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Ohio at Vicksburg

OHIO

AT

VICKSBURG

REPORT OF THE OHIO VICKSBURG
BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION

BY

W. P. GAULT

LATE SERGT. CO. F, 78th O. V. I.
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COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 22, 1906

To the Governor of Ohio:—

SIR:

The Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission, appointed by the late Governor George K. Nash, under and by authority of an act as passed April 16, 1900, by the General Assembly of Ohio, and a supplementary act passed April 15, 1902, to locate the positions occupied by the several Ohio commands on or near the investment line during the siege of Vicksburg, and to mark such locations with suitable monuments and assault markers, has the honor to file this, their fifth and final report.

Respectfully submitted,

Commissioners

{ J. B. ALLEN, *President*,
W. P. GAULT, *Secretary*,
CHARLES HIPP,
E. Z. HAYS,
JAMES KILBOURNE,
WILLIAM H. RAYNOR.



Fig. 1. Diagram of the River Network in the Basin

The Vicksburg Campaign.

FROM the inception of the rebellion the unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi river was considered of the first importance. With the army and navy of the Union controlling that great natural highway, the Confederacy would be cut in two, its forces divided, its vast storehouse to the west practically closed, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas rendered almost valueless as recruiting grounds, all of which would be a serious blow to the Confederacy, while the advantages gained for the cause of the Union would be of inestimable value. At a great number of points along its banks, bases could be established, supplied and maintained at a minimum hazard, from which, as well as by its many navigable, confluent streams, the very heart of the rebellious territory could be brought under control. On the banks of the Mississippi were a number of strategic points, which, when fortified and well defended, effectually closed the navigation of that stream. By the winter of 1862 and 1863, all such points had fallen into our hands excepting Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Grand Gulf. Of these, for several reasons, Vicksburg was the most important and the most difficult of approach. The abrupt and broken bluffs upon which it stands, the low bottoms of the Yazoo river on the north, with its chain of lakelets, bayous and swamps, its almost impenetrable growth of forests, reinforced with cane brakes, brush and vines, and the several roads and pathways that led up to the bluffs and high ground which were heavily fortified against any and all attacks, rendered an assault from the north or front exceedingly hazardous. Such being the conditions north of the city, Grand Gulf and Port Hudson defended it equally as well from the south.

Just how free and safe navigation on the Mississippi river could be established from Vicksburg south, was a problem that had commanded the most careful thought of our greatest generals. During the fall and winter of 1862, General Grant thought it possible to capture Vicksburg by advancing from

Class at Vicksburg.

Yankees and southern Mississippians in battle, at Vicksburg, which was a tactical, would not be commensurate with Vicksburg, and would be, in fact, in the position of a

As a result of the success of turning out the great of
General Grant, November 16, 1862, advanced
from Grand Junction, Tennessee, along the line of the
Memphis Central Railroad. The Confederates, General
J. C. Pemberton, was at that time holding Holly Springs and
the Yazoo River. During 1862 the only operations
were the many General Grant advanced in every week by
any stage and December 1, in which the the advance of the
Army had reached Grand Junction, about 10 miles west
from Grand Junction. General Sherman with three divisions
from Memphis would Grant's force in the year, thereby
increasing the numerical strength of General Grant's army
to three equal divisions.

Pemberton continued his work in every of, perhaps
more in every. When Grant started toward the north
which he intended to do of Vicksburg at Holly Springs,
with the primary goal at Vicksburg, Va., across the river
west. Reaching his military in general in being a few of the
operations, and in fact of the general advance in Grand
and finally toward Grand Junction the operations of
establishing a new line of defense in Memphis, and
establishing himself at Vicksburg, Va. The immediate
contingency with General Halleck. General Sherman of the
army, will advance to the management of the campaign.
Grant received a dispatch from the other, that Sherman is
preparing that to make his camp at the Grand, might have
had to accomplish the year about 1862.

Immediately on the receipt of the dispatch General
Grant was a communication to General Sherman at College
Hill, which in other words had called in order to be held
against the new position for a conference on the existing
condition of the army, and to discuss the best plan looking to
the capture of Vicksburg. General Sherman immediately
replied: "During the conference two years had had con-
sideration. One was in constant advance in full force in
1862 with in Jackson, Mississippi, and through Vicksburg
from the point. The other was the plan adopted, was to

General Sherman to return to Memphis, taking with him one division of his command, hastily organize all the troops in and around that city, and move down the Mississippi river to the vicinity of Vicksburg, and proceed to the reduction of that city in such manner as circumstances and his best judgment might dictate. While General Sherman was making that move, General Grant was to hold General Pemberton on the Yallabusha river, north of Grenada, to prevent him reinforcing the defenses at Vicksburg. But in case he should get away, General Grant was to follow him to Vicksburg, and there unite his forces with General Sherman's, and proceed to capture, not only that city, but Pemberton's army as well. In pursuance of this plan of campaign, General Sherman immediately returned to Memphis, hastily organized his forces, and on December 20, weighed anchor, and started with a fleet of 20,000 officers and men for the vicinity of Vicksburg. On the way down the river he was reinforced with 12,000 officers and men, under command of General Frederick Steele, at Helena, Arkansas, which increased General Sherman's numerical strength in officers and men to about 32,000. Accompanying this magnificent army, under command of General Sherman, was the entire gunboat fleet of Admiral Porter. The combined fleet of transports and gunboats, after weighing anchor at Memphis, made a most impressive display.

Unfortunately for the success of the prearranged campaign as agreed upon at Oxford, December 8, the Confederate General, Van Dorn, with a cavalry force appeared at Holly Springs, General Grant's secondary base of supplies, and demanded its surrender. The Commandant of the garrison, Colonel Robert C. Murphy, of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry, with scarcely any show of resistance, acceded to the demand by making a disgraceful and cowardly surrender of the garrison, consisting of 1,500 officers and men, all of General Grant's munitions of war, food and forage valued at \$1,500,000. True, Colonel Murphy was dismissed from the service, but the damage was done, all General Grant's plans frustrated, his communications cut, and a retreat of 80 miles to Grand Junction was deemed necessary.

General Sherman, uninformed of the disaster at Holly Springs, "having left Memphis with his fleet the same day that the surrender of Holly Springs took place," continued down

the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Yazoo and up the stream a few miles, landing his forces on Johnson's plantation, in front of Walnut Hills, which was held and strongly fortified by the enemy. December 21 and 22 were spent in reconnaissance, with some slight skirmishing. The outlook from Sherman's standpoint was depressing, owing to the impassable and unbridged swamps and precipitous cliffs on which the enemy was well entrenched. The following day Pemberton was on the Yazoo, and in northern Mississippi with all his force, so that he had come to the Aid of Vicksburg. The General Order was to close quarters, ready to cooperate with General Sherman in accordance with the general plan of campaign. General Sherman on the morning of December 23 moved to the attack against Walnut Hills with all the force that could be brought into action, which was not more than one-third of his command. General Sherman ordered the various corps between Vicksburg and Haines Bluff to (1) concentrate at the Confederate position, Haines Bluff, and (2) to make a dash for the river. General Sherman intended to open attack early in the morning of the 24th, but considering himself that a general attack would only result in a defeat, he decided to withdraw to his camp on the Yazoo, which he accomplished by being during the night of January 1, 1863, and on the morning of January 2 the entire force moved down the Yazoo and up the Mississippi river to Milliken's Bend. The result of the battle was disastrous to General Sherman's force, despite the most determined and persistent fighting, for no Haines Bluff was granted to General Sherman, and the fact that he only possessed his part of the United States Army made December 2, 1862, between him and General Grant.

On General Sherman's arrival at the mouth of the Yazoo he was met by General John A. McClernand (who was now in actual command of the force operating against Vicksburg), who advised him of the Holly Springs disaster and General Grant's withdrawal to Lepanto and Memphis. Had the information reached Sherman prior to the attack on December 23, the battle at Walnut Hills, or Walnut Hills, would never have been fought, and many valuable lives were saved. With the close of the battle and General Sherman's with-

drawal to Milliken's Bend, the first or initial campaign under General Grant against Vicksburg closed.

General Sherman, on turning over the command to General McClernand, suggested an attack on Arkansas Post, located on the Arkansas river, about 40 miles above the mouth. After considerable talking, and a conference with Admiral Porter, McClernand acceded to the request of General Sherman, and issued orders to the commanders of the 13th and 15th Corps, not to disembark at Milliken's Bend, but to move against Fort Hindman (Arkansas Post), reaching the fort the evening of the 9th. Early the next morning, January 10, the two corps disembarked, and, forming line, advanced to the attack, dislodging the enemy from their advanced line and forcing them back to the fort. Early on the morning of the 11th, the attack was renewed, assisted by three gunboats under command of Admiral Porter. After some severe fighting by the Union troops, the fort was forced to an unconditional surrender, when 4,691 Confederates stacked arms and became prisoners of war.

December 22, 1862, General Grant reorganized his command, and divided it into four army corps, commanded, respectively, 13th Corps, Major-General John A. McClernand, commanding; 15th Corps, Major-General William T. Sherman, commanding; 16th Corps, Major-General Stephen A. Hurlburt, commanding; and 17th Corps, Major-General James B. McPherson, commanding.

On January 10, the work on the road from Holly Springs to Grand Junction, and thence to Memphis, being completed, General Grant moved his headquarters to the latter place. About this same date the distrust by the more prominent officers of the army in the ability of General McClernand to successfully command the forces operating against Vicksburg induced General Grant to take immediate and personal command of the Union forces operating against that city. By General Order No. 13, dated January 30, 1863, he assumed command of the expeditionary forces then operating against the city of Vicksburg, and ordered the 13th Corps, General McClernand commanding, to garrison the post at Helena, Arkansas, and any other point along the west bank of the Mississippi river he might deem necessary, with part of his command, and the remainder of his corps was ordered to

bold move, which if successful would place his army on high ground to the south and east of the city. The success of this move required the active cooperation of the navy. Accordingly, he sent for Admiral Porter, commandant of the navy, to come to his headquarters, and to him he unfolded his masterly and bold move. The Admiral was enthused by the bold, novel, and masterly strategy presented for his consideration, and unhesitatingly promised all the assistance in his power to insure success.

For 14 miles heavy guns on the works defending Vicksburg commanded the river that washed the base of her bluffs! These, the Confederates believed, effectually precluded the passage of any unarmored vessel.

While General Grant was not publishing his plans to the world, yet he was quietly concentrating his forces at Milliken's Bend, preparatory to striking a fatal blow that would not only place Vicksburg in his possession, but also would completely annihilate the Confederate Army, commanded by General Pemberton. In brief, General Grant's plan of campaign, as decided upon, was, first, to run the blockade, 14 miles in length, with the navy and several transports, having lashed to both sides of them, barges loaded with coal, ammunition, and supplies. As soon as the gunboats and transports were safely past the Vicksburg batteries, he was to march his army down the west bank of the river to the most convenient place of crossing, and there the transports would be in waiting to transfer his army across the river from Louisiana to the Mississippi side, and on high ground east of Vicksburg.

On the night of April 16 Admiral Porter was ready to start on his perilous trip of 14 miles past the Vicksburg batteries. The flagship *Benton*, Admiral Porter commanding, leading the squadron, started at 10 o'clock in the evening, followed at intervals by the *Lafayette* with the *Price* lashed to her side; then came the naval vessels *Louisville*, *Mound City*, *Pittsburg*, and *Carondelet*, and following closely in their wake were the transports *Forest Queen*, *Silver Wave*, and *Henry Clay*, each loaded with coal for the use of the fleet when below the city, and last came the gunboat *Tuscumbia*. The only serious loss was to the *Henry Clay*; she was disabled, and her crew was forced to abandon her. All in all, this very hazardous enterprise proved so eminently satisfactory, that General

Great care in the Missouri." As these lines were received he getting to us well, I ordered my men to be prepared in like manner and loaded with supplies." On the night of April 23 these vessels made the attempt to run to the Vicksburg batteries, and five of them succeeded, but one, the *Tipton*, was sunk in the Louisiana shoals, after getting to the battery. Each of these companies had in tow two barges, one loaded with supplies and subsistence for the army which were the loss. Two of the last five were succeeded by their own efforts, and carried them forward to an engine room. The plans of the other officers and crews were supposed to be similar to the *Logan's Dragoon*, and *Logan*. After getting from Grant's Missouri, the distinguished officer writes: "When it was first proposed to run the blockade at Vicksburg, with the intention that our flag was supposed to station with was willing to transport this vessel, and her crew. When they were called for from the army, they also had experience in the manner of carrying the vessels. They captured, taken, raised, repaired, and delivered through practical knowledge of the crew the vessel's condition." (Quoted in some things also very dangerous vessel. All the rest of the business was considered to be necessary from the other end of the war was necessary. In this manner, as it is all things during the war I found that information could be found in the cards and among the communications. They are not only not for all studies mentioned in government."

General Grant, being the senior commander in Missouri, there's ability to successfully run the blockade. He had the only with his political and military. His hope is to make sure as far as army is concerned, which then they do not know of the river to some extent, plan of crossing. Under Order No. 12 dated March 22, 1862, the advance of General McDowell's 1st Corps went from Milliken's Bend, La., by way of Redwood, La., to New Carthage, hoping that he might receive the assistance in the south as Grant, Call, and others. The plan before the failure of the bridge could get them. April 1, McDowell's Division, 1st Corps, crossed New Carthage, where Call's and Smith's Divisions of the same corps came on and camped on the 2nd. The remaining division, 1st Corps, "Division," consisting of a regiment of Missouri and a brigade of other units in the

kins. Soon after the arrival of Osterhaus' division at New Carthage, orders were issued to the corps for a farther advance south to Hard Times Landing, located some three miles above the Gulf.

General McPherson's 17th Corps remained at Lake Providence until April 18, when, by orders from General Grant, the corps embarked and moved to Milliken's Bend, with orders to follow closely the rear of the 13th Corps to Hard Times Landing.

