and Third Ohio and the Fifth Tennessee thus form-

ing the second line of the new formation rendered necessary by the nature of the ground and the fact (then discovered) that Judah's Division had not succeeded in crossing Camp Creek on our right. Reilly's brigade, having the greater curve to traverse, was a little in the rear of the left, but preserving well his original formation. A short halt was made, bayonets were fixed and the whole command charged the hill and carried the line of rifle-pits on the crest, driving the enemy back upon a second line some 250 yards from the first on our left, but approaching much nearer on our right. The first line of the Second Brigade was first in entering the works, but these were almost instantly entered by the First Brigade also farther to the left. The enemy immediately opened with both artillery and musketry from their second line, which extended far beyond both flanks of the division, and no troops being as yet in position on either our right or left, the Division was halted, the Second Brigade, (Manson's) occupying the enemy's works with their first line, and the First Brigade (Reilly's) occupying them with the second line, advancing the first line to the protection of a small intervening ridge between them and the new line occupied by the rebels, from which they were able to silence with their rifles a Battery which was playing destructively upon the Second Brigade. No artillery had been able to accompany the division in its advance to attack, the broken nature of the ground and the physical obstacles of the creeks and thickets entirely preventing. The batteries of the division (Battery D, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Artillery, and the Fifteenth Independent Indiana Battery) were put in position on the west side of Camp Creek, under charge of Major Wells, Chief of Artillery for the Division, and used occasionally from that side of the creek, as opportunity offered during the day. Farther advance being entirely impracticable till supports should come up on right and left, the command was ordered to screen itself from fire as much as possible, especially on the extreme right, which, from its greater proximity to the enemy's second line of works and its exposure to artillery fire from his batteries in position on its flank down the valleys suffered very severely. About 1:30 p. m. Col. Reilly reporting an appearance of a movement toward our left from the enemy's works, he was ordered to place the Eighth Tennessee in the first line, refusing its left so as to cover the flank of the brigade, and hold it there till support should come up. Shortly after Gen. Manson reported the ammunition of his first line to be nearly exhausted, and was ordered to relieve the first line by the second, which was done. The continuous heavy fire of the enemy caused, however, a considerable loss in both the One Hundred and Third Ohio and Fifth Tennessee while advancing to their position. An hour later I reported the ammunition of the whole division as being almost exhausted, and it being impossible to get wagons forward to the lines held by

the command, I was notified that we would be relieved by the Fourth Corps, and withdrawn temporarily to enable us to replenish the cartridge boxes. A little after 3 p. m. Gen. Harker's brigade of Stanley's Division, Fourth Corps, advanced under a galling fire of all arms to relieve the Second Brigade, and while preparing to effect the change Brigadier General Manson was severely injured by concussion of a shell exploding near him, and was carried off the field. Gen. Harker was also slightly hurt in the leg at the same time, but remained with his command and completed the movement. I ordered Col. Hurt, Twenty-fourth Kentucky, to assume command of the brigade, and to form it in column of divisions on the ridge in rear of Reilly's Brigade, and hold it in that position until that brigade also should be relieved. The division of General Stanley, which had formed on our right, not extending far enough to the left to relieve Reilly also, he was obliged to hold his position until 6 o'clock, his men being ordered to reserve a few rounds of ammunition at all hazards for an emergency, and the Second Brigade being ordered to support him with their bayonets if he should be attacked. About 6 o'clock Reilly was relieved by Gen. Willich's Brigade of Wood's Division, Fourth Corps, and the whole division was moved a short distance to the rear, to the edge of the open ground on the east side of Camp Creek, where the ordnance train was able to reach the troops. It was now nearly dark, and the division bivouacked for the night. During the movements of the day the division, in swinging around to the right, had described a quadrant of a circle, and starting in a northeasterly direction finally occupied a position facing southeasterly, our left flank reaching toward the Connesauga river.

Col. Thomas J. Henderson, 112th Ill., Capt. Wright, 112th Ill., Capt. Pumpelly, of 16th Ky., and Lieut. Laurie, of same regiment were wounded in the First Brigade, the last named mortally. In the Second Brigade, Maj. James E. Patterson, and First Lieut. Swank, of 63rd Indiana, and Captains Hutchinson and Philpot, the two senior officers present in the 103rd Ohio were killed; Captains Carey and Hedges and First Lieut. Nelson and McIntyre, of the 24th Ky., were wounded, as were also five officers of the Fifth Tennessee regiment, whose names have not been officially reported. The detailed reports of the dead and wounded have already been forwarded through the medical department. About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th orders were received to move the Division to the left to support a movement of the Twentieth Corps, which had taken position in the Resaca and Tilton road about a mile northwest of Woodshed. The command immediately marched to the point designated and relieved the Division of Gen. Williams of the 20th Corps, and part of that of Gen. Geary, and commenced building breastworks along a ridge extending nearly north and south. The position taken was occupied till about 3 p. m., when the command

was moved forward and placed in reserve to the remainder of the corps upon the road leading from the Tilton road to Wood shed, and upon ground gained by the Twentieth Corps in their advance of the afternoon. The division was not under fire during the day, and in the night the enemy evacuated Resaca. To Brigadier General Manson, who is still suffering from the injuries received upon the 14th, and to Colonel Reilly commanding First Brigade, I owe special mention for faithful and gallant discharge of duty. For the mention of those whose conduct was honorably conspicuous in the brigades, I respectfully refer to the reports of the brigade commanders. Capt. E. D. Saunders, Assistant Adjutant General upon my staff (who has since been killed in action), displayed the most heroic gallantry, and I feel that I may specially mention him without insidious distinction among the members of the staff, all of whom were active and faithful in the performance of their duty. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,

Brigadier General Comdg.

Major J. A. Campbell, Asst. Adj. Gen. Army of the Ohio.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. J. D. COX FROM MAY 16TH TO
JULY 8, 1864, THIRD DIVISION TWENTY-
THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Headquarters Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps,
Isham's Ford, on Chattahoochee, July 15, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following condensed report of the movements of this division from May 16th to July 8th, inclusive, referring for more full particulars to the reports of the brigade commanders filed herewith.

May 16th, marched from Resaca, forded the Connesauga river at Hogan's ford, about two miles below Tilton, thence took the road to Field's Mills, where the command crossed the Coosawattee by ferry and foot bridge on the 17th, in rear of the 20th Corps, and marched to Big Spring, which we reached at 2 a. m., of the 18th, and took the road again at 5 a. m., proceeding by Adairsville road to McDorr's, thence, on 19th, toward Cassville, crossing Two Run Creek, and driving back the cavalry of the enemy, who there opposed our advance. About 4 p. m. we formed line of battle, connecting with 20th Corps on our right, and advanced to a point about a mile northeast of Cassville, partially turning the intrenchments of the enemy at the latter place. The Division was in the advance of the corps during the last day's movement, as also during the 20th, when, the enemy having evacuated Cassville, we moved upon Cartersville. The

opposition of the enemy's rear guard was stubborn. The division was obliged to advance in line the whole distance, Reilly's Brigade on the left of the road, and the Second Brigade (Colonel Hurt commanding) on the right, the other divisions of the Corps following in column. The rebels were pushed through Cartersville and crossed the Etowah, burning the railroad bridge. May 21st, the Second Brigade made a reconnoissance to the wagon bridge, three miles below Cartersville, and drove a force of the enemy's cavalry across it, they burning the bridge in their retreat. May 22d, the First Brigade (Reilly's) sent to destroy the Etowah Mills and the Second Brigade (Col. J. S. Casement, 103rd Ohio, being in command, relieving Col. Hurt by seniority) to destroy in like manner the Etowah Iron Works; both commands entirely successful in accomplishing their work. May 23rd, marched to Milam's Bridge, which had been burned by rebels. Two pontoon bridges were thrown over the river; the 20th Corps crossed, and we followed next morning in rear of Hascall's Division across Raccoon Creek and moved up Richland creek to Sly's Mill, at fork of Acworth and Burnt Hickory roads.

May 25th, move at 5 p. m. through Burnt Hickory on the Dallas road, but the command was unable to reach the Pumpkin Vine creek, the road being blocked with the Twentieth Corps trains. The men went into bivouack at midnight in a severe rain storm, and march again at 1 a. m. on the 26th; cross the Pumpkin Vine at Owen's Mill. The general commanding the corps being temporarily disabled by sickness, the Second Division (Hascall's) was ordered to report to me, and I reported the two divisions to Gen. Sherman, in person, near New Hope Church, on Dallas road, at 4 a. m. At 8 a. m., by order from Gen. Sherman, the two divisions were formed, the Second on the left and the Third on the right, near the house of Widow Brown (see photographic map of June 2d, 1864), and marched in line through a densely wooded and rough tract of land to the edge of the open ground west of Little Pumpkin Vine creek. There formed on left of the Fourth Corps and extreme left of the army, and again advanced simultaneously with the Fourth Corps across Little Pumpkin Vine, at Brown's Saw Mill, and upon the ridge beyond, covering the Dallas and Allatoona road. The two divisions were then intrenched in line with the remainder of the army, the Second Division being refused so that its left crossed the road from the Saw mill to Allatoona. May 27th, McLean's Brigade of Second Division is ordered to support a movement made by Major General Howard, around our left and toward the east, and both divisions are swung forward as Howard advances, keeping pace with him, and changing front to the right until the left crosses the road leading into the Dallas and Marietta road and faces nearly due south. Howard's command being too far separated on the left to make connection of lines,

McLean's Brigade is left in the interval within supporting distance of either, and connection of out-posts and pickets established and the lines intrenched in the new position. May 28, the Major-General commanding, being partially recovered, resumed command of the corps. The Division remained in the same position until the 2d of June, the lines being in close proximity to those of the enemy, and a constant and galling skirmish fire being kept up incessantly on both sides, with occasional reconnaissances by advancing strongly re-enforced skirmish lines from either side; causing frequent alarms both by night and by day. A considerable loss was suffered by the command these days, as will be seen by reference to the list of casualties forwarded herewith.

June 2d, the Division marched up the Allatoona road to Sanford's (See maps above referred to), and thence due east to Allatoona Creek. Hascall's Division connecting on the left, but a considerable interval occurring between us and Horey's Division on the right. The advance, after leaving the Allatoona road, was sharply contested by the enemy's cavalry (dismounted), who were found to be strongly intrenched also at the crossing of the Burnt Hickory with the Dallas and Acworth road on the ridge east of Allatoona creek. Approaching the open ground near the creek, the enemy opened upon our line with artillery from their works, and the skirmishers being unable to push them farther back, our whole line was ordered to advance, the First Brigade being on the left and the Second on the right. The charge was briskly made, the enemy driven into his works, and a lodgement effected on the rising ground within 150 yards of the rebel intrenchment. The Second Division this time was in rear of my left in echelon and at the edge of the open ground on the west side of Allatoona creek, and Gen. Hascall, at my request, promptly moved his line forward to my support, swinging his left still farther forward and nearer to the enemy's works, in hope of taking them in flank. He secured a lodgement also at Foster's house, and, farther advance being found impracticable, the line was hastily intrenched and the position made firm. The advance had been impeded by the dense undergrowth of young pines, characteristic of the forests of this region, which made it oftentimes impossible to see a single rod in any direction, and during the afternoon a very heavy thunder storm soaked the foliage, and swelled all the streams so as to add very seriously to the difficulties of the movement. Under all the circumstances the advance was creditable to the courage and perseverance of the troops. June 3rd, the movement of Horey's Division to the left and front of Hascall turned the enemy's flank, and they evacuated their works in our front and we occupied them. The army for several days continued a movement around us to the left, resulting in the Division becoming, on the 6th, the extreme right flank of

the whole. On the 4th, the First Tennessee Regiment and the Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky (all infantry), were assigned to the Division, and the Sixty-fifth Illinois also rejoined from veteran furlough. A new brigade, composed of the three regiments first named and the Fifth Tennessee (transferred from the Second Brigade), was formed by order from Corps headquarters, and Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean transferred from Second Division to command it. Colonel Cameron, of the Sixty-fifth Illinois, as senior officer, is assigned to command of Second Brigade. June 9, Barter's Brigade, of Horey's Division, reported to me by order from army headquarters, that division being temporarily broken up. The whole Division moved on the Acworth road two miles to the Sandtown road, thence south to Kemp's Mill, near which the enemy was found in position. McLean's Brigade connects with Hascall's Division on the right. Barter and Reilly continue the line to the left, Cameron being placed in reserve on the left, near the Twentieth Corps position. The position of the whole command intrenched, and skirmishing continuous along the line. June 15th, in accordance with orders from corps headquarters, I advanced Cameron's Brigade between Reilly's and Barter's, through an interval, supporting the advance by the fire of the artillery—Cockerill's (Ohio) and Harvey's (Indiana) Batteries—at Reilly's right. The enemy's position in our front, a strong line of rifle-pits flanked by batteries, was carried with small loss, and the whole division advanced and occupied the same, the enemy retreating to a line crossing the Sandtown road, near Hard Shell church. The Twentieth Corps, coming up on our left, passed forward and attacked the new position of the rebels, but without success. Cameron's Brigade is advanced to support the right of Butterfield's Division. Twentieth Corps, and the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Regiment, of Reilly's Brigade, is put in position and intrenched so as to cover the immediate right of Butterfield, Cameron's Brigade being in echelon on the right. June 16th, Cameron's Brigade ordered to advance in concert with a Brigade of Hascall's Division, entering the re-entrant angle of the enemy's works between Hard Shell church and Lost Mountain. Their advance is resisted by a heavy skirmish line, but is steadily pushed forward to a position threatening to enfilade the enemy's intrenchments at the church. Barter's Brigade is put in, toward evening, on the left of Cameron, and Cockerill's and Harvey's Batteries put into position, and the whole intrenched. The rebels opened with their artillery, to which ours responded, and the fire was continued until dark.

June 17th, the enemy evacuated their works during the night. The Division was ordered forward on Sandtown road; Reilly's Brigade in advance, supported by Cameron's, Barter's and Byrd's in reserve. (Gen. McLean relieved this day at his own request, and Col. Byrd, First Tennessee Infantry, assumed command of the Brigade by seniority). The enemy's cavalry rear guard was

pushed back with lively skirmishing to the forks of the Marietta and Sandtown roads, near Darby's, where the left of the enemy was found in strong position behind Mud Creek; Cockerill's Battery (D, of the First Ohio Regiment), supported by Reilly's and Cameron's Brigades, opened upon them from a hill on the left of the road, and a fierce artillery fight was kept up for two hours. Reilly and Cameron intrenched their position facing Mud Creek. Barter was put in on the right of Cameron, Byrd's Brigade being held in reserve, and Hascall's Division being in reserve on my right. The Twentieth Corps connected on the left, and established and opened two batteries on the enemy's position on our front. A very heavy rain, lasting through the next day, prevented further movements, and the rebels evacuated the works in the night of the 18th. June 19th, the Division advanced on the Sandtown road to Noyes' Creek, which was found to be impassable from the rise of water. The enemy's cavalry are found in position on the opposite bank, and a brisk skirmish and artillery fight kept up during the day between them and Cameron's Brigade, which was in the advance.

June 20th, Cameron succeeded in getting over a party by surprise, and repaired the bridge, so as to enable his Brigade to cross, driving the enemy from the banks above Noyes' Creek and intrenching a Brigade on the hill overlooking the stream. June 21st, the Twelfth Kentucky Infantry and a section of Cockerill's Battery sent to support Stoneman's Cavalry on our right, who were reported hard pressed on the Powder Spring road. June 22d, the Division moved to the junction of Sandtown road with the Powder Springs and Marietta road at Cheney's. Reilly's Brigade in advance; the enemy's cavalry driven back after a sharp resistance. The Division intrenched the position, but at 4 p. m., I received orders to move three brigades and two batteries up the Marietta road to take position on right of Gen. Hascall, who had moved out behind us from Noyes' Creek to the forks of the Marietta road near Kohl's, connecting with Twentieth Corps, and who was threatened with an attack of the enemy in force. Reilly's Brigade and Twenty-third Indiana Battery (Myer's) left at Cheney's, and the remainder of the command moved and put in position as ordered, and a new line immediately intrenched there. Cameron's brigade connecting with right of Hascall's Division and Barter's and Byrd's Brigade succesively put in on the right of this. June 26th, Reilly's Brigade ordered forward and find the enemy's dismounted cavalry and artillery occupying a strong position across Olley's Creek, on the Sandtown road, when he makes a forced reconaissance of their position. Byrd's Brigade ordered over Olley's Creek to the ridge between it and the Nickajack, about a mile above the position of Reilly. He gains the ridge after a slight skirmish, and intrenches a position there. June 27th, Cameron's Brigade

crosses Olley's Creek at daybreak at the crossing used by Byrd, and is ordered to push down along the ridge and turn the enemy's position in front of Reilly, who is also ordered to attack upon the approach of Cameron. The combined movement of the two brigades dislodged the enemy, who hastily retreated on the Sandtown road, and the two Brigades were pushed forward to a point two miles from Cheney's, at Lynch's, commanding the Marietta and Sandtown road, which near there, comes in from the left. The New position was immediately intrenched strongly, and a continuous picket-line established from the extreme right, connecting with Byrd's Brigade, and thence across the valley of Olley's Creek along Barter's front to the right of Hascall's Division, a distance of three miles. Crittenden's Brigade of dismounted cavalry, consisting of Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry and Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, this day reported to me, under orders from corps headquarters.

July 1st, Hascall's Division moved to my right, taking position at Moss' house, on Powder Springs and Ruff's Station road, and I moved forward Cameron's Brigade to his left, on the Marietta and Sandtown road, in accordance with orders; Barter's Brigade is moved to Cheney's, where Crittenden's is also. July 5th, Division moved out on Ruff's Station road to Moss', the roads being too fully occupied with troops of the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee to allow further movement. 6th, moved to Smyrna Camp-Ground, on railroad, and encamp on northeast side of railroad. 7th, moved two miles toward Rottonwood Creek and encamped. July 8th, in accordance with orders received during the night, the Division moved at 4 a. m., taking the road to the paper-mill, near the mouth of Soap Creek. On reaching the creek, the paper-mill and Bridge were found burned, and the creek being in a deep defile, very difficult of passage. Colonel Cameron was ordered to cross his Brigade, part by clambering into the bed of the creek and part by passing round the dam a few rods above the mill. He was further ordered, on getting a portion of his command over, to deploy skirmishers and occupy the crest of the wooded-ridge facing the Chattahoochee River and the roads leading up the country. This being done he was directed to reconnoiter for an old fish dam, crossing the Chattahoochee half a mile above Soap Creek, and ascertain, if possible, without disclosing the presence of his force, whether the river was fordable at that point. The remainder of the Division was massed behind the ridge skirting the river below Soap Creek, the crest being occupied by skirmishers. The whole command was ordered to preserve great silence, fires were forbidden, and every precaution taken to make a crossing of the river by surprise. I then proceeded in person to reconnoiter the opposite bank of the river from the ridge, and found it apparently held by a cavalry outpost of inconsiderable strength, with one piece of artillery placed to command Isham's Ford and

Phillip's Ferry, both at the mouth of Soap Creek. Meanwhile, the Major-General commanding having completed his own reconnaissance of the position, and the pontoon train and engineer battalion, commanded by Col. Buell, as well as the Division of Gen. Hascall, having come up, I received orders to prepare for the crossing at 3:30 p. m. Colonel Cameron was ordered to select fifty men as an advanced guard to cross by fording at the fish-dam at the hour named, massing the Brigade under cover of the woods as near the ford as possible and crossing the whole, except one regiment, by the same means, if the advanced guard obtained a foot-hold on the opposite shore and found the ford practicable.

As soon as his command should thus be over, he was ordered to push down the river by the heights on the opposite side, attacking and driving off any force he might meet and cover the crossing of a portion of the command by the pontoon boats, after which the bridge was to be constructed under cover of the whole force so crossed. A detail of 500 men was made to assist in setting up the canvas pontoons, and Byrd's Brigade was ordered to cross first. The Twelfth Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Rousseau commanding, was ordered to cross in the first passage of the pontoons, covered by the other regiments of the Brigade deployed on the river's edge at right and left of the ferry. Lieut. Col. Rousseau was ordered to keep the boats well together to permit no firing, but form his men quickly when he should reach the opposite bank, and instantly charge any force he might find in his front, and, if possible, seize the ridge above the river and form connections with Colonel Cameron.

The hour for the pontoons to shove out from the creek, where they were set up and launched under cover of the woods, was fixed at 4 o'clock, so as to leave Col. Cameron half an hour to get part of his command over at the fish-dam ford and favor the crossing of the boats by attracting the attention of the enemy in that direction. The Brigade of Col. Byrd, excepting Twelfth Kentucky, was deployed in the wood at the foot of the ridge above and below the creek ready to advance rapidly across the open bottom land (a young cornfield) at the signal. I should not omit to note the fact that the oarsmen for the pontoons were furnished by detail from Gen. Hascall's Division. At the time fixed, Col. Cameron pushed his advance guard, consisting of a detachment of the One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. J. S. Casement commanding, closely followed by the regiment, across the river, the ford being found waist deep and very rocky, but not impracticable, though the water was quite swift. They met with no opposition, the enemy being taken completely by surprise. His whole brigade, except the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteers, was crossed within the half hour and gained the ridge after exchanging only a few shots with the enemy's pickets, which fled. Promptly at four o'clock

twenty-five pontoons, loaded with the Twelfth Kentucky, pulled down the creek and into the river, the troops deployed, advancing at the same time upon the run, and quickly occupying the bank of the river, which was fringed with bushes, opened a warm fire, and drove off the rebel skirmishers from the opposite bank to the hill above. The enemy opened with his single-piece of artillery, which was, however, silenced by the simultaneous fire of a battery on the ridge on our side and of the infantry line along the river, the latter keeping up so well directed a fire of rifles upon the piece that the cannoneers, after firing two shots and running the piece forward from cover to fire again, were driven from the gun without discharging it. In a very few minutes Col. Rousseau's command was across the river and formed on the opposite bank. A line of skirmishers was deployed and instantly pushed up the hill, which was found to be so steep and difficult that it was with great labor that the men were able to mount it at all. They pushed forward, however, with the greatest enthusiasm, and the enemy, disconcerted by the sudden apparition of so large a force, fled, after firing a few shots, leaving their piece of artillery in our hands. In the charge up the hill three soldiers of the Twelfth Kentucky distinguished themselves by outstripping the line, dashing with the greatest gallantry, at the position of the enemy in advance of their comrades and capturing the gun. Their names are James S. Vaught, corporal, and Charles F. Miller and Reuben J. Carter, privates, all of Company A, of that regiment.

Cameron's Brigade reached the ridge above Isham's Ford at nearly the same moment as Rousseau's Regiment. They were ordered immediately to intrench and hold the position at all hazards, should the enemy return in force to interrupt the crossing. The boats were kept running, ferrying over the remainder of Byrd's Brigade, while a bridge was being laid with others. The whole of Byrd's and part of Barter's Brigade were thus ferried over, and shortly after dusk the first pontoon bridge was complete and the remainder of the Division immediately crossed and went into position, the Brigades from left to right, being arranged as follows, viz.: Cameron's, Byrd's, Barter's, Reilly's. Crittenden's, dismounted cavalry, was held in reserve to guard the bridge and trains. The position occupied was a very strong one naturally, the ridge curving to right and left so as to form a very perfect cover to the bridge-head, and the whole was, during the night, strongly intrenched. The enemy made no effort to disturb us, no force approaching the position, but reconnoitering parties of cavalry. The surprise was so complete that the enemy did us no damage in crossing, not a man being lost. A second pontoon bridge was laid during the night by

Col. Buell, and the crossing of the Chattahoochee was thus permanently secured. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,

Brigadier General Commanding.

Major J. A. Campbell, Asst. Adj. Gen. Army of the Ohio.

BRIG. GEN. J. D. COX'S REPORT OF THIRD DIV., TWENTY-
THIRD ARMY CORPS FROM JULY 8TH
TO SEPT. 8TH, 1864.

Headquarters Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps,
Decatur, Ga., Sept. 10th, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this Division since the crossing of the Chattahoochee river, July 8th, last:

On the 9th of July the lines of my command were advanced to a ridge in front of that first occupied by me above Isham's Ford, and new works erected upon a very strong position extending substantially across the bend of the river, from a mile above Isham's Ford to Power's Ferry below. The Brigades were intrenched from left to right in the following order: Crittenden's dismounted Cavalry, Cameron's Brigade, Byrd's, Barter's and Reilly's, and two Brigades of the Second Division being ordered to report to me they were put in, Hobson's on the right of Reilly's and Cooper's in reserve. On the 11th the whole of Gen. Hascall's Division crossed, and the two brigades above named reported again to him, the whole of that Division going in to position on my right. Two hundred men were this day detailed from this command to assist in building a trestle bridge over the river, the Fourth Corps having crossed the river and gone into position below us on the 12th and 13th. I received orders on the 14th to swing forward, pivoting on the left of my Division, and keeping pace on the right with the Second Division, until a new line should be formed continuous with that of the Fourth Corps. This was immediately done, and new breastworks erected nearly upon the line of the road from the ford to Sandy Springs Church. On the 17th, in accordance with orders from corps headquarters, I left Crittenden's Brigade of dismounted Cavalry and the 23rd Indiana Battery in the interior works at Isham's Ford, and marched the remainder of the Division to Sandy Springs Church, and thence on the Cross Keys road to Nancy's Creek, Reilly's Brigade in advance. At the creek a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry was found in position and a lively skirmish took place, our advance driving

the enemy and occupying with skirmishers, the south bank of the creek, and the ridge above it. The Division encamped for the night on the north side of the creek, communicating on the left with the Army of the Tennessee, which came up abreast of us, and on the right with Hascall's Division, which was about two miles distant, on the Sandy Creek and Buck Head road. July 18th, the Division marched in advance of the Corps through Cross Keys to the old Peach Tree road at House's plantation, the enemy's cavalry falling back, skirmishing the whole distance. One regiment, the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, was then sent south one mile to the forks of the Atlanta and Decatur roads, where later in the evening they were relieved by the Second Division, which passed our camp at House's, after our arrival there. Reilly's Brigade in advance this day. July 19th, Division marched at 5 a. m., in rear of the Second Division, taking the Decatur road until within a mile and a half of that town, when we filed to the right in rear of Hascall's Division, taking the Atlanta road to Pea Vine Creek, on the north bank of which the Division was encamped and intrenched. Cameron on left, Reilly on right, Barter and Byrd in reserve; the enemy's cavalry still in our front and skirmishing continually. 20th, the Division moved forward toward Atlanta in advance of the Corps, pushing in the enemy's cavalry, until we came upon the rebel infantry in position upon a ridge fronted by a small creek, three miles from Atlanta.