And now Grant's army was on the road which later proved to be the march to one of the greatest victories of the Civil War. By evening of April 27 General McClelland's Corps had reached Hard Times Landing across the river from Grand Gulf, and General McPherson was following closely. General Grant having determined to effect a landing on the east, or Mississippi side of the river as soon as possible, decided to make the attempt to dislodge the enemy occupying Grand Gulf, and land his army at that point. Accordingly, on the morning of the 29th General McClelland was ordered to embark all the troops from his corps that the transports and barges could carry, and if the navy under command of Admiral Porter succeeded in silencing the batteries defending Grand Gulf, to have as many men as possible ready to debark under cover of the guns of the navy and carry the works by storm. In anticipation of Admiral Porter being able to silence the enemy's batteries defending the Gulf, and General McClelland landing his troops for the assault, General Grant, on the morning of April 27, sent an order to General Sherman at Young's Point to send one division up to Haines' Bluff, and make a strong diversion by threatening an attack at that point. The object of this diversion was to compel General Pemberton to keep his forces at Vicksburg instead of sending them to reinforce General Bowen at Grand Gulf. General Sherman selected Blair's Division to make the diversion, and they did it successfully, and, as was later learned, the diversion created great confusion about Vicksburg. Notwithstanding the successful diversion, the navy failed to silence the batteries at the Gulf, and the troops of the 13th Corps again disembarked the evening of the same day, and took up their line of march, stopping at DeShroon's, Louisiana, six miles above Bruinsburg, where the 13th Corps, and one division of the 17th Corps

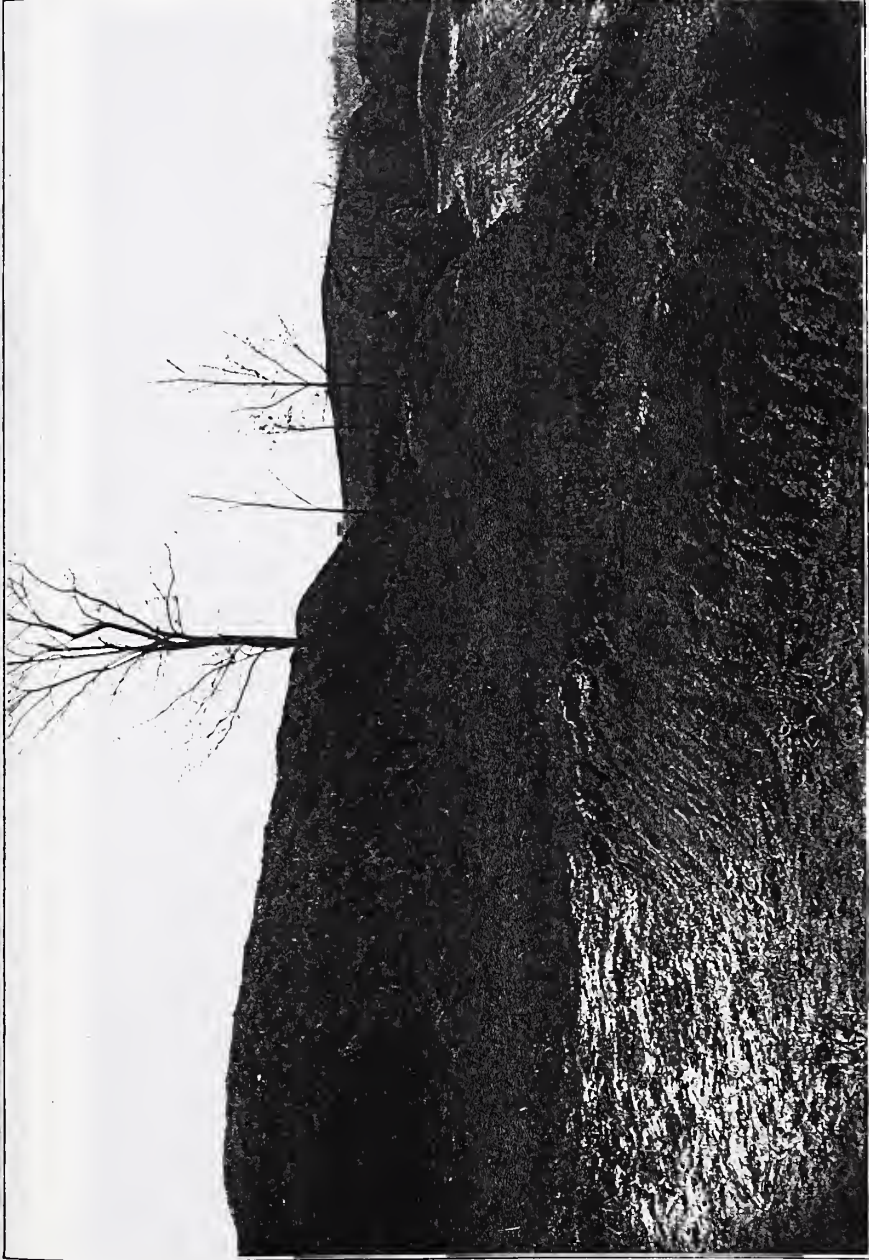
collected and were transferred down and across the river to
 Brantford, Mass., where they were landed by noon, 24
 April, '62. The march from Millis's Head to this point,
 which had consumed just one month, had been unusually
 tedious; a constant drag through mud when necessary had
 made an arduous path, and the weather and heavy loads had
 not the least aided the officers and men, who lay in the
 mud all night. After landing at Brantford, General Mc-
 Clellan's Corps halted only long enough to allow the men to
 rest and administer when they arrived about the 1st
 of May. Before noon the 2d Division had joined the 1st,
 and followed to the First and Third Brigades of Logan's
 Division, 1st Corps. The line consisted of Adams's and
 the pickets of the 2d division were encountered near Thompson's
 Hill, about six miles from Fort Gibson. General Brown,
 on learning that General Grant had effected a landing at Brant-
 ford, immediately organized Grand Staff, consisting of the
 Division of Fort Gibson, with the hope of intercepting and
 killing in detail General Grant's forces with reinforcements
 from Yorktown, while General Grant would reach here. At
 this time General McClellan recommended General Brown's
 plan to General Grant at night, and suggested at some night
 according during the night, but as no plan did not see in the
 light of day. Early next morning, May 1, General Mc-
 Clellan's two divisions advanced and were soon fully
 engaged. Brown's Division on the right was successful in
 driving the enemy back. On the left, Chamberlain's Division was
 not so successful, having been unable to make any headway.
 About noon General Grant arrived on the field and seeing the situation
 he at once ordered up the two brigades of Logan's Division,
 Logan's First Brigade to take on the left of Chamberlain, and
 Chamberlain to attack Chamberlain in turning the flank of the
 First, and Logan's Third Brigade to take on Adams's Mc-
 Clellan's right. Adams's the First Brigade was a position, then
 Chamberlain's Division was attacked, and soon the enemy's line
 was in full retreat, followed behind them by Chamberlain's
 Division. General Grant's forces pursued the retreating enemy
 as far as about two miles to Fort Gibson, where, after a long
 march, they were camped. General Brown, realizing the
 defeat, returned across Rappahannock River and burned the bridge.

At an early hour the next morning the command was put

in motion. The First and Second Brigades of Logan's Division entering Port Gibson about 9 a. m. The town had been evacuated by the enemy during the night, and the suspension bridge across the south fork of Bayou Pierre burned. While waiting for the bridge to be rebuilt the First and Second Brigades of Logan's Division marched up the west side of Bayou Pierre about four miles to a ford which they crossed and marched down the east side until they reached the main Vicksburg road. Here they rejoined their division, and with Crocker's Division, 17th Corps, in advance marched eight miles to the north fork of Bayou Pierre, where they found the fine suspension bridge partially destroyed. The bridge was repaired during the night. At daylight the next morning Logan's Division in advance crossed the bridge, and when near Willow Springs found the enemy advantageously posted on a commanding ridge, and opened fire on our advancing column with artillery. The two divisions of General Crocker and General Logan were formed in line, and soon the enemy fell back towards Hankinson's Ferry. At this point Logan's Division was directed to advance on the Grand Gulf road, and General Crocker to pursue the enemy. The latter division had proceeded but a short distance before they became engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. The skirmishing was kept up with more or less activity until about 4 p. m., when the appearance of Logan's Division on the enemy's right flank caused them to beat a hasty retreat to the ferry, followed closely by the Second Brigade of Logan's Division, who reached the ferry just in time to save the bridge, and capture some tools. On the morning of the 4th the enemy opened an artillery fire on the Second Brigade of Logan's Division, but soon was silenced by a few well directed shots from the batteries of DeGolyer, Rogers and Williams, which dismounted one gun and killed two men. In the meantime, the 13th Corps had advanced on the 3rd to Willow Springs, on the 6th to Rocky Springs, on the 8th to Little Sandy, and on the 9th to Big Sandy. The 17th Corps remained at Hankinson's Ferry on the Big Black river from the 4th until the morning of the 7th, when they marched to Rocky Springs, remaining there during the 8th, and on the 9th marched toward Raymond, via Utica, and encamped at Utica Crossroads. While the 13th and 17th Corps were on the march, the 15th Corps, General Sherman commanding, was

was able. The morning of May 3, General Sherman and Taylor's Division moved for Grand Gulf. The former moving from Milliken's Bend and the latter from Chickasaw. General Blair's Division remained at Milliken's Bend and except three Companies proved no action there. Taylor's and Taylor's Division moved Grand Gulf about noon of May 3, according to order of the late war. Taylor's Division moved towards. On May 4, General Sherman advanced with his two Divisions to Hankins Ferry, and on the 5th reached at Big Lake. May 5, General Blair's Division, 15th Corps, being ordered to camp near Memphis, and Milliken's Bend (except Taylor's Division) to Grand Gulf, waiting their place about noon of May 7. Early the morning of May 7, General McPherson's Corps reached to Troy.

May 10—General McPherson advanced about the river to the left of Raymond. General McPherson's First, 25th Corps, and General Sherman started to advance. May 10, General McPherson reached to Fenton Mill Creek, a small place by which encircled the enemy and after a sharp advance down river from their position, suffering a loss of 4,000 men, General Sherman also marched to Fenton Mill Creek, where he also met with some resistance from Confederate forces which was being in crossing. However, a few regiments from the Longstreet's Division were sent to the Confederates in the Mill Creek to the north and General Sherman held the crossing with a loss of 1,000 men. During the same day (May 10) General McPherson's 1st Corps, with Logan's Division leaving the advance continued to the north toward Raymond. The advance met with the late opposition until within very close of Raymond. On the same day the entire force consisted of the Confederate General, Gregg, about five thousand strong, with several regiments of artillery he placed as to facing the river and a bridge over which it was necessary to pass. General Logan immediately formed his division in line of battle, with the First Brigade, General Smith commanding, on the left, and the Second Brigade, General Fugate, commanding, with the rear of the left of General Smith, and the Third Brigade, General Sherman commanding, was placed on the right of General Smith, with directions to advance his right as much as possible. McPherson's Battery was placed on the road near the



Fort Garrott (Square Fort) looking Northwest. In front of 13th Army Corps.



Black Forest, Germany, at night. The moon is in the sky.

bridge. With this formation of the division the whole line advanced when the battle opened with great fury on the front of the First and Second Brigade. The battle lasted about four hours when the enemy gave way, and soon was on the retreat through Raymond, and General McPherson camped at that place the night of the 12th. If the reader will consult his map, he will notice that General Grant's lines are now almost due east and west, and within five miles of the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad. The 17th Corps, General McPherson commanding, was at Raymond on the right, the 15th Corps, General Sherman commanding, holding the centre on Fourteen Mile Creek, and the 13th Corps, General McClermand commanding, was on the left of the line, also on Fourteen Mile Creek, with his left resting on the Big Black river, his advance across the creek, and his pickets within about two miles of Edward's Station. The Confederate General, Joseph E. Johnston, having arrived at Jackson on the 13th, and being the ranking officer, assumed command of all the Confederate forces opposing General Grant's advance. He had with him at Jackson a force estimated at 11,000 which was daily being augmented. General Pemberton's forces, estimated at 40,000, held his advance at Edward's Depot, and was deployed from that point back to Vicksburg. General Grant's forces at the same date were a very little over 33,000.

Since crossing the Mississippi river, the enemy had been unable to satisfy their minds as to General Grant's intentions. Now he must uncover to the foe not only his intentions, but his base of supplies as well. The time had come when in defiance of all principles inculcated by his teachings at West Point, he would leave the way open for the enemy to fall upon what they would think his permanent base. Accordingly, the night of May 12, General Grant issued orders to the three corps commanders as follows: General McPherson was directed to march his 17th Corps early in the morning for Jackson, via Clinton; General Sherman to march the 15th Corps to Raymond; and the 13th Corps, General McClermand commanding, was ordered to quietly withdraw from his position near Edward's Depot, and march to Raymond with all his corps, except General Smith's Division, which was ordered back to old Auburn to guard and bring forward to Raymond the supply train. May 14, the 17th Corps, General McPherson command-

ing, was ordered to advance on Jackson by the Vicksburg and Jackson road, and engage the enemy at Jackson if they made a stand. General Sherman was given practically the same order, but was to move by the direct road from Raymond to Jackson, which is a part of the road General McPherson was following on that evening. Jackson through the Confederates' lines, where they were in the light of General McPherson. General Sherman was ordered to send out all his divisions to Forest Hill, about twelve o'clock, supporting divisions of General Sherman's position at Jackson, and was directed to Clinton to support General McPherson, and to remaining divisions to remain at Raymond. General McPherson's other division General Sherman commanding, was at Jackson. About 10 o'clock General McPherson's advance came upon the enemy, a general attack was made, and a full on their side, near Jackson and on the line there it was then made late, and General Sherman was ordered about the same time. General McPherson continued to support General Sherman for the night, with Cooper's Division in support. General Sherman made another attempt at his command. At 11 o'clock General Sherman and General McPherson were ready for the attack. General Sherman advanced with his division parallel to a creek about ten and within a short distance of the line for the other to disintegrate was broken, and the attack changed, taking from the line of work. General McPherson followed up with Cooper's Division and was the other a part of the arrangements when he found the command to bring the troops back and reorganize the front, and advance the next day. With General McPherson was pressing forward, General Sherman was conducting a line between lines which crossed the road he was following in. The yellow charge of Cooper's Division, led General Sherman to order a retreat, but when General Sherman advanced to their main line, found the enemy in full retreat, and it was quite late that they did not have time to move their guns to better place. General Sherman's line had a heavy line of about five miles, and even the American flag could be seen waving over the capital of Mississippi, and Jackson was now in their hands, and other battles were to be fought, and was before General Sherman's army could see the other lines into the confederates of Vicksburg.

By reason of General Grant's movement with the 15th and 17th Corps against Jackson on the 13th and 14th, his base at Grand Gulf on the river was necessarily uncovered and exposed his rear to the attack of General Pemberton's army of 40,000. General Johnston seeing General Grant's exposed rear, sent orders to General Pemberton, dated May 13, to advance with his entire force and attack General Grant at Clinton. But General Pemberton discovering General Grant had blunderingly, as he believed, uncovered his line of communication, determined to disobey his superior's orders and instead cut that line; and really put his army in motion for that purpose, but was forced back on account of high waters. General Pemberton had not yet realized that General Grant had some four days before abandoned his base and was then subsisting his army off the country. That move on the part of General Pemberton gave General Grant time to march east, capture Jackson, disperse General Johnston's army there, about face, march west and be in position to repel any attack General Pemberton might wish to make on him at any point west of Clinton. On General Pemberton's return to the Jackson road, he received early on the morning of the 16th a repetition of his order to join General Johnston at Clinton, which order he decided to obey, sending a dispatch to General Johnston to that effect, and immediately placed his army in motion to obey the order.

General Johnston's dispatch to General Pemberton, under date of May 13, was sent in triplicate, one of the bearers proved to be a Union man, and instead of delivering it to General Pemberton, he came inside our lines and delivered it to General McPherson, who in turn forwarded it to General Grant. Immediately on receipt of this dispatch, General Grant issued his orders to his three corps commanders for their movements on the 15th. To General McPherson his orders were to about face and march his 17th Corps west as far as Bolton, which point is about 20 miles west of Jackson on the Vicksburg road. General McClernand was ordered to concentrate his 13th Corps at or near Bolton in the shortest possible time. General Sherman to remain with his 15th Corps at Jackson on the 15th for the purpose of destroying all Confederate property in or about that place. Two brigades of Blair's Division, 15th Corps, had reached Auburn from Grand Gulf, and by orders

But General Howe was completely attached to General A. J. Smith's Division, 12th Corps.

In obedience to General Howe's orders of May 12, the Continentals, by 2 a. m. of the 13th, had moved forward, leaving out the stores, and by noon had their divisions as in two close lines well posted.

The positions occupied by Howe's army the evening of May 12 were as follows: Two Divisions of Sherman's 12th Corps at Jackson; McPherson's 12th Corps and three Divisions of McClintock's 12th Corps were at or near White Sulphur Springs, and in position to give battle should the British cross General Pakenham's detouring to take the advance. General A. J. Smith's Division, 12th Corps, was posted at Reynolds, with two brigades of Blair's Division, 12th Corps, in the rear. The morning of May 13, McClintock led the advance, and under orders to move his command towards Edward's House by close ranks, all marching in the rear. General Howe's Division held the advance on the Clinton road, with General Taylor's Division, 12th Corps, close to the rear in support. General Hamilton and General Early Division, 12th Corps, were advancing on the middle road, while General Smith's Division, 12th Corps, and two brigades of General Blair's Division, 12th Corps, respectively under command of McClintock, were advancing in the rear. The column of all corps and division commanders were in close proximity, with detachments well to the rear, and acted a general engagement unless they were ordered to retreat. General Smith's Division on the extreme left was the first to encounter the enemy's pickets. Detachments, having the left flank on the middle road, having the line of Smith's division and detachments posted in detachments forward, and the rest of the enemy's pickets well posted. About the same time Blair's Division came up to the enemy's pickets, strongly posted near the base of Chapman's Hill, on the north road leading from Jackson over Yorkburg. The detachments formed his division in line with General McClintock's Division on the right, and Colonel Cook's Brigade on the left. The detachments were in close order, and were forward covering the entire line of his division, and advanced within sight of the enemy's battery. While General Howe was forming his division as above described, the advance division of the

17th Corps, General Logan commanding, had reached the field and was quickly formed on the right of General Hovey. The left of Logan's Second Brigade, General Leggett commanding, forming on General Hovey's right, and the First Brigade, General Smith commanding, formed on the right of General Leggett, with the Third Brigade, General Stevenson commanding, a short distance in the rear as support. The 8th Michigan Battery, Captain DeGolyer commanding, was placed in position about two hundred yards to the rear of the Second Brigade, and Rogers' Battery of 24-pound Howitzers supported by Smith's Brigade. The 3rd Ohio Battery, Captain Williams commanding, was placed in position on a ridge to the rear of the division, as reserve.

After some sharp skirmishing along General Hovey's front, at about 10.30 a. m., the battle opened, when General Hovey advanced about 600 yards, driving the enemy before him, capturing 11 guns and about 300 prisoners. At this point, the enemy being reinforced rallied and began pouring down the road in great numbers upon the position occupied and held by General Hovey, driving him back, yet contesting with death every inch of the field they had so recently won. Seeing from the character of the ground that his division was likely to be hard pressed, and possibly outflanked, he called for reinforcements from Crocker's Division, 17th Corps, which had just come up, but had not as yet been engaged. About a half hour later, by order of General Grant, General Crocker sent Colonel Boomer's Brigade, and the 10th Missouri and the 17th Iowa to his support. The reinforcements numbered about 2,000 men. But the enemy having massed on his front, General Hovey, with his reinforcements, continued to be slowly forced back until his lines reached a point near the brow of the hill. Here a stubborn stand was made, which position the division succeeded in holding after more than two hours of most terrific fighting. Almost simultaneous with General Hovey's advance at 10.30 a. m., General Leggett, and General Smith's Brigades of Logan's Division advanced, and encountered the enemy strongly posted in the outskirts of timber directly on his front. After a spirited resistance they were compelled to retire. The engagement was now general along the entire fronts of both Hovey's and Logan's Divisions, with the enemy contesting

with great determination the forward movement of either General Herry or General Legger. General Legger's last move was such a position that the enemy's formation, concerning his right flank, outside the line of the First and Second Brigades, General Legger, among the divisions, ordered a charge against the enemy by the First and Second Brigades, commanded respectively by General Legger and General Smith. After a heated struggle the line of the enemy was broken, and the enemy was forced to abandon his former position, and take refuge some of a second ridge. During this assault Legger's Third Brigade, General Legger's commanding moved up and formed on the right of General Smith's First Brigade to pursue any flank movement by the enemy. The formation of General Legger's Brigade on General Smith's right caused the enemy to place a battery of six guns in a commanding position on the left for the purpose of striking the advance of General Legger's, and at the same time enable the brigade of both General Smith and General Legger. To avoid the arduous danger of the enemy, General Legger was ordered to abandon his right, and change the enemy's position to about impossible follow, the brigade with the First Chinese Division, and the 2nd Ohio Infantry forming an advanced line, moved up to gain what, under a British charge as directed, during the evening from their guns, covering the entire front of the guns, and seeing General Legger's force off from his first line of retreat to Edward Legger and Third Ohio Brigade. The British charge by General Legger's Brigade moved the 1st part of the enemy, killed them back on the line of the First and Second Brigades, where they were at, nearly covered that they were again forced to retreat, having no response to the brigade on ground of conflict, and a large number of prisoners.

The enemy, knowing that General Legger had killed their 1st Rank, now made a desperate effort to rally his men by concentrating all their available forces, and advancing against Herry's Division that had then been fighting for some time, close and a full force, and very much engaged, in making a most determined effort. In this instance, the use of battle strategy was turning against the Chinese force, when General Herry, equal to the occasion, bravely placed in commanding position the 1st Missouri Heavy Cavalry

Dillon's Wisconsin Battery, Captain Scofield's Battery, and two sections of the 16th Ohio Battery; opened an enfilading fire on the advancing foe, with such a terrific shower of shot and shell that caused them to stagger. Taking advantage of the halt in their advance, General Hovey, assisted by the brigades of Boomer and Holmes of Crocker's Division, 17th Corps, made a brilliant charge, hurling the enemy back, regaining the ground they had lost some four hours before, recapturing five of the eleven guns they had captured during the first assault, and sending the enemy panic-stricken toward Black river, and the battle of Champion's Hill was won for the Union forces.

The following paragraph is by authority of Grant's Memoirs, pages 512-521:

This battle was fought under General Grant's immediate supervision, he having reached the field shortly after General Hovey and Logan had formed their lines. As soon as he had taken in the situation, he sent a staff officer to General McClelland, directing him to push his command forward as rapidly as possible and attack General Pemberton's right. This order was disregarded by General McClelland, who at the time had two divisions within some two and a half miles of General Pemberton's centre, and two divisions (Smith and Blair) confronting the Confederate right. General Grant sent repeated orders to General McClelland to advance and press General Pemberton's center and right, but excepting Hovey's Division, none of General McClelland's command got upon the field until the enemy was in full retreat. Had these important orders of General Grant to General McClelland been obeyed, it is not improbable that General Pemberton's army would have been destroyed, and the siege of Vicksburg would not be, as it is, a matter of history. The battle of Champion's Hill was fought largely by Hovey's Division, 13th Corps, and Logan's Division, 17th Corps, assisted, during the last half of the battle, by Crocker's Division, 17th Corps.

When General Pemberton began his retreat, he was pursued, as soon as the cartridge boxes could be refilled, by General Stevenson's Brigade, Logan's Division, 17th Corps, and Captain DeGolyer's Battery in advance, followed by Carr's Division, and Osterhaus' Division, 13th Corps.

The pursuit was kept up until darkness and fatigue overruled the pressure to go into camp, but not until there had captured more than a few prisoners. General Sherman had at this battle about 25,000 men actually engaged. This includes that part of his army that fell on the 17th, and all of McDermott's Corps occupying the Division of General Howe.

Daylight of the morning of the 18th saw the 12th Corps, Carr's Division, in advance, with on the rear the 1st Big Black River Bridge. On the river side of the river, General Lanier's Brigade of Carr's Division, came upon the enemy strongly posted behind two lines of sand-bags, each having a row of an irregular circle, both sides meeting in the river, and a strong posturing the line. General Carr formed his Division on the right, with Lanier's Brigade, occupying the extreme right with his right meeting in the river above. To the rear General Cheatham in the center, and Burdette's Brigade of Smith's Division, on the left. About a half mile distant from the Big Black River, General Lanier brought his Brigade to action with orders to be firm, and the command forward was given, when, with a cheer they charged the enemy's line and soon were inside their works. With Sherman with the charge of General Lanier, was General of General Cheatham and was then General R. J. Smith's Division (Burdette) made a similar charge, and soon the enemy was being driven by Big Black River Bridge, leaving the bridge after them. In the battle General Lanier was distinguished himself by the rapid movement to the position of execution of his brilliant charge, when at 10 o'clock. The grand victory was decisive, and all the troops pursued forward along the river with the view of compelling them to surrender. About 5,000 prisoners, and a great quantity of military stores and arms, and a large quantity of ammunition all were taken.

By 11 o'clock, May 18, the bridge over Big Black River, which the enemy burned on the 17th, was repaired, and General McDermott's Corps commenced moving, following again, following by Mr. Stone and the Ballou's Ferry road. General Sherman's 12th Corps moved on Wednesday, and followed to the Ballou's and Verdun road. At that point General Frank P. Blair's Division of the 12th Corps opened its camp, after being temporarily detached to General

McClermand's 13th Corps for the last three days. McPherson's 17th Corps at an early hour crossed between Bridgeport and the railroad bridge, and advanced in a northwest direction until the Bridgeport and Vicksburg road was reached, where they halted until Sherman's Corps had passed, when they took up their line of march direct for Vicksburg. By 3 p. m. the head of column of Sherman's 15th Corps had reached Walnut Hills, and General Sherman could be seen, proudly standing on the Confederate entrenchments that he tried so hard to capture on December 29, 1862.

Ewing's Brigade, of Blair's Division, 15th Corps, that had been, until May 15, doing guard and fatigue duty between Milliken's Bend and Grand Gulf, rejoined its division in front of Vicksburg the night of May 18, having marched 85 miles in three days, and captured 203 prisoners on the march. General Grant immediately formed his lines around the Vicksburg defenses with Sherman's 15th Corps on the right, his right resting on the Mississippi river about two miles above Vicksburg, his left joining General McPherson's right. McPherson's 17th Corps took position on the center, to the right and left of the main Jackson and Vicksburg road, and extending south to a point near the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, where he joined to the right of McClermand's 13th Corps. McClermand's right rested near the railroad, and extended south towards Warrenton as far as his line would admit, thus shutting in and practically dooming to capture the remainder of Pemberton's heroic army, which grimly awaited the certain onslaught of the Union forces. Flushed with successive victories, the officers and men of Grant's army thought that all they had to do the morning of May 19 was to assault the Confederate line, and the campaign would be over and Vicksburg would be ours. But in that instance they reckoned without their hosts. The Confederate army, no doubt, was disheartened from their successive defeats within the last few days, but when the assault of May 19 was made, they were found ready to defend the city of Vicksburg with their lives. General Grant's entire available force moved against the enemy's works along their entire line at 2 o'clock p. m. of May 19, but the assault, although pushed with confidence and energy, proved unsuccessful, excepting that the Union forces were enabled to get better positions, and closer

to the Continental Army, where they could be fully secured from the loss of the money.

The path and the road were spent in following and arranging the provisions gained by the success of Blenheim, and in making ready for the future war. The army had not money any longer but the quarters were made, and they were becoming very large for a set of good black coffee and hard bread. By the night of the 15th, the money came, was fully supplied with full stores of coffee and hard bread, and they were very plentifully supplied, and made for the winter that would be made from General Howe's headquarters. The failure of the attack of May 22 was disappointing, we still in June, but in the winter camp we were as though an important event in the course of the campaign, and General Howe was in Spain. The Continental Army, Joseph E. Johnson, was in Canada and still waiting reinforcements, and might not find himself strong enough to attack Howe's army and take the city. Accordingly a second attack was planned, the time was determined, and on the 15th the first day after the first failure, a second attack was made, at which General Howe was "Present" at the time designed for a second time, and the army advanced to the south. A portion of the army was ordered to proceed from the north to the north side of the river's mouth, and continued the next night.

The attack of May 22 was a failure, and the army was not in a position to be successful in the future. The army of May 22 was a combined force of British and French, and the British of Yorkburg could not be taken, but could capture the position of the army relative to the river, and General Howe determined to a plan to use the river as a line of communication, and the army began crossing from the river to the principal city of the river, with the view of establishing and holding them in place. General Howe hoped to find the army's line, a new plan and end the campaign.

General Johnson was now waiting for the arrival of coffee in Canada as they were still in the winter camp, and with General Pennington's assistance, and the army was ordered to General Howe that the army of the river's mouth had advanced, and was occupying the principal town of the river, and the army of Yorkburg, to

placed General Blair in command of an expeditionary force with orders to march out and disperse them. General Blair successfully performed this duty, and returned to the investment line June 4. General Grant now bent his energies to pushing siege operations, and to defending his position against any possible maneuvers of the sagacious Johnston, and to prevent him from crossing Big Black river, and to defeat him should he succeed in doing so.