The enemy's position proved to be nearly parallel to the Atlanta road, and we deployed by the left until the whole Division was in position, Cameron on right, Reilly in Center, Barter on left and Byrd in reserve. A reconnaissance of a regiment of Barter's Brigade was pushed out toward the Decatur and Atlanta road and opened communication with the Army of the Tennessee, which was advancing from Decatur. Every advance was fiercely contested by the enemy, and a warm skirmishing fight kept up throughout the day. Toward evening the Second Division passed from our right to our left to continue the line in that direction, relieving a portion of Barter's Brigade, which was in position across the Atlanta road, and enabling them to form parallel to the road on a line continuous with the rest of the Division. During the next day the works on both sides were strengthened, and a lively artillery fire opened from both sides, while a galling fire from the skirmish pits was also kept up. During the night the enemy evacuated the position in our front, and fell back to the fortifications immediately around the city of Atlanta. Next morning (Friday, 22d), we advanced to within 1,200 yards of the enemy's works, and commence the erection of fortifications near the Howard house, on the Atlanta road, under a brisk artillery and skirmish fire. About noon, in obedience to orders to send a brigade back upon the road we had come to protect trains endangered by the enemy's attack upon the left

of the Army of the Tennessee, I dispatched Reilly's Brigade to Pea Vine Creek, with orders to secure a position covering the trains and act as circumstances might make necessary for the protection of the rear and flank of the army. A little later, receiving orders to proceed with two brigades to cover the left flank of the Army of the Tennessee, I marched with Cameron's and Barter's Brigades and the Fifteenth Indiana Battery, by the Atlanta and Decatur road to a position one mile and a half from Decatur, and about one mile to the left of the Sixteenth Army Corps, reporting for orders to Major-General Logan, commanding the Army of the Tennessee (Gen. McPherson having been killed in the morning). The Brigades were ordered to intrench, Barter's on the left of the road, Cameron's on the right, and the Battery in the center. About 4 o'clock Gen. Dodge, commanding the Sixteenth Corps, requested the assistance of a brigade, in view of an expected attack upon his left flank, and I immediately dispatched Barter's Brigade to him, holding the road with Cameron's Brigade and the Battery. The enemy did not appear in any force on the Decatur road, and I held the position unmolested through the night. Meanwhile the enemy's cavalry had attacked and driven from Decatur Sprague's Brigade, of the Sixteenth Corps, which retired northward a short distance on the Cross Keys road. At the request of Col. Sprague, Col. Reilly advanced his Brigade in support, and the two brigades maintained its position on the first ridge north of the town, the enemy retiring upon the arrival of re-enforcements to Col. Sprague's assistance. Byrd's Brigade had remained in position on the right of Hascall's Division during the day, fortifying the line. About 5 p. m. the enemy made an assault upon the right of the Army of the Tennessee in front of the Howard house, and Cockerill's Battery of this division (Battery D, First Ohio Artillery), was moved from Byrd's line by command of the General Commanding the Army of the Ohio, and was brought into action upon the ridge about 100 yards in front of the house mentioned, where it did good service in repelling the attack, causing great execution in the enemy's ranks. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, the two Brigades on the left of the Army of the Tennessee were relieved, and I marched them back to the Howard house, in front of which they were put in position between the army of the Tennessee and the Second Division of this Corps. Byrd's Brigade was also relieved on the right of Gen. Hascall and put in with the other two, Byrd on the right, Barter in center, and Cameron on left, Cockerill's (Battery D, First Ohio) and Harvey's (Fifteenth Indiana) Batteries being put in works on a commanding spur in the center and within 1,000 yards of the enemy's guns in their fortifications before the city; Reilly's Brigade remained in position on Pea Vine Creek. No change occurred in position until 26th, when the Division prepared a new line of works in rear of their present one, in expectation of the transfer

of the Army of the Tennessee from the left to the extreme right of the line. The new line begins at the left of the right Brigade of Hascall's Division, running in rear of the present one, refacing so as to protect the flank of the army along the road by which we advanced, the extreme left facing quite to the rear, and this part of the line occupying the old works of the enemy, which were in front of us on the 20th inst. At 6 p. m. Reilly's Brigade was brought in from Pea Vine Creek, and put in position in the new line near the left of it. At 7 a. m., of the 27th, the Army of the Tennessee, having moved through our lines to the right, the three Brigades, Cameron's, Barter's and Byrd's were successively withdrawn in the order named and placed in the same relative position in the new line, and a new picket line extended quite around the new flank. July 28th, Cameron's Brigade made a demonstration in front of our old position to favor movement of the Army of the Tennessee on the right; the demonstration kept up till evening, driving a considerable force of the enemy to our left, and developing their lines along the front, driving in their skirmishers into their works, causing them to burn several large buildings near their lines, and to open a very rapid cannonade from their principal works. 29th, a demonstration made by Reilly's Brigade still farther to the enemy's left, crossing the Decatur road about two miles from that place and going southward as far as Terry's Mill, which he burned. He developed works facing eastward as far as he went, and all apparently held in some force. Crittenden's dismounted Cavalry Brigade and the Twenty-third Indiana Battery, which reported yesterday from Isham's Ford, were put to-day in position on Reilly's left. August 1st, made night march toward right of the army, breaking camp at dark and moving in rear of the lines; bivouacked in rear of the right of the Army of the Cumberland. At daybreak of the 2d, continued the march to the left of the Army of the Tennessee and went into position on the north bank of Utoy creek, fortifying the line overlooking the creek; this Division in advance of the Corps. Aug. 4th, crossed Utoy creek with part of the Division, Barter and Crittenden being left on the north side with the Artillery; the other three brigades massed in rear of Hascall's Division and the left of the Fourteenth Corps; ordered to move forward in conjunction with Baird's Division, Fourteenth Corps, and endeavor to carry position in our front, but owing to some misunderstanding in the Fourteenth Corps, Gen. Baird's column did not move according to the programme and the movement of this Division could not take place; a reconnaissance by a strong skirmish line developing the enemy's line of works was, however, made. Aug. 5th, the Division was moved to the right of the Fourteenth Corps and placed in reserve to support a reconnaissance by Johnson's Division, of that corps. Barter's Brigade brought over Utoy creek, and the whole command (except Crittenden's Brigade) placed in position late

in the day upon continuation of the line of Davis' Division, Fourteenth Corps, and built fortifications. The new position is upon a low wooded ridge, separated from the Atlanta and Sandtown road by an open valley, in which one of the branches of Utoy creek runs, the course of the Valley being nearly north and south, and a higher wooded ridge on the east side, commanding both valley and roads is held in some force by the enemy. Byrd's Brigade is on the left, Casement's (late Cameron's), in the center, and Barter's on the right, Reilly being in reserve. Aug. 6th, the skirmish line of the Division was strengthened by a re-enforcement of 200 men, and the whole line placed in command of Lieut. Col. Mottley, of the Eleventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, with orders to drive back the enemy's skirmishers, obtain a footing upon the east side of the valley, and develop the position and force of the enemy upon the ridge in our front. Brigadier Gen. Reilly was ordered to support the movement of the skirmish line with his Brigade, and endeavor to reach the crest of the ridge at any point which the skirmish reconnaissance might show to be practicable. Col. Casement's Brigade was moved down to the edge of the open valley to support Reilly, and the whole Division ordered to be in instant readiness to take advantage of any opportunity to break through the enemy's line and push any success Reilly might obtain. The skirmishers, under Lieut. Col. Mottley, pushed gallantly across the open valley and succeeded in driving back the enemy from the front of their works opposite our right center, where some timber crossing the valley afforded some cover and concealment. At 10 o'clock Reilly's Brigade being in position on the west side of the valley, the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteers was ordered to support the skirmish line in a farther advance, and the enemy was driven within his works all along the ridge, except at the extreme left of our line. The force developed not appearing very formidable, Reilly's Brigade was ordered to advance to the assault opposite the strip of timber before referred to. The attack was boldly made and the advance approached almost to the breast-works of the enemy, but the whole front of the works being covered to the depth of nearly 100 yards by an entanglement of the undergrowth, half cut off, bent down, and interlaced, the column was so delayed and the regularity of formation so interfered with, that the enemy had time to march strong reserves into the intrenchments (subsequently learned to be Bate's Division, of Harde's Corps), and the fire became so destructive upon the assaulting force, whose impetus was checked by the causes stated, that they were forced to halt. The Brigade held its ground, however, and the reconnaissance of the works to right and left was sufficiently extended to prove satisfactorily that a strong line of intrenchments extended along the ridge as far as the whole Division front, covered everywhere with similar obstructions, and the breast-works having loop-holed

head-logs for the protection of the force within. The facts being reported to the general commanding the Army of the Ohio, he ordered that, in as much as a movement by the Second Division had found and partially turned the flank of the enemy's infantry defenses, no further assault should be made in front. A portion of Casement's Brigade was ordered across the valley to cover the withdrawal of Reilly's Brigade, which was then brought back, two regiments being left upon the east side of the valley, supporting a skirmish line and preventing any portion of the enemy's force from coming outside of the works. In this attack the Eighth Tennessee and One Hundredth Ohio Infantry were particularly distinguished for gallantry, the former being temporarily under command of Major Jordan, of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, and the latter being led by its Colonel, P. S. Slevin, who was severely wounded while charging at the head of his men. Lieut. Col. Mottley, of the Eleventh Kentucky Infantry, who had command of the skirmish line, is also deserving of particular mention for gallant conduct. For particular mention of other officers who distinguished themselves as well as for the list of casualties (a little over 300 in number), reference is made to the reports of the Brigade Commanders forwarded herewith. To avoid risk of confusion and mistakes, I think it proper to mention that the road running northwest of and nearly parallel to the Sandtown road, along which our fortifications were made on the 5th, is called in some of the reports the Lick Skillet road, although that name is given by citizens of the locality to an entirely different road north of the north fork of Utoy creek and running upon the ridge between it and Procter's Creek, near the battlefield of the 28th of July, in the engagement between the enemy and the Army of the Tennessee. Aug. 7th, the enemy having evacuated the line of the works in our front last night, the Division occupied them and swung forward in conjunction with the Fourteenth Corps, establishing a new line along a road east of the Sandtown and between it and the Campellton and Atlanta road, facing a small branch of the principal south fork of Utoy and the mill-pond of Will's Mills, the south fork of Utoy bending to the rear around our right and uniting with the branch crossed yesterday. The principal intrenched line of the enemy in front of East Point was found immediately in our front, distant about 300 yards on our left, and gradually refusing as it passed toward our right, when it was seen across the broad open valley crossing the Campellton road and running southeasterly toward the West Point railroad. Our new line was immediately intrenched under a sharp fire from the enemy's skirmishers, who were in rifle-pits near the edge of the pond and stream covering the front. Casement's Brigade occupied the right of the line, and the rest in order from right to left as follows, viz.: Barter's, Reilly's and Byrd's. The command remained in this position several days, during which several changes were made in its or-

ganization. The First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry being ordered home on the expiration of their term of enlistment, and Col. Barter, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana, having resigned, the four infantry brigades were consolidated into three, as follows: First, commanded by Brig. Gen. James W. Reilly, consisting of One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, One Hundredth Ohio, Eighth Tennessee, Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry; second, Col. John S. Casement, One Hundred and Third Ohio, commanding, consisting of One Hundred and Third Ohio, Sixty-fifth Indiana, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana, Sixty-fifth Illinois and Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry; third, Col. T. J. Henderson, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, commanding, consisting of One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, Sixty-third Indiana, One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana, and Fifth Tennessee Infantry, (the last detached at Marietta, Ga.) Owing to the sickness of Col. Henderson, the Third Brigade, during the movements of the campaign included in this report, was commanded by Col. I. N. Stiles, of the Sixty-Third Indiana Volunteers. Aug. 12th, the Division made a reconnaissance to the right and front, Casement's Brigade in advance, striking the Campellton road on the right of the position of the Second Division.

Following that road half a mile to the East Point road, and turning easterly upon that road (running on the ridge between the waters of Utoy and Camp creeks) one mile to a lateral ridge immediately in front of the enemy's extreme left; the reconnaissance was opposed by the light troops of the enemy the whole distance, and was made to determine the location and connection of roads leading toward the West Point railroad. It was continued until dark, when it was recalled by order from army headquarters, and the Division massed in reserve behind the right of the Second Division. Aug. 15th at 4 p. m., the Division was ordered to occupy a new position along the Campellton road, being substantially that occupied by the reserves in the reconnaissance of the 12th. The new line was strongly fortified during the night, the right refused so as to run nearly parallel to a cross-road running from the Campellton to the Sandtown road, through Childers' plantation—orders indicating that the position would be a pivot on which the grand army would swing around to the right. Aug. 18th, the Division ordered to the most advanced position reached on the East Point road in the reconnaissance of the 12th, being about a mile from the Campellton road, when, after a sharp skirmish with the enemy's out-posts, which were driven off, the new line was occupied and intrenched in a semi-circular form, the left commanding the open valley of the head-waters of Utoy Creek, opposite the enemy's extreme left, and the right commanding the head-waters and valley of Camp Creek. Friday, 19th, Reilly's Brigade made reconnaissance up the East Point road to within 200 yards of en-

emy's fortifications on their left, enfilading that road, at same time, with Stiles' Brigade and two Brigades (Cooper's and Bond's) of Hascall's Division, which were ordered to report to me. I made a reconnaissance in force to the Camp Creek Church on the Newman road. The object as stated in orders, being to threaten the enemy's left and prevent his sending forces to intercept the cavalry under Gen. Kilpatrick, then on an expedition toward Jonesborough. Saturday, 20th of August, the movement of yesterday was repeated with the same forces, to cover another movement of part of the Fourteenth Corps to Red Oak, to cut the West Point railroad. Similar movements were made with less force every day for a week, to deceive the enemy as to the larger maneuver of the Grand Army, which began on the 25th. Sunday, 28th, left our position at 3 p. m., and moved upon the road toward Mount Gilead Church to Mrs. Holbrook's plantation and went into position for the night, the Division having now become the extreme left of the Grand Army. Monday, 29th, Division marched from Mrs. Holbrook's, via. Mount Gilead Church and Redwine's, to the plantation of Azariah Mims, and thence one mile upon the Red Oak road to Oliver's house, closing up on the left of the Fourth Corps.

Tuesday, 30th, the Division marched in rear of the Fourth Corps to the West Point railroad and up that road one mile and a half to the crossing of the road leading to Morrow's Mill and Mount Zion Church, and went into position for the night, the corps being three miles, detached, and on the extreme left flank of the army, covering the movement of trains. Near evening the enemy made a reconnaissance of the position, resulting in a lively skirmish, but no general engagement. Wednesday, 31st, the Division moved by the Rough and Ready road to the position of the Fourth Corps near Morrow's Mill, and passing to the front and left of that Corps, struck the Atlanta and Macon railroad one mile below Rough and Ready Station at 3 p. m., being the first of the army to reach that road. The advance was sharply resisted by the enemy's cavalry, but no infantry force was found. Thursday, Sept. 1st, Division thoroughly destroyed two miles of the railroad, burning the ties and heating and twisting the rails, beginning at Rough and Ready Station, to which we advanced at day break, driving back the enemy's cavalry. The command then marched rapidly to the south, and went into position in reserve on left of the Fourth Corps, before Jonesborough, in the evening. Friday, 2d, the enemy having evacuated Jonesborough the Division made a reconnaissance two miles on the Jonesborough and Stockbridge road, then turned south and at evening went into position on the left of the army near Lovejoy's Station. Tuesday, 6th, moved at midnight back to the position before Jonesborough occupied on the 1st, and on the 7th, continued the march by the Atlanta and McDonough road to a point seven miles from Decatur, to which town we moved

on the 8th, taking position on the left, covering the Stone Mountain and Covington roads and the railroad to Augusta.

The campaign thus terminated by the capture of Atlanta has bene one of extreme labor to the troops of this command, and although but little hard fighting has been done by them, the incessant skirmishing, frequent changes of position, and ceaseless labors of fortifying have made it a severe trial of all the qualities of a soldier, courage, determination, and endurance of toil, privation and danger.

It is but justice to say of the officers and men of the Third Division that they have never failed to meet all requirements upon them in every department of duty. Their position, usually upon the extreme flank of the army, has involved an extra share of watchfulness and an extra amount of labor in intrenching new lines, every new position being made at once an intrenched camp, prepared for attacks in front or flank. One of the Brigade commanders (Gen. Reilly) having received his promotion during the campaign I take the liberty of recommending for promotion the next in rank and in experience, Col. John S. Casement, of the One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteers, whose long services in command of a Brigade in the Corps (extending at intervals through more than a year), and whose meritorious and faithful services during the present campaign will fit him for the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,

Brigadier General Commanding.

Maj. J. A. Campbell, Asst. Adjt. Gen. Army of the Ohio.

THE HOOD CAMPAIGN.

Oct. 4th, 1864, reveille was sounded at 4 a. m. and we marched at 6 a. m. for the Chattahoochee railroad bridge, and crossed the river at 4 p. m. and went into camp for the night, having marched nearly twenty miles.

5th, at 6 o'clock we marched via Marietta, Ga., and went into camp near Kennesaw Mountain. It was at this time and place that General Sherman signaled to Gen. Corse, who was defending the Allatoona Pass, from Kennesaw mountain, to "Hold the fort for I am coming!" This cheering message was transferred to a song and has sent out its welcome words of cheer and trust to millions ever since.

6th and 7th, marched ten miles and went into camp and remained the two days endeavoring to bring about a rear end

collision with Hood's Army—but Hood would not stand for it.

8th, to-day we marched via Ackworth Station, Ga., to Allatoona Pass, which latter place was attacked yesterday by Hokes' Division of the Hood Army. The pass was defended by Gen. Corse, with a small garrison of troops. It was a hard contest, but the column coming from the rear drove Hood on, and the Pass with commissary and quarter-masters' stores were saved intact. The losses upon either side were quite severe. Rumor says the enemy lost a thousand men in killed and wounded. 9th, we remained at the Allatoona camp all day, the day was spent in looking over the battlefield and visiting with the troops in the Gap.

10th, left the Gap to-day, passing through Cartersville to Cassville, Ga. 11th and 12th, we marched via Kingston and went into camp at Rome, Ga., on the 12th, a march of twenty-nine miles in the two days. 13th, we marched with Second and Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, leaving the caissons in camp. The two divisions went out to support the cavalry, who charged and captured two pieces of artillery. We were to-day fighting the rear guard of Hood's Army. We returned to Rome, Ga., and went to the camp we left in the a. m.

14th, we moved out at 5:30 a. m. toward Resaca. The Fourth Army Corps passed us.

15th, we marched via Calhoun to Resacca, Ga., crossing Oostanaula river and went into camp, having marched seventeen miles. 16th, reveille was sounded at 3 a. m., and marched at 5 a. m., via Snake Creek Gap through the Gap and went into camp at the Cross Roads beyond. We were camping just a day's march behind Hood's Army. 17th, remained in camp to-day. Those men who did not re-enlist at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., last winter, start for home to-morrow, their three years' term of enlistment having expired. They are a happy lot to-night. They go home via Chattanooga and Nashville to Camp Chase, Ohio.

18th, to-day we marched through a good valley country towards Summerville, Ga.

19th, the Hood Army is three days' march ahead. There does not seem to be any chance to overtake them and bring them to a stand. 20th, in the march to-day we crossed into the State of Alabama, near Gaylesville, having crossed to the north bank of the Chattooga river. 21st to 24th, we remained in camp there three days. 25th, marched to Cedar Bluff, a town upon the

Coosa river, was for a time the county seat of Cherokee county, Ala.

26th, reveille was sounded at 4 a. m. The guns went upon a reconnaissance with the Second and Third Divisions of the Twenty-third Army Corps to a little village called Centerville, which place was reached at noon, but found no enemy there—countermarched and made back to camp.

27th, We remained all day in the camp.

28th, left camp at 5 a. m., crossing the Chattooga river, taking the road to Rome, Ga., by the Cave Spring road, and marched twelve miles. 29th, camped at Cave Springs, crossed from Alabama into Georgia, at 3 o'clock p. m., having marched twenty-five miles.

30th, leaving the Cove Springs Camp at 6 a. m., marched towards Rome, Ga., which place was reached at 2 p. m. Later in the afternoon marched three miles out towards Calhoun and went into camp for the night.

31st, marched to within a mile of Calhoun and went into camp. Nov. 1st, reveille was sounded at 3 a. m., at 5:30 we marched via Resaca to Tilton, Ga., going into camp at 4 o'clock p. m., with the expectation of loading the Battery upon the cars here, and here we drew new horses, a much needed part of our equipment.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 115.

Headquarters Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps,
Tilton, Ga., Nov. 2d, 1864.

Orders having been received to move this command to Dalton before taking the cars, the Division will move to that place at 12 m. to-day, in the following order: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Reilly commanding; Fifteenth Indiana Battery, Capt. A. D. Harvey commanding; Third Brigade, Col. T. J. Henderson commanding; Battery D, First Ohio, Capt. G. J. Cockerill commanding; Second Brigade, Col. J. S. Casement commanding. By command,

BRIG. GEN. J. D. COX,

Theo. Cox, Capt. and Asst. Adj. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 119.

Headquarters Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps,
Columbia, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1864.

This Division and all the Batteries reporting to these headquarters will move toward Pulaski at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning in the following order, viz.: First—Third Brigade, Col. J. T. Henderson commanding; second—Battery D, First Ohio Vol. Light Artillery; third—Second Brigade, Col. Casement commanding; fourth—Fifteenth and Twenty-third Indiana Batteries; fifth—Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Indiana Batteries; sixth—First Brigade, Gen. Reilly commanding.

Second—Col. Strickland's Brigade, Second Division, will remain in its present position until further orders from Corps headquarters. By command,

BRIG. GEN. J. D. COX.

Theo. Cox, Capt. and Asst. Adj. Gen.

Nov. 2d, reveille at 5 a. m. We remained in camp until noon, when the Battery marched for Dalton, Ga., reaching there at 5 p. m. The horses were stabled in the depot. The guns and caissons were upon the depot platform ready to be loaded quickly when the cars should be ready. The men had quarters in a large building which was, or was to be, a hotel. If our memory serves aright it was called the Dalton House. 3rd to 6th, we remained at our quarters at the Dalton House. In the afternoon the Battery was loaded and during the night the horses were ready and we started for Chattanooga, reaching there at 5 p. m. Leaving Chattanooga at 7 p. m., the train made the run to Bridgeport, Ala., twenty-eight miles by ten o'clock p. m., where we remained all night.

8th, Polls were opened here and those who were qualified voted for President. We left Bridgeport early for Nashville, Tenn., which place was reached on the morning of the 9th. The distance from Chattanooga to Nashville, 151 miles.

9th, the train bearing the Battery and its effects arrived at Nashville at 3 o'clock this a. m., and at 1:30 p. m. the train was off for Franklin, Tenn., a short run of about twenty miles. Nothing was unloaded when we reached Franklin at 3 p. m.

10th, the Battery still at Franklin upon the train. The horses were unloaded and found to be in bad condition. They

were reloaded and taken to Thompson's Station, where the Battery was unloaded and went into camp. For nearly five days the horses had been kept in box cars, without being properly cared for, fed or watered. A good many of them were quite unfit for any kind of service. At Thompson's Station something like fifty were turned over as unfit for further service.

11th, the Battery remained in camp all day. A new equipment of forty-nine fresh horses were brought to camp to-day. This will put the Battery in fairly good condition again.

12th, No movement made by the Battery to-day. Our new position is causing a great deal of speculation. The facts are, Gen. Hood has taken his Army and has occupied Central Tennessee, with the evident purpose of making Sherman retrace his steps and leave Atlanta. So far only two army corps have followed Hood, they are the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, under the command of Generals Thomas and Schofield, and are now in front of the Hood Army at or near Johnsonville, Tenn. It looks now as if there was to be a collision, it would be a head end collision and pretty soon too.

The Hood Army, so many of them being Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia troops, will make a desperate fight to again repossess themselves of this territory. This campaign will be one that will mark the beginning of the end. This part of the State had not been permanently occupied by the Confederate Army since Fort Donelson was taken in Feb. 1862. It is a rich productive territory if it can be occupied and held. Things are in a desperate condition with the Confederate Army.

Hood has made a bold move, to win by strategy and boldness, what he lost in the Atlanta campaign.