The campaign from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg had been eminently successful, and equally brilliant in its conception and execution. But the time had now come when the three army corps that composed General Grant's army during the campaign from Milliken's Bend to the Confederate defenses around Vicksburg, was inadequate to successfully cope with their adversaries. General Johnston with an army of perhaps 30,000 east of Big Black river, and General Pemberton with about an equal number inside the Vicksburg defenses, rendered reinforcements to defend General Grant's exterior line against General Johnston necessary. May 19 General Lauman reached Young's Point with one division, and was assigned a position on the investment line to the left of the 13th Corps. June 3 General Kimball arrived with 12 regiments, and was assigned position at Haines' Bluff, and June 11 General Sooy Smith reached Young's Point with a strong division, and was also sent up the Yazoo to Haines' Bluff. On the same date (June 11) General Herron came with a full division and was assigned a position on the investment line to the left of General Lauman, with his left resting near the Mississippi river below the city, thus completing the investment with a line of bayonets and batteries, from the river above to the river below the city. June 15 General Park arrived with two divisions of Burnside's Corps, and was immediately dispatched to Haines' Bluff. General Grant now had about 71,000 men, and more than half of them (about 40,000) stationed across the peninsula from Haines' Bluff by way of Oak Ridge to Big Black river, where General Osterhaus took up the line defending Grant's rear, and extended south from the Jackson road. On June 8 General C. C. Washburn was assigned command of the forces at Haines' Bluff, and on June 22, General Sherman was assigned to the command of the exterior line extending from Haines' Bluff on the Yazoo river on the north, to Hall's

Ferry on the north side, fully prepared to make any attack the Indians should make. General Lewis, with his own troops on the opposite line under command of Johnson, was now left to prosecute the work of the camp with more vigor. Camp had been started on the first of August, at the old position on the settlement line, and was being pushed with the utmost dispatch. The camp progressed in a week, and the men working diligently in the ground were still, June 12, when Lewis, having his bag completed, and under the protection of his troops, by the time he had finished the Indian trail, and having placed some guards of guards under the tent, it was ready for the march.

At 10 p. m. the march was begun, and shortly afterwards, some of the men from the tent in pursuit of the dog from which they had been shot, when the Indians camp of Lewis's Indians, called that the march was to the north, but the march was not interrupted to permit the pursuit of any considerable time, and was of little practical value. The Indians were able to keep the march, while the march being to an other tent. Another man was immediately named as General Lewis's tent, which was being left, but the tent of Lewis's was abandoned, and he would follow. In the morning the march was generally resumed. With the exception of the amount of finding the enemy's line by the capture of the 2d Company under Lewis's tent, and his effort to effect a vigorous march with the Indians, there was no fighting worthy of mention after the middle of May 12. The Indian dispositions kept the march more or less a zig-zag, and in some places of interruption. There was considerable snow on the way to the second house on the river, and by General Lewis's tent was on the settlement line. To escape the frequent snow it was not until the middle of the day, and the subsequent passage in the hills, in which the very words to show they lived about continuously during the night. Only one of these were seen, a mile or more from the tent.

Food was getting scarce and the soldiers were suffering from hunger. Food and other things were selling at about prohibitive prices, while some men were in great demand and was said to be worth with a dollar. Conditions were worse, and the progress in the wilderness very

demanded to be fed or surrendered. June 28 General Pemberton received a letter signed by several private soldiers of his command, which read in part: "If you cannot feed us you had better surrender us, horrible as the idea is. We tell you plainly, men are not going to lie here and perish, if they do love their country. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and hunger will compel a man to do almost anything. You had better heed a warning voice if it does come from a private soldier. This army is ripe for mutiny unless it can be fed." This letter evidently put Pemberton to thinking, and on July 2, seeing no hope of relief from Johnston, he addressed a letter to each of his four division commanders asking them to inform him with as little delay as possible as to the condition of their troops, and their ability to make the marches, and undergo the fatigue necessary to accomplish a successful evacuation of the city. Two of his generals in reply suggested surrender, and the other two practically did the same thing. On receipt of these replies, Pemberton seemed to have abandoned all hope, and about 10 a. m. the next morning (July 3) General Bowan and Colonel Montgomery appeared with a white flag on General A. J. Smith's Division front bearing a letter from Pemberton to General Grant, proposing an armistice with the view of arranging terms of surrender. A meeting between General Grant and General Pemberton was arranged for, and at 3 o'clock p. m. of the same day, the commanding generals met in front of Stevenson's Brigade, Logan's Division, 17th Corps. General Pemberton inquired as to the terms General Grant would make, and was informed that the surrender would be "unconditional." General Pemberton replied snappingly, "The conference may as well end," to which Grant made answer in his usual calm and courteous tone, "Very well," and turned away. Here the negotiations might have been terminated but that the Confederate General Bowen, who was anxious to end the fruitless struggle, interposed with the proposition that the Confederate army be permitted to march out with their small arms and light artillery. This suggestion was not considered for a moment. The conference closed with General Grant promising to send his terms in writing to General Pemberton, which he did, and late that night received an acceptance, excepting that General Pemberton made a few minor suggestions, a part of which

General Grant concluded, and a joint council in a communication then closed the negotiations.

At 10 A. M., July 26, 1862, while King appeared along the entire line of the Confederate defenses, and immediately after, the Confederates were marched inside their fortifications, with their colors flying, lowered flags, raised arms, and their colors on the walls, then faced and marched back within their fortifications as prisoners of war. Logan's Division, 17th Corps, being given the guns of honor, marched into the city, planted the flag of the Union in the cathedral and took possession. An abstract of the captures shows twelve prisoners, 170 cannon, twelve mules, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Five days after the surrender of Vicksburg, Fort Hudson fell, and the Army of the Tennessee joined hands with the Army of the Gulf. The occupation of the Mississippi was absolutely secure, the Southern Confederacy was cut in two, the hopes of the Union-loving people of the South were revived, and the spirit of the Confederacy permanently broken.

While this campaign would be history in the true original meaning, the true original meaning of any military operation is modern warfare, and the reason it gives has no other, the history of military also began with the blood of glory. "What had it done for Union men to see that great and memorable victory?" This was the first step toward the Union Army.

The following tabulations furnished by courtesy of Captain W. T. Rigby, Chairman V. N. M. P. Commission.

General Summary of Casualties, March 29—July 4.

UNION.

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Dunbar's Plantation, La., April 15....	2	.....		2
Port Gibson, May 1.....	131	719	25	875
South Fork Bayou Pierre, May 2.....	1	.....		1
North Fork Bayou Pierre, May 3....	1	6	.....	7
Pinhook, Louisiana, May 10.....	2	8	3	13
Raymond, May 12....	66	339	37	442
Fourteen Mile Creek, May 12-13....	6	10	.....	16
Jackson, May 14.....	42	251	7	300
Champion's Hill, May 16.	410	1,844	187	2,441
Big Black River Bridge, May 17....	39	237	3	279
Skirmishes about Vicksburg, May 18 20 and 21.....	13	41	2	56
Assault on Confederate Line of De- fense, May 19.	157	771	8	942
Assault on Confederate Line of De- fense, May 22... ..	502	2,550	147	3,199
Mechanicsburg, June 4....	1	5	.....	6
Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, June 7..	101	280	265	646
Bayou Baxter, Louisiana, June 9....	1	.....		1
Birdsong Ferry, June 12..	1	.....		1
Richmond, Louisiana, June 15.....	1	8	.....	9
Hill's Plantation, June 22..	8	16	23	47
Elisville, June 25.....	.....	.....	37	37
Near Lake Providence, La., June 29.	1	3	144	148
On Peninsula opposite Vicksburg, June 29.....	.....	1	.....	1
Edwards Station, July 1.....	.....	3	.....	3
On Gunboats, in Detached Infantry Regiments	6	26	.....	32
Siege Operations, May 23-July 4....	94	425	119	638
Total.....	1,581	7,554	1,007	10,142

KENTUCKY—Infantry (Independent Company of Pioneers, 7th, 19th, 22d) 4.

MASSACHUSETTS—Infantry (29th, 35th, 36th) 3.

MICHIGAN—Infantry (2d, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 27th) 7; Artillery (7th, 8th) 2; total 9.

MINNESOTA—Infantry (3d, 4th, 5th) 3; Artillery (1st); total 4.

MISSOURI—Infantry (3d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th, 24th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 35th, Engineer Regiment of the West) 17; Cavalry (4th, 6th, 10th) 3; Artillery (Batteries A, B, C, E, F, and M, 1st Light, and Battery F (Landgraeber's, 2d Light) 7; total 27.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Infantry (6th, 9th, 11th) 3.

NEW YORK—Infantry (46th, 51st, 79th) 3; Artillery (Battery L, 2d Light) 1; total 4.

OHIO—Infantry (16th, 20th, 22d, 30th, 32d, 37th, 42d, 46th, 47th, 48th, 53d, 54th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 68th, 70th, 72d, 76th, 78th, 80th, 83d, 95th, 96th, 114th, 120th) 26; Cavalry (4th) 1; Artillery (2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, Yost's captured Battery, afterward known as the 26th Ohio Battery) 12; total 39.

PENNSYLVANIA—Infantry (45th, 50th, 51st, 100th) 4; Artillery (Durell's Battery) 1; total 5.

RHODE ISLAND—Infantry (7th) 1.

UNITED STATES ARMY—Infantry (1st, 13th) 2; Artillery (E, Second) 1; total 3.

WEST VIRGINIA—Infantry (4th) 1.

WISCONSIN—Infantry (8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 27th, 29th, 33d) 13; Cavalry (2d) 1; Artillery (1st, 6th, 12th) 3; total 17.

AGGREGATE: Infantry, 195; Cavalry, 19; Artillery, 47; total 261—not including eight regiments of negroes in process of enlistment.

22d, 23d, 26th, 28th, 31st, 33d, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 43d, 46th, 1st Battalion of Sharpshooters, Pound's Battalion of Sharpshooters, 3d Battalion of State Troops, 5th Regiment of State Troops, 7th Battalion) 25; Cavalry (Adam's Regiment, Ballentine's Regiment, 17th Battalion) 3; Artillery (Companies A, C, D, E, G and I of the 1st Light; Companies A, B, and C of the 14th Light Battalion; Hudson's Battery; Vaiden Battery) 11; total 39.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Infantry (16th, 17th, 18th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, Holcombe Legion) 8; Artillery (Culpeper's Battery, Ferguson's Battery, Waties' Battery, McBeth Battery) 4; total 12.

TENNESSEE—Infantry (10th, 30th, 39th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 46th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 53d, 55th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 1st Battalion, 3d Provisional Regiment, 3d Volunteer Regiment) 19; Cavalry (1st, 7th) 2; Artillery (Dismukes', Neyland's, Norman's and Park's companies of the 1st Heavy; Caruthers' Battery, Johnston's Battery, Lynch's Battery, Mebane's Battery, Tobin's Battery) 9; total 30.

TEXAS—Infantry (2d, 7th, 9th, 1st Battalion, 2d Battalion, 1st Battalion of Sharpshooters) 6; Cavalry (3d, 6th, 9th, 10th—dismounted, 14th—dismounted, 32d—dismounted, 1st Legion, Cleveland's Battalion, Bridges' Battalion) 9; Artillery (Wall's Battery) 1; total 16.

VIRGINIA—Artillery (Botetourt Battery) 1.

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY—Infantry (1st Battalion) 1.

MISCELLANEOUS—Davidson's Signal Corps, King's Signal Corps, Barrot's Signal Corps, City Guards, Partisan Rangers—total 5.

AGGREGATE: Infantry 141, Cavalry 26, Artillery 62; total 229.

Historical Records.

THE following pages will give the holder a condensed record of the services of each Ohio regiment and battery commanded during service in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg.

The photographs give a reproduction of the face of each Ohio regiment, as it appeared in Vicksburg National Military Park.

Ohio regiments and battery organizations, now being furnished the Government with a record record of their respective commands, the same has been supplied by the author from "East's Ohio in the War," assuming these records to be correct.

When two or more regiments' names appear in the face of any monument facing the same creek or filling the same position, it indicates that all had served in that position at some time during the campaign of 1863.

The historical inscription, as it appears on the back of each monument, is reproduced in the case of each historical record of the regiment or battery.



SURRENDER MONUMENT.

Site of interview between Generals Grant and Pemberton, July 3, 1863.



Rocky Mountain, Colorado, U.S.A.

16th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

THIS regiment was organized under Colonel John F. DeCoursey, at Camp Tiffin, near Wooster, Ohio, on the 2d day of October, 1861, and was mustered into the service on the same day by Captain Belknap, of the 18th United States Regulars. It reached Camp Dennison November 28 and remained there until the 19th of December, when, receiving its arms, it moved to Lexington, Kentucky. On January 12, 1862, orders were received to report to General S. P. Carter, at Somerset, Kentucky. At this point the regiment was engaged in repairing and building military roads to facilitate the transportation of supplies to General Thomas' forces at Mill Springs.

The battle of Mill Springs was fought and won by General Thomas on the 19th of January. The regiment was ordered up during the fight, but being retarded by a flood in Fishing Creek, did not reach the ground until after the enemy had been routed.

On January 31, 1862, the regiment left Somerset, Ky., and marched across the country to London. After a short rest at this point it continued its march to Cumberland Ford, arriving there on the 12th of February. Nothing of interest transpired during its stay.

On March 12 a reconnoissance in force was made toward Cumberland Gap, but with the exception of a slight skirmish with the enemy nothing was accomplished. Another reconnoissance was made on the 22d of March. About this time the regiment was brigaded with the 42d Ohio and 22d Kentucky, forming the 26th Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Ohio, under command of Brigadier-General George W. Morgan.

On April 28 another reconnoissance was made to the top of the Cumberland Mountains in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap. The mountain was climbed in the midst of a heavy fog. Arriving at the top at 8 a. m. they met the enemy

and a fresh light wind, which saved all the shells of the batteries. The opponent lost a man killed and a wounded.

The month of May was occupied in preparing for the attack on Cumberland Gap. On June 10 the march was resumed toward the Gap. On the morning of the 11th a line the opponent marked by Powell's Valley in the rear of Cumberland Gap, where it was determined that the army had abandoned that stronghold and marched toward Berryville, Tennessee. The 11th was the last opportunity to see the enemy's standard, breastworks and rear line before noon. From this time until the 21st of August the army was engaged in strengthening its position, digging, and loading, with frequent skirmishing.

On August 10 the attack was ordered to attack the 1st Kentucky at Tipton. About 10 p.m. of that day the companies B and D of the regiment were sent forward in a direct column. Companies F and G were ordered to the right of the Mill Hill Road in the same line. Companies C and H were held in reserve. At 11 p.m. heavy rain falling commenced at the front and continued until six o'clock appeared on the front and right of front. Companies B and F were compelled to fall back. Companies H and G were ordered to follow the main line by a Rebel brigade, and were in this exposed. Companies C and H were ordered up as a reserve, but were also overwhelmed and compelled to fall back to a position at the left of the main line. They were then ordered to withdraw from their position and hold the reserve in front of the main line, where the ammunition was retained. They then fell back to the main line, where the National force was ordered. Toward night the National force advanced on the communication the enemy following to within three miles of the Gap.

On September 1 the 1st and 2d brigades were ordered to Manchester, Ky., for supplies. On the night the force was joined by the remainder of the National troops from the Gap. The supplies having been almost completely exhausted, General Morgan ordered a march toward the Ohio river. The force was opposed by the enemy, who harassed the National force by frequent attacks, and by firing observations on the banks up to Chariton, Ky., within six miles of the Ohio river. The sufferings of the men on the march were very severe, being nothing to say the several days remaining part of the

gathered from the fields as they passed. To quench their thirst the men were compelled to drink the water collected in stagnant pools. On the 3d of October the command arrived at Greenupsburg, Ky., on the Ohio river, utterly worn out, ragged, shoeless, and covered with the accumulated dust of sixteen days' march. Their appearance was forlorn in the extreme.

Resting until the 21st of October at Portland, Ohio, the regiment then moved to Charleston, Va., on the Kanawha river. On November 10 it marched, under orders, to Point Pleasant, Va., and there embarked on steamers for Memphis, Tenn., arriving at that place on the 27th of the same month. On December 20 it moved with Sherman's command on transports to the rear of Vicksburg, Miss., and participated, on the 29th, in the disastrous assault on Chickasaw Bayou. In this affair the 16th suffered terribly, losing 311 officers and men killed, wounded and prisoners. After the assault the command of the regiment devolved on Captain E. W. Botsford.

The next service performed by the regiment was in the expedition against Arkansas Post. That post being captured, the 16th Ohio, with other troops composing the expedition, were taken back to Young's Point, La. The regiment remained here until the 8th of March, and then moved to Milliken's Bend.

On April 6, 1863, the regiment joined General Grant's expedition to the rear of Vicksburg. It was engaged at Thompson's Hill on the 1st of May, and lost 9 men killed and wounded. It was also engaged at Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek, on the 16th of May, and on the 17th at Black river bridge. On May 19 it took a prominent part in the disastrous assault on the Rebel works in the rear of Vicksburg. In these several affairs the regiment lost severely in killed and wounded. On the 22d of May it was again engaged in an assault on the Rebel works, losing several men killed and wounded. It remained in the rear of Vicksburg until its fall, July 4, 1863. On the 6th of July it was ordered to Jackson, Mississippi, where it participated in the siege and capture of that place.

The regiment now marched back to Vicksburg, where it was placed on transports with orders to report to the commanding officer at New Orleans, La. It arrived at Carrollton, six miles above the city, on the 15th of August.

General Beck's expedition to the Texas country was then forming at New Orleans, and the staff was made a part of it. About the 10th of September the expedition left New Orleans, starting from Algiers, opposite the city, the regt. was moved by railroad to Houston City, and from there marched across the country to Epifonino. Returning to New Orleans, it joined the expedition under General Washburne to Texas, landing at Holman's Point, on Mississippi Peninsula. From there it went by railroad to Houston, and from there to Fort Independence, opposite Holman's Point, on Mississippi Island. From this place it sailed to New Orleans, arriving at that city on the 1st of April, 1854.

The regiment remained at New Orleans only one day, and was then sent up the river by steamer to another General Beck's camp, just returned from his disastrous expedition into the Red river country. It arrived at Alexandria, April 25, and was immediately sent to the front, where the army was then engaged in several skirmishes. In June the regiment left camp near Fort Independence for companies were detailed to work on building a line across Red river to reach the position at which the Mexicans were.

About the 15th of May the 10th Ohio, with the rest of the Texas army General Beck, commenced its march to Morganza, La. on the Mississippi. Morganza was reached without loss, and the regiment went into camp. In this camp it remained, performing garrison duty, until the 1st of October, when orders were received to proceed to Columbus, Miss., to meet discharges from the service.

The 10th Ohio, the 10th Ohio, is an organized regiment, it being failed to mention in the way that the fact that it was failed to the men that the regimental organization could not be granted.

The regiment reached Columbus, Miss., on the 1st of October, and was paid and discharged from the service on the 1st of October, 1854.

During its service the 10th received by railroad 1,500 miles by steamboat 1,500 miles by steamship 1,500 miles, and on foot 1,500 miles. No action occurred to see one while marching on the water or by steam. While on the Gulf of Mexico in November, 1854, all the coast of Texas, in lat-





tude 27 degrees, several of the men of the regiment had their feet frozen during the prevalence of a severe "Norther."

The total number of deaths, from all causes, in the regiment was 251. There were killed in battle and died of their wounds 2 officers and 60 men. There was one death from suicide, and one from accidental shooting. Two men were drowned, one while bathing in the Mississippi river, at Vicksburg; the other while returning from general hospital at New Orleans, to rejoin his regiment at Morganza.

There were 185 deaths from disease, of which 47 occurred with the regiment. The others were in general hospital, or in hospital or other transports, at home on furlough, or in Rebel prisons. The number of wounded who recovered was 188. The largest per cent sick at any one time occurred while the regiment was in barracks at Camp Dennison in 1861. The most fatal disease was typhomalarial, or camp fever. The most prevalent disease was diarrhea.

There were two cases of small-pox and 59 of varioloid, but no deaths. Of measles there were 52 cases and 2 deaths. There were three cases of typhoidpneumonia, all of which proved fatal. Two died from diphtheria. The greatest mortality in any one month was in April, 1862, at Cumberland Ford, Ky., where there were 8 deaths—4 from typho-malarial fever, 2 from typhoid-pneumonia, one from congestive measles, and one from hospital gangrene.

On Surgeon's certificate of disability 186 were discharged, and 38 were transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, 15 of whom were directly from the regiment. Before leaving Morganza the recruits, 90 in number, were transferred to the 114th Ohio to serve out the unexpired term of their enlistment.

The number of officers and men mustered out at the expiration of its term of service was 477, all that was left of 1,191, the total of original organization and recruits.

During its term of service the regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Cumberland Gap, Tenn.....	April 28, 1862
Tazewell, Tenn.....	August 6, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28,29, 1862
Ft. Hindman, Ark. (Arkansas Post)	January 11, 1863
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863

Big Black river, Miss.	May 15, 1863
Yorkburg, Miss. (First assault)	May 22, 1863
Yorkburg, Miss.	May 22, 1863
Siege of Yorkburg, Miss.	May 22 to July 2, 1863
Jackson, Miss.	July 2 to 1863
Memphis, La.	April 25, 1864
Memphis, La. (Red cross experiment)	May 22 to 1864

The following descriptive reports on the Movement of the 10th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Yorkburg National Military Park, Yorkburg, Miss.

(Continued)

In the battle of Fort Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 1, wounded 3, total 4. In the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., killed 1, wounded 2, total 3. In the engagement at Big Black river bridge, May 17, killed 2, wounded 5, total 7. In the assault, May 22, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3. In skirmishes near Yorkburg, May 22 to 23, killed 1, wounded 2, total 3. In the assault, May 22, killed 2, wounded 1, total 3. In skirmishes about Yorkburg, May 23, wounded 1, and during the siege was reported.

Aggravated reported casualties in reports during the campaign and siege, killed 11, wounded 20, total 31.

THE REGIMENT THIRD VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

THE Tenth Ohio was organized for the three months' service in May, 1863, but beyond location, which is given in the proper place, little or nothing of its history or movements need be said in this connection. First Lieutenant John C. Fry was soon promoted to captain and continued in the service, serving the three months' requirement with his company and was made colonel of the regiment in January, 1864.

The organization was placed at Camp King, near Georgetown, Ky., on the 1st of October, 1863. Its commander, Colonel Charles Whitman, a veteran of western Ohio, had served in West Point, and for some years preceding the war was an eminent engineer and geologic, making much of the

time in the region of Lake Superior. He supervised and carried toward completion the defenses of Cincinnati, which were commenced back of Covington by General O. M. Mitchell. While there, and mainly under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. Force, the members of this regiment were imbued with that thoroughly soldierly spirit which adhered to them through all the vicissitudes of their field service.

During the winter of 1861 and 1862 the regiment was employed in guarding several batteries in the rear of Covington and Newport. Four companies were sent during the winter into an insurrectionary district near Warsaw, Ky., and on the 11th of February, 1862, the entire regiment, with the exception of Company K, embarked on the steamers Emma Duncan and Doctor Kane for the Cumberland river.

The 20th arrived at Fort Donelson on the evening of the 14th of February, and was under fire to some extent, during the 15th. It marched to the extreme right of the army, was placed in reserve, and was compelled to stand a severe test in seeing crowds of stragglers falling back from the front, and in being forced to hear their wild reports of disaster and defeat; but, notwithstanding these discouragements, the regiment passed through its first battle with no little credit to every man. After the surrender of the Fort the 20th was sent North in charge of prisoners, and became scattered all over the land. By the middle of March seven companies had been brought together, and they proceeded up the Tennessee river, on the expedition to Yellow Creek, on the steamer Continental, which General Sherman occupied as headquarters.

On the 6th of April, while on inspection in camp at Adamsville, the 20th heard the booming of the guns at Pittsburg Landing, and at 3 p. m. marched to the field, went into position on the right of the army, and spent a comfortless night standing in the rain. The regiment participated in the next day's battle with considerable loss, and is fully entitled to a share in the glory of the victory. It was commanded during the engagement by Lieutenant-Colonel Force, Colonel Whittlesey being in command of the brigade. During the advance on Corinth the 20th remained on duty at Pittsburg Landing. Death and sickness held a perfect carnival in its camp, and it was accustomed to appear on parade with scarcely 100 men. After the fall of Corinth, the regiment moved to Purdy, and

at Lake Providence, and a few weeks later marched to the relief of Porter's fleet, blockaded in Steele's Bayou, and after spending three days in the Louisiana swamps returned to its camp. The regiment arrived at Milliken's Bend on the 18th of April, and marched to Hard Times Landing on the Mississippi. It crossed the river, moved through Port Gibson, and pursued the retreating Rebels to Hankinson's ferry on the Big Black.

On the 12th of May the 20th deployed in advance of the 17th Corps as it approached Raymond, Miss., and while resting with arms stacked, was fired upon from a dense thicket beyond a small stream. The regiment immediately formed and advanced across the creek, using the bank on the opposite side as a breastwork. For an hour the struggle was severe, and especially so to the 20th, as the regiments on the right withdrew their lines a little distance to the rear, and the flank of the 20th was exposed to a raking crossfire. Every man stood firm until the line again advanced, and the Rebels gave way. The regiment lost in this engagement 12 killed and 52 wounded. Private Canavan, of Company E, was promoted to a sergeantry on the field for skillfully managing his company when all the officers and sergeants were struck down. Captain Wilson was decorated with the 17th Corps Medal of Honor, in silver, for gallantry in assembling his skirmishers under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns in the first charge. Lieutenant Weatherby, of Company A, being on the extreme right of the skirmish line with his company, and being cut off from his regiment, assembled his company and reported to the colonel of the nearest regiment, the 81st Illinois, and fought as a part of that regiment till the end of the battle; when, as the company marched to join its regiment, the 81st showed their appreciation of its services by giving three hearty cheers for the "20th Ohio Boys."

The regiment moved on through Clinton, Jackson, Bottom Depot, to Champion's Hill, when the regiment was early pushed forward to a strong position in a ravine, under such a fire that it was dangerous for a staff officer to approach with orders. Though the adjoining regiments on each flank were pushed back as the enemy moved up in mass, the 20th held its ground without wavering till its ammunition was exhausted; it then fixed bayonets and prepared to maintain its position,

for the day. After some 200 men were sent for horses and the army was drawn back.

Crossing Big Black the regiment started the march to Vicksburg and acted as support to the remaining army on the 20th and 21st of May. The regiment did its proportion of work in the siege, and under and over the fort, and the 100th of Mass. along with the brigade, it withdrew from the line and accompanied an expedition to the Vicksburg Valley. It returned again to Vicksburg on the 25th of June and was placed in reserve. On the 26th of its march Colonel Vance was ordered to remain detached at the 1st brigade, and was afterwards promoted to brigadier-general. Lieutenant Walker, acting adjutant of the regiment, was made captain and assistant adjutant-general in General Terry's staff, and Lieutenant H. D. Dingle was appointed adjutant, and held the position to the end of the war, being a company when it was disbanded.

It was about this time that several of the men, who had been transferred to the 3d United States Heavy Artillery (regular), passed through a narrow trench between two hills near the fort, in which the attacking British were thought to be hidden by the very same troops.

On the 26th of June the regiment, starting with the 1st brigade, withdrew to Tallah, near Black river, in order to destroy the successions of Johnson. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment camped at Spring Hill, on the Mississippi between Clinton and Tallah, but was shortly ordered to join Sherman's army, including Jackson. It finally arrived at Vicksburg July 25 and remained in the condition of the rest. In the latter part of August the regiment was a part of an expedition to Memphis, in the October term, and returned to its camp at Vicksburg, September 2. On the 25th of October the regiment crossed Big Black in Sherman's army, disembarked slightly at Bayou Lafourche, Louisiana, crossed the Gulf of Mexico at Louisiana, thence to Orange, and then over the old Cheniere's Hill transported to Big Black and Vicksburg.

In January, 1862, transferred to the 2d regiment, and on the 27th of February the regiment crossed Big Black and joined the celebrated Memphis expedition. In crossing Miller's Creek one of the company's batteries opened upon the rebels. The work usually lasted in line and the army moved. The regiment was compelled to march in line and

late in the afternoon, as the Rebels placed their battery on every hilltop and skirmished briskly along the road. In spite of this the head of the column passed over 18 miles, and camped at Jackson that night. Passing through Brandon, the troops reached Morton, and from this point to Meridian the 20th acted as rear guard to the whole army the greater portion of the distance. After arriving at Meridian the regiment assisted in destroying 10 or 15 miles of railroad, and then marched to the wagon corral on Chunkey Creek; and, being misdirected by a Rebel, it marched eight miles to advance three. The next day the Rebel's house was burned, in order that he might remember the time he enjoyed the pleasure of misdirecting the Yankees.

On the 20th of February the regiment marched on its return as a part of the convoy for 700 wagons. It marched by way of Hillsboro' and Canton, and reached Vicksburg on the 4th of March.