There is little or no time for speculation, the campaign is open and the results will soon be chronicled in history. Nov. 13th, reveille was sounded at 4 a. m. The Battery marched at 7 a. m., via. Spring Hill to Columbia, Tenn., and went into camp on the north side of Duck river.

14th, the Battery marched at 6 a. m., crossing Duck river passing through Columbia to Lynnville, where they went into camp for the night, having marched fourteen miles.

15th, reveille at 4 a. m., marched at 6 a. m. to within three miles of Pulaski, Tenn. The day has been stormy and bad.

16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, the Battery remained in camp all of these days. The men were paid to-day.

20th, 21st, still in camp.

22d, reveille at 3:30 this a. m., marching at 5:30, took the road to Lynnville, and going into line of battle we remained in that position for the night.

23rd, reveille was sounded at 4 o'clock, but the Battery did not move until 3 p. m., when we marched toward Columbia, Tenn., went into camp at the Toll Gate. The enemy's cavalry are in evidence to-day in considerable numbers in our front.

24th, at 4:30 the Battery moved out upon the pike to Columbia, reaching the south side of Duck river at 7:30 in time to intercept the enemy's cavalry from occupying the south side of the river and the town. The cavalry advance was checked and driven back. The left section of the Battery was engaged several times during the day. The greater part of the firing was directed to the enemy's skirmish line.

25th, we held the position taken yesterday, there was considerable artillery firing. The infantry was very busy on our front. Thomas Hadfield was wounded to-day, the wound was not of a serious nature. About 1 o'clock this p. m. two small battalions of infantry came in sight upon the pike coming towards the skirmish line in our front, which was being supported by the Battery. They were not long in disclosing their intentions. A brisk fire from the Battery checked the charge and the charging column sought the cover and protection of a stone wall upon the right of the Pike. It was poor protection for them but an excellent target for the Battery, who for an hour, improved their opportunities.

The Battery, as stated, was supporting the skirmish line, and the guns, caissons and picket line were in a fine grove of large cottonwood trees. The enemy took the occasion to bring up a Battery and shell the tops of the trees. The falling limbs for the time, made the camp untenable. We had to move the picket line and the caissons as quickly as possible. The guns maintained their position until night.

This was our third Thanksgiving in the service, the enemy served us with a strenuous day's skirmishing and fighting. After dark the Battery moved to the north side of Duck river and

went into camp. The caissons went further to the rear. We fired nearly seventy rounds to-day, at some parts of the day the enemy's fire was very severe.

26th, when reveille was sounded at 4 o'clock this a. m., all of the troops had crossed to the north side of Duck river. We remained in position on the brow of the hill overlooking Duck river and the town. A part of the enemy's forces are going to our left and crossing the river farther up. A column has been passing to the left all day at intervals. It was in sight as it was passing. We fired over two hundred rounds to-day, mostly at their baggage train. Another report has it that another column has passed us on our right.

Our cavalry, who was guarding the lower ford, was driven back. 27th, the Battery is still on the north side of the river and on the hill. A good deal of skirmishing with the enemy's troops on the south side of the river. It is generally understood that our position has been flanked by the greater part of Hood's forces, that the position is to the extreme front line which is occupied by the Second Brigade, including Battery D's left section.

28th, we are still holding the line on Duck River, with the odds largely against us. The position the same as yesterday, but the enemy's firing is largely from his artillery. They have the range and are making our position an unpleasant one. During the day, we have fired over two hundred rounds of ammunition. But few of the enemy's troops are in evidence, their wagon trains were passing nearly the entire day to our left, and in open places in the timber we had a good opportunity to shell them. We made good our opportunities.

29th, we did not leave the position we had occupied for the last three days until dark. The enemy had effected a crossing of Duck River in our front and were working their way up the hill to our position. The orders were to hold the line as long as it was possible to do so. A few rounds of canister were used by raising the trails of the guns so as to get the depression of the muzzles to reach the line of skirmishers who were making their way up the hill. The gun limbers and the caissons had been taken back from the river two days before. At dark the guns were hauled off by hand, using the prolongs, with the assistance of the

infantry and such men as we had. The gun teams were sent back and later on we joined the rest of the Battery. The Battery marched all night with the Division towards Franklin, Tenn. About four o'clock p. m., the enemy had attacked our wagon train at Spring Hill, but were driven back, bivouacking on the east side of the Spring Hill pike for the night. The rear of our line and a large part of the wagon train passed in sight of their camp. The golden opportunity for the enemy to make a night attack was not improved. Our whole wagon train and the rear guard passed through to Franklin in safety. Our Battery crossed to the north side of the Harpeth river and occupied the fort to the left and front of the road leading into Franklin at the cotton gin. When the Battery left its position in front of Columbia it was immediately occupied by the enemy's infantry and artillery.

Their artillery made it very interesting for the rear guard and for the long wagon train that was slowly making its way to the rear. It was a night of many anxieties and misgivings. Daylight found the Battery in position in Fort Granger, which was Gen. Schofield's headquarters, and the lookout for the Signal Corps.

30th, as stated, the Battery was placed in the fort which overlooked the entire line in front and upon the left flank. A line of earth works was hastily constructed with the cotton gin as a center, covering both flanks of the army, a skirmish line was still outside the main line of works. The caissons were taken to the rear and put into park. The men got breakfast and then took some sleep and awaited the coming of the Hood Army. At 4 p. m. it came with a charge that was seldom seen.

The enemy drove in the skirmish line and attacked the main line of works to the left and center of the line with an impetuosity seldom, if ever, before known. Time after time the enemy was driven back with depleted ranks; again and again did they renew the attack. Once during the fight the line of works was carried at, or near, the cotton gin, but they were retaken and held until the troops fell back towards Nashville. So far as the Battery was concerned it held a position that was impregnable, had it been attacked. But as this was an impossibility owing to the Harpeth river separating the enemy from us, as

well as the existence of one whole corps on the line in front of the town. But with all these advantages in its favor, the Battery left none of its work undone. With the skill that had been acquired by the long service of its gunners they rose to the occasion and delivered a fire and a storm of shot and shell that was terrific. Nothing else will more nearly describe it. The enemy's advancing columns were literally torn to pieces, and when they were compelled to fall back, we were in evidence again with an artillery fire that was unbearable. Never in the Battery's history had such persistence been displayed by the enemy to drive our forces as was shown at Franklin this p. m.

While we wish to be just to all and to remember that the Battery was only a small and integral part of the army opposing Hood and that this army was composed of as good troops as ever signed a muster roll, we wish to say that the supreme occasion of our entire service came to us to-day, and that our actions put the crowning laurel to our well-earned reputation. Let our watch word ever be "remember Franklin."

The fighting continued until after dark, and later the forces took a position upon the Nashville Pike and awaited the passing of the Infantry, Artillery, wagon and ambulance trains when the Battery commenced its march to Nashville, Tenn., as a part of the rear guard. This is the second night that the Battery has been with the rear guard. The losses at Franklin this p. m. have been very severe—greater to the Hood Army than to our own.

While in action to-day three hundred shots were fired by the Battery. The troops who fought Hood to-day were two Divisions of the Fourth and Twenty-third Army Corps, commanded by General Schofield in person.

Dec. 1st, we did not get upon the march for Nashville until 2 o'clock this morning and arrived at Nashville at 3 p. m., and went into camp for the night to the right of Fort Negley. The enemy has not yet put in an appearance. Their cavalry made a demonstration as we were passing Brentwood Hills this a. m. Brentwood is eight miles from Nashville and Franklin seventeen.

2d, reveille was sounded at 5 a. m. The guns were moved to Fort Negley and the caissons were parked in the rear of the Fort. The men were quartered in barracks upon the side of the

Fort, fronting the city. The barracks had been occupied by the Thirteenth Indiana Battery, which had been a part of the garrison in Fort Negley. The horses were picketed near by.

The weather has turned cold and is severe upon the army. Needed supplies for the Battery are being drawn and issued. In short, everything is being done that can be to put the Battery in good physical condition. The Hood Army is closing in and around the city. His lines are plainly to be seen from Fort Negley especially the line towards and crossing the Murfreesboro pike.

3rd to 14th, the Hood lines have practically surrounded Nashville. The city is in a state of seige. The Cumberland river is kept open by gunboats. The Louisville and Nashville railroad is still open and heavily guarded from here to Louisville. Supplies are being rushed in by every possible source. Troops from the southwest are on their way here. Smith's Army Corps will soon be in evidence, when, with the Fourth and Twenty-third Army Corps already here and such troops as can be utilized that are here as a part of the Nashville garrison, no doubt conclusions will again be tried. These days are full of preparations for the contest.

The weather has been stormy and had a good deal of the time in these two weeks, camping would have been quite impossible. There is now—the 14th inst.—a severe storm of rain, which is freezing, making any kind of movement hazardous and unsafe. Orders are issued for the Twenty-third Corps to move at three o'clock to-morrow a. m. Skirmishing and some artillery firing have been going on for the past three or four days.

15th, we moved early with the Twenty-third Army Corps in connection with the cavalry to the extreme right of our lines. The cavalry and infantry cleaned out everything before them, capturing a good many prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery. Went into camp at 5 p. m., on the Granny White Pike.

16th, reveille sounded at 4 a. m. There was skirmishing and artillery firing all night, and at daylight it increased until 2:30 p. m., when a charge was made by Wilson's Division of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, who charged up the slope in our front, carrying the works at the east of the hill, taking a great many prisoners and many pieces of field artillery. They made a clean

sweep of the whole line in our front. We cannot tell from the reports what has been done by the troops upon the other parts of the line. Detachment D's gun gave out to-day in action and had to be taken to Nashville for exchange. Those who went back to Nashville did not return until night. They brought another gun. It is ready for service to-morrow a. m. Nearly one hundred shots were fired to-day.

17th, Hood's Army is in full retreat, the whole line has given away and is making its way again to the south, what is left of it. Report has it that his forces are nearly annihilated. In short, we have more prisoners than we can care for. The woods are full of deserters and Confederate soldiers who are waiting a chance to go to their homes. Hood's loss of artillery and transportation is very great, he cannot in any way make good his losses, especially that of his artillery. It has commenced to rain and the roads are bad.

18th, we marched by the Columbia pike to Franklin, Tenn. The weather is cold and cloudy. The roads are nearly impassable, made so by the retreating Army of Hood. 19th, moved the camp a short distance. Stormy and cold.

20th, reveille was sounded at 3:30 a. m., and we marched at 5:30 a. m., passing through Franklin. The battlefield south of the works is a large grave yard. The soldiers from both armies, who were killed November 30th, are buried here. The battlefield is covered with dead horses and mules. We marched to Spring Hill and went into camp at 2:30 p. m.

21st and 22d, no movement made by the Battery upon either of the dates mentioned. 23rd Battery left camp at Spring Hill at 5:30 and marched south, going into camp on the north side of Duck River, opposite Columbia, Tenn. Weather cold and wintry.

24th and 25th, an attempt was made by the Battery to ford Duck river, but high water prevented, the cavalry had crossed above and had gone in pursuit of the remnant of Hood's Army. The crossing place in the river was obstructed somewhat by abandoned caissons and wagons left by the Hood Army when they crossed in retreat ahead of us. Our Christmas was passed in camp with nothing in particular to mark the day.

26th, at 5:30 the Battery moved out at daylight, crossed Duck river, passed through Columbia and went into camp about a mile

south of the town. We are not marching now in the hurried way in which we marched when the Hood Army was forcing us northward to Franklin and Nashville just a month ago. Circumstances have changed. The boastful Hood is seeking safety with the remnant of his army at some point south of the Tennessee river. It is but a remnant that is left, its prestige and its morale is gone. Its forces are scattered, many were taken prisoners, and a good many have abandoned all hope and returned to their homes. It will take time to reunite those forces into anything like a formidable force again. Report says that less than thirteen thousand are left of his infantry and artillery, and this small army recrossed the Tennessee river at Bainbridge. (See Hood's Report).

27th, 28th, 29th, we are still in the camp south of Columbia. The weather is cold and a hard snow storm last night.

30th, a foraging train was sent out to-day by the Battery. For some days both rations for the men and forage for the horses had not been issued at all regularly, and it became a necessity to forage. Five wagons went to the Major Armstrong Plantation, west and south of Columbia, four wagons were loaded with corn and one wagon was loaded with such things as could be utilized for rations.

31st, Preparations are being made for a New Year's dinner tomorrow. The bill of fare will embrace:

MEATS.

Roast Turkey,	Roast Chicken,	Roasted Goose,
	Roast Beef and Roast Pork.	
Sweet Potatoes,		Corn Pone and Soft Biscuit.

FOR DESSERT:

Honey,	Sorghum Molasses,
And a few kinds of dried fruits cooked,	Coffee will be served.

Jan. 1st, 1865, the New Year's dinner was served as per programme of the day before. It was eaten from the trunk of a large cotton-wood tree that lay in camp. The cooking was done largely by the slaves, who took it to their quarters to prepare and cook on shares. When our share was brought to us at about the time for the regular dinner call, it was not steaming hot, but with all its drawbacks, it was a remarkable layout, and the circumstances and the day will not pass without a pleasur-

able recollection. The weather has been and still is cold. 2d, the Battery moved at 8 a. m., marching through a poor country some fifteen miles to Mt. Pleasant.

3rd, 4th and 5th, the Battery marched through the same poor country nearly forty-five miles to Waynesboro, Tenn., the county seat of Wayne county, and is northeast from Savannah, Tenn., a point upon the Tennessee River from which the Buell Army was transferred to the battle ground at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., on April 6th, 1862. There is a trite saying, "that history repeats itself." It is quite applicable if applied to the present position of the Battery. We are now back to a point where two years and nine months ago we were taken to the battle field at Pittsburg Landing. Yesterday a party went foraging from the Battery, Threedollar, Holcomb and Scott were of the party. Towards night Holcomb returned to camp and reported Threedollar and Scott captured or killed as they had been attacked by Guerillas. This a. m., the 5th, both men returned to camp, having been wandering in the woods all night. Scott was wounded in the shoulder. 6th, from Waynesboro the Battery marched to Clifton, Tenn., a point upon the Tennessee River, seventeen miles from Waynesboro. Many reports are current as to our future. By some it is thought we will, with the Twenty-third Army Corps, be sent to the Army of the Potomac.

From the 6th to 16th, the Battery was at Clifton, Tenn., in camp, back from the river. One gun was posted in an abandoned cellar overlooking the river, which was to fire a signal in case the gun-boat fleet should come up in sight.

Several condemned horses and mules were turned over to the quartermaster as well as some of the camp equipage, which was not wanted. To-night we received orders to move by transports to-morrow, destination unknown. The First and Second Brigade of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps were sent down the river on transports this p. m.

ORGANIZATION OF TROOPS OF U. S. FORCES COMMANDED
BY MAJ. GEN. G. H. THOMAS AT THE BATTLE
OF NASHVILLE, DEC. 15-16, 1864.

Third Division—Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox.

First Brigade, Col. Chas. C. Doolittle—12th Ky., Lieut. Col. L. H. Rosseau; 16th Ky., Capt. Jacob Miller; 100th Ohio, Lieut.

Col. Edwin L. Hayes; 104th Ohio, Col. Oscar W. Sterl; 8th Tenn., Capt. James W. Berry.

Second Brigade, Col. John S. Casement—65th Ill., Lieut. Col. W. Scott Stewart; 65th Ind., Lieut. Col. John W. Hammond; 124th Ind., Col. John M. Orr; 103rd Ohio, Capt. Henry S. Pickards; 5th Tenn., Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Witt.

Third Brigade, Col. Israel N. Stiles—112th Ill., Maj. T. T. Dorr; 63rd Ind., Lieut. Col. Daniel Morris; 120th Ind., Major John M. Barcus; 128, Lieut. Col. Jaspar Packard.

Artillery—Indiana Light, 23rd Battery, Lieut. Aaron A. Wilbur; First Ohio Light, Battery D, Capt. Giles J. Cockerill.

A PORTION OF BRIG. GEN. COX REPORT OF OPERATIONS NOV. 22D TO 29TH, 1864.

Nov. 24th, at 4 a. m., received orders to move at once with my Division to Columbia, and to cover that place during the concentration of the army there, the enemy being reported to be pushing our cavalry rapidly back on the Mount Pleasant and Columbia pike. The Division was immediately put in motion, Reilly's Brigade in advance, followed by Henderson's, and Casement's Brigade bringing up the rear, covering the train. At a point two miles from Columbia I determined to take a cross-road intersecting the Mount Pleasant pike one mile and a half from the former town, and marching at the head of the column rapidly reached the last named turnpike just as the cavalry brigade, commanded by Col. Capron, reached the same point in hasty retreat before a very superior force of the enemy's cavalry, under Forrest, who had been pressing them hard for several miles. This was at 7 a. m. I ordered Reilly's Brigade into position on the right (west) of the turnpike, throwing forward the One Hundredth Ohio Volunteers to the bank of Bigby Creek, (a small stream crossing the road at that place, and at the time not easily fordable), to support a strong line of skirmishers and check the enemy's advance during the formation of the Division. Henderson's Brigade was put in position on the left of the turnpike, in two lines—the first an advanced line, at Mrs. Wilson's house, on the first plateau above Bigby Creek, and the second on the continuation of a considerable ridge farther in rear and connected with Reilly's line on the right of the road. Casement's Brigade, coming up a little later, was placed on the left of Henderson's, on the ridge, an excellent position, stretching nearly to the Pulaski pike. The Batteries of the command, under Capt. G. J. Cockerill, Acting Chief of Artillery, were posted as follows: Cockerill's Battery (Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery) on the right of the Mount Pleasant pike and at the left of Reilly's Brigade; Wilber's Battery (Twenty-third Indiana Bat-

tery) on a knoll between Henderson's and Casement's Brigades, and Harvey's Battery (The Fifteenth Indiana Battery) at the left of Casement's line. The enemy pushed in vigorously and a lively skirmish ensued, which continued most of the forenoon, but they did not succeed in crossing Bigby creek. Capron's Cavalry, by my order, rallied at the rear and then took position upon Reilly's right, covering that flank of the whole line. About 10 a. m. the head of the column of the Fourth Corps reached Columbia and they began to go into position upon the left of this Division. Whitaker's Brigade of that Corps relieving Casement's, which was brought down to the right till its right flank rested on the Mount Pleasant pike, relieving in its turn the second line of Henderson's, which was advanced to the support of the first line of that Brigade, thus giving stronger reserves upon the turnpike, which seemed to be the principal line of the enemy's operations. Harvey's Battery (Fifteenth Indiana), was brought over to the right and placed, one section near the center and the other at the right of Reilly's Brigade.

The One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was relieved from its position in support of the skirmish line at Bigby Creek by the Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer, of Casement's Brigade. Toward evening portions of the Second Division of this Corps came into position on the right of Reilly's Brigade and the cavalry was withdrawn.

At daybreak of the 28th the enemy occupied the town, and immediately lined the banks of the river with skirmishers and sharpshooters and opened a lively fire. They also placed several batteries in position and opened fire upon our lines. In addition to the earthworks above mentioned I had on the day before caused good cover for a battery to be made on the farm road leading from Mrs. Brown's to the ford, and also immediately in front of Mrs. Brown's house. In the first of these I placed one section of Harvey's Battery, and the other section of the same battery was put in the works at Mrs. Brown's. Our Skirmishers, having the advantage of rifle-pits previously prepared, found no difficulty during this day in maintaining their ground, though the cross and plunging fire upon them made their position a trying one. In artillery practice the rifled guns of Cockerill's and Harvey's Batteries proved more than a match for the rebel guns, which seemed mostly light 12-pounder smooth guns, and none of the enemy's batteries were able to maintain a position, though they shifted their ground and kept up a fire at intervals throughout the day.

Early in the morning of the 29th I was notified by the Major General Commanding, that the report that the enemy was crossing Duck River in force several miles above, made it necessary to withdraw most of the Fourth Corps from its position, and I received orders to hold the bend of the river and prevent the rebels from crossing or laying a pontoon bridge till evening.

The enemy had used the night in making rifle-pits and other shelter for troops along the river bank, and succeeded in getting a battery in position where it enfiladed the line of rifle-pits for our skirmishers near the ford and old bridge head, making it impossible for the men to remain in them or in the open ground at the extreme point of the tongue of land at the bend. I thereupon ordered Brigadier General Reilly, commanding First Brigade, to establish a new line as far forward as it was possible to obtain cover, and give it such support as to prevent the enemy from forming above the bank of the river, still keeping the men in the old positions on the right and left, where they could command the approaches to the river on the opposite side. He accordingly ordered the Twelfth and Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteers to occupy the open timber down to the edge of the cleared ground, in irregular open order, using the trees for shelter. These regiments occupied this position through the day, and by a well directed fire, foiled all efforts of the enemy to bring down to the river or launch pontoons until late in the afternoon. A brisk cannonade was kept up on both sides at intervals during the day, the enemy striving to establish batteries sufficiently far up and down the river to take our position in reverse, but were foiled by the very active use made of his guns by Capt. Cockerill, Chief of Artillery, and the superior practice of our gunners. The enemy in the town (since learned to be Lee's Corps, with the whole artillery park of Hood's Army) made redoubled efforts to force a crossing as the afternoon advanced, and about four o'clock succeeded in getting several pontoon boats down to the water. With these, sheltered by the steep banks of the river and covered by a heavy fire of both artillery and musketry, they ferried over a considerable force, which made an effort to form and charge into the open wood where the two Kentucky regiments were posted. As soon, however, as they showed themselves on the open ground they were met with a severe and galling fire, which soon drove them for shelter under the river bank. Colonel Stiles promptly moved forward the 63rd Indiana and the 112th Illinois, of his Brigade, to support the right of those advanced regiments, and the enemy finding it impossible to clear the woods by his fire from the south bank, so as to enable his detachment to reform, withdrew them, and made no further effort to cross whilst we remained in the position.

Owing to the advantage taken of every natural and artificial means of shelter for the men, the casualties in the Division did not reach 100, although the command was during the whole day, under severe concentric fire from all parts of the enemy's line, which was semi-circular and exterior to ours. For details of the casualties reference is made to the lists forwarded herewith. From reports of prisoners I am satisfied the enemy's loss was very much greater than ours. One of the brass guns of Wilber's Battery was struck by a solid shot near the trunnion and disabled. No other accident occurred to the artillery.

At dark I received orders to move the Division to Spring Hill, leaving the skirmish line with proper supports out until midnight, when it should follow the command. The 12th and 16th Kentucky regiments were accordingly left as they were, supporting the skirmishers. Major Dorr, Assistant Inspector-General on my Staff, together with Brigade Inspectors, being also left to direct the rallying and bringing off of the detachment, and the remainder of the command marched at 7 o'clock for Spring Hill, passing the First and Third Division of the Fourth Corps on the road. At Spring Hill I received orders to proceed in advance of the army to Franklin without delay, and marched forward, reaching Franklin an hour before dawn on the 30th, having marched over twenty miles since 7 o'clock the evening preceeding.

I have omitted to mention that one regiment of Casement's Brigade, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, was, on the 28th, detached as an outpost at Rutherford's Creek, on the Franklin pike, and on the 29th was doing picket duty on roads coming into that pike between the creek and Spring Hill. One company, by order of the major general commanding, reported to Brigadier General Ruger commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps for similar duty. The remainder of the regiment reported to the brigade again, as we marched to Spring Hill, but the one company has not since been heard from, and is supposed to have been captured from some misunderstanding as to relieving it. The pickets left at Duck river remained till midnight and were then safely withdrawn, except Lieut. Sherbondy and ten men of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, who are missing and are supposed to have lost their way in the woods on the extreme right, where they were posted. The march from Duck River to Franklin was made in the most perfect order; the men, knowing they were moving near the enemy's position, kept well closed up, and I cannot learn that any were lost by straggling or falling out on the road. The roll-calls at Franklin next morning showed the whole command accounted for, except those referred to above. Besides expressing my high sense of the services performed by the commanders of Brigades during the very trying day and night of the 29th, I beg leave to make special mention of Capt. Giles J. Cockerill, Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, my Chief of Artillery, and Maj. Tris. T. Dorr, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Division—the former for his brilliant handling of the batteries of the command during the day and the latter for his admirable performance of the delicate duty in charge of the skirmish line, left on duty and withdrawn at midnight, several hours after the rest of the command had marched.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,

Brigadier General Commanding.

Maj. J. A. Campbell, Asst. Adj-Gen. Army of the Ohio.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. J. D. COX, U. S. A., COMDG. 23RD
ARMY CORPS OF OPERATIONS NOV. 30, 1864.Headquarters Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps,
Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following preliminary report of the battle of Franklin, fought on the 30th ultimo: My Division reached Franklin an hour before daybreak on the morning of the 30th of November, having marched from Columbia during the night and being in advance of the army from Thompson's Station. At daybreak I received orders from Maj. Gen. Schofield, Commanding the Army, to take Command of both Divisions of the Twenty-Third Corps and put them in a position covering the town and the passage of the army trains, etc., to the north bank of the Harpeth river. The Third Division was put in on the left of the Franklin pike, reaching from that road across the Lewisburg pike to the river.