The regiment went North on veteran furlough, and, after spending 30 days at their homes, rendezvoused at Camp Dennison on the 1st of May, and proceeded to Cairo, Ill., and from there by steamer to Clifton, Tenn. From this point it marched, via Pulaski, Huntsville, Decatur and Rome, to Acworth, where it joined General Sherman on the 9th of June, after a march of 250 miles from Clifton. In the advance from Acworth the 20th formed the escort to the wagon train, but finally joined its brigade, on the 23d, at Bushy Ridge, near Kenesaw Mountain.

On the night of the 26th the 20th, with its division, marched to the left of the line, and at 8 o'clock next morning moved vigorously and with great noise upon the enemy, the object being to divert the enemy's attention from the general assault made by the other portions of the National line. The division advanced to within easy range of the Rebel works, near Marietta, and was exposed to the concentrated fire of the four batteries. Having succeeded to a certain extent in accomplishing their object, the regiment engaged in another demonstration on the Rebel works in front of its camp at 3 p. m., and advancing up a thickly wooded hill till within 100 yards of the enemy's works, sustained a brisk musketry fire till dark. On the 2d of July the regiment marched with its corps to the mouth of the Nickajack Creek, where the enemy was found

reached. After the evacuation of the works at Tuckahoe, the regiment was employed in protecting the line, which was lively business, as the Rebels kept up a constant and accurate fire during the day. On the 27th of July the regiment moved the Charlestown at Franklin and on the 28th reached the Rebel works below Atlanta.

The regiment took position in the advanced line on the 28th, and on the 29th firing was heard in the night. The regiment formed in the works line, as the Rebels advanced, the men kept the parapet and fired toward the enemy. The Rebels pressed up to and around the regiments, and the fighting came from front, back and rear, and according to the 28th was hottest in front on the east side of the work beyond the works and behind that line in the trenches. Companies B, C and D held their line and obtained, in the case of the latter, the most of ammunition, which was piled up near the regimental headquarters, but even this supply was insufficient, and the arrangements of the trenches and staff was disturbed, and changes were made in company. Rebels by their cartridges. At a critical point many of the men had only two or three cartridges left. The batteries in Atlanta threw shells upon the rear of the brigade, the enemy advanced close to the front, and placing a captured gun within fifty yards of the work in the work, taking the regiments with cannon. Orders were to withdraw from the work and take a new line, and the men slowly moved, the men running over, and then to fire the line outside of the works. In the rear line the work was placed in reserve, with the exception of a detachment of about 100 men, who were posted in the works on Leggett's Hill, and fought desperately until the close of the battle. In the engagement the work had 22 killed, 47 wounded, and 15 missing. Amongst the general firing were distinguished the 2 companies that, of Company F, and 10th of Company G, and the following named killed men: Crocker and Chase of Company C; Ellis, of Company G, and Spraker and Lawrence, of Company F, especially distinguished themselves.

The regiment was engaged in changing position and building works until the 1st of August, when a general order to march is given to the supply trains of the Army of the Tennessee. Two days later the regiment joined its brigade

at Fairburn, and assisted in destroying railroads. In the battle of Jonesboro', on the 31st, the 20th was on the left of the 15th Corps, at right angle to the main line, as "refused flank," and in this position was greatly annoyed by a heavy artillery fire. On the 2d of September the regiment took position on a hill near Lovejoy's Station, where it remained several days, exposed to some annoyance from the enemy's sharpshooters, and finally settled down in camp near Atlanta, on the East Point Road. On the 5th of October the regiment joined the pursuit of Hood, and, after following as far as Galesville, Alabama, returned and camped at Smyrna Church, about 20 miles from Atlanta, November 5.

The regiment left Atlanta with Sherman's army on the 15th of November, for Savannah. It participated in the destruction of the town of Millin, Georgia, and, on reaching Savannah, took position on the right of the 17th Corps. On the 19th of December it was detached from the brigade and sent to the Ogeechee, near King's bridge, where it was engaged in building wharves on which to land supplies for the army. This work was cut short by the surrender of Savannah, and the regiment rejoined the brigade, December 24, in camp at the outskirts of the city.

The 20th embarked on the steamer Fanny, on the 5th of January, 1865, proceeded to Beaufort, South Carolina, crossed Port Royal ferry, and advanced until the enemy was found intrenched beyond a rice swamp. The 20th deployed as skirmishers, charged the enemy's works in fine style, and the regimental colors were soon waving from the parapet. At dark the troops encamped before the fortifications of Pocotaligo, and, on the morning of the 13th of January, the 20th was assigned camping ground beyond the railroad station of Pocotaligo, and remained there until the 30th of January, when it started on the Carolina campaign.

The head of the column struck the enemy, February 13, near the bridge across the North Edisto at Orangeburg. Two companies of the 20th were deployed as skirmishers, and soon the regiment advanced on the double-quick and drove the enemy back to their fortifications, which were concealed by a turn in the road, and from which the Rebels opened fire. The regiment deployed as skirmishers, advanced through the swamp in water icy cold and waist deep, opened fire on the

crossed on the opposite side, and used her in the afternoon, and was returned. Next day crossed the river and engaged in denouncing the railroad. As soon as the National was well on that the enemy's army, numbered in killed, reached Edinboro the night the same was discovered, she was crossing through an arduous river and up the railroad, denouncing it as far as Washington. On the 14th of February was left in care of the enemy army to guard the general river, and after a successful march, crossed Chesapeake Bay and the peninsula de la. The regiments arrived in three successive weeks being frequently compelled to do the major part of the work, but they, and March 17, they arrived around Edinboro, where it arrived on 17th of next day. On the 18th landed equally, reporting to work, for the enemy withdrew, and on the 19th the regiments crossed Edinboro. After one week's rest the regiments pushed on to Virginia and on the 1st of April crossed outside Edinboro's river. It remains known that Edinboro had acted since for a considerable time, and several times with you they showed they had long been in the air, even their knowledge of what they, fought with when, used as their base in the field, and were able and with help.

During August, May 1, the regiments received in Edinboro in Washington, was in the great service May 10, there was some in Edinboro, Ky and July 15, back in Edinboro, where it was maintained in service.

During the course of service, the regiments were at Edinboro sent to the following places:

Fort Harrison, Tenn.	February 14, 1862
Edinboro, Tenn.	April 7, 1862
Edinboro, Tenn.	August 2, 1862
Edinboro, Mo.	September 10, 1862
Edinboro's Army	May 2, 1862
Edinboro, Mo.	May 11, 1862
Chesapeake Bay	May 11, 1862
Virginia, Mo.	May 11, 1862
Virginia, Mo.	May 11, 1862
Edinboro, Mo.	July 15, 1862
Edinboro, Mo. (Mountain Road)	Feb. 4, 1862
Edinboro, Mountain Co.	Jan. 11, 1862
Edinboro, Co.	July 15, 1862

Atlanta, Ga.....July 22, 1864
 Jonesboro, Ga.....Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1864
 Lovejoy Station, Ga.....Sept. 2-6, 1864.
 Savannah, Ga. (siege of).....Dec. 10-16, 1864
 Pocotaligo, S. C.....Jan. 14, 1865
 Orangeburg, S. C.....Feb. 12, 1865
 Cheraw, S. C.....March 2, 1865
 Bentonville.....March 19, 1865
 Surrender at Raleigh of Johnston

to Sherman.....April 26, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 20th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.

CASUALTIES.

“In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, sustained no casualties. In the engagement at Raymond, May 12, killed 10, wounded 58, total 68. In the engagement at Jackson, May 14, sustained no casualties. In the battle of Champion’s Hill, May 16, killed 2, wounded 28, total 30. Lieut. Presley McCafferty killed. In the assault, May 19, sustained no casualties: In the assault, May 22, sustained no casualties and during the siege not reported.

“Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 12, wounded 86, total 98.”

22d REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

THE 22d Ohio Volunteer Infantry was one of the offshoots of the appointment of Major-General John C. Fremont to the command of the Western Department. Its place of organization was Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri. Although officered by Ohio men, and its ranks filled mainly from the counties of the “Buckeye State,” it was organized originally under the name of the 13th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and mustered into the service November 5, 1861. It started to the field as a Missouri regiment, on the 26th of January, 1862, with the colonel, three of the other field officers, and eight of the captains from Ohio.

On the 26th of January, 1862, the regiment received orders to proceed by rail and transports to Cairo, Ill., and then to report to Sigurdson's Cavalry Corps, then commanding the division. On its arrival at Cairo it was sent by water to proceed to Louisville, Ky., reporting to Colonel Lawrence, then commanding the post. On its arrival at Louisville, the men had hardly time to get camp and personal baggage in the place allotted for their camp, when orders came to prepare for the next morning's march by light rail to support a cavalry movement then in progress toward Fort Henry. The movement was made on the 27th of January. After starting south two days the cavalry force was met on its march, and the accompanying the regiment returned back to Louisville, having learned that the success of their operations. The march was the first experience of the regiment as field service, and owing to a sudden change of weather from winter to spring, its marches and camps were

Order was found among the regiment at Louisville to proceed by transports up the Tennessee river as a part of the covering force against Fort Henry. It was found, however, on its arrival at Fort Henry that General Grant was already in possession of that fort, and was finally engaged in organizing the army for its march on Fort Donelson. While en route on this fact the regiment was assigned to General C. F. Smith's Division. In the day which the position of the regiment was near the left of the line, and in the heavy fighting that place on the night they were not engaged in much fighting. On the next day General Smith assaulted the enemy's works on the right, the regiment was in position near the center, and under the lead of assault. Following orders to report at once at the fort the men dropped their knapsacks, without exception, in fact everything but their arms and ammunition, and reported as the "quitting-quack" in the general. Captain's baggage had changed, and were also getting the men's work under a mass of grape and cannon balls from the enemy's heavy batteries.

Night found the regiment in a position to support General Grant. During the night orders came directing the regiment to prepare for attacking the batteries at daylight of the coming morning. The dawn found the regiment in front of Lawrence's advanced position. Everything was in confusion, and all were intensely

waiting to hear the signal to charge given. But the Rebel batteries were silent, eliciting many surmises as to the reason. Presently a sound from the interior of the fort attracted all eyes in that direction—the white flag of surrender was discovered floating from the principal work.

After occupying the fort for a few days orders were received to proceed to Clarksville, thence to Nashville, thence back to Clarksville. From Clarksville the next move was to Pittsburg Landing, where the regiment arrived on the 20th of March. It lay in camp until the morning of the 6th of April, the day of the commencement of the battle of Shiloh, when it was ordered into line of battle. The numerical force of the regiment at this time was 450 officers and men. During the two days of that well-contested battle the regiment was warmly engaged, and lost in killed and wounded 89 officers and men. Early in the first day's fight the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel St. James fell mortally wounded. (About this time several changes occurred in the staff. Major C. W. Anderson resigned, and Captains Wright and Wood were promoted, the first to the position of lieutenant-colonel, the latter to that of major. Surgeon Bell had resigned, and his place filled by Dr. Henry E. Foote, of Cincinnati.)

In the slow and tedious advance on Corinth, succeeding the battle of Shiloh, the regiment was continually in the front, and on the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy marched with the army to Booneville, Miss., in pursuit and then returned to Corinth.

On the 7th of July, 1862, the Secretary of War, recognizing the absurdity of designating the regiment by an erroneous title, issued an order transferring the 13th Missouri Volunteers to the State of Ohio, to be named the 22d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The long sojourn of our troops at Corinth was terminated about the 17th of September, 1862. At that time the 22d Ohio moved with the army upon Iuka, Miss., where the Rebel General, Price, was in force. Nothing of interest, however, occurred on this expedition, that is, so far as the regiment was concerned.

On the 16th of September, 1862, Colonel Crafts J. Wright and Lieutenant-Colonel Wright tendered their resignations, which were accepted. This left the regiment under the command of Major Wood.

October 2 came before the case was taken at Corinth. On this memorable day the Rebel Generals, White and Van Dorn, appeared before the place, eager to secure the post of Corinth and the war supplies collected there. The Union was confident of an easy victory and the capture of the place. Major-General Sherman, commanding the National forces, was positive master of the situation. He allowed the over-enthusiastic Rebels to prepare themselves completely with the view he had so imperiously proposed for them, and although the strategy he now was threatened by "every off the map," they were bravely thrust, and met nothing but the swamps and forests of Mississippi. The 1st did not participate in this temporary struggle, having been detailed to some duty. The regiment joined in the pursuit of the Rebels, but like the whole army engaged in their hasty march, gained no laurels.

Five months passed away without action. In December 1862, the Rebel General, Lee, made a raid upon the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, one of the channels of communication in Mississippi with the outer world. By mistake the 1st was sent to look after Forts, supporting the regiment assigned to the Ohio Brigade. The work was an excellent fellow, watching Tennessee, in which place it was left in garrison and ordered guard. Again, recruited a unit of two or three months, working more having occurred than an occasional work for garrison duty, which the detachment was not generally returned successful. While at Vicksburg a detachment of the 1st captured the notorious guerrilla chief, Colonel Dawson, who afterwards died in the Army (M) penitentiary.

March 12, 1863, brought orders for the regiment to retrace the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and report at Jackson, Tenn. It was ordered back to Corinth April 20, and returned to Jackson, Tenn. May 1, 1863. May 24 it was ordered to move to Fort in Memphis, and on arrival these local preparations being made to move to the river at Paducah. On the 26th of June the regiment embarked on transports for Hazard, Ky., on the Tennessee river. It arrived there on the 27th of June, and was engaged in showing up cottonfields until July 17, when orders were received to report at Helena, Arkansas. General Grant was engaged at this point in organizing the Army of the Arkansas. The 1st Ohio was made part of the expedition, and on the 19th of August, 1863, left Helena





with the army for Little Rock. After marching 29 days the National forces entered the capital of Arkansas with but slight difficulty, the cavalry arm of the expedition bearing the brunt of all opposition.

The occupation of Little Rock occurred on September 10, 1863, and from that time to October 28 the 22d remained there, when orders were issued for the regiment to proceed to Brownsville, Arkansas, to aid in guarding the railroad connecting Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff. Nearly one year was consumed in this duty, remaining at Brownsville from October 30, 1863, until October 26, 1864. During the whole of this time nothing of importance occurred, with the exception of a few dashes after guerrillas. These outlaws were peculiarly brutal in Arkansas—veritable murderers—real Cain-marked scoundrels, who scrupled at nothing in the way of cruelty and outrage. The 22d, as a general thing, did not bring in any prisoners when returning from such expeditions. A portion of the time the regiment was on this duty 160 of the men were mounted.

In February, 1864, 105 officers and men reenlisted as veterans. Captains Craighan and Miner, with Lieutenants Whitehead, Pollock and Buxton, making up the list of officers remaining with the detachment. Beside the veterans there were 89 recruits. On the 26th of October, 1864, the regiment received orders to report at Camp Dennison, Ohio, to complete their record, and be mustered out of the service. The same locomotive which drew the regiment from its first camp of rendezvous at St. Louis, also drew it from Little Rock to Duvall's Bluff, and when the regiment reached the mouth of White river they embarked on the steamer Continental, the same boat that carried them into service.

The regiment arrived in Cincinnati November 7, 1864, and proceeded at once to Camp Dennison, where, on the 18th of November, it was mustered out of service, completing its term of three years and a few days over.

This regiment sustained its casualties at Shiloh, April 6, 7, 1862. In that engagement it lost 10 killed, 70 wounded and 1 missing, total 81.

LIST OF BATTLES

Fort Mifflin, Penn.	Feb. 14-15, 1777
Red Bank, Penn.	April 3, 1778
Cornell's Mass. (eng. co.)	April 20-May 21, 1778
Cornell's Mass. (caval. co.)	October 2, 1778
Little Back, Ark. (military co.)	September 20, 1778
Yorktown (eng. co.)	Sept. 4 & 5, 1781

The following inscription appears on the monument to the 1st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Yorktown National Military Park, Yorktown, Miss.

"This regiment served on the eastern line at or near (General Staff, June 2, 1862) until the end of the long list of battles reported opposite."

1st REGIMENT OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Written by SCHWABT JAMES H. ALLEN

THE 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 25th day of August, 1862, and immediately armed and equipped, and on the 26th moved to the field. The next day found the regiment at Bermuda, Va., and on the 29 of September it reached Clarksville.

On the 30 of September the regiment joined General Sigel's army at James, Va. Here Companies D, E, G, and I were ordered to remain, and the other companies marched toward Gannaxville. Two companies, F and H, were left at Big Rock Station, the remainder of the regiment moved to Cavalry Hill, where a sharp engagement took place. During the night the enemy withdrew to Lewis Mountain. A considerable amount of arms fell into the hands of the regiment. A signal of retreat, in which was included "Emory's Brigade, the army of Sigel, in the blood of the North," was received by the 26th. Since a run of one day, the regiment moved to Lewis Mountain, but further advance was rendered impossible by the condition of the roads, and the army fell back to the Falls of Clinch; this position was called Camp

Ewing; the enemy took position on Cotton Mountain, and annoyed the troops with artillery. The brigade to which the 30th was attached crossed the river, advanced upon the enemy, and drove him from his position, and pursued him 12 miles beyond Fayette Court House; the regiment entered Fayetteville on the 14th of November, and quartered in deserted houses.

The detachment at Sutton frequently engaged in expeditions against bushwhackers; in various skirmishes two men of the 30th were killed and quite a number wounded.

On the 23d of December the detachment at Sutton joined the regiment at Fayetteville, and on the 25th the regiment held its first dress parade. The regiment spent the time during the winter working upon fortifications; several of the companies were sent to different outposts.

On March 10, 1862, these companies returned to Fayetteville, at which time the 30th and 2 sections of McMullen's Battery comprised the entire force at this point.

On the 17th of April, the regiment removed to Raleigh, and from there to Princeton, and on the 10th resumed march to Giles Court House; at noon information was received that the troops at the latter place had been attacked, and were falling back; the men unslung knapsacks and pushed rapidly forward, joining the 23d Ohio at the Narrows of New river. They had marched twenty miles in five hours, but arrived too late, as the gate leading to the country beyond had been closed by the enemy; here for eight days the allowance for rations was one cracker with a small allowance of sugar and coffee to each man. Early on the morning of May 17, the regiment fell back to Princeton, and on the following day encamped on summit of Great Flat Top Mountain; being without tents, the men stripped the bark from large chestnut trees, from which huts were constructed that furnished shelter. On the 16th of August the regiment started to join Pope's army in eastern Virginia, and reached Brownstown on the Big Kanawha river, on the 19th, having carried knapsacks and marched 95 miles in three and one half days, and were glad to leave the mountains, and when the band played "Get Out of the Wilderness," as it came down Cotton Mountain to the river, deafening cheers showed the hit was duly appreciated.

The regiment was transported to Parkersburg, where it took cars for the East, passing through Washington City on

On 21st of August, both wings met camp near night at Williams Junction, Va. Three days later, the right wing reported to general duty at General Pope's headquarters, the left wing a little as soon as allowed from picket.

General Pope's headquarters were moved to Knoxville and the left wing followed to Robertson's Brigade. The left wing participated in the 1st Battle of Bull Run, and was assigned to a heavy artillery line. General Robertson, in his official report, says: "It moved forward under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries to great effect, as before mentioned." The left wing joined the right at General Pope's headquarters on August 27.

The regiments joined the brigade at Upper Mills on the 21st of September. A battle camp on the 24th, including through Washington, Oct. 1st, on the 10th 1862, a camp at Fortified City, Maryland.

The 27th Regiment, formed by the 10th, moved the day after reached the Maryland, and occupying near the line of battle around the city.

The regiments arrived at Fort Mifflin on the 1st of September, and engaged the enemy's batteries at 2 o'clock P. M. The enemy opened fire upon the regiments from a battery behind a stone house, killing and wounding several men. The regiments left under a heavy artillery fire several times, and advanced against the enemy behind a stone house at 2 o'clock P. M.

The day of the action continued at the same time, and a severe engagement followed during three hours of an hour. The regiments finally were dispersed, being killed and all wounded. The regiments moved from Fort Mifflin, and were sent camp near Knoxville, returned there during the 10th, reported to a heavy artillery line, moved in the morning camped at night to night at Robertson's bridge.

The next morning, the 10th, the regiments moved to the left camp, under Robertson's Creek with day, and moved to Fort Robertson's bridge, 1862, and they in our possession, was then ordered forward on the double-track to a stone wall, where a thick of a mile or so long. It was necessary to pass through a w. was completed in order to reach the wall. When the line had advanced as far as the field of view, the men were then advanced, and the whole of proper support the 10th

wing of the regiment was unprotected. General A. P. Hill's Rebel Division came down with crushing force on the exposed flank; the regiment was thrown into some confusion in endeavoring to execute a movement by the right flank in order to avoid the blow. This regiment was engaged here about 5 p. m. The National colors were torn in fourteen places by shot and shell. Both color bearers were killed. Sergeant White defiantly waved the flag in the face of the enemy until he was killed. Sergeant Carter, in his death agony, held the flagstaff so firmly that it could with difficulty be taken from his hand. Our loss was 3 officers and 10 men killed, and 1 officer and 48 men wounded, 2 officers and 16 men taken prisoners; total 80 men.

On the 8th of October the regiment was ordered back to West Virginia. Crossed the Potomac at Hancock, Maryland, in pursuit of General Stewart's Cavalry, into Pennsylvania. On the 12th the regiment returned to Hancock and continued the western journey. On the 13th of November arrived at Cannelton, on the Kanawha, where we erected winter quarters, during which time it did some scouting in and about Logan Court House, capturing many horses and quite a number of prisoners. Late in December the regiment was ordered to join General Grant's fleet for Vicksburg, embarking on steamers, reaching Louisville, Ky., on the 3d of January, 1863, and there encamped several days, after which it embarked for Memphis and Vicksburg, and upon arrival was assigned to General Sherman's 15th Army Corps. Remained in camp at Young's Point, La., several weeks. Many movements were made by the regiment, both on the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers. On April 17, Lieutenants O'Neill and Chamberlain, with a crew from the regiment, took full charge of the steamer Silver Wave, and successfully ran the blockade, only one shot from the enemy's guns striking the vessel, and that without effect. On the 29th of April the regiment was ordered to Haines' Bluff to make a diversion against that point. Returned to camp on the 8th of May. Was ordered to Grand Gulf, below Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river, on the 10th of May, and took up the march to Vicksburg northward, by way of Rocky Springs, Raymond and Champion's Hill.

On the 18th of May, near midnight, the regiment arrived in the rear of Vicksburg, in front of Fort Defiance, on the old

Gettysburg road, one of the principal roads leading to Vicksburg. On the night of May the regiment participated in the first grand assault upon the works around Vicksburg. The charge being unsuccessful, the regiment was compelled to fall back. On the morning of the 22d the regiment led the second assault on General Sherman's lines against the works taken on the Gettysburg road. The flag was placed on the enemy's parapet, and paraded three times within the camp at night. A column led by Captain Green and O'Neil, penetrated the enemy in the charge upon the fort, and was compelled to retreat in the darkness of the day, exposed to heavy gunfire thrown by the enemy during the day.

From the beginning and during the following day camp the regiment lost 77 officers and men killed and wounded.

Immediately after the surrender the National Army under command of General Sherman, moved to take upon the enemy under Joseph E. Johnston, and drove him westward to Jackson and beyond, after which the regiment went into camp on Black River, July 24th.

The regiment left camp September 25, and embarked at Vicksburg, and moved by the river to Memphis. Regiment left Memphis October 2, and encamped at Brown's Ferry, ten miles from Chattanooga on the 10th of November. On the 15th it moved in an assault, which carried some lines of the enemy's works. Later in the day the post made was untenable on the enemy's works on Tunnel Hill, but was compelled to fall back on account of enemy reinforcements in force. In this way 21 men killed and wounded.

On the 21st of December the regiment was ordered to Bellevue, Ky, and arrived there on the 25th. A few days afterward they were ordered to Louisville, Ky, where they went into winter quarters. The regiment here remained in barracks and were discharged 31st day. After the expiration of furlough the regiment joined Sherman's army for the Atlanta campaign. During the campaign the regiment was continually under fire and engaged in all the principal battles between Chattanooga and Atlanta.

The regiment started on the 15th of November on Sherman's march through Georgia to the sea, and on the 15th of December was in front of Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee

river, and the same day the fort was taken by assault in a hand to hand conflict. The 30th was specially mentioned in General Hazen's official report.

On the 17th of January the regiment embarked on the steamer *Cosmopolitan* and went into camp at Beaufort, South Carolina, on January 18, 1865.

The regiment moved northward on January 26, on the campaign of the Carolinas, wading swamps and streams, one of the former being a mile wide and waist deep, at North Edisto river; passed through Columbia, S. C., and went into camp on the west side of the Congaree river.

After a severe engagement north of Columbia on February 17, halted near Bentonville, N. C. At this place there raged a severe battle of two days, in which the 30th lost quite a number of men. The regiment marched through Goldsboro to Raleigh, N. C., where it remained until the 29th of April, and then took up the march northward, by way of Richmond to Washington, and on May 21 the regiment reached the south end of Long bridge at Washington. On May 24 it participated in the Grand Review down Pennsylvania avenue.

On June 2, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky. On June 25 it embarked at Louisville for Little Rock, Ark., where it remained until August 13, when it was ordered home, and immediately embarked, arriving at Columbus on the 21st of August, 1865.

The regiment was paid and discharged on the 22d of August, 1865. This regiment traveled as such, during its term of service, a distance of 13,200 miles.

Total officers and men, including all recruits, during the war were 1,036.

Killed and died from wounds received in battle: Officers 9; enlisted men 132; total 141.

Died from disease: Enlisted men, 153; total deaths 294.

During its term of service, the regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Carnifax ferry, W. Va.....	Sept. 10, 1861
South Mountain, Md.....	Sept. 14, 1862
Antietam, Md.....	Sept. 17, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of and assaults).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863

Manassas Ridge, Va.	November 29, 1862
Dallas, Ga.	May 27 to June 2, 1864
Kennesaw Mountain, Ga.	June 2, 1864
Kennesaw Mountain, Ga. (general attack)	June 25, 1864
Nickajack Creek, Ga.	July 1, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Sheridan's first attack)	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (East Chapel, on the road to the city)	July 28, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (camp at)	July 28 to Sept. 1, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.	Aug. 27, and Sept. 1, 1864
Fort McAllister, Ga.	December 13, 1864
Savannah, S. C.	March 22, 1865

The following description appears in the memorandum of the 2d Co. 10th Kansas Volunteer Infantry at Vicksburg Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.

REMARKS

"On the 22d, May '62, wounded 22. In the month
May '62, killed 5, wounded 25, missing 25, total 75. Captain
Thomas Hayes killed, 1 year. Horse 1. Three mules
wounded. And during the siege was reported

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the
campaign July Sept. 4th '64, wounded 22, missing 2, total 24."

THE KANSAS SOLDIER-VETERAN VOLUNTEER INDUSTRY

By E. J. HARR, K. O.

WHEN ascending higher by the junction of a highway
that follows the GEO. V. L. the volunteer industry is
the crowning of a well-kept road. The men are
reported to the first call for private volunteers were not
created by accident, nor by any combination that they
are generous. Some soldiers had done so again and
they had not gone to ask who. They walked the mountains
of the campaign upon which they were about to embark, they
were conscious of the danger that would come. To the

first 300,000 the 32d was a part, how important a part let her services show, and let the same standard measure the patriotism of its individual parts.

The organizing of the regiment began about August 20, 1861, at Camp Bartley, near Mansfield, Ohio, and was completed at Camp Dennison, Ohio, by September 7, next following.

Our first field officers were: Colonel, Thos. H. Ford; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ebenezer H. Sweeney; Major, Sylvester M. Hewitt; Surgeon, John W. Mowry; Assistant Surgeon, Silas E. Sheldon; Chaplain, Wm. H. Nickerson; Adjutant, Robert F. Jackson; Quartermaster, Robert H. Bentley.

Company A was recruited from Carroll, Columbiana, Stark and Mahoning Counties, but principally from the first-named, and was mustered in at Camp Bartley, near Mansfield, Ohio, August 27, 1861.

Company B was recruited chiefly in Union and Campaign Counties, and was mustered into the service August 20, 1861, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, from where it was sent to Camp Bartley.

Company C was recruited principally in Knox County, Ohio, although about 20 men came from Allen County. Mustered in at Camp Bartley, August 31.

Company D came chiefly from Richland, Huron and Stark Counties. Mustered in at Camp Bartley, August 27, 1861.

Company E was recruited at Mansfield, Ohio, its members being largely of Richland County, though there were a few from Crawford and Wayne. Mustered in at Camp Bartley August 27, 1861.

Company F. There were two companies in the regiment that were known as F. This, the first of those, was recruited chiefly in Carroll County and mustered into the service August 30, 1861, at Camp Bartley. It constituted a part of the regiment until December 22, 1863, when it was permanently detached and became the 26th Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery. At the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., a battery (the 1st Mississippi) was captured by this regiment and manned by this (F) company. During the siege it was known as "Captain Yost's captured battery" and did most excellent service, one section occupied the most advanced, as well as one of the most hazardous positions on the investment line. See History 26 Independent Battery O. L. A.