Reilly's Brigade on the right, Casement's in the center and Henderson's (Col. I. N. Stiles, temporarily commanding) on the left. The Second Division occupied the ground from the Franklin pike toward the right, reaching to the Carter's Creek pike. Strickland's Brigade on the left and Moore's on the right. About noon Gen. Kimball, commanding First Division, Fourth Corps, reported to me, by order of the commanding general, and was put in on the right of the Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, covering the ground to the river on the right, having two Brigades in line and one in reserve. At one o'clock Gen. Wagner, commanding Second Division, Fourth Corps, reported to me his Division, being then the rear guard of the army, two Brigades, (Bradley's and Lane's) being deployed across the Columbia pike on which the enemy were advancing, and one (Opdycke's), being in reserve in the town of Franklin. General Wagner informed me that he was already under orders to keep out the two brigades till the enemy should make an advance in line in force, when he was to retire skirmishing, and become a reserve for the line established by me. The artillery of my Division, under Capt. Cockerill, Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, was in the fort on the north bank of the Harpeth, and Capt. Bridges was ordered by the commanding general to report to me with three batteries of the Fourth Corps. These were stationed as follows: One section of light twelves commanding the Lewisburg pike; one section light twelves and a Battery of three-inch ordnance guns on the left of the Columbia pike, and one battery light twelves on the right of the Columbia pike. One other battery light twelves was subsequently sent to the Carter's Creek pike and worked on that part of the line. At about two o'clock the enemy were seen advancing, deployed in three lines, which, as they passed the range of hills before the town and came into full view the open ground, were plainly seen to extend from

the river on their right nearly or quite to the Carter's Creek pike on their left. The fact was reported to the general commanding, as well as the dispositions of our own troops as they then were, and his orders received in reference to holding the position. At 3 o'clock the enemy engaged the two brigades of Wagner's Division, which in accordance with orders, fell leisurely back within our lines, and the action became general along the entire front. The left of Strickland's Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, was somewhat confused, some new troops there not understanding the movement of Wagner's Division, and one or two regiments partially retiring with them. The enemy were at this time pressing vigorously in masses, and some of their troops reached and passed the parapet at that point. Opdycke's Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps, was immediately ordered up and came gallantly on the charge, driving the enemy back and restoring the line. Major Gen. Stanley, who had been ill during the forenoon, came up with Opdycke's Brigade and assumed command of the troops of the Fourth Corps. At every other point of the line the enemy were repulsed, though they renewed the charge again and again. They stubbornly persisted in assaulting after dark and at intervals the firing was very hot till 10 o'clock in the evening. At midnight the command was quietly withdrawn to the north bank of the Harpeth without opposition.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,

Brig. Gen. Comdg.

Maj. J. A. Campbell, Asst. Adj. Gen. Army of the Ohio.

BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF GEO. E. COOPER, U.
S. ARMY, SURG.-MEDICAL DIRECTOR DEPT.
OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The weather during the pursuit was of the most disagreeable character. Rain fell for four successive days, and when this ceased the weather grew severely cold. This was followed by rain, rain, rain, and as a sequence, mud. Probably in no part of the war have the men suffered more from inclement weather than in the month of December, 1864, when following Hood's retreating Army from Nashville to the Tennessee River.

The result of this weather and the hard marching was, as might have been looked for, severe affections of the pulmonary viscera, fevers, rheumatism and diarrhea, which served to fill the hospitals in this vicinity to their utmost capacity. The number of men wounded in the actions in front of Nashville will never be correctly furnished, in consequence of the character of some of the troops engaged and their having no organized medical department. The records of this office, as far as furnished,

show for the actions from Decatur to Nashville, 402 wounded, in front of Nashville and during the pursuit of the rebels 1,717 wounded. The wounds were caused by musketry, throwing conical projectiles, and by artillery of the latest and most approved character. The wounds were received at all distances from contact with the muzzle of the piece to the extreme range of artillery and musketry.

EXTRACT FROM "JOURNAL OF THE FOURTH ARMY
CORPS" KEPT BY LIEUT. COL. JOSEPH S. FUL-
LERTON, ASST. ADJ. GEN. AND
CHIEF OF STAFF.

"A rebel Colonel, who was taken prisoner to-day, states that Hood told his men to-day that if they could force our lines of works at Franklin and drive us through the town, that their work was done, and there would not be anything to prevent them from going to the Ohio river. Hence the desperate assault. He also said that there was a corps of rebel infantry and a division of cavalry at Spring Hill yesterday evening, and that the left flank of this infantry corps rested only about 600 yards from the turnpike along which the troops of this army (except Wagner's Division, which fought the enemy in the afternoon, and which was in Spring Hill) passed. This was known to us at the time and therefore great anxiety was felt as the troops marched past this point. An attack was constantly expected. Our whole march from Pulaski has been a race with the enemy and very perilous. For full particulars of the battle of Franklin see official reports."

BRIG. GEN. COX'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE
DEC. 15TH AND 16TH.

Headquarters Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps,
Columbia, Tenn., Dec. 25th, 1864.

Major: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the battle of Nashville on the 15th and 16th instant:

On the evening of the 14th I received orders to withdraw the Division before daylight next morning from the line of works crossing the Franklin turnpike in front of Nashville, including Fort Negley and the fortified hill at Block House Casino, and upon their place being supplied by troops of Major General Steadman's Command, to march to the Hillsborough pike and form as a support to the Fourth Corps, Brigadier General Wood commanding. My picket-line was ordered to be left in position until relieved by Gen. Steadman. Accordingly at 5:30 a. m., on the 16th, (15th), withdrew the command from the works, massing

them behind the hill slopes in rear from 100 to 200 yards. The picket-line was left under command of Maj. Baker, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, Division Field Officer of the day. At 7 a. m. the line was partially occupied by Gen. Cruft's Division, of Gen. Steadman's Command, and the First Brigade, Col. C. C. Doolittle, Eighteenth Michigan Volunteers, temporarily commanding with the Third Brigade, Col. I. N. Stiles, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers, temporarily commanding, and Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, were marched to the Hillsborough pike. A lively demonstration along the left, leading to a rapid artillery firing from the right of the enemy's line, with some appearance of an advance on their part led me to order the Second Brigade, Col. J. S. Casement, One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer, Commanding, to remain temporarily in support of General Cruft's line, which was very light. This fact was reported to the major-general commanding, who approved the order and further ordered the Twenty-third Indiana Battery to remain at Casino Block House, which was done. The two Brigades and Battery were moved to the Hillsborough pike under cover of a fog, which concealed the movement from the enemy, and were formed, one brigade on each side of the road, in column of battalions massed the Battery on the road in rear. In this formation the command was gradually advanced as the Fourth Corps advanced, until about 1 p. m., when I received orders from the commanding general to bring up Casement's Brigade and move the Division, by the rear of General A. J. Smith's Command, to the extreme right of the forces engaged with the enemy. The command was moved by the flank, Col. Doolittle's Brigade in advance, by a country road leading diagonally from the Hillsborough toward the Hardin pike, about two miles, thence curving more to the left as the right wing of the army swung forward, about two miles farther, till we reached and crossed the Hillsborough pike again at a point about five miles and a half distant from Nashville, and near where the turnpike enters the high range of hills connected with the Brentwood Heights. During the last mile of the march the Brigades moved in parallel lines, the right flanks being equally advanced, and the artillery being on the right rear of the Division, so that by fronting each Brigade a column of Brigades would be formed and that we might be in hand to support the lines engaged close in rear of which we were moving. After crossing the Hillsborough pike, facing eastwardly, and passing the first range of hills, we came up in rear of Gen. Couch's (Second) Division, of this Corps, who, with the dismounted cavalry, was engaged with the enemy upon a somewhat low, round-topped hill, one of two overlooking the Granny White pike, and immediately north of a high conical hill held by the left flank of the enemy's forces. I here received orders from the major-general commanding to support General Couch, and accordingly formed the First and Second Brigades (Doolittle's

and Casement's) in double line each, Doolittle on the right, and advanced them into the valley in our front. Stile's Brigade (Third) was pushed to the right upon the crest of a very high rocky ridge commanding the ground beyond the right of the brigades advanced, and the battery was halted upon the hill last crossed. At about 4 p. m. Gen. Couch reported a considerable force of the enemy passing toward his right and threatening the flank of Mehringer's Brigade of his Division, which was detached some 600 yards from the right of the line. I immediately advanced Doolittle's Brigade to the right and Casement's to the left of Mehringer's command, swinging the right forward to occupy a subordinate ridge in the angle of high hills (see sketch accompanying) skirting our right flank. A sharp attack was here made by the enemy, which was repulsed, the fighting, however, lasting until dark. Soon after dark, Gen. Couch withdrew Mehringer's Brigade from the position referred to above, and deeming it very important to hold the line occupied, I ordered the two Brigades to be deployed in single line and to throw up breast-works along the ridge they held, which formed a crochet, advanced nearly at right angles to the line of Couch's Division, threatening the enemy's flank and facilitating further movements by the right, around the connected chain of hills, of which Stile's Brigade occupied the first prominent one. Stiles was also ordered to intrench the hill held by him, and owing to the valley (a very soft cornfield intersected by a brook) being impassable for artillery, the Battery was put in position on the continuation to the left of the ridge occupied by Stile's Brigade. The positions were inspected and approved by the major-general commanding, and I received orders to be prepared for offensive movements at daylight. At about 3 a. m., of the 16th, I received notice from Gen. Couch that in closing up his lines to the left a gap of some 300 yards was opened between his position and mine at the base of the hill last carried, on the evening previous. At the same time I received a dispatch from the major-general commanding stating that a Division from General A. J. Smith's Command would report before daylight to support me. I therefore ordered one regiment (Sixty-fifth, Indiana) of Stile's Brigade to be withdrawn from the position occupied by that Brigade and put in on the right of General Couch, connecting with and extending the line of the Second Division, intrenching there and leaving whatever gap might remain in the low ground at the angle of the two lines. This was done before daylight.

At 6 a. m., Col. Moore reported with five regiments and a Battery of the Seventeenth Corps, numbering in all about 1,600 men. I directed three regiments to relieve Stile's Brigade in the works constructed by them during the night, and the remaining two, with the artillery, to be held in reserve on the ridge further to the left, where my own Battery had been left. I then or-

dered Col. Stiles to push his brigade forward and occupy the next of the series of hills beyond our right and intrench the commanding ground upon it, from which he could, in some measure, protect the right of Colonel Doolittle's Brigade (which was refused) from assault on that flank. The enemy had been heard chopping during the whole night along the high conical hill in the re-entrant of our line and upon the ridges farther toward our right. At daylight the line of their works was apparent upon ground very considerably higher than that of Casement's and Doolittle's Brigades, and early in the morning General Couch notified me that a heavy column of the enemy was passing partially in view across his front toward our right.

The major-general commanding, who was on the ground when the information arrived, ordered that part of my line to be held tenaciously, whilst Stile's Brigade should be prepared to second the movement of dismounted cavalry toward the enemy's position from the Hillsborough pike, beyond my right flank. Lively artillery and skirmish fire was kept up during the day, and numerous efforts made by the enemy to dislodge Casement and Doolittle by pushing past their right along the high ridge leading to the Hillsborough pike. The nature of the ground enabled us to baffle these attempts by throwing forward strong supports for the skirmish lines until about 4 p. m., when the cavalry on the extreme right having pushed past the enemy's left flank a general advance was ordered. I directed accordingly that Stile's Brigade should advance vigorously past the line of Doolittle's right upon the high wooded ridge, keeping pace with the dismounted cavalry beyond him and with Doolittle's Brigade on his left. The latter was ordered to assault the salient on his front as soon as the conical hill in front of Major General Smith's left should be carried, and Casement was ordered to move to the right and occupy Doolittle's works, supporting him and Stiles when they advanced. About 4:30 Gen. Smith's line was seen to reach the summit of the conical hill, and Doolittle was ordered to charge. This he did in the most gallant manner, the Twelfth Kentucky Volunteers having the lead and charging the salient and Battery in their front. The enemy was manifestly disconcerted. Their fire was too high, and did no injury to our troops as they scaled the rocky hill. Stiles was promptly up, and as the whole line went forward, the enemy broke in confusion, making the best of their way across the hills toward the Franklin pike. Four guns (light 12's) were captured in the salient; four others were taken a little to the left in the depression of the hills. These last were subsequently claimed by McArthur's Division, of Smith's Command, but the evidence appended to the report of Col. Doolittle leaves no doubt that they were fairly captured by his brigade. Between 200 and 300 prisoners were also taken. The line of our advance being perpendicular to the Granny White pike, and Maj. Gen. Smith's being

along and parallel to it. We met his troops at the pike, and to avoid confusion I ordered the Division to halt. The major general commanding coming up immediately directed us to bivouack for the night, as the roads were occupied by other columns moving in pursuit. Doolittle's Brigade remained on the ridge it had carried, overlooking the Granny White pike; Stiles was in bivouack on the next slope to the right, and Casement in reserve in the works erected by Doolittle's brigade on the preceding night.

Reports of Brigades and list of casualties are forwarded herewith.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Maj. J. A. Campbell, Asst. Adj. Gen. Army of the Ohio.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS NO. 159.

Headquarters Army of the Ohio,
Pulaski, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1864.

IV.—Capt. G. J. Cockerill, Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, is hereby announced as Chief of Artillery of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By Command,

MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD,

J. A. Campbell, Maj. and Asst. Adj. Gen.

“A four-gun Battery of twelve pound smooth bore guns was in the fort, with four more in the curtain connecting it with Shy's Hill. The rifled guns of Cockerill's Battery (D) on the west side of Richland creek were able to reach the embrasures of the works in front, while the shell of the smooth guns fell short in the efforts at reply, and the superiority of the National Artillery was such that the Confederate gunners were forced to reload their pieces, by drawing them aside with the prolong to the protection of the parapet.”

J. D. COX.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN COCKERILL, BATTERY D, FIRST OHIO VOL. ARTILLERY.

Headquarters Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery,
Near Columbia, Tenn., Dec. 30th, 1864.

Captain: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Batteries of the Third Division, Twenty-third

Army Corps, from the 22d day of November, 1864, on which day they moved from Pulaski, Tenn., to the 1st day of December, 1864, at which time they arrived at Nashville, Tenn.: Late in the day, Nov. 21st, I received orders to have the Batteries of the Division in readiness to move early the following day, 22d inst. In compliance, I notified the Commanding Officers of the Batteries—Fifteenth and Twenty-third Indiana and Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery—of the Division, of the import of the order. Agreeably to your order, the Batteries marched on the 22d inst., taking the road leading to Lynnville, Tenn.: reached Lynnville, about 1 p. m. went into camp a short distance out from the town. Remained here until 2 p. m., of the day following, when I received orders to prepare to move at once. This order was immediately transmitted to Captain Harvey and Lieut. Wilber, Commanding, respectively, the Fifteenth and Twenty-third Indiana Batteries, and shortly thereafter the Batteries were in line of march in direction of Columbia, Tenn., marching until 7 p. m., and when distant about six miles from Columbia, they halted for the night. 3 a. m., the day following, 23rd inst., I received orders to have the Batteries in readiness to move immediately. This order I at once transmitted to the Battery Commanders of the Division, and soon thereafter they were on the road marching in direction of Columbia. When near Columbia I left the Lynnville and Columbia pike and crossed to the Mount Pleasant pike, which I reached about 8 a. m., and just as the advance of the enemy's cavalry was nearing town (Columbia), driving before them our own cavalry. I at once placed one section of Battery D, under Lieut. Vincent, on the left of and near the pike, near the residence of Mrs. Wilson, and 600 or 700 yards in advance of the main line, and in rear of this section, on the main line, I stationed the Twenty-third Indiana Battery. Just to the right of the pike, and on the same line with the Twenty-third Indiana, I stationed the other section of Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, under Lieut. Reed, and still farther to the right I placed the Fifteenth Indiana Battery, on the main line. These positions they maintained until the night of the 25th inst., when, in obedience to orders, I withdrew them to the opposite side of the river (Duck) and placed them in park. While in position on the south side of the river there were expended on the 25th inst., a total of 198 rounds shell—84 by Fifteenth Indiana Battery and 114 rounds by Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery. During the 26th and 27th of November the Batteries remained in park. On the morning of the 28th inst. the Batteries were again placed in positions which were, in my opinion, well calculated to dispute the crossing of the river by the enemy—the Twenty-third and one section of the Fifteenth Indiana Batteries in such positions as to command the ferry or ford; the other section of Fifteenth Indiana Battery farther to the right and near the residence of Mrs. Brown; Battery D, First

Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, to their left, on the line with Col. Casement's Brigade, commanding the other crossing of the river. During the engagements of the 29th inst., one section of Battery D, under Lieut. Reed, was moved to different parts of the line and used with good effect at different times, silencing the gun on the enemy's extreme left. In these positions there were expended on the 28th and 29th inst., a total of 834 rounds of shell, 40 rounds canister, and 5 rounds case shot; by Fifteenth Indiana Battery, 333 rounds shell and 40 rounds canister; by Twenty-third Indiana Battery, 297 rounds of shell; and by Battery D, First Ohio Vol. Lt. Artillery, 204 rounds shell and 5 rounds case shot. In obedience to orders the batteries were withdrawn early in the night of the 29th inst., and immediately took up line of march on Columbia and Franklin pike, reaching Franklin 7 a. m., 30th inst. Crossed the river, Big Harpeth, and one Battery (Battery D, First Ohio Vol. Lt. Artillery) was placed in Fort Granger, from which position it expended 160 rounds shell and 3 rounds case shot. The Fifteenth and Twenty-third Batteries were placed in park after crossing the river, where they remained during the day. About 2 a. m., December 1, moved out, in obedience to orders, in direction of Nashville, where I arrived 12 m., Dec. 1, 1864.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. J. COCKERILL,

Capt. and Chief of Arty., Third Div. Twenty-third Army Corps.
Capt. Theo. Cox, Adj. Gen. Third Div. Twenty-third Army Corps.

CONFEDERATE REPORT.

C. S. ARMY, GEN. HOOD'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE AT FRANKLIN, TENN.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 15, 1865.

General: Forrest's Cavalry joined me on the 21st of November and the movement began, Major Gen. Cheatham's Corps taking the road toward Waynesborough, and the other two corps moving on roads somewhat parallel with this, but more to the eastward, with the cavalry under Gen. Forrest in the advance and upon their right flank. The enemy's forces at this time were concentrated at Pulaski, with some force also at Lawrenceburg. I hoped to be able to place the army between these forces of the enemy and Nashville; but he evacuated Pulaski upon the 23rd, hearing of our advance (our cavalry having furiously driven off their forces at Lawrenceburg) and moved rapidly by the turnpike and railroad to Columbia.

The want of a good map of the country, and the deep mud through which the army marched, prevented our overtaking the enemy before he reached Columbia, but on the evening of the

27th of November, our army was placed in position in front of his works at that place. During the night, however, he evacuated the town, taking position on the opposite side of the river about a mile and a half from the town, which was considered quite strong in front.

Late in the evening of the 28th of November Gen. Forrest, with most of his command, crossed Duck river a few miles above Columbia, and I followed early in the morning of the 29th with Stewart's and Cheatham's Corps, and Johnson's Division, of Lee's Corps, leaving the other Divisions of Lee's Corps in the enemy's front at Columbia. The troops moved in light marching order, with only a Battery to the Corps, my object being to turn the enemy's flank by marching rapidly on roads parallel to the Columbia and Franklin pike, at or near Spring Hill, and to cut off that portion of the enemy at or near Columbia. When I had gotten well on his flank the enemy discovered my intention and began to retreat on the pike toward Spring Hill. The cavalry became engaged near that place about midday, but his trains were so strongly guarded that they were unable to break through them. About 4 p. m., our infantry forces, Major General Cheatham in the advance, commenced to come in contact with the enemy about two miles from Spring Hill, through which place the Columbia and Franklin pike runs. The enemy was at this time moving rapidly along the pike, with some of his troops formed on the flank of his column to protect it. Major Gen. Cheatham was ordered to attack the enemy at once vigorously and get possession of this pike, and, although these orders were frequently and earnestly repeated, he made but a feeble and partial attack, failing to reach the point indicated. Had my instructions been carried out there is no doubt that we should have possessed ourselves of this road.

Stewart's Corps and Johnson's Division were arriving upon the field to support the attack. Though the golden opportunity had passed with daylight, I did not, at dark, abandon the hope of dealing the enemy a heavy blow. Accordingly Lieut. Gen. Stewart was furnished a guide and ordered to move his corps beyond Cheatham's and place it across the road beyond Spring Hill.

Shortly after this Gen. Cheatham came to my headquarters, and when I informed him of Stewart's movement, he said that Stewart ought to form on his right. I asked if that would throw Stewart across the pike. He replied that it would, and a mile beyond. Accordingly, one of Cheatham's staff officers was sent to show Stewart where his (Cheatham's) right rested. In the dark and confusion he did not succeed in getting the position desired, but about 11 p. m., went into bivouack. About 12 p. m., ascertaining that the enemy was moving in great confusion, artillery, wagons and troops intermixed, I sent instructions to Gen. Cheatham to advance a heavy line of skirmishers against him and still further impede and confuse his march. This was

not accomplished. The enemy continued to move along the road in hurry and confusion, within hearing nearly all the night. Thus was lost a great opportunity of striking the enemy for which we had labored so long—the greatest this campaign has offered, and one of the greatest during the war. Lieut. Gen. Lee, left in front of the enemy at Columbia, was instructed to press the enemy the moment he abandoned his position at that point. The enemy did not abandon his works at that place till dark, showing that his trains obstructed the road for fifteen miles during the day and a great part of the night.

At daylight we followed as fast as possible toward Franklin, Lieut. Gen. Stewart in the advance, Major Gen. Cheatham following, and General Lee, with the trains, moving from Columbia on the same road. We pursued the enemy rapidly and compelled him to burn a number of his wagons. He made a feint as if to give battle on the hills about four miles south of Franklin, but as soon as our forces began to deploy for the attack and to flank him on his left he retired slowly to Franklin. I learned from dispatches captured at Spring Hill, from Thomas to Schofield, that the latter was instructed to hold that place till the position at Franklin could be made secure, indicating the intention of Thomas to hold Franklin and his strong works at Murfreesboro.

Thus I knew that it was all important to attack Schofield before he could make himself strong, and if he should escape at Franklin he would gain his works about Nashville. The nature of the position was such as to render it inexpedient to attempt any further flank movement, and I therefore determined to attack him in front, and without delay.

On the 30th of November, Stewart's Corps was placed in position on the right, Cheatham's on the left, and the cavalry on either flank, the main body of the cavalry on the right, under Forrest. Johnson's Division of Lee's Corps also became engaged on the left during the engagement. The line advanced at 4 p. m., with orders to drive the enemy into or across the Big Harpeth river, while Gen. Forrest, if successful, was to cross the river and attack and destroy his trains and broken columns. The troops moved forward most gallantly to the attack. We carried the enemy's first line of hastily constructed works handsomely. We then advanced against his interior line, and succeeded in carrying it also in some places.

Here the engagement was of the fiercest possible character. Our men possessed themselves of the exterior of the works, while the enemy held the interior. Many of our men were killed, entirely inside the works. The brave men captured were taken inside his works in the edge of the town. The struggle lasted till near midnight, when the enemy abandoned his works and crossed the river, leaving his dead and wounded in our possession. Never did troops fight more gallantly. The works of the enemy were so hastily constructed that while he had a slight

abatis in front of a part of his line, there was none on his extreme right. During the day I was restrained from using my artillery on account of the women and children remaining in the town. At night it was massed ready to continue the action in the morning, but the enemy retired.

We captured about 1,000 prisoners and several stand of colors. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was about 4,500. Among the killed was Major Gen. P. R. Cleburne, Brig. Gens. Gist, John Adams, Strahl and Granbury; Maj. Gen. Brown, Brig. Gens. Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockrell and Scott, were wounded, and Brig. Gen. Gordon captured. The number of dead left by the enemy on the field indicated that his loss was equal or near our own.

The next morning at daylight, the wounded being cared for and the dead buried, we moved forward toward Nashville, Forrest with his cavalry pursuing the enemy vigorously. On the 2d of December the army took position in front of Nashville, about two miles from the city, Lieut. Gen. Lee's Corps constituted our center, resting upon the Franklin pike, with Cheatham's Corps upon the right, and Stewart's upon the left, and the cavalry on either flank, extending to the river. I was causing strong detached works to be built to cover our flanks, intending to make them inclosed works, so as to defeat any attempt of the enemy, should he undertake offensive movements against our flank and rear. The enemy still held Murfreesboro with about 6,000 men strongly fortified; he also held small forces at Chatanooga and Knoxville. It is apparent that he would soon have to take the offensive to relieve his garrisons at those points or cause them to be evacuated, in which case I hoped to capture the forces at Murfreesboro, and should then be able to open communication with Georgia and Virginia. Should he attack me in position I felt that I could defeat him, and thus gain possession of Nashville with abundant supplies for the army. This would give me possession of Tennessee. Necessary steps were taken to furnish the army with supplies, which the people were ready and willing to furnish; shoe-shops were in operation in each brigade. We had captured sufficient railroad stock to use the road to Pulaski, and it was already in successful operation. Having possession of the State, we should have gained largely in recruits, and could at an early day, have moved forward to the Ohio, which would have frustrated the plans of the enemy, as developed in his campaign toward the Atlanta Coast.

I had sent Major Gen. Forrest with the greatest part of his Cavalry and Bate's Division of Infantry, to Murfreesboro, to ascertain if it were possible to take the place. After a careful examination and reconnaissance in force in which, I am sorry to say, the infantry behaved badly, it was determined that nothing could be accomplished by assault. Bate's Division was then withdrawn, leaving Forrest with Jackson's and Buford's Divisions of Cavalry in observation. Mercer's and Palmer's Brigades of In-

fantry were sent to replace Bate's Division. Shortly afterward Buford's Division was withdrawn and ordered to the right of the army, on the Cumberland river. Nothing of importance occurred until the morning of the 15th of Dec., when the enemy, having received heavy re-enforcements, attacked simultaneously both our flanks. On our right he was handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss, but on our left, toward evening, he carried some partially completed redoubts of those before mentioned. During the night of the 15th our whole line was shortened and strengthened; our left was also thrown back; dispositions were made to meet any renewed attack. The corps of Maj. Gen. Cheatham was transferred from our right to our left, leaving Lieut. Gen. Lee on our right, who had been previously in the center, and placing Lieut. Gen. Stewart's Corps in the center, which had been previously the left. Early on the 16th of December, the enemy made a general attack on our lines, accompanied by a heavy fire of artillery. All his assaults were repulsed with heavy loss till 3:30 p. m., when a portion of our line to the left of the center, occupied by Bate's Division, suddenly gave way. Up to this time no battle ever progressed more favorably; the troops in excellent spirits, waving their colors and bidding defiance to the enemy. The position gained by the enemy being such as to enfilade our line caused in a few moments, our entire line to give way and our troops to retreat rapidly down the pike in the direction of Franklin, most of them, I regret to say, in great confusion, all efforts to reform them being fruitless. Our loss in artillery was heavy—54 guns. Thinking it impossible for the enemy to break our lines, the horses were sent to the rear for safety, and the giving away of the line was so sudden that it was not possible to bring forward the horses to move the guns which had been placed in position. Our loss in killed and wounded was small. At Brentwood, some four miles from our line of battle, the troops were somewhat collected, and Lieut. Gen. Lee took command of the rear guard, encamping for the night in the vicinity. On leaving the field I sent a staff officer to inform Gen. Forrest of our defeat, and to direct him to rejoin the army with as little delay as possible to protect its rear, but owing to the swollen condition of the creeks, caused by the heavy rain then falling, he was unable to join us until we reached Columbia, with the exception of a portion of his command, which reached us while the enemy was moving from Franklin to Spring Hill.

On the 17th we continued the retreat toward Columbia, encamping for the night at Spring Hill. During this day's march the enemy's cavalry pressed us with great boldness and activity, charging our infantry repeatedly with the sabre and at times penetrating our lines. The country being open was favorable to their operations. I regret to say that also on this day Lieut. General Lee, commanding the covering force, was severely wounded in the foot. We continued our retreat across Duck river to

Columbia, the corps alternating as rear guards to the army. Lieut. Gen. Lee and the Corps commanded by him deserve great credit.

After the fight at Nashville I at first hoped to be able to remain in Tennessee, on the line of Duck river; but after arriving at Columbia I became convinced that the condition of the army made it necessary to recross the Tennessee without delay; and on the 21st the army resumed its march for Pulaski, leaving Major Gen. Walthall, with Ector's, Strahl's, Maney's, Granbury's and Palmer's Infantry Brigades at Columbia, as a rear guard, under Gen. Forrest. From Pulaski I moved by the most direct road to the Bainbridge crossing on the Tennessee River, which was reached on the 25th, where the army crossed without interruption, completing the crossing on the 27th, including our rear guard, which the enemy followed with all his cavalry and three Corps of Infantry to Pulaski, and with cavalry between Pulaski and the Tennessee river. After crossing the river the army moved by easy marches to Tupelo, Miss. Our pontoon and supply trains were ordered at once to the vicinity of Columbus, Miss., by the most direct route, that the animals might be more easily foraged, and while on the march they were pursued, by a small body of the enemy's cavalry, and owing to the neglect of Brig. Gen. Rodley's cavalry were overtaken and the pontoon train and a small portion of the supply train destroyed. Here, finding so much dissatisfaction throughout the country as in my judgment to greatly impair, if not destroy, my usefulness and counteract my exertions, and with no desire but to serve my country, I asked to be relieved with the hope that another might be assigned to the command who might do more than I could hope to accomplish. Accordingly, I was so relieved on the 23rd of January, by authority of the President. My reasons for undertaking the movement into Tennessee have, I think, been sufficiently stated already. Had I not made the movement I am fully persuaded that Sherman would have been upon General Lee's communication in October, instead of at this time.

From Palmetto to Spring Hill the campaign was all that I could have desired. The fruits ought to have been gathered at that point. At Nashville, had it not have been for an unfortunate event which could not justly have been anticipated, I think we would have gained a complete victory. At any time it was in the power of the army to retire from Tennessee in the event of failure, as is established by the leisurely retreat which was made under the most difficult and embarrassing circumstances. It is my firm conviction that, notwithstanding that disaster, I left the army in better spirits and with more confidence in itself than it had at the opening of the campaign. The official records will show that my losses, including prisoners, during the entire campaign do not exceed 10,000 men. Were I again placed in such circumstances I should make the same marches and fight the

same battles, trusting that the same unforeseen and unavoidable accident would not again occur to change into disaster a victory which had been already won.

In support of the statement touching the strength and losses of the army, I respectfully tender the official records of the Assistant Adjutant General (Maj. Kinlock Falconer), alike on duty with Gen. Johnston and myself. Those who have seen much service in the field during this war will at once understand why it was that desertions, which had been so frequent on the retreat from Dalton to Atlanta, almost entirely ceased as soon as the army assumed the offensive, and took a step forward. I did not know of a desertion on the march from Palmetto to Dalton or from Dalton to Florence. I am informed that the provost marshal general of the Army of the Tennessee reports less than 300 desertions during the whole Tennessee campaign. The Tennessee troops entered the State with high hopes as they approached their homes; when the fortunes of war were against us the same faithful soldiers remained true to their flag, and, with rare exceptions, followed it in retreat as they had borne it in advance. But few of the subordinate reports have reached me, I am, consequently, unable, without risk of injustice, to describe the instances of individual skill and gallantry. I invite special attention to the report of Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, of the operations of the Georgia Militia in the vicinity of Atlanta, the reports of Major Gen. Stewart and his subordinate officers, herewith submitted. Maps of the campaign accompany this report.

Respectively, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adj. and Inspt. Gen. Richmond, Va.

CONFEDERATE REPORT.

STATEMENT OF GEN. WALTHALL.

The left of Gen. Walthall's Division was directed against the left of Col. Connard's line and assisted the other divisions in driving Conrad and Lane from their position. This is what Gen. Walthall says in his report concerning the battle:

"Both officers and men seemed fully alive to the importance of beating the enemy here at any cost and the line moved steadily forward until it neared his outer works and then fell upon it so impetuously that the opposing force gave way without even retarding the advance and retired in disorder to the strong intrenchments in the rear.

"There was an extensive open and almost unbroken plain between the outer and inner lines, across which we must pass in order to reach the latter. This was done under far the most

deadly fire of both small arms and artillery, I have ever seen our troops subjected to.

"Terribly torn at every step by an oblique fire from a Battery advantageously posted at the enemies left, no less than by the destructive fire in front, the line moved on and did not falter till, just to the right of the pike, it reached the abatis fronting the works.

"Over this no organized force could go, and here the main body of my command, both front and reserve, was repulsed in confusion, but over this obstacle, impassable for a solid line, many officers and men (among them former Brig. Gen. Shellig), made their way, and some, crossing the ditch in its rear, were captured and others killed or wounded in the effort to mount the embankment.

"Members of every brigade gained the ditch and there continued to struggle, with but the earthwork separating them from the enemy until late in the night. Brig. Gen. Quarles was severely wounded at the head of his brigade within a short distance of the enemy's line, and all his staff officers with him on the field were killed, and so heavy were the losses in his command that when the battle ended its officer, highest in rank, was a captain.

"I regret that I cannot here so present the details of this desperate conflict as to show how severely the courage and manhood of my troops were tested, and to give to the living and the dead full measure of their honors well earned, though in defeat.

Unequal to this, I am content to say that a bolder and a steadier assault, or one more likely to prevail without greater numbers, could not have been made upon those formidable works than was made by the gallant and skillful brigade commanders of my Division with the brave and faithful troops under my command."

GEN. BATE'S REPORT OF NASHVILLE, THE POSITION— SHY'S HILL.

"The enemy (U. S. Troops) opened a most terrific fire of artillery, and kept it up during the day. In the afternoon he planted a Battery in the woods in the rear of Mrs. Bradford's house. (This was in McArthur's line) fired directly across both lines composing the angle, and threw shells directly in the back of my left Brigade; he also placed a Battery on a hill diagonally to my left, which took my first Brigade in reverse. (This was in Cox's line, this was Battery D.) The Batteries on the hill, in its front, not more than three hundred yards distant (in Couch's line) had borne the concentrated fire of my Whitworth rifles all day, and must have suffered heavily, but were not silenced. These rifled guns of the enemy, being so close, razed the works on the left of the angle for fifty or sixty yards."

TRIP TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Jan. 17th, our camp was moved to the river at 9 a. m., but we did not leave until 7 p. m., when we steamed down the river toward Fort Henry. 18th, we passed Fort Henry at 1 a. m. and reached Paducah at 7:30 a. m. Left Paducah, Ky., at 1 p. m., and steamed up the Ohio river to Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland river, where coal was taken on. We are going to Smithville, North Carolina, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. 19th, we are steaming up the Ohio which is very high and has overflowed its banks. It seems like a large lake rather than a river. We passed Shawnee, Ind., at 8 a. m., Mt. Vernon at noon and Portland, Ky., at 4 p. m.

20th, the steamer Loretta stopped at Cannelton, Ind., for coal, leaving there at 8 a. m., and passed Rome, Ind., at 11:30 a. m.

21st, the fleet landed at Portland, below Louisville, Ky., at 4 o'clock this a. m. The Battery was transferred from the Loretta to the Steamer Baltimore and the Rose Hite. When the transfer was made the boats steamed up through the canal to Louisville, arriving there at 5 p. m. Owing to a dense fog the boats tied up there for the night.

22d, we steamed up the river at noon, but had to creep along on account of high water and the drift.

23rd, at three o'clock this a. m. the boats tied to a tree and awaited the clearing of the fog, reaching Cincinnati at 9:15 a. m., remained here the balance of the day and night following. The weather is severely cold and there is much ice in the river.

24th, the Battery was transferred from the steamers to the cars, and left the city at midnight in box cars for Columbus, Ohio. The weather is intensely cold and much suffering was experienced by it. 25th, Columbus reached about 9 a. m. We staid there all day; still very cold.

26th, the Battery left Columbus, O., about one o'clock for Bellaire by the Ohio Central railroad. In the trip from Columbus, we had a passenger car for the use of the men of the Battery.

27th, we came to this place in the night, Barnesville, O. 28th we reached Bellaire a 3 o'clock a. m. Our train was run up to Bridgeport, nearly opposite Wheeling, W. Va.

At Bridgeport the Battery and horses were unloaded. The

horses were taken to the Goot stables on the Island, and the Battery and wagons were taken to the B. and O. depot, at Wheeling, Va., by some government teams, who did the transferring at Wheeling, the men were quartered in the theater. Here rations and clothing were drawn for the men.

29th, 30th and 31st, during the past two days little was done except to prepare for our further movements over the mountains. The horses were loaded last night and at midnight of the 30th, we left Wheeling via the B. and O. railroad, for the east. On our leaving Wheeling we were very short of men. The horses had had a rest of two days but still showed the rough usage they had undergone. On the latter date we passed Grafton and made Peidmont, W. Va., at 5 p. m.

Feb. 1st and 2d, there was little of note in the trip from Wheeling to Washington, D. C., which place was reached on the 2d inst. In the early forenoon, unloaded the Battery and wagons, marched to Camp Stoneman, remaining over night in the cavalry camp. 3rd, reveille at four o'clock, when we marched from Camp Stoneman via. Washington, D. C., to Alexandria, Va., where the Battery and all its effects were loaded upon the transport steamship Nereus, bound for the Cape Fear River, N. C. 4th, we left Alexandria at 10 a. m., and sailed past Fort Washington at 2 o'clock p. m., and at 5 p. m., cast anchor and waited the balance of the fleet which was conveying the Twenty-third Army Corps to North Carolina.

5th, at 9 a. m. the fleet got under way and steamed down the Potomac, reaching Fortress Monroe at 6. p. m. 6th, the vessel steamed out of Fortress Monroe at midnight, leaving the balance of the fleet at anchor, passed the Hatteras at 6 a. m., and arrived outside of the the bar at Beaufort, at near noon. The vessel remained at anchor out side of the harbor all day. 7th, the ship remained outside, the sea was very rough and almost every body was seasick. There were but few men who were fit for duty. The horses and mules were in stanchions upon the lower deck. The rough sea was being felt there. Many of them will soon die.

8th, an attempt was made to go over the bar at high tide this a. m., but the vessel struck the bar and the tiller rod broke. Sail was made and the vessel went back to deep water where she lay at anchor until repairs were made. One of the vessel's

anchors was lost. Adam Taggart, one of the Battery's artificers, managed to get the broken tiller rod so that he could weld it at the Battery forge. It was a remarkably fortunate incident that the means were at hand to make the repairs.

9th, the vessel steamed over the bar at 7:30 this a. m., and came to anchor in Beaufort Harbor at 8:30. We remained here all day and night. There is a garrison of troops in Fort Macon. Things look very nice in their quarters. Every thing clean and in good order. Some nice oyster beds were visited and some oysters were taken out and eaten by the men. Our supplies aboard the vessel were nearly all spoiled. The cooked meats furnished were entirely so. The sea had been so rough that the men could not cook coffee. The bill of fare was reduced to hard bread and cold water. Not a very invigorating diet.

10th, the vessel steamed out of Beaufort at 8 a. m., and sailed around the Frying Pan shoals to the mouth of Cape Fear River near Fort Fisher, and came to anchor at 4:15 p. m., and remained at anchor until 8 p. m., when they steamed around to the lower inlet near Fort Caswell.

11th, we lay outside all day at anchor as the ship draws too much water to cross the bar here. At ten o'clock to-night they commenced to unload the vessel upon lighters and by tugs were towed ashore, and landed at Smithville, N. C. This place was defended by Fort Caswell, and was upon the south side of, and at the mouth of Cape Fear River.

It took nearly all night to unload the Battery. Many of the men were unfit for duty, and some were not yet back, who were to come up to the Battery by vessels to arrive later. During the voyage of eight days thirty-six of the horses and mules died and had to be hauled up from the hold and thrown overboard. It was a hard task and we were glad to get ashore. 12th, the Battery was moved back into a nice camp, where the horses could have proper care and attention. It was also appreciated by the men. Sea-sickness had done its work, but few were able to do active duty. It is twenty-eight days since we left our camp at Clifton, Tenn. The hardest, longest trip the Battery had ever taken. We had been transported over 2,000 miles in the dead of winter. We can say that the Battery had been upon a continuous march from the 28th of April until the 17th of Jan. when we left for the East. This completed the trip to North Car-

olina. We were still a part of the Third Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, which is the right wing of the Sherman Army, which has won for itself many laurels by making a march from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga. It is now upon its way north, evidently to be in at the wind up, when it shall come. But we are not going to concede all to the Sherman Army. It must be remembered that two corps of the troops composing the Sherman Army were sent back at Ackworth Station, Ga., to Central Tennessee to oppose the Hood Army, which had flanked the entire forces and had gotten away to again resume the war in our rear. We will not go into all the details again that extend into the six weeks following the 8th of Nov.

The Hood Army met us on the 30th of November and we again met at Nashville, Dec. 15th and 16th.

Comrades our pen will not do us the justice we are entitled to in this last campaign. History will chronicle the rest.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

Feb., the Battery remained in camp all day of the 13th and 14th. On the following day A and D guns were ordered out with two regiments of infantry to make a reconnoissance. They marched out five miles. Saw no enemy and returned to camp at 4 p. m.

16th, remained in camp all day; weather warm and pleasant.

17th, reveille was sounded at 6 a. m. We moved with the infantry at 8 a. m., making a march of only eight miles.

18th, reveille at 5 a. m., marched at 7 o'clock making two miles, when we counter-marched and reached the morning's camp at 2 p. m. At 5 p. m. we marched with Jack Casement's two brigades in a flank movement around a fort called Fort Anderson, upon the south bank of the Cape Fear River. The gun-boats and monitors are doing a good deal of firing.

19th, last night the enemy evacuated Fort Anderson, and fell back to Wilmington, N. C. The fort was a brick and stone fort and was mounted with Casemate and Barbette guns; was built to further protect Wilmington, but was quickly reduced to a pile of rubbish by the Monitors when the river was cleared so that they could advance.

Feb. 20th, reveille was sounded at 3 a. m. We had made our

last camp in a dense pine wilderness. The enemy to further annoy us, had fired the woods, which burned furiously, much to our annoyance and danger. We had marched but a mile when we were confronted by some strong earthworks guarding a bridge that crossed Town Creek, about seventeen miles east of Wilmington. The enemy were alert and the first shot from their artillery showed us that they were no novices in artillery service. The position we held was scarcely a thousand yards from the enemy, who were behind heavy earthworks, and were thoroughly protected by them. An artillery duel was carried on with the enemy by the left section, for several hours. The Section in the meantime had thrown up some earthworks and made such protection as was possible under the circumstances, and awaited the results that should come from the infantry that had gone below upon the creek and crossed it with the right section to flank their position.

About 3 p. m. the enemy made an effort to drive our little line back. In short, to put it out of existence. It was a signal failure. In the next half hour one of their guns was dismounted; a caisson was rendered useless; three of the enemy were killed, and four were wounded. This stopped their firing, and in the meantime the flanking column had surrounded them and taken some four hundred prisoners and the two pieces of artillery that had confronted us all day so obstinately. Later it was ascertained that the two guns taken at Town Creek were two Armstrong guns, of English make. They were the last of a six gun Battery, presented to the Confederate government early in the war, by some of their English admirers.

Two guns of this Battery were captured early in the war at New Orleans, by Butler's forces. Another section of the same Battery was taken at Fort Fisher in January by Gen. Terry.

The third and last section were taken to-day. They were served by some North Carolina Cadets belonging to some local military school, and right well did they do their work. We had never met more skillful artillerists than they, that was evident from their first shot this a. m. We went into camp near the captured works across Town Creek, about 5 o'clock and many of the Battery visited the works taken this p. m.

21st, reveille was sounded at 5 a. m., and we marched at 7

a. m., and came at 4 p. m. within a short distance of Wilmington. But upon the south side of the Cape Fear River, there was a dense smoke arising from cotton and resin that was burning on the opposite side of Cape Fear River. The smoke from this fire made a column so marked that it could be seen for many miles away.

The columns of troops that were to invest the city were commanded by Gen. Terry, upon the north side of Cape Fear River. Gen. Cox was upon the south side. The Porter fleet was making its way up the river as fast as the obstructions could be removed. At nearly 5 o'clock the Battery opened upon the city from the south side, firing across the confluence of the Neuse and Cape Fear Rivers. These were the first shots fired into the city.

As soon as the firing commenced, hospital flags were run up upon nearly every building in the city. A few shots were fired at the Market House, standing upon the slope at right angles with the river and was hit by seven of our shots. Darkness came early and stopped operations for the day on our side of the river.

22nd, reveille was sounded at 5 o'clock and at daylight we fired five shots into the city, when orders came to cease firing, as the enemy had evacuated the city.

Except a line of skirmishers, the First Brigade, of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, entered the city at 7 a. m. Gen. Terry's command came at 8 a. m., an hour later. In the night we were routed out and went with two brigades about three miles, but returned before daylight. Right royally did we celebrate Washington's birthday to-day—Wilmington captured with many ware-houses filled with cotton and tobacco. It had been the greatest blockade running port upon the Atlantic coast. More cargoes of cotton had gone to sea than from any other of the blockaded southern ports. The Porter fleet came up the river and at 10 a. m. fired a salute of 100 guns.

We are still upon the south side of Cape Fear River in the camp of the 20th inst., near the Charleston and Wilmington railroad.

23rd, reveille at 5 a. m., at 4 p. m. we moved into Wilmington and made camp in the outer edge of the city. Most, if not all, of the men had visited the city before the Battery moved over. We found at one of the hospitals, one of our comrades, who had been

taken prisoner some months before at Knoxville, Tenn., Joseph Elmerick. The Twenty-third Army Corps being part of the forces occupying Wilmington, he made himself known and was cared for by the Battery, but transferred to our own hospital later. He was not able to be on duty.

24th, 25th, 26th, the Battery still in camp at the edge of town. We were paid to-day, 26th.

Feb. 27th to March 6th, have remained in camp here with nothing of moment to note, except the Rebel prison at Salisbury was captured, and our prisoners were released. Those who were able to march were marched by easy marches to this place, of the latter some hundreds of them passed by our camp. Among them were two or three of our men, John Remmy came back a physical wreck. Much more could be said in regard to our returned prisoners.

To-day, the 6th inst., we moved out as the right wing of the Sherman Army again. We are marching near and parallel with the coast and only from two to four miles from it. During the day, passed some heavy earthworks in which were still mounted four siege guns. Marched about 20 miles and went into camp at 4 p. m.

7th, marched toward Newberne, some eighteen miles through a very poor sandy country.

8th, and 9th, made short marches.

10th, marched at 6 a. m., but was detained a good while to build a bridge so that the Battery and wagon trains could pass. Gen. Cox is fighting near Kingston. Heavy cannonading has been going on most of the day in that direction.

11th, reveille was sounded at 1 a. m., and the Battery marched at 2 o'clock a. m., went into camp at 3 p. m. The crossing of a deep creek caused delay for a long time. Marched fifteen miles.

12th, we moved our camp about three miles to-day for the purpose of getting wood and water more convenient. Gen. Cox has had plenty of fighting before Kingston.

13th, no movement made by the Battery.

14th, reveille was sounded at 6 o'clock, but did not move out until 10 a. m. Then marched to within two miles of Kingston, and moved into camp. The enemy evacuated Kingston in the

night. We could not go into the town as the bridge across the Neuse River had not been rebuilt as yet.

15th, at 2 o'clock p. m., we moved our camp two miles to the Bank of the Neuse River. Very strong earthworks for the protection of the enemy had been built along the river and the south and east line of the town.

16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, we remained in camp at Kingston, but have orders to move to-morrow.

20th, Have moved at 7 a. m. out upon the Goldsboro road. No enemy to trouble the columns. The country is much better here than nearer the coast. Have marched through a rich fertile country to-day and went into camp at 3:15, having marched about twelve miles.

21st, we marched to Goldsboro and are in camp upon the east side of town. The enemy made no resistance to the troops occupying the town. This place is north west of Beaufort and in line to Raleigh, N. C.

It is rumored that the Sherman army is nearby and that they soon will make a junction with the Twenty-third Army Corps.

22nd. This p. m. camp was moved a quarter of a mile out of town.

23rd, the men of the Battery are assisting in building a line of works for its protection, which were finished shortly after noon. The whole of Sherman's army is here and hereabouts, contrabands and all. So far have seen more contrabands than soldiers. General Sherman reviewed the Twenty-third Army Corps this p. m. It was a very fine affair.

The Sherman bummers are in evidence. They certainly are a community by themselves, but they have served their purpose well and have been a valuable constituent of his army.

24th, there is some skirmishing going on along the line all the time. We are still in the protected line. For the first time in a long while our tents were pitched in true military order. The wind blows all of the time and very hard. There is an army of 113,000 men here, of the different branches of the service. We still keep the right of the line.

25th, we remain in yesterday's camp.

26th, Gen. Barry, Chief of Artillery upon Gen. Sherman's Staff, inspected the Battery. Was quite critical in many respects, but

the men did splendidly in their evolutions. They certainly did themselves great credit.

27th, the wagons were sent out for forage, and we had all sorts of trouble with the enemy's cavalry before the wagons could be loaded, besides every place where forage could be had Sherman's Bummers were there in force taking everything in sight.

28th, 29th, 30th, during these dates no movements were made by the Battery.

31st, reveille at 6 a. m., A and B guns went with a foraging party to-day in connection with a cavalry escort. The guns mentioned fired a few shots at some of the enemy's cavalry which was easily dispersed, as they had no artillery with which to reply.

April 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th, during these five days the Battery made no change. The enemy had fallen back from their old positions.

6th, Gen. Schofield inspected all of the artillery in the Twenty-third Army Corps, and made some very complimentary remarks in regard to Battery D. They have created some feeling with other Batteries. Rumor has it that Richmond, Va., is taken with many prisoners and many pieces of artillery. The camp is alive and wild with excitement.

7th, there is no official confirmation of the news that came yesterday. In fact the camp is very quiet all day.

8th, it is a day of great excitement. The camp is wild. A dispatch from Gen. Grant to Gen. Sherman was read as follows: "Come to us to push Johnson. Lee is being hard pressed. Thousands are deserting from Lee's Army." Grant says further: "Come on and will finish the job at once."

There is no uncertain sound to this dispatch and request. Fireworks and all kinds of wild demonstrations are in order to-night, nothing that makes noise and good cheer was omitted. It looks like the beginning of the end so long delayed.

9th, we received orders to move to-morrow, but remained in the camp at Goldsboro.

10th, reveille sounded at 5 a. m. We marched out upon the Raleigh road at 1 p. m., and were delayed by the Second Division, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, who were crossing the Neuse

river, until 5:15 p. m., when we moved about five miles and went into camp upon the right, at 8 p. m. There has been some skirmishing in the front all day.

11th, reveille was sounded at 3 a. m., and commenced the march at 7 a. m., with the Third Division of Twenty-third Army Corps. We are marching in the rear to-day. There was a rumor of the enemy's cavalry making a dash upon our wagon trains. Went about 9 miles. No further news from the North.

12th, reveille at 5 a. m., marched at 7 a. m., and did not go into camp until 9 p. m. The news came to-day that Lee had surrendered to Gen. Grant. The news came about half past two p. m., in a circular order from Gen. Sherman:

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi,
In the Field, Smithfield, N. C., April 12th, 1865.

The General Commanding announces to the Army that he has official notice from Gen. Grant that Gen. Lee surrendered to him his entire Army on the 9th inst. at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

Glory to God and our Country, and all honor to our comrades in arms, toward whom we are marching.

A little more labor, a little more toil on our part, the great race is won and our Government stands regenerated, after four long years of war.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General Commanding.

All sorts of demonstrations were in order. We crossed the Neuse river south of Smithfield and made camp for the night.

There was little sleep in camp to-night. Small groups of the men were speculating as to the events of the near future. Home is uppermost in the minds of a good many.

13th, reveille was sounded at 4 o'clock and marched at 6 a. m., made twenty miles to camp near Raleigh, did not make camp until 9 p. m. The city was surrendered to Gen. Kilpatrick by the Mayor at noon.

14th, we reached the capitol city at 11 a. m., and went into camp on the southern part of the city. It is a beautiful place. From a distance it looks like a clump of woods, so many shade trees on the streets.

A flag of truce was sent out to Johnson's Army to-day.

15th, reveille was sounded at 4 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock we moved out a mile when we were ordered back into camp.

16th, a forage party was sent out and found corn- potatoes, bacon, flour, etc., quite plenty.

17th, to-day we heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the further violence to Seward and others. An extra guard of infantry was placed around the camp to-night. There is much talk of revenge, etc., but no demonstration was made. Surely the occasion is taken to show the hydra head of the dying Confederacy.

18th and 19th, it is said there has been an interview between Johnson and Sherman, but the results are unknown.

The teams were foraging to-day with good success.

20th, the Battery is still at Raleigh, and is being put in order for a review in connection with the Twenty-third Army Corps to-morrow. The Twentieth Army Corps was reviewed to-day.

21st, Gen. Sherman is the reviewing officer.

22d and 23rd, still in camp.

24th, Gen. Grant came to Raleigh to-day and is with the 17th Army Corps.

26th to 30th, no further movements of the Battery to date. On the 29th, minute guns were fired on account of the death of the President. All flags are draped and put at half mast. General orders to that effect were read to all the troops in the department.

May 1st to 5th, on the 2d inst. the First and Second Divisions of the Twenty-third Army Corps left for Charlotte and Salisbury, N. C. Still in camp at Raleigh. On the 5th, marched at 2 p. m. and went into camp at 7 p. m., on our way to Greensboro, N. C.

6th, marched all day and went into camp at 6 p. m. at Chapel Hill. It is a beautiful place, nicely located, and a college town. Marched twenty-five miles. 7th, we made a march of twenty-two miles.

8th, still marching towards Greensboro, made 22 miles. 9th, reached Greensboro at 9 a. m., and went into camp at the north-west part of town. Johnson's Army was surrendered here. His Artillery is parked not far from the depot. 10th, we are fixing up a camp here as though a stay was among the things

possible. The weather is hot and camp duty, with no further campaigning in view, is an irksome thing. The men are anxious to become American citizens again.

11th and 12th, no movements in anticipation. The war is over and everybody is anxious to see the end, and be mustered out.

13th to 31st, the Battery still in camp at Greensboro.

June 1st to 3rd, Lieut. L. M. Palmer, promoted from Battery C.

Several furloughs have been granted. A good many of the men are being mustered out under special orders including some whose service is soon to expire.

30th, the Battery still remains in camp.

July 1st, an order was read at roll call to-night for the Battery to return to camp at Cleveland, Ohio, for final muster and discharge from the service.

REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. JACOB D. COX, U. S. A., COMDG.
THIRD DIVISION, OF OPERATIONS,
FEBRUARY 8 TO 22, 1865.

Headquarters Twenty-third Army Corps,
Goldsboro, N. C., May 15, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Division of this Corps and other forces under my command during the operations in front of Wilmington, in February, last.

The Third Division of the Corps, then under my command, after a rapid movement by steam boats and railroads from Clifton, Tenn., to Washington and thence by sea, to the mouth of Cape Fear river, N. C., landed at Fort Fisher on the 8th, 9th and 10th of February, from ocean steam transports. The organization of the Division was as follows:

First Brigade, Col. O. W. Sterl, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, Commanding; One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Vol. Infantry; Twelfth Kentucky Vol. Infantry; Sixteenth Kentucky Vol. Infantry; Eighth Tennessee Vol. Infantry, (detached).

Second Brigade, Brt. Brig. Gen. J. S. Casement, Colonel One Hundred and Third Ohio Vol. Infantry, Commanding; Sixty-fifth Indiana Vol. Infantry; Sixty-fifth Illinois Vol. Infantry; Fifth Tennessee Vol. Infantry; One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio Vol. Infantry; One Hundred and Third Ohio Vol. Infantry, (detached).

Third Brigade, Brt. Brig. Gen. Thos. J. Henderson, Colonel One

Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, Commanding; One Hundred and Twelfth Ill. Vol. Infantry; Sixty-third Indiana Vol. Infantry; One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana Vol. Infantry. Effective force of the Division, 4,458. The field artillery had not yet arrived.

On the 11th of February, in accordance with orders received from the General Commanding the Army of the Ohio, the Division was advanced along the east side of Cape Fear River in support of a movement of the Troops under Command of Major General Terry, who made a forced reconnaissance of the rebel lines and established themselves in a new line of intrenchments, reaching across the peninsula about four miles from Federal Point. After Gen. Terry's Troops were in position my Command was withdrawn to the old lines of Terry's Command, likewise crossing the peninsula, and about one mile and a half in rear of the advanced intrenchments. On the 12th, I received orders to march at dusk in the evening, moving up the beach on the outside of Myrtle Sound, on the inside of which the enemy's left rested, to a point about four miles above General Terry's lines, where the sound was very narrow, and where pontoons for a bridge, towed around by sea by steamers of the Navy, would meet us, to cross the sound during the night, and to move upon the enemy's rear by or before daybreak.

The peninsula at the lower extremity of Myrtle Sound is from a mile and a half to two miles in width, and is a mere tongue of sand beach between the ocean and the river, very low and flat. For two miles from Federal Point there is no vegetation except low bushes of the shrub Live oak. Above that some pines appear and at the lower extremity of Myrtle Sound the land between the sound and the river becomes tolerably well wooded with pine.

Between the swamp and the ocean is a narrow strip of sand beach, perfectly bare, and varying from 100 to 300 or 400 yards in width. Soon after sunset the Division moved out, marching as low down upon the beach as possible, upon the sand left bare by the tide, so as to be as little exposed to view as might be from the opposite side of Myrtle Sound, where the enemy's camp fires were in full view. The wind, which had been increasing through the afternoon, was blowing a gale from the northeast and the heavy surf drowned all the sounds of marching, though the gale made the march very slow and difficult for the troops. When the head of the column had reached a point one mile and a half beyond the lower point of Myrtle Sound and about four miles from camp I received orders countermanding the movement on account of the impossibility of towing the pontoons through the heavy sea. The column was therefore counter-marched to camp, and we saw no evidences of the movement having been discovered by the enemy, although the moon had risen before the return march commenced. On the 14th of February

I received orders to renew the movement of the 12th, following the Division of Gen. Ames, from Gen. Terry's Command, the pontoon train at this time accompanying the column upon the beach. The weather was more favorable than on the night of the 12th, and the troops marched without discomfort. Leaving camp at dusk, the Division moved to the outer lines occupied by General Terry, where it was halted for the pontoon train and Ames's Division to pass.

It was found that the pontoon wagons sank deeply into the sand, and their progress was so slow that although they had left Federal Point before dark it was midnight before they passed my command and were halted, a distance of about four miles. The troops were then moved forward parallel to the train about three miles farther, and were again halted. About two o'clock, it becoming evident that no sufficient number of the pontoons could be got up to warrant the attempt to cross before day, the movement was abandoned by Command of Major General Schofield, who had accompanied the march in person. There was on this occasion pretty strong evidence that the movement was known to the enemy and that dispositions were made by him to oppose our crossing the sound. On the 16th the Division was moved by steam boats to Smithville, on the west side of the bay, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, where it was joined by Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, the only Battery of the Division, which had, as yet arrived; at the same place the First Brigade, of the Second Division of the Corps, Colonel Moore, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry, Commanding, reported to me by order of the General Commanding the department. On the 17th at 8 a. m. I moved with four Brigades and Battery upon the Wilmington road under orders to advance toward Fort Anderson, with a view to develop the nature of the approaches to that work and the force holding it, also at or near Reeve's Point, to communicate with the Gen. Commanding department, who was upon a vessel in the river, and to receive new orders according to circumstances.

About three miles from Smithville we encountered the enemy's cavalry out-posts, which retired skirmishing. The country being an almost continuous swamp the march was slow. It was found also that the road did not approach the river near Reeves' Point, difficult swamps and morasses intervened until the Wilmington road crosses Governor's creek, where it forked, the right fork turning toward the river and the left keeping on to Orton Pond, the two roads meeting at Fort Anderson and then crossing Orton Creek. At the crossing of Governor's Creek some stand was made by a battalion of the enemy's cavalry, but they retreated on the advance of the column after a slight skirmish. At this point I ordered Casement's, Sterl's and Moore's Brigades to advance till they should pass the junction of the Brunswick road with the left—principal—fork of the Wilmington road. And with Henderson's Brigade, I advanced on the right fork until we ap-

proached the river about two miles below Fort Anderson and three miles above Reeve's Point. Here I opened signal communication with the fleet under Admiral Porter and with the flag-ship of the General Commanding the department, who himself, joined us when our approach to the river was known. Communication was made with the column on the west fork of the road and a line of vedettes across the whole front established, when, it being nightfall, the command encamped under orders to advance at 7 o'clock in the morning. Distance marched during the day, ten miles.

In accordance with orders the command advanced on the morning of the 18th. The enemy's line of infantry vedettes was met about half a mile in front of their works and were quickly driven into their line of intrenchments, which were found to extend continuously from Fort Anderson, on the river, to the foot of Orton Pond, a distance of 800 yards. The ground in front of the works was entirely open for 200 or 300 yards, and the breast-works themselves were well made, covered with abatis, and commanded by the artillery fire of the fort.

The enemy also opened a brisk artillery fire from a Battery in position near the right—our left—of their line. After a personal reconnaissance the General Commanding the department directed that two Brigades intrench a line at the edge of the open ground in front of the enemy and reaching from Orton Pond to the river, and that when this line should be so far progressed that that force could safely hold it, I should proceed with the two remaining Brigades and Battery to the head of Orton Pond, there to be joined by Ames' Division of Gen. Terry's Command, and with the whole to proceed by way of Russell's plantation around Orton and Terrapin Ponds to the rear of Fort Anderson, the whole distance supposed to be about twenty-five miles, and no practicable route through the swamps between Orton and Terrapin Ponds being at that time heard of. Moore's and Henderson's Brigades were detailed to remain in the trenches, which, at 2 o'clock were reported sufficiently progressed to be held, and Casement's and Sterl's Brigades with the Battery, were drawn out and put in motion for the head of Orton Pond. After a march of six miles the head of the pond was reached and was found to be fed by a creek bordered by a deep marsh about 100 yards in width and crossed only by a narrow causeway. Some cavalry vedettes of the enemy were met just before reaching the creek, and the farther bank was found to be occupied by a considerable detachment, occupying several detached trenches on the rising ground commanding the debouche of the road. Our advance guard was deployed as skirmishers and ordered to seek ways through the marsh considerably to right and left of the road, whilst a small party under Lieut. Reed, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteers, attempted to pass near the road itself under cover of the tangled undergrowth of the swamp. After a brisk

skirmish of half an hour a passage was effected, with 1 killed and 4 wounded, Lieut. Reed, who showed much gallantry, being among the latter. The causeway was rebuilt to enable the artillery to cross, the work being finished about 9 p. m.

Meanwhile General Ames joined me with his Division, having marched from Smithville by way of Wescott's (See map). I here learned from a negro guide that a practicable, though very blind way led between Orton and Terrapin Ponds, saving a great part of the distance by way of Russell's, and reported to the Commanding General that I should take that route unless disapproved by him.

On the morning of the 19th, the whole force moved up the left side of Orton Pond, and on approaching the foot of it learned that Fort Anderson had been evacuated during the night, and had been occupied by Moore's and Henderson's Brigades at daybreak. I also received orders to send Ames' Division to Fort Anderson to be put over the river and rejoin General Terry whilst with the remainder of the forces, I should follow the enemy up the west bank of the river. Pushing on rapidly, the enemy's rear guard was reached about three miles above Fort Anderson, but it made no attempt to stand until it reached Town Creek, a very deep, unfordable stream, eight miles above the fort and where a heavy line of field fortifications had been prepared some time before the evacuation of Fort Anderson. This stream, like most in this region, had marshy banks, approached by a causeway of considerable length.

The timber and undergrowth had been cleared and three pieces of artillery in the fortifications—one Whitworth rifle and two brass 12-pounders—swept the approaches to the bridge, from which the plank had been removed. The enemy's infantry force was learned to be Hagood's Brigade, of Hoke's Division, together with the Fiftieth North Carolina Regiment, reported from 1,200 to 1,600 men. Henderson's brigade being in advance, occupied a moderate ridge some 500 yards south of the creek, overlooking the marsh, and pushed skirmishers well into the edge of the low-ground. The northern bank of the creek at this point is bluff, the enemy's fortifications being immediately above the water's edge, upon a gentle elevation from twenty to thirty feet high. The enemy opened with his artillery upon Henderson's Command as it went into position, but without effect. The other Brigades were kept out of sight and under cover in rear of Henderson, and encamped for the night. During the night a flat-boat was discovered in the creek about a mile below Henderson's position, and on his reporting the fact, I ordered it carefully secured and guarded by a strong picket, having learned that all the bridges on the stream were destroyed and that there was no ford for fifteen miles above. The situation was reported by courier to the Commanding General and orders received to make use of the best means I could devise for dislodging the enemy. Early in

the morning of the 20th I ordered Brevet Brigadier General Casement to cross the creek in the scow with his brigade and that of Colonel Sterl. Brevet Brigadier General Henderson was ordered to push his skirmish line in as close to the creek as possible and to make such demonstrations as would keep the enemy's attention fastened upon the crossing at the bridge. Moore's Brigade was held during the forenoon in reserve. The high ground upon which the enemy was terminated near his left flank, which was then covered by swamps covered with dense undergrowth and small timber. Between this and the river the ground was low, widening out toward the mouth of the creek with extensive rice fields and swamps. The enemy did not extend his pickets through the swamp on his left, trusting to the impracticable nature of the ground which made a long detour necessary on that side to reach his position. This fact enabled us to cross the two Brigades without the movement being observed by the Rebels. Meanwhile Henderson's skirmishers gradually advanced by alternate lines, each group digging a small rifle pit at each successive advance till they had approached within very close musket range of the enemy's works, and were enabled to prevent the rebels from showing themselves above the parapet. The artillery also kept up a slow but accurate practice by which the rebels' Whitworth gun was disabled, and about noon it was sent to the rear. It subsequently appeared that Brigadier General Hagood, the Rebel Commander himself, went to the rear about the same time, leaving their forces under Command of Colonel Simonton, of South Carolina.

The operation of crossing troops in the one small scow proved a tedious one, and it was past noon before the two Brigades under General Casement were entirely over. I then ordered Moore's Brigade to join them by the same means and crossed with them myself, uniting the three Brigades on the north side of the creek. The ground was such that no horses could be used and all officers were dismounted. With some difficulty the command passed through the rice swamps, moving obliquely to the right till we reached dry land about a mile from the place of crossing. Here a lane was found leading from a plantation on the river to the Wilmington road, and striking it about two miles in rear of the enemy's position; the distance from where we then were being about two miles also.

The Sixty-fifth Indiana, as advance guard, was ordered to move rapidly forward by the lane, deploying as skirmishers on the left of the road as fast as the firm ground opened. The remainder of the troops moved in column along the road about a mile, when the advanced guard, finding a strong picket of the enemy, which retired skirmishing. Casement's and Sterl's Brigades were deployed in double line on the left of the road and at right angles to it. Moore's being moved as before, by the right flank upon the road itself. At 4 p. m. the Wilmington road was

gained, the enemy being apparently so confident of the impossibility of an attack in force from that direction that they had opposed no serious resistance to our advance. On reaching the Wilmington road, known as the telegraph road, I learned from some negroes that another road leading from Town Creek bridge to Wilmington, known as the old public road, was about a mile farther to the west, the two roads forking about one-half mile from the creek. I immediately ordered Col. Moore to march his Brigade across to that other road, and, having reached it, to move cautiously down upon it towards the creek, whilst, with the other two Brigades, I should advance and attack the rear of the enemy's position, the object of Col. Moore's movement being to cut off the retreat of the enemy by that road. Casement's and Sterl's Brigades were at the same time formed in two lines and moved down upon the rear of the enemy's position. They had formed in a line of breastworks, partially completed, facing to the rear, and opened with spherical case and canister from their two brass pieces as we advanced. The lines were ordered to charge, which they did with admirable spirit, breaking the enemy's line, capturing both the pieces of artillery and 375 prisoners, amongst whom were Col. Simonton, Commanding the Brigade, and nearly all the officers. The pursuit was continued till dark. Colonel Moore did not succeed in getting his Brigade across the old public road, finding a difficult swamp in his way, which he did not succeed in passing before night coming on made farther advance in the pathless thicket impracticable, and the remainder of the enemy's force escaped in utter route and confusion. During the night the bridge over Town Creek was repaired to permit the artillery and Henderson's Brigade to pass, and on the morning of the 21st I advanced with my command under orders from the General Commanding the department to move cautiously forward towards Wilmington with a view to ascertain the condition of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, and, if practicable, to get possession of the crossing of Brunswick River, as the arm of Cape Fear River on the west side of Eagle Island is called. About noon we reached Mill Creek, six miles from Town Creek, where we were delayed two hours to reconstruct the bridge which had been burned. This repair completed, the column moved forward to Brunswick Ferry without opposition. The Manchester railroad bridge was in ruins, having been burned by the rebels during the morning. They had also scuttled the boats of a pontoon bridge, which had been at the ferry, and cutting the lashings, had set the material adrift, not having time to destroy it. A few shots were fired from some Rebel vedettes on Eagle Island, but they immediately retired across the island toward Wilmington. Some of the pontoons were found so little injured that they were soon made serviceable, and I at once ordered fifty men of the Sixteenth Kentucky, across to the island, which was found to be a mile and a half in

width, crossed by a single road, on either side of which the swamps were entirely impassable.

More of the pontoon boats were soon repaired and the whole of the Sixteenth Kentucky Regiment was put over on the island. These advanced rather more than half way over when they were fired upon by a Battery at the river's edge in Wilmington, so placed as to enflade the road. Fortunately but a single man was killed, and the regiment was ordered to throw up a traverse of earth across the road to cover them, and to endeavor to find ways through the swamp by which skirmishers might be deployed and advanced across the island. A few long-range shots were also fired from our rifled Battery, which proved that the town was within reach. But few shots were fired by the Rebels and no further injury done us. They immediately set fire to immense amounts of naval stores and cotton, both on the island immediately in front of the town and in the city itself. Satisfied by these indications, as well as by reports of citizens living in the vicinity, that the enemy were about to evacuate, I ordered the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio, Col. Wilcox Commanding, to assist the New York Engineers, under Lieut. O'Keefe, in getting together and repairing the pontoons and bridge material left by the enemy, and in relaying the bridge. Considerable progress had been made in this before dark, when, at 6 p. m., I received a dispatch from the Commanding General dated at noon, informing me that General Terry had information that Hardee's forces had joined Hoke in his front, and directing me to return to Town Creek for the purpose of crossing at daybreak to Gen. Terry's assistance.

Feeling confident from the indications before me, and from what I regarded as reliable information, that Hardee had not arrived and that the evacuation had already begun, and knowing that my own dispatches sent during the day had not reached department headquarters when the orderly bringing this order—and who had strangely lost his way—left the Commanding Gen. I ordered only Moore's Brigade to march, sending at the same time a full report of the situation and of my information. At 11.45 p. m. I received another dispatch from the Commanding General, dated 7:15 p. m. He had received no news from me, and Gen. Terry, having further information, deemed corroboration of that before given, and regarding his situation at critical, the Commanding General again directed the return of my troops. Orders were accordingly given for Henderson's Brigade to move and the rest to be ready to follow, when, shortly after midnight, I received a third dispatch, in answer to mine of 6 p. m., approving my delay, and authorizing my remaining in position and pushing into the city as early as possible. The swamps intervening between the river and the road left very few places where messengers could reach the river bank from the road, and the same difficulty had prevented the maintenance of signal com-

munication with the department flag ship, as we advanced up the river. This had, unfortunately, occasioned the difficulties and miscarriage in communicating and had caused the great delays in the dispatches noted above.

At daybreak on the morning of the 22d, it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated during the night, and some of the skirmishers of the Sixteenth Kentucky entered the town in a skiff, all the boats of any size having been previously secured on the city side of the river by the enemy, and there being no bridge over the principal river at the city. Early in the forenoon the columns of Gen. Terry's Command entered the city, and immediately after noon, the pontoon bridge being completed over Brunswick River and a sufficient ferry over Cape Fear River, my command was crossed into the town, of which it was made temporary garrison by order of the General Commanding the department. The movements described were accomplished with very trifling loss, the total number of casualties in the Division being only sixty-six, of which a statement is annexed. In the attack upon the enemy's position at Town Creek the wooded nature of the field gave our troops good cover in advancing and made the fire of the enemy so uncertain that it produced little damage, our loss in that charge being but thirty in killed and wounded. The positions of the enemy were captured by rendering them untenable, and the labor and courage of the troops were expended rather in overcoming the great physical obstacles in the nature of the country, than in hard fighting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,

Major General Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Campbell,

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of North Carolina.

The comrades will notice a disparity in the summary of the number of men who had at times been members of the Battery and the number who were finally mustered out, or otherwise accounted for. During the term of our service, four members of the Battery deserted their colors—disgraced their uniforms and became outcasts in the minds of all honorable soldiers.

Their names have been dropped from the Rolls of the Battery and they are known no more in connection with the Battery.

We make no further mention of these men whatever—but leave them to the unhappy reflections of their own actions.

In December, 1862, an order was issued by the War Department granting to any one in the volunteer military service the

right to re-enlist into the regular Army or Navy to serve the balance of their time under their original enlistment for three years.

While at Camp Lew Wallace, Columbus, Ohio, several of our men were, under this order, transferred to the regular Cavalry and in these regiments served the balance of their three years, when they were mustered out and received their final discharge.

These men were for a time carried upon the Rolls of the Battery as deserters. No question can be raised as to the right of these men to leave the Battery under this order, or their action in so doing.

See Battery Roster for list of men transferred under this order.

LIST OF MEN WHO WERE CAPTURED AND TAKEN TO
REBEL PRISONS DURING THEIR TERM OF
SERVICE.

Sept. 24th, 1862, Lieut. W. H. Pease, Tyree Springs, Tenn., Libby Prison, returned to Battery.

Feb. 18th, 1863, George Blakelee, Middleton, Tenn., Libby Prison, returned to Battery.

June, 21st, 1863, Hiram T. Gilbert, Pine Mountain, Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn., returned to Battery.

Dec. 2d, 1863, Henry E. Butler, Knoxville, Tenn., Americus, Ga., died in prison.

Dec. 2d, 1863, Charles Costello, Knoxville, Tenn., died in prison.

Dec. 2d, 1863, Joseph Elmerick, Knoxville, Tenn., Salisbury, N. C., recaptured.

Dec. 2d, 1863, Lucius Lyons, Knoxville, Tenn., Andersonville, Ga., died in prison.

Dec. 2d, 1863, Jesse A. Post, Knoxville, Tenn., Andersonville, Ga., died in prison.

Dec. 2d, 1863, Henry Victor, Knoxville, Tenn., Andersonville, Ga., died in prison.

Dec. 2d, 1863, Fred Holderman, Knoxville, Tenn., Andersonville, Ga., died in prison.

The last named six comrades were captured while foraging with J. A. Post, Wagon Master.

May 24th, 1864, Edwin Bell, Kingston, Ga., Andersonville, Ga., died in prison.

May 24th, 1864, Charles Evans, Kingston, Ga., Andersonville, Ga., died in prison.

May 24th, 1864, Edward Green, Kingston, Ga., Andersonville, Ga., died in prison.

May 24th, 1864, Robert Green, Kingston, Ga., Andersonville, Ga., died in prison.

May 24th, 1864, Edward G. Hinman, Kingston, Ga., Andersonville, Ga., returned to Battery.

May 24th, 1864, Samuel Kelso, Kingston, Ga., Andersonville, Ga., returned to Battery.

May 24th, 1864, Brockway McHenry, Kingston, Ga., Andersonville, Ga., died in prison.

May 24th, 1864, John F. Remmy, Kingston, Ga., Salisbury, N. C., returned to Battery.

When the Army of the Cumberland was laying at and near Murfreesboro, Tenn., George Blakelee, a member of Battery D, First O. V. L. A., and belonging to the Newell section was upon a foraging expedition a short distance from the camp, was captured by the enemy's cavalry. The rest of the party escaped, returning safely to their camp. Blakelee was taken by his captors to Gen. Bragg's Headquarters, and afterward to Chattanooga, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., and finally to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. After a stay of less than three weeks at Libby Prison, he managed to get himself upon the exchange list, and taken to City Point, Va., where he was exchanged and sent to Washington, D. C. There he was furloughed and transportation furnished him to his home in Ohio, and after a very short stay at his home he returned to his Battery, then in the field, and finished his entire term of service, and was mustered out as a veteran. By what strange good luck Blakelee made such a wonderful quick return to his command we have no means of knowing. He was away from his command less than three and a half months.

The last week in September, 1862, Lieut. W. H. Pease, of Battery D, was captured at Tyree Springs, Tenn. He, with others, were on their way from Nashville, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky., by stage, when some irregular cavalry of Gen. Bragg's Army, captured them.

This party was in the rear of Gen. Buell's Army when captur-

ed. They were sent by Gen. Bragg to Knoxville, Tenn., and from there were taken to Richmond, Va. Lieut. Pease was an inmate of Libby Prison for nearly sixty days, when he was regularly exchanged and returned again to the Battery.

LIST OF THE MEN WHO WERE KILLED DURING THEIR
TERM OF SERVICE.

Dec. 26th, 1862, Frederick T. Coffin, at Lavergne, Tenn.

June 17th, 1864, Andrew A. Poe, near Marietta, Ga.

The death of these men are also noted upon the Roll of Honor.

LIST OF THE MEN WHO WERE WOUNDED DURING THEIR
TERM OF SERVICE.

Nov. 9th, 1861, C. E. Curtiss, Ivy Mountain, Ky., gun shot.

Nov. 30th, 1861, Martin J. Bender, Louisville, Ky., accidental.

Sept. 16th, 1862, Phillip Young, Munfordville, Ky., hit by piece of shell.

Sept. 19th, 1862, George H. Brown, near Louisville, Ky., railroad accident.

Sept. 19th, 1862, Joseph McLeaf, near Louisville, Ky., railroad accident.

June 23rd, 1864, H. E. Farnsworth, near Atlanta, Ga., scalp wound.

July 21st, 1864, Cyrus Benjamin, near Atlanta, Ga., shot in his hand.

Aug. 6th, 1864, Markle Merkle, near Atlanta, Ga., stunned by shell.

Aug. 24th, 1864, Eli Yerrian, near Atlanta, Ga., gun shot.

Nov. 25th, 1864, Thomas Hadfield, Columbia, Tenn., gun shot.

Jan. 4th, 1865, John G. Scott, Waynesboro, Tenn., gun shot.

OFFICERS OF THE BATTERY WHO RESIGNED DURING
THEIR TERM OF SERVICE.

Lieut. P. F. Rohrbacker, Jan. 1st, 1862, Louisville, Ky.

Lieut. Lemuel P. Porter, July 13th, 1863, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Lieut. Moses Y. Ransom, April 15th, 1864, Knoxville, Tenn.

We make no further record of any of these officers.

MEMBERS OF THE BATTERY WHO WERE TRANSFERRED
DURING THEIR TERM OF SERVICE:

Capt. A. J. Konkle.....	Sept. 8, 1863.....	Promoted.
Lieut. H. C. Lloyd.....	Oct. 3, 1863.....	To accept service in Tenn. Lt. Art.
Lieut. N. M. Newell.....	July 13, 1863.....	Promoted.
Lieut. W. H. Pease.....	July 3, 1864.....	Promoted.
Sergt. W. O. Beebe.....	Sept. 21, 1863.....	To accept service in Tenn. Lt. Art.
Sergt. Wm. J. Patterson.....	Oct. 15, 1863.....	To accept service in Tenn. Lt. Art.
Sergt. H. C. Grant.....	Mar. 30, 1864.....	Promoted.
Sergt. Josiah Brown.....	May 9, 1864.....	Promoted.
Sergt. Wm. Zimmerman.....	May 27, 1864.....	To accept service Colored Heavy Art., U. S. A.
Sergt. Joseph B. Charles.....	June 17, 1864.....	To accept service Colored Heavy Art., U. S. A.
Corp. John B. Deshong.....	June 16, 1864.....	To accept service Colored Heavy Art., U. S. A.
Privt. Jacob Senn.....	Jan. 31, 1863.....	To Regular Cavalry, U. S. A.
Privt. Charles E. Lewis.....	Feb. 1, 1863.....	To Regular Cavalry, U. S. A.
Privt. John Davis.....	Feb. 1, 1863.....	To Regular Cavalry, U. S. A.
Privt. Wesley A. Wells.....	Jan. 31, 1863.....	To Regular Cavalry, U. S. A.
Privt. Wm. Everett.....	Feb. 6, 1863.....	To Regular Cavalry, U. S. A.
Privt. William Hails.....	Feb. 6, 1863.....	To Regular Cavalry, U. S. A.
Privt. Horace Loomis.....	Feb. 7, 1863.....	To Regular Cavalry, U. S. A.
Privt. Harvey Hull.....	Feb. 20, 1863.....	To Sixth Ohio Vol. Cav.
Privt. John McCauley.....	Mar. 25, 1864.....	Transferred to Battery G.
Privt. John R. Benighoff.....	Oct. 8, 1863.....	Veteran Reserve Corps.
Privt. Martin A. Terrill.....	Apr. 6, 1864.....	Veteran Reserve Corps.
Privt. Truman Gaylord.....	Oct. 4, 1864.....	Veteran Reserve Corps.
Privt. James R. St. Clair.....	Mar. 17, 1864.....	Veteran Reserve Corps.

No further record is made of the above members of the Battery.

From the organization of the Battery until it was mustered out at Cleveland, O., there had been enrolled as Commissioned Officers thirteen who served in the Battery.

Twenty-six were enrolled as Non-Commissioned Officers.

Two as buglers.

Five as artificers.

Two as wagon masters.

Two hundred and twenty-one enlisted men.

Making a total enrollment of two hundred and sixty-nine.

Forty-nine men were detailed at different times from the Brigades and Divisions of Infantry. These detailed men were afterward returned to the Regiments to which they originally belonged when their further services became unnecessary.

There were captured and paroled at Munfordville, Ky., two commissioned officers, fifteen non-commissioned officers, one bugler and eighty-eight enlisted men. At different times and places eighteen of the Battery, including one commissioned officer, were taken prisoners and confined in Rebel prisons. Twelve of these died during their imprisonment.

During their term of military service (48) forty-eight were discharged upon Surgeon's Certificates of Disability; (41) forty-one were discharged by order of the War Department; (22) twenty-two were mustered out at the expiration of their original three-year enlistment, and the most of them upon October 17th, 1864.

Eighty-eight (88) were mustered out and discharged under Special Order No. 108 at Camp Cleveland, July 15th, 1865. Thirty-three (33) fill soldiers' graves, mostly in the various National cemeteries, having died during their term of enlistment.

COMPANY FUND.

From the mustering of the Battery until it re-enlisted in 1864 a fund had been accumulated, or had become due to the Battery from rations that had not been drawn and issued, from various causes. When at the Fifth Street Market House at Cincinnati, O., upon our way to our homes upon our veteran furloughs in January, 1864, the Quartermaster Department paid to our officers a sum of money something over four hundred (\$400.00) dollars and

was known as the Company Fund. A Sperry was made custodian of this fund and, as its Treasurer, disbursed this money and such other monies as came from the same source from time to time, upon the orders from the Battery.

In all it amounted to something over a thousand dollars. Upon the mustering out of the Battery the Treasurer's Report was made and accepted and the balance of the money then on hand was ordered to be paid out upon the vote of the Battery.

We regret that we do not have the data to reproduce this report in full. Our recollection is that the last of this fund was paid out as a part payment of some of the expenses incidental to the death of C. K. Groff, Hezekiah Brown and George Huber.

On June 15th there was issued through the War Department at Washington, D. C., an order known as General Order — to muster out of the United States service all of the Volunteer Light Artillery. This order became operative so far as the Battery was concerned on June 29th, 1865, while and when the Battery was encamped at Greensboro, N. C., and to the Battery it was known as Special Order No. 106, and emanated from the Headquarters of the Army of North Carolina, and upon this date the Battery was turned over, together with its ammunition, horses and equipments, to Ordnance Officers at Greensboro, N. C. The officers and men were ordered to report at Camp Cleveland, O., for final muster and discharge. This was indeed the culmination of a long-cherished desire. It was amusing to note the change that pervaded the camp. We will not attempt to describe it. It was comical in many of its phases. This last march was commenced upon July 2d, 1865, and the Battery was landed at Camp Cleveland, O., upon the morning of July 8th.

They were transported to Camp Cleveland via Danville, Petersburg and City Point, Virginia, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Maryland and Pittsburg, Pa.

In speaking of Pittsburg as one of the points upon our homeward route, we very much doubt if any of the Battery will forget the treatment they received at the Soldiers' Home in Pittsburg. It was magnificent indeed with a welcome thrown in. Everybody knew the Battery was on its way home to be mustered out of the service. If there was any doubt in the minds

of any one they had only to ask Hinds and Murphy for information.

At Camp Cleveland Pay and Muster Rolls were made out as well as the discharges, all bearing date of July 15th, 1865.

The Battery was mustered out by Lieutenant Ramsey and A. D. C. as Mustering Officer.

In closing the history of our military service we wish to recall to your minds some very remarkable facts. In this line of thought we would speak of the very small casualty list which the Battery incurred.

But two of our number were killed in action, F. T. Coffin and A. A. Poe, and but eleven (11) were wounded. This certainly is a wonderful record. Such a record cannot be classed as luck, although it has often been spoken of in this sense, but the remark does not apply.

From the organization of the Battery until its muster out every member of the Battery had diligently sought to become a skillful Artillerist. Aside from the able services of our own officers in our military education we had during the first year of our service the services of two of the best Regular Officers in the United States Army.

They were artillery officers of great repute and distinction. Both were great educators. We now speak of Capt. William R. Terrill and Capt. Mendenhall. Capt. Terrill was most proficient in the drill at the manual of the piece by detail. We have already mentioned his remark when instructing new beginners.

Capt. Mendenhall's specialty was in field movements and mounted drill. In this he excelled. With such instructors it would be our own fault if we did not achieve proficiency. This, accompanied with the fact that we were equipped with long range rifle guns from the first, is a good and sufficient answer to any inquiring minds who believe in luck. The old saying that "blood tells" is a truism only when it is accompanied by such a line of thought and education by its possessor as to enable them to become proficient in some particular sphere in life and action. Upon the other hand our long and arduous service is best told by our roll of honor and by the number who were mustered out of the service upon Surgeon's Certificates of Disabilities.

It has not been the provence of your committee to laud or mis-

state your service in any particular whatever. They have spent years in the gathering of the facts pertaining to your record, and in sustaining our statements by the reports of your superior officers. Encomiums have been heaped upon you by those who knew and appreciated your services upon the field of battle and in military orders. The enemy has on several occasions commented upon the deadly and terrific fire they received at your hands. You certainly achieved a goodly notoriety by your soldierly bearing and skill. You have reason to be very proud of your record. It is a good one, without spot or blemish to mar it. Your committee wish to thank you for the honor your conferred upon them, although they consider their work imperfectly done. They are glad and proud of the record you made and of being participants in all that was done in those nearly four years of active service.

With some regrets we note the facts that but little of the humorous and the incidents that enlivened your camp life at times, have appeared in your history.

We have reserved these for your "Camp Fires" and "Smokers." They are best told and have more force, when narrated face to face upon such occasions.

We hope your history will be the text book by which such incidents and occasions will be the more easily recalled.

ALFRED SPERRY,
SAMUEL C. FRY,
PEREZ G. CLARK,
Committee on History.

JOHN F. ADAMS,
HENRY C. GRANT,
W. S. HOUGH,
ST. CLAIR STEEL,
CHARLES S. STEARNS,

Committee on Approval, Finances and Publication.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

BATTERY D, FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER LIGHT ARTILLERY.

NAME.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Death.	Where Buried.	REMARKS.
Bell, Edwin	Private ..	20	Feb. 18, 1865	Alexandria, Va.	Interred in grave 3015, National Cemetery.
Blood, Seneca	"	28	May 10, 1864	Knoxville, Tenn.	No further record is made.
Brockway, McHenry ..	"	18	July 27, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Died in Rebel Prison. Interred in grave 4073.
Brown, Hezekiah	"	35	Feb. 1, 1864	Americus, Ga.	Died on train and taken to his home for burial.
Butler, E. H.	"	21	Unknown.	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Died in prison.
Coffin, Frederick T	"	34	Dec. 26, 1862	Lexington, Ky.	Killed in action at Lavergne, Tenn. Interred in Stone River Cemetery.
Condon, John.	"	18	Oct. 28, 1861	Lexington, Ky.	Died at Hazel Green, Ky. National Cemetery, Lexington, Ky.
Crow, Chauncey	"	23	June 12, 1862	Louisville, Ky.	Interred in section A, row 20, grave 22, Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.
Delong, William	"	33	Jan. 17, 1863	.....	Died at Camp Chase, Ohio, and sent home for burial.
Evans, Charles	"	18	Aug. 15, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Died in Rebel Prison. Interred in grave 5717.
Fink, William	"	22	Dec. 10, 1861	Louisville, Ky.	Interred in section A, row 2, grave 8, Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.
Gaylord, Samuel	"	26	Feb. 5, 1862	.....	Interred in ——— Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.
Green, Edward	"	18	Aug. 19, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Died in Rebel Prison. No further record.
Green, Robert	"	19	.....	Andersonville, Ga.	Died in Rebel Prison. No further record.
Groff, Christian K.	"	22	March 2, 1864	Ashland, Ohio	Buried in Cemetery at home.
Holderman, Fred .....	"	.....	Unknown.	Andersonville, Ga.	Died in prison.
Holness, Thomas B.	"	25	May 23, 1865	Raleigh, N. C.	Died at Greensboro, N. C. Interred in section 4, grave 34.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

BATTERY D, FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER LIGHT ARTILLERY.
Continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Death.	Where Buried.	REMARKS.
Huber, George	Private	29	Feb. 10, 1864	Tallmadge, Ohio	Grave denoted by Government headstone.
Keister, William	"	21	May 6, 1862	Corinth, Miss	No further record is given.
Lyons, John B.	"	43	Sept. 27, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Interred in section A, row 28, grave 18, Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville Kk.
Lyons, Lucius	"	24	Jan. 27, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Died in Rebel Prison. Interred in grave 4097.
Markin, Thomas J.	"	19	March 14, 1863	Louisville, Ky	Interred in section B, row 8, grave 33, Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.
Mooney, William R.	"	23	Jan. 14, 1862	Louisville, Ky.	Died at Mumfordsville, Ky. Interred in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.
Neeley, James R.	"	38	May 14, 1864	Louisville, Ky	Interred in section A, row 21, grave 21, Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.
Patterson, John	Corporal	26	March 11, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Interred in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.
Poe, Andrew A.	"	26	June 17, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Killed in action. Interred in section G, grave 1686.
Post, Jesse A.	Private	33	Aug. 24, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Died in Rebel Prison. Interred in grave 6717.
Richardson, Addison H.	"	22	July 5, 1865	Raleigh, N. C.	
Robinson, Albert H.	"	40	April 20, 1865	Wilmington, N. C.	Interred in grave 1998.
Shellhorn, John	"	30	July 29, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Died in Atlanta, Ga. Interred in section J, grave 233.
Southwood, James	"	49	Oct. 10, 1864	Marietta, Ga.	Died in Atlanta, Ga. Interred in section
Vermillia, Chauncey C.	"	23	June 18, 1862	Corinth, Miss	No further record made.
Victor, Henry	"	32	Sept. 4, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Died in Rebel Prison. Interred in grave 7756.

Roster, Battery D, First Regiment Ohio

Mustered into service October 17th, at Cincinnati, Ohio,

NAME.	Rank.	Age.	Enlisted.	For	PROMOTED.
A. J. Konkle.....	Captain..	35..	Aug. 6.	'61..3 yrs..	Major Sept. 8, 1863.....
G. J. Cockerill.....	Captain..	32..	Aug. 10,	'61..3 yrs..	From Bat. F, Mar. 16, 1864, to C. A. 23 A. C. April 5, 1865..
P. F. Rorhbacher.....	1 Lieut..	34..	Sept. 1,	'61..3 yrs..	.....
L. P. Porter.....	1 Lieut..	22..	Sept. 1,	'61..3 yrs..	.....
W. H. Pease.....	1 Lieut..	23..	Sept. 1,	'61..3 yrs..	From 2d Lieut. Jan. 1, 1862, to Capt. Bat. F, July 30, 1864
H. G. Vincent.....	1 Lieut..	29..	Aug. 23,	'61..3 yrs..	From 2d Lieut. Bat. E, Mar. 30, 1864.
L. M. Palmer.....	1 Lieut..	18..	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs..	From Sergt. to 2d Lieut. Bat. C, and 1st Lieut. to date, Oct. 20, 1864.
A. Edwards.....	1 Lieut..	21..	Nov. 30,	'61..3 yrs..	From 2d Lieut. Bat. K, May 2, 1865.
W. M. Welsher.....	1 Lieut..	22..	Aug. 23,	'61..3 yrs..	From 2d Lieut. Bat. E, May 2, 1865.
H. C. Lloyd.....	2 Lieut..	23..	Sept. 1,	'61..3 yrs..	First Lieut. Aug. 28, 1863, but not mustered; Capt. Bat. E, 1st Battalion Tenn. Lt. Ar., Oct. 3, 1863.
N. M. Newell.....	2 Lieut..	32..	Sept. 1,	'61..3 yrs..	From 1st Sergt., Jan. 1, 1862, to 1st Lieut. Bat. G, July 13, 1863.
M. Y. Ransom.....	2 Lieut..	23..	Sept. 5,	'61..3 yrs..	From Sergt., July 13, 1863. ..
Cecil C. Reed.....	2 Lieut..	18..	Sept. 1,	'61..3 yrs..	From Q. M. Sergt. Bat. K, May 9, 1864.
W. M. Camp.....	2 Lieut..	23..	Aug. 10,	'61..3 yrs..	From 1st Sergt., Bat. B, Sept. 26, 1864.
H. C. Grant.....	1 Sergt..	25..	Sept. 5,	'61..3 yrs..	From Sergt. to 2d Lieut. Bat. tery A, Mar. 30, 1864, to 1st Lieut., Bat. G, May 2, 20, 1864, but not mustered.
C. Linnehan.....	1 Ser....	22..	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs..	From Corp. to 2d Lieut. Oct. 20, 1864, but not mustered.
W. O. Beebe.....	Q. M. S..	23..	Sept. 1,	'61..3 yrs..	To 1st Lieut. and Regt. Q. M., 1st Battalion Tenn. Lt. Ar.; mustered out as a Capt. ...
E. G. Hinman.....	Q. M. S..	23..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs..	From Private.
G. B. Newberry.....	Q. M. S..	20..	Sept. 1,	'61..3 yrs..	Sergt. from Corp. Q. M. Sergt., June 13, 1865.
J. B. Charles.....	Sergt....	30..	Sept. 5,	'61..3 yrs..	To Capt. 1st U. S. Col. Hvy. Art. June 17, 1864.
W. J. Patterson.....	Sergt....	18..	Sept. 5,	'61..3 yrs..	To 1st Lieut., 1st Battalion Tenn. Lt. Art., Oct. 15, 1863.
Josiah Brown.....	Sergt....	23..	Sept. 5,	'61..3 yrs..	To 2d Lieut., Bat. E, May 9, 1864.
W. Zimmerman.....	Sergt....	34..	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs..	To 1st Lieut., 1st U. S. Col. Hvy. Art., May 27, 1864. ...
H. Farnsworth.....	Sergt....	20.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs..	From Corporal.
W. Threedollar.....	Sergt....	19..	Sept. 8,	'61..3 yrs..	Appointed from Private.
F. Heitz.....	Sergt....	32..	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs..	Appointed from Corporal.
Z. McAlpine.....	Sergt....	23..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs..	Appointed from Private.

Volunteer Light Artillery.

By P. H. Breslin, Captain, 18th Infantry, U. S. A.

CAPTURED.

FINAL RECORD.

Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Disch. Aug. 8, 1864.
.....	M. O. June 30, 1865; expiration of service.
.....	Resigned Jan. 1, 1862.
.....	Resigned July 13, 1863.
Captured and paroled Sept. 24, 1862, at Tyree Springs, Tenn.	M. O. with Bat. July 22, 1865
.....	Disch. Dec. 21, 1864.
.....	M. O. Dec. 29, 1864; expiration term of service.
.....	M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Resigned Jan. 31, 1864.
.....	M. O. with Bat. G. Aug. 31, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Resigned April 15, 1864; acct. physical disability.
.....	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 31, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. with the Battalion.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. with the Battalion.
Captured May 24, 1864, near Kingston, Geo., returned to the Battery April 27, 1865....	Vet.; M. O. June 13, 1865, Greensboro, N. C., by order of War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. as a Capt. of Hvy. Art. by order War Dept., Mar. 31, 1866.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Was M. O. as a Capt.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Veteran.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; was M. O. order War Dept., Mar. 31, 1866.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.

Roster, Battery D, First Regiment Ohio

NAME.	Rank.	Age.	Enlisted	For.	PROMOTED.
J. Sterrett	Sergt.	23.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal.
J. L. McLeaf.....	Corp.	35.	Sept. 5,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
J. Patterson.....	Corp.	25.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
M. J. Bender.....	Corp.	20.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
S. C. Fry.....	Corp.	19.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
G. P. Carney	Corp.	22.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
E. M. Bard.....	Corp.	27.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
J. B. Deshing.....	Corp.	29.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.	To 1st Lieut., 2d U. S. Col. Hvy. Art., June 16, 1864. ...
A. A. Poe.....	Corp.	24.	Aug. 15,	'62..3 yrs.	Appointed June 15, 1864.
D. R. Watson.....	Corp.	22.	Aug. 13,	'62..3 yrs.	Appointed.
F. Waite	Corp.	26.	Aug. 16,	'62..3 yrs.	Appointed.
John McCauley.....	Corp.	25.	Nov. 16,	'61..3 yrs.	Appointed.
J. F. Cordell.....	Corp.	22.	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.	Appointed.
Dennis Condon	Corp.	20.	Sept. 8,	'61..3 yrs.	Appointed Feb. 15, 1863
P. G. Clarke.....	Corp.	18.	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.	Appointed.
W. Daniels.....	Corp.	20.	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.	Appointed.
J. Prestel.....	Corp.	22.	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.	Appointed.
A. Sperry.....	Corp.	22.	Aug. 8,	'61..3 yrs.	Appointed Feb. 15, 1863
W. Matthews.....	Artificer.	24.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
W. P. Wright.....	Artificer.	37.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
Adam Taggart.....	Artificer.	23.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
E. H. Butler.....	Artificer.	19.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
Z. L. Numbers.....	Artificer.	.....	Sept. 15,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
A. D. White.....	Bugler.	22.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
F. Neff.....	Bugler.	19.	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
M. N. Newell.....	Wagoner.	32.	Sept. 5,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
D. Ackerman	Private.	35.	Sept. 6,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
J. F. Adams.....	Private.	20.	Aug. 14,	'62..3 yrs.	.....
D. M. Anderson.....	Private.	19.	Feb. 25,	'64..3 yrs.	.....
J. Angell.....	Private.	.....	.....	.....3 yrs.	.....
J. Aukerman.....	Private.	18.	Feb. 29,	'64..3 yrs.	.....
T. C. Atwater.....	Private.	23.	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
H. A. Baker.....	Private.	18.	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
J. L. Baker.....	Private.	22.	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.	.....
O. C. Baker.....	Private.	22.	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.	.....

Volunteer Light Artillery—Continued.

CAPTURED.

Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.

Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.

Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.

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Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.

Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.

Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.

Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.

FINAL RECORD.

Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Disch. Jan. 5, 1863, Louisville, Ky.
Surgeon's certificate, disability.
Died Mar. 11, 1862, Louisville, Ky.
Disch. Aug. 6, 1862; Surgeon's certificate, disability.

Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Disch. Dec. 6, 1862, Nashville, Tenn.;
Surgeon's certificate, disability.
Disch. April 29, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.;
Surgeon's certificate, disability.

M. O. as 1st Lieut. Mar. 31, 1866,
order War Dept.
Killed in action near Marietta, Ga.,
June 17, 1864.

M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.
Order War Dept.
M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.,
order War Dept.

Vet.; M. O. with Bat. G, Aug. 31, 1865.
Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.

Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.

Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.

Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.

Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.

Disch. Jan. 2, 1863, Columbus, Ohio.
Surgeon's certificate, disability.

Disch. Nov. 3, 1862, Columbus, Ohio;
Surgeon's Certificate, disability.

Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Disch. Feb. 3, 1862, Camp Wood,
Ky.; Surgeon's Certificate, disability.

Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Disch. Nov. 19, 1862, Columbus, O.;
Surgeon's certificate, disability.

Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
No record subsequent to Oct. 31, 1861.

Disch. Feb. 3, 1862, Camp Wood, Ky.;
Surgeon's certificate, disability.

M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.;
order War Dept.

M. O. May 25, 1865, Louisville, Ky.;
order War Dept.

M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
Disch. Oct. 4, 1862, Louisville, Ky.
Surgeon's certificate, disability.

Disch. April 30, 1862, Louisville, Ky.;
Surgeon's certificate, disability.

Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Disch. Feb. 20, 1862, Camp Dennison,
O.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.

Roster, Battery D, First Regiment Ohio

NAME.	Rank.	Age.	Enlisted	For.	PROMOTED.
A. H. Baldwin.....	Private..	23..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
M. Balyeat.....	Private..	19..	Feb. 25, '64..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
J. H. Bateman.....	Private..	27..	Aug. 2, '62..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
Edwin Bell.....	Private..	19..	Mar. 7, '64..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
J. R. Benninghoff....	Private..	21..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs..	See Transfer.
C. Benjamin.....	Private..	21..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
J. Bental.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
T. B. Blackburn.....	Private..	25..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
G. Blakelee.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
Richard Blood.....	Private..	35..	Feb. 29, '64..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
S. Blood.....	Private..	28..	Feb. 29, '64..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
F. W. Born.....	Private..	20..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
W. Boyd, Jr.	Private..	38..	Aug. 12, '62..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
J. G. Brittain.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 25, '64..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
G. H. Brown.....	Private..	20..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
H. Brown.....	Private..	32..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
D. R. Buck.....	Private..	19..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
James Budd.....	Private..	24..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
John Budd.....	Private..	21..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
H. E. Butler.....	Private..	23..	Mar. 11, '63..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
R. J. Butler.....	Private..	25..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
Jacob L. Campbell....	Private..	20..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
John L. Campbell....	Private..	23..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
J. G. Carr.....	Private..	19..	Feb. 25, '64..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
Peter Cavener.....	Private..	25..	Jan. 2, '62..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
C. C. Carson.....	Private..				Sept.
W. E. Chamberlin....	Private..	21..	Sept. 8, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
J. E. Chapman.....	Private..	23..	Sept. 8, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
George Chart.....	Private..	20..	Sept. 8, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
Albert Clark.....	Private..	19..	Sept. 8, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
F. T. Coffin.....	Private..	33..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
Anthony Coler.....	Private..	20..	Sept. 6, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
Joseph Coler.....	Private..	24..	Sept. 6, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
Jerome Coon.....	Private..				Sept.
C. Costello.....	Private..		Jan.	'62.....	Sept.
F. T. Chapin.....	Private..			'64.....	Sept.
J. R. Cole.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 25, '64..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
John Condon.....	Private..	18..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.
W. Cosgrove.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 10, '61..	3 yrs.....	Sept.

Volunteer Light Artillery—Continued.

CAPTURED.

FINAL RECORD.

.....	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.;
.....	Expiration term service.
.....	M. O. July 12, 1865, New Berne, N. C.;
.....	order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.;
fordville, Ky.	order War Dept.
.....	Died Feb. 18, 1865, Alexandria, Va.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-	M. O. Oct. 17, 1864, Lexington, Ky.;
fordville, Ky.	expiration term service.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.;
fordville, Ky.	expiration term service.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
fordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....
Captured near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb.	Vet.; M. O. June 9, 1865, Cleveland,
1863; taken to Libby Prison, Richmond,	O.;
Va.	order War Dept.
.....	M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Died May 10, 1864, in hospital, Knox-
.....	ville, Tenn.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
fordville, Ky.	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.;
.....	order War Dept.
.....	M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-	Vet.; died Feb. 1, 1864.
fordville, Ky.	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.;
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-	expiration term service.
fordville, Ky.	Disch. Aug. 4, 1862, Nashville, Tenn.;
.....	Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	Vet.; Disch. Oct. 2, 1864.
.....	Surgeon's certificate, disability.
Captured Dec. 2, 1863, at Knoxville, Tenn.;	No further record is given.
sent to Americus, Ga., Mar. 10, 1864.	No further record is given.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
fordville, Ky.	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.;
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-	expiration term service.
fordville, Ky.	M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. Jan. 2, 1865, Columbia, Tenn.;
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-	expiration term service.
fordville, Ky.	No further record.
.....	Disch. Oct. 4, 1862, Columbus, O.;
.....	Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	Discharged Feb. 18, 1862, Camp Fry,
.....	Ky.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	Disch. Nov. 10, 1862, Nashville,
.....	Tenn.; Surgeon's certificate dis-
.....	ability.
.....	Disch. May 14, 1862, Columbus, O.;
.....	Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	Killed in action, Lavergne, Tenn.,
.....	Dec. 26, 1862.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
fordville, Ky. ....	.....
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
fordville, Ky.	No further record.
.....	No further record.
.....	No further record.
.....	No further record.
.....	M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Died Oct. 28, 1861, Hazel Green, Ky.
.....	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.

Roster, Battery D, First Regiment Ohio

NAME.	Rank.	Age.	Enlisted	For.	PROMOTED.
John Coughlin.....	Private..	21..	Feb. 24,	'64..	3 yrs.....
Adam Cover.....	Private..	44..	Sept. 10,	'61..	3 yrs.....
Geo. W. Cover.....	Private..	19..	Sept. 8,	'61..	3 yrs.. See Transfer.
L. O. Craig.....	Private..	20..	Jan. 22,	'62..	3 yrs.....
Edward Crane.....	Private..	35..	Sept. 8,	'61..	3 yrs.....
C. Crow.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 10,	'61..	3 yrs.....
W. Cumberworth.....	Private..	21..	Aug. 18,	'62..	3 yrs.....
C. E. Curtiss.....	Private..	18..	Sept. 8,	'61..	3 yrs.....
G. W. Curtiss.....	Private..	26..	Sept. 8,	'61..	3 yrs.....
Henry Curtiss.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 29,	'64..	3 yrs.....
Asa Daniels.....	Private..	26..	Sept. 10,	'61..	3 yrs.....
F. A. Daniels.....	Private..	18..	Sept. 10,	'61..	3 yrs.....
W. Daniels.....	Private.....				
John Davis.....	Private..	18..	Sept. 10,	'61..	3 yrs.. See Transfer.
W. DeLong.....	Private..	32..	Aug. 14,	'62..	3 yrs.....
G. W. Demaline.....	Private..	19..	Feb. 29,	'64..	3 yrs.....
Jacob M. Demass.....	Private..	36..	Aug. 29,	'64..	3 yrs.....
Thomas Dixon.....	Private..	18..	Sept. 8,	'61..	3 yrs.....
Edwin Doane.....	Private..	30..	Dec. 7,	'63..	3 yrs.....
L. R. Doyle.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 8,	'64..	3 yrs.....
J. Dunterman.....	Private..	19..	Sept. 8,	'61..	3 yrs.....
George W. Dye.....	Private..	42..	Feb. 25,	'64..	3 yrs.....
J. H. Eldridge.....	Private..	21..	Sept. 10,	'61..	3 yrs.....
Frederick Ellsler.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 27,	'64..	3 yrs.....
J. Elmerick.....	Private..	21..	Sept. 10,	'61..	3 yrs.....
Charles Evans.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 6,	'64..	3 yrs.....
Wm. Everett.....	Private..	21..	Aug. 13,	'62..	3 yrs.. See Transfer.
Michael Farrell.....	Private..	42..	Feb. 4,	'64..	3 yrs.....
William Fink.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 8,	'61..	3 yrs.....
T. J. Fisher.....	Private..	18..	Sept. 8,	'61..	3 yrs.....
C. Forest.....	Private..	20..	Feb. 9,	'64..	3 yrs.....
George Foster.....	Private..	39..	Feb. 26,	'64..	3 yrs.....
Jacob A. Fry.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 29,	'64..	3 yrs.....
Jacob Fulker.....	Private..	18..	Sept. 10,	'61..	3 yrs.....
Edwin Fuller.....	Private.....				
M. Gale, Jr.	Private..	25..	Jan. 3,	'62..	3 yrs.....
Samuel Gaylord.....	Private..	25..	Sept. 10,	'61..	3 yrs.....
Truman Gaylord.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 29,	'64..	3 yrs.. See Transfer.
William N. Gaylord..	Private..	19..	Sept. 10,	'61..	3 yrs.....
Edward Gearheart...	Private..	18..	Sept. 10,	'61..	3 yrs.. See Transfer.

Volunteer Light Artillery—Continued.

CAPTURED.

.....

 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.
 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.
 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.
 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.

 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.

 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.
 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.
 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.

 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.

 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.
 Capt. Dec. 2, 1863, at Knoxville, Tenn.; re-
 captured Feb. 21, 1865, Wilmington, N. C.
 Captured May 24, 1864, Kingston, Ga.
 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.

 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.
 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.

 Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Mun-
 fordville, Ky.

FINAL RECORD.

M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
 Disch. Oct. 6, 1862, Louisville, Ky.;
 Surgeon's certificate, disability.
 Disch. to date, Jan. 31, 1863.
 Vet.; M. O. Feb. 24, 1865, Cleveland,
 O.; order War Dept.
 M. O. Jan. 23, 1865, Columbus, O.;
 expiration term service.
 Died June 12, 1862, Louisville, Ky.
 M. O. June 16, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.
 order War Dept.
 Disch. June 26, 1862, Columbus, O.;
 Surgeon's certificate, disability.
 Disch. June 4, 1862, St. Louis, Mo.;
 Surgeon's certificate, disability.
 M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
 M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.;
 expiration term service.
 Disch. Oct. 8, 1862, Louisville, Ky.;
 Surgeon's certificate, disability.
 No further record
 Died Jan. 17, 1863, Camp Chase, O.
 M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
 M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N.
 C.; order War Dept.
 Disch. Mar. 26, 1863, Columbus, O.;
 Surgeon's certificate, disability.
 M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
 M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
 No further record.
 M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
 Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
 M. O. to date, July 15, 1865; order
 War Dept.
 M. O. Mar. 21, 1865, Columbus, O.;
 expiration term service.
 Died Aug. 15, 1864, Andersonville
 Prison.
 Disch. Feb. 16, 1863.
 M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
 Died Dec. 10, 1861, Louisville, Ky.
 Disch. July 18, 1862, Columbus, O.;
 Surgeon's certificate, disability.
 No further record.
 M. O. June 6, 1865, Camp Dennison,
 O.; order War Dept.
 M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
 Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
 No further record.
 Vet.; M. O. with the Bat. July 15,
 1865.
 Died Feb. 5, 1862, Louisville, Ky.
 M. O. Aug. 5, 1865, Washington, D.
 C.; order War Dept.
 Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.

Roster, Battery D, First Regiment Ohio

NAME.	Rank.	Age.	Enlisted	For.	PROMOTED.
Hiram T. Gilbert.....	Private..	24..	Mar. 15,	'63..3 yrs.....	
Warren H. Goss.....	Private..	21..	Sept. 9,	'61..3 yrs.....	
Joseph H. Gould....	Private..	19..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
Robert Green.....	Private..	19..	Feb. 22,	64;..3 yrs.....	
Edward Green.....	Private..	18..	Mar. 8,	'64..3 yrs.....	
Amos E. Griffith....	Private..	31..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
James R. Griffith....	Private..	18..	Dec. 27,	'63..3 yrs.....	
C. K. Groff.....	Private..	19..	Sept. 19,	'61..3 yrs.....	
Thomas Hadfield....	Private..	33..	Sept. 1,	'61..3 yrs.....	
William Hails.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
Joshua Haldeman....	Private..	19..	Aug. 8,	'62..3 yrs.....	
Alfred W. Hall.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 8,	'61..3 yrs.....	
Aaron J. Hart.....	Private..	19..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
Delos Hartson.....	Private..	23..	Aug. 18,	'62..3 yrs.....	
Asa D. Haach.....	Private..	40..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
C. A. Hendershot....	Private..	33..	Mar. 7,	'64..3 yrs.....	
C. Herberth.....	Private..	18..	Sept. 8,	'61..3 yrs.....	
J. T. Hervey.....	Private..	17..	Feb. 29,	'64..3 yrs.....	
Ambrose Hind.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
Rufus M. Hinman....	Private..	26..	Aug. 2,	'62..3 yrs.....	
F. Hitchcock.....	Private..	18..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
B. J. Hoadley.....	Private..	18..	Aug. 13,	'62..3 yrs.....	
J. S. Hogenbaugh...	Private..	21..	Sept. 8,	'61..3 yrs.....	
N. Holcomb.....	Private..	27..	Feb. 26,	'61..3 yrs.....	
T. B. Holness.....	Private..	22..	Aug. 17,	'62..3 yrs.....	
M. Honodde.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
W. S. Hough.....	Private..	18..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
C. Houp.....	Private..	25..	Sept. 6,	'61..3 yrs.....	
Edwin Hoyt.....	Private..	21..	Feb. 26,	'64..3 yrs.....	
George Huber.....	Private..	26..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
*Harvey Hull.....	Private..	26..	Sept. 15,	'61..3 yrs.. Trans. to 6th Ohio Cav., Co. B, Feb. 20, 1863.	
John Hyman.....	Private..	24..	Sept. 8,	'61..3 yrs.....	
Geo. A. James.....	Private..	19..	Aug. 13,	'62..3 yrs.....	
William Keister.....	Private..	24..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	

Volunteer Light Artillery—Continued.

CAPTURED.

FINAL RECORD.

.....	M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Disch. Aug. 6, 1862, Nashville, Tenn.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	Disch. Feb. 22, 1862, Camp Wood, Ky.; Surgeon's Certificate, disability.
Captured May 24, 1864, Kingston, Ga.	Died in Rebel Pris.; no date or further record.
Captured May 24, 1864, Kingston, Ga.	Died Aug. 19, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865. M. O. July 7, 1865, Columbus, O.; order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; died Mar. 2, 1864, Ashland, O.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	No further record.
.....	Disch. Feb. 5, 1863, Columbus, O.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.; expiration term service.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	No further record in State roster.
.....	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Disch. Feb. 25, 1863, Columbus, O.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C. order War Dept.
.....	Disch. June 12, 1862, Nashville, Tenn.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. June 10, 1865, order War Dept., at Greensboro N. C.
.....	Disch. June 14, 1862, Nashville, Tenn., Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	M. O. May 12, 1865, New York City, N. Y.; order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Died May 23, 1865, Greensboro, N. C., in hospital.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864; expiration term service.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. Oct. 18, 1864, Columbus, O.; expiration term service.
.....	M. O. Oct. 20, 1864, Columbus, O.; expiration term service.
.....	M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; Died Feb. 10, 1864, Cleveland, O., in hospital.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	No further record is given in State roster.
.....	Disch. April 28, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro N. C.; order War Dept.
.....	Died May 6, 1862, Corinth, Miss.

Roster, Battery D, First Regiment Ohio

NAME.	Rank.	Age.	Enlisted	For.	PROMOTED.
J. A. Kellogg.....	Private..	27..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
Samuel Kelso.....	Private..	21..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
J. V. Kidney.....	Private..	28..	Aug. 16,	'62..3 yrs.....	
Wm. Killip.....	Private..	29..	Sept. 15,	'61..3 yrs.....	
Chester King.....	Private..	29..	Aug. 13,	'62..3 yrs.....	
John G. King.....	Private..	26..	Aug. 18,	'62..3 yrs.....	
Herman Koch.....	Private..	19	Sept. 6,	'61...3 yrs.....	
Sylvester Laird.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 24,	'64 .3 yrs.....	
*C. E. Lewis	Private..	21..	Sept. 8,	'61...3 yrs..	See Transfer.
*H. Loomis	Private..	21..	Aug. 13,	'62..3 yrs..	See Transfer.
Lovell George.....	Private..	20..	Aug. 14,	'62..3 yrs.....	
Philip Lovell.....	Private..	20..	Feb. 26,	'64..3 yrs.....	
W. B. Lowry.....	Private..	19..	Sept. 8,	'61...3 yrs.....	
Clarence Lyman.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 24,	'64..3 yrs.....	
J. B. Lyons.....	Private..	42..	Sept. 8,	'61...3 yrs.....	
Lucius Lyons.....	Private..	21..	Sept. 8,	'61...3 yrs.....	
E. McHenry.....	Private..	18..	Mar. 8,	'64...3 yrs.....	
D. McNaughton.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 22,	'64..3 yrs.....	
Lewis Mack.....	Private..	20..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
James Macken.....	Privatc..	20..	Sept. 12,	'61..3 yrs.....	
T. J. Markin.....	Private..	18..	Aug. 29,	'62..3 yrs.....	
G. W. Markle.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 12,	'64..3 yrs.....	
J. D. Marshall.....	Private..	35..	Feb. 26,	'64..3 yrs.....	
M. Merkle.....	Private..	20..	Sept. 8,	'61...3 yrs.....	
Edmund Miller.....	Private..	43..	Feb. 25,	'64..3 yrs.....	
Frederick Moe.....	Private..	23..	Aug. 5,	'62..3 yrs.....	
Dan. Mooney.....	Private..	27..	Jan. 2,	'62..3 yrs.....	
W. R. Mooney	Private..	22..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
W. P. Morrison.....	Private..	23..	Feb. 27,	'64..3 yrs.....	
William Murphy	Private..	18..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
J. R. Neely	Private..	35..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
C. H. Newell.....	Private..	18..	Jan. 4,	'64...3 yrs.....	
Jacob Ohl	Private..	18..	Feb. 5,	'64...3 yrs.....	
C. Owen.....	Private..	21..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
H. Patterson.....	Private..	20..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
H. L. Phillips.....	Private..	19..	Feb. 25,	'64..3 yrs.....	
Edward Pisel.....	Private..	23..	Feb. 25,	'64..3 yrs.....	
C. Post.....	Private..	20..	Sept. 10,	'61..3 yrs.....	
Lev' D. Post.....	Private..	35..	Aug. 25,	'62..3 yrs.....	
Jesse A. Post.....	Private..	31..	Aug. 19,	'62..3 yrs.....	

Volunteer Light Artillery—Continued.

CAPTURED.

FINAL RECORD.

Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled May 24, 1864, Kingston, Ga.	Vet.; M. O. June 20, 1865, Camp Chase, O.; order War Dept.
.....	Disch. April 22, 1863, Quincy, Ill.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C., order War Dept.
.....	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C., order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Disch. to date Jan. 12, 1863, Columbus, O.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Disch from Bat.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Disch. Feb. 7, 1863.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C., order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. with the Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.; expiration term service.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Died Sept. 27, 1862, Louisville, Ky.
Captured Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1863.	Died July 27, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.
Captured May 24, 1864, Kingston, Ga.	Died July 27, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.
.....	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	No further record.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Died Mar. 14, 1863, Louisville, Ky.
.....	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Disch. Aug. 20, 1864, Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C., order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. Jan. 2, 1865, Columbia, Tenn.; expiration term of service.
.....	Died Jan. 14, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Died May 14, 1864, Louisville, Ky.
.....	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. May 17, 1865, Nashville, Tenn., order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.; expiration term service.
.....	Disch. Jan 31, 1863, Camp Wood, Ky., Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Disch. May 25, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn., Surgeon's certificate, disability.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. May 31, 1865, Louisville, Ky., order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Died Aug. 24, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.
Captured Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1863.	Ga.

Roster, Battery D, First Regiment Ohio

NAME.	Rank.	Age.	Enlisted	For.	PROMOTED.
E. T. Pritchard.....	Private..	21..	Aug. 6, '61...	3 yrs.....	
J. F. Remmy.....	Private..	30..	Sept. 10, '61...	3 yrs.....	
A. H. Richardson....	Private..	37..	Aug. 16, '62...	3 yrs.....	
J. B. Rinear.....	Private..	40..	Sept. 8, '61...	3 yrs.....	
A. H. Robinson.....	Private..	21..	Aug. 29, '64...	1 yr.....	
W. F. Robinson.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 8, '61...	3 yrs.....	
A. Root.....	Private..	24..	Sept. 8, '61...	3 yrs.....	
F. M. Root.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 27, '64...	3 yrs.....	
G. Russett.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 10, '61...	3 yrs.....	
T. R. Sanford.....	Private..	26..	Sept. 10, '61...	3 yrs.....	
J. Sangster.....	Private..	23..	Aug. 12, '62...	3 yrs.....	
W. D. Savage.....	Private..	20..	Feb. 27, '64...	3 yrs.....	
M. Schraday.....	Private..	20..	Sept. 10, '61...	3 yrs.....	
J. G. Scott.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 25, '64...	3 yrs.....	
J. Scutchell.....	Private..	19..	Sept. 10, '61...	3 yrs.....	
M. Seffling.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 10, '61...	3 yrs.....	
Jacob Senn.....	Private..	19..	Sept. 10, '61...	3 yrs.. See Transfer.	
W. H. Shaffer.....	Private..	23..		3 yrs.....	
J. Shellhorn.....	Private..	30..	Feb. 20, '64...	3 yrs.....	
M. Silsby.....	Private..	18..	Mar. 7, '64...	3 yrs.....	
S. Silsby.....	Private..	40..	Aug. 29, '62...	3 yrs.....	
L. F. Sisinger.....	Private..	18..	Sept. 10, '61...	3 yrs.....	
A. Smith.....	Private..	26..	Aug. 9, '62...	3 yrs.....	
George Smith.....	Private..	30..	Sept. 10, '61...	3 yrs.....	
J. Southwood.....	Private..	47..	Aug. 2, '62...	3 yrs.....	
F. U. Spink.....	Private..	24..	Jan. 11, '64...	3 yrs.....	
H. Stackhorn.....	Private..	26..	Sept. 8, '61...	3 yrs.....	
Charles Stair.....	Private..	24..	Sept. 10, '61...	3 yrs.....	
Daniel Stair.....	Private..	18..	Sept. 10, '61...	3 yrs.....	
†J. R. St. Clair.....	Private..	21..	Mar. 9, '63...	3 yrs.. See Transfer.	
C. H. Stearns.....	Private..	18..	Aug. 16, '62...	3 yrs.....	
St. Clair Steel.....	Private..	19..	Sept. 8, '61...	3 yrs.....	
Henry Stewart.....	Private..	24..	Aug. 18, '62...	3 yrs.....	
John Sughrue.....	Private..	30..	Sept. 30, '64...	1 yr.....	
M. A. Terrill.....	Private..	34..	Sept. 10, '61...	3 yrs.. See Transfer.	
Harrison Thompson..	Private..	18..	Sept. 15, '61...	3 yrs.....	
Henry A. Thompson..	Private..	19..	Sept. 15, '61...	3 yrs.....	
D. A. Thompson.....	Private..	31..	Sept. 1, '64...	1 yr.....	
D. R. Townsley.....	Private..	21..	Feb. 8, '64...	3 yrs.....	

Volunteer Light Artillery—Continued.

CAPTURED.

FINAL RECORD.

Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Disch. Nov. 5, 1862, Columbus, O.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
Captured May 24, 1864, Kingston, Ga.	Det.; M. O. June 20, 1865, Camp Chase, O.; order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Died July 5, 1865, Raleigh, N. C.
.....	Disch. July 10, 1862, Columbus, O.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	Died April 20th, 1865, Wilmington, N. C., in hospital.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.; expiration term service.
.....	Discharged Sept. 12, 1862, Louisville, Ky.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Det.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Det.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.; order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Det.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. May 31, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.; order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Disch. Aug. 6, 1862, Nashville, Tenn.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	Det.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Det.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Died July 23, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.; order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Disch. Dec. 11, 1862, Nashville, Tenn.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.; order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Disch. Feb. 3, 1862, Camp Wood, Ky.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	Died Oct. 10, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Det.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.; expiration term service.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Det.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.; order War Dept.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.; expiration term service.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.; order War Dept.
.....	M. O. June 10, 1865; order War Dept. Transferred.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.; expiration term service.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.; expiration term service.
.....	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.; order War Dept.
.....	M. O. June 12, 1865, Mound City, Ill.; order War Dept.

Roster, Battery D, First Regiment Ohio

NAME.	Rank.	Age.	Enlisted	For.	PROMOTED.
Luke Usher.....	Private..	23..	Aug. 18.	'62..3 yrs	.....
Alvin VanGuilder....	Private..	18..	Feb. 25.	'64..3 yrs	.....
Henry VanGuilder....	Private..	21..	Feb. 25.	'64..3 yrs	.....
Henry Van Hying....	Private..	21..	Sept. 10.	'31..3 yrs	.....
James A. VanNatter.	Private..	23..	Aug. 14.	'61..3 yrs	.....
C C. Vermillia.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 10.	'61..3 yrs	.....
Henry Victor.....	Private..	29..	Sept. 10.	'61..3 yrs	.....
W. Wagoner.....	Private..	39..	Sept. 10.	'61..3 yrs	.....
J. H. Webster.....	Private..	40..	Aug. 14.	'62..3 yrs	.....
†W. A. Wells.....	Private..	23..	Sept. 10.	'61..3 yrs	See Transfer.
J. W. Whitney.....	Private..	19..	Aug. 15.	'62..3 yrs	.....
Arvin Wilson.....	Private..	44..	Sept. 10.	61..3 yrs	.....
B. Workman.....	Private..	18..	Feb. 29.	'64..3 yrs	.....
George Yanders.....	Private..	41..	Sept. 8.	'61..3 yrs	.....
George W. Yanders..	Private..	18..	Sept. 8.	'61..3 yrs	.....
B. Yarrian.....	Private..	20..	Jan. 28.	'62..3 yrs	.....
Eli Yarrian.....	Private..	22..	Jan. 28.	'62..3 yrs	.....
Daniel Young.....	Private..	20..	Feb. 20.	'64..3 yrs	.....
Philip Young.....	Private..	22..	Sept. 10.	'61..3 yrs	.....

Volunteer Light Artillery—Continued.

CAPTURED.

FINAL RECORD.

Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.; order War Dept.
.....	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Died June 18, 1862, Corinth, Miss.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	
Captured at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1863. .	Died Sept. 4, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; Disch. June 29, 1865, Columbus, O.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Disch. Feb. 11, 1863, Columbus, O.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Disch. Jan. 31, 1863.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	M. O. June 10, 1865, Greensboro, N. C.; order War Dept.
.....	Disch. Jan. 3, 1863, St. Louis, Mo.; Surgeon's certificate disability.
.....	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	Disch. Aug. 29, 1862, Louisville, Ky.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.
.....	M. O. Oct. 27, 1864, Columbus, O.; expiration term service.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Vet.; M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
.....	M. O. with Bat. July 15, 1865.
Captured and paroled Sept. 17, 1862, Munfordville, Ky.	Disch. Feb. 13, 1863, Columbus, O.; Surgeon's certificate, disability.