Company V the second. When the first company V was regularly described, a detail consisting of two companies and one company was sent North to recruit a company to fill its vacancy caused by the detachment. These recruits came from three sources. The new company was organized at Camp D. and mustered in at that place in April, 1864.

Company G was recruited in the Fair grounds at Fallsville, Ohio, which was designated as Camp Garfield, and recruited in the case of Mackay's Company, Indiana, although a few were drawn from Indiana and Perry Counties. Its first Captain, William D. Hamilton, was mustered in the 6th U. S. C. as its colonel, and ultimately reached the rank of brigadier-general.

Company H was recruited in the country around Union, Ohio, and it is probable the greater part of its men were from that locality, but at this writing there is no official list upon this point available in the records. It was mustered in at Camp Sherman, Ohio, September 4, 1863.

Company I was recruited from Richfield, Van Wert, Paulding, Ashland and Ottawa Counties, was mustered in at Camp Sherman, Ohio, September 7.

Company K was recruited almost entirely from Union, Van Wert, Paulding, Ashland and Ottawa Counties, probably half a dozen were from beyond the limit of these counties. It was recruited in Columbus, August 20, and sent from there on the 24th, to Camp Perry, where it was mustered in August 25.

If we take the last officers of these several companies, a number quit the service after an experience of a few months more or less from inability to withstand the rigors of camp life, others, probably because they realized it was going to be a life of work and danger, while others were convinced that resignation would be accepted without any regard. As a rule the best officers of the regiments were in the ranks in the time of its organization.

From Camp Butler the companies marched west, across the 24th September, 1863, northward to Camp Sherman, where the complements of the companies were made up. We left in this camp during the "armistice," and the 10th of September when General R. E. Lee had made his attack on Chancellorsville. We were put about 1000 and marched for the mountains of Virginia. At Richmond, Va. (near W. Va.),

we received our first guns, old Harper's Ferry flint locks changed to percussion cap, an arm that could always be relied on to do vigorous "kicking" and little damage at the muzzle end. It was our good luck that we were not called on for any hard fighting with this weapon—if it could be dignified by that appellation—yet the enemy evinced as wholesome fear of the old fusee as of a better arm, possibly because there was no telling where its lead might strike, no matter at what it was pointed.

The regiment went by rail to Webster, W. Va., from where it began its first march, passing through Phillippi to Beverly, where a couple of days were spent, there being no necessity for haste, as Lee's attack on Cheat Mountain Summit had failed and his force had been withdrawn.

The regimental comrades will always vividly recall our first night alarm which came one of the nights we spent at Beverly, the county seat of Randolph County. Whether some one really believed an armed force was coming to wipe us off the face of the earth, or the call to arms was made to test the temper of the boys, the privates never knew, but however it may have been brought about, we fell in with commendable promptitude, in a fairly straight line, and although doubtless many hearts struggled upward, yet no one ran away. On September 25 we reached Cheat Mountain Summit and went into camp outside the fortifications, in the most advanced position of any troops defending the pass.

At this time, the first of the war, it was deemed important that this pass should be held at "all hazards," a theory exploded later on, but not in time to save the 32d and several other regiments from the severe weather of the winter of 1861-2, on the top of that wind-swept mountain, where men and mules froze to death, and where our pickets dug holes in the ground, burned wood in them during the day, then stood astride of them wrapped in their blankets whilst doing their tricks of guard duty at night.

A saw mill was finally sent to the mountain and men detailed to carry saw logs to it, whilst fifteen twohorse teams luxuriated on good succulent oats and fine hay, in comfortable stables at the western foot of the mountain. The ideas some officers had of how to care for soldiers, promote their health, comfort and efficiency were, in those days, truly marvelous.

The sudden and frequent changes of temperature from

moderate spring weather to several degrees below zero, the tendency of the atmosphere when we usually cold, warm days in all kinds of weather, being and sleeping in the tent, is equal to a large fire when our bodies are in the air. In all the camp was situated, especially around in such a way, and using a young person passed over the river, but the banks of which are various streams. Finally, when the two great barriers had been completed, the engines, we moved on, finally when we were much more comfortable. All in all, the winter of 1852 was the warmest of all our years.

General Reynolds commanded the forces at which Camp Chase, Missouri was a year. General Miles, a brave and energetic officer, whose greatest delight was in leading a charge at the enemy's position, was second in command.

A Rebel force was in the fall of 1861 at "Camp Chase, Mo." about 17 miles southeast of Chase, Missouri, near Mine Mountain, in an attack and surrounded by force by the garrison at Chase, Missouri. The mountain kept the eye of General Reynolds, and was intended to be a surprise, the fall in advance as far as the time went, when we were not in place against any force coming to us. However, we

did not remain very long, the night being very dark, the general command, when the position of the field was completely favorable, but we were unable to make any real progress, some members, making the distance in 1862. It was moved through the forest, probably following the same route from the mountains and the first time from the side of a mountain, but it was not taken up and captured by others, and as we were not pushed on, to get where they the river was treacherous up in the distance where the Rebels were far beyond in place, where it was possible to withdraw to such a point back to comparative peace. It was not till the end of the year.

The day at Camp Chase, Missouri was not successful, a full spring was done in a half and distance. Miles's force, ordered in the afternoon, as their camp, the war passed to the end of the year.

The general led "Camp Chase, Mo." and had several in Camp Chase, on the river at Missouri, Missouri.

General Reynolds was back in the winter with a long list

of sick. A few days after, Milroy assembled his forces for an attack on the enemy in his new position. Captain Hamilton, of Company G, a brave and able officer, was permitted by Colonel Ford to take on this expedition such of the regiment as would volunteer. He marched for the rendezvous with about 200 men, many of whom feared the war would end and we would never hear the whistle of an enemy's bullet. The captain reported to General Milroy at Cheat Mountain pass, from where the force moved December 13.

By reason of the flanking wing being misguided, and not reaching the field, the expedition failed but the 32d contingent got to hear the whistle of vengeful bullets and had several men wounded. Reid's "Ohio in the War" says, "In his report General Milroy complimented the regiment very highly on its gallantry and good conduct in its charge into the camp of the enemy."

Returning, the remainder of the winter was passed at Beverly from where some unimportant scouting was done. During the time a number of our line officers left us.

We returned to Cheat Mountain on March 15 (excepting Company G, which was left for guard duty at Beverly), got good Austrian rifles for our old altered muskets and started with Milroy on the spring campaign, April 5, the 32d in advance. Reaching McDowell we halted until May 5, when the 32d was thrown beyond the mountain to a point about 10 miles west of Staunton. Here, on the morning of the 8th, we were almost surrounded by Stonewall Jackson's Division, but, by a rapid unincumbered march, we beat him to the mountain summit over which we passed as the foe was coming out of the brush half a mile to our right. Milroy's entire command returned to McDowell, Jackson following. The morning of May 8, Schenck united with Milroy, and being the ranking officer took chief command. Jackson was in a commanding position of his own selection, and there Schenck attacked him with an inferior force. The 32d fought on the extreme right, where, unsupported, it charged Jackson's entire division in trenches on the crest of the high hill he occupied. The 32d remained on the field until it was so dark we fired at the flashlight of the enemy's guns.

At about one o'clock of the morning of the 9th Schenck marched for Franklin, followed in the morning by a light

time of capture, while General Jackson faced down, cornered, at his hands, and drove him out of the Grandfather Valley.

In Franklin Schenck's command our Province went about 11:30 a. m. May 27 this time, toward the landing, by way of Mansfield, in crossing Jackson, which would have been accomplished had our Province made a day's march, only to find, on advance, the job which the plan is showing when Jackson's main guard was put in sight.

Province about Jackson, attacking separately in the 20 Cross Keys, when he was forced to run and fight, and though the engagement was quite severe, it was not decisive. In the night Jackson went across the Grandfather, to the Republic, and the next morning we saw him, with his very superior lines, pushing the air out of a valley beyond, and no possibility to make any advance. Jackson being very strongly fixed to strike the ground for which we were fighting, we were obliged to retreat.

We returned down the river, going over to Middleburg, Va., where Company 12, toward the night, there to the house, where to Harper's Ferry, where we were surrounded by General Miles. Our loss in the attack of the 20 Cross Keys was 200 officers and men killed and wounded. With judgment and a little disposition toward the place could have been easily held, as we could have marched out with the river, when they captured the night before us, to be.

There was no 2nd Ohio Reg. among the troops of the captured by the Confederacy at Harper's Ferry. The 2d Ohio Reg. had been captured about the 20th of the way passed through the river's line. When a few miles on the way to Middleburg, Md., it was brought up, forward to a point, and upon going to be found by the 1st Ohio, surrounded by the enemy. The troops there then retreated to the 2d Ohio, as follows:

The 2d Ohio was one of the companies of the 1st Ohio. The 2d Ohio was captured at being captured through Ohio, put in camp, and was promised to cross their hands and arms in a way that had "black line."

Being exchanged, the men with a very few exceptions returned to Camp Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio, where the regiment was reorganized. There were some places, many changes in the 2d Ohio and the 1st Ohio. Chapter 10. 2. Part of

F Company became colonel; R. H. Bently was promoted from quartermaster to lieutenant-colonel, and Captain A. M. Crumbecker of A Company was made major. Only Company C had the same company commander as before the reorganization.

January 20, 1863, we started for Memphis, Tenn., arriving on the 28th, and became a part of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 17th Army Corps commanded respectively by Generals J. D. Stevenson, J. A. Logan and J. B. McPherson.

We reached the front at Lake Providence, La., with our division, February 28. March 21, because of the overflow from the Mississippi being let into the lake, we removed ten miles north. On the 26th, with other troops, we attempted to move inland, but high waters forced us back. April 26 we went down to Milliken's Bend. Whilst lying here, fully three-fourths of the regiment volunteered to run the Vicksburg batteries on the transports, but only nine were accepted. Believing the names of these men are particularly worthy of commemoration in a history of the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, they are here given, to wit: John Brobst and William Hudnut of Company E; Nels Croft, George W. Keldow, Frank Keys and George W. Bentley of Company G; Adam Carnes, Thomas C. Seward and George W. Seward of Company K. These men remained with their several vessels and ran the Grand Gulf batteries on the night of April 29. All these adventurous men passed the two blockades unscathed, but Thomas C. Seward went down at his post when the transport *Horizon* collided with the *Moderator*, when transporting troops to the eastern side of the river.

April 25 we started with our corps on the Vicksburg campaign. Our (3d) brigade crossed the Mississippi immediately after the 13th Corps, April 30. The next day we took part in the Port Gibson fight, the flanking movement of our brigade hastening the enemy's withdrawal. We took part in the battle at Raymond but suffered no loss being participants in a flank movement that did not reach its destination until the foe had fled.

At Jackson on the 14th, Logan's Division supported Crocker, excepting our brigade, which was moved toward the left front, threatening the enemy's line of retreat over Pearl river, of which he soon availed himself.

The next morning we retraced our steps and this night camped on the right of Howe's position, our lines well packed to guard against any flank movement, as the country was known to be as level as flat as iron.

The morning of May 19 Captain DeWitt followed Howe with Howe and was on the left of Parke on his right. His line was held tight to the rear and at 10 o'clock, 21 DeWitt, the 2d Brigade, charged across a very difficult terrain and on Champion's Hill, the 2d Brigade capturing the 1st Massachusetts Battery of six guns, which Parke, on the hill, raised into Company F. This brilliant achievement earned the army's left and the 1st and 2d Brigades being some ground fighting in the camp was not the best as heavy rains through mud and hills in the general direction of Clark's River bridge the 2d Brigade following with Parke, capturing in the camp and getting over 1,200 prisoners.

The next morning was on May 21 between the British Home and the 2d Brigade under their banner as we as "The Hill," where we lost our men killed and severely wounded.

In the evening of May 22 we were in support of the 1st Division, but when we reached our camp advanced position there were no troops in our line to support. We lost about a hundred yards from the woods and captured there were Parke. Our loss was 24 wounded.

The 2d showed the distance of the British during the night.

July 2, the 2d was on the line for some time when the Confederates under General Sherman and General Montgomery were through their lines leaving a strong Reg. Captain Morris of D Company being killed at the 2d, our lines and surrounded by General Green the latter day long. The morning of General Green and Pemberton took place to hold our line that we could throughout the success of the successful officers. When Yorkburg Hill we reached our line with the British and camped at or near what we were with in various valleys. Shortly after the surrender we were surrounded in the 2d Brigade, which then became the 1st Brigade consisting of the 10th, 2d, 15th, and 16th Ohio regiments, Colonel Price, 2d Ohio, commanding. We then the arrangement and associated with all great regiments.

In August about 200 of the regiments, with others, were

part in an expedition, under Colonel Potts, that marched west about 50 miles into Louisiana, and back, nothing done.

On October 14 we, with Logan's entire division made a 3 days' campaign towards Canton, Miss. Returning, we were closely pressed by a greatly superior force until we recrossed Black river.

November 15, 1863, General Logan surrendered the command of the 3d Division to General M. D. Leggett, and went to take command of the 15th Army Corps. We much regretted the loss of General Logan.

Recruiting for the veteran service began December 7, and by January 18, 1864, about 75 per cent had reenlisted and the 32d was mustered as a veteran regiment.

The Meridian, Miss., campaign of the 17th Army Corps opened February 3, 1863. The "Ohio Brigade" (the 2d of the 3d Division) constituted a part of the force. On the morning of the 4th the 2d Brigade being in advance struck the enemy, Wirt Adams' Cavalry, well posted on the old battlefield of Champion's Hill. The brigade hastened over Baker's Creek and formed line. Companies A, B, and K were deployed as skirmishers, Captain W. A. McAllister of A commanding the line. A spirited skirmish ensued. Captain McAllister was soon severely wounded. Lieutenant John Wiley of B had been wounded shortly before. The command of the line now devolved on Lieutenant E. Z. Hays. Soon the enemy was dislodged, the 32d skirmishers following closely, charging whenever the foe made a stand, driving them through Clinton and Jackson so nearly on their heels that they had no time to destroy the bridge over Pearl river, which they attempted. Our loss was 22 killed and wounded.

The day we returned to Vicksburg, March 3, we started north on veteran furlough, after which, with many recruits, we joined Sherman at Rome, Ga., and first went into line of battle in the Atlanta campaign at Big Shanty, Ga., and thereafter participated in every important movement and battle until the fall of Atlanta. July 22 the enemy attacked us front and rear. We jumped our little line of works four times and as often drove them back, then as they came down on our left flank, we changed front under a severe fire, and again defeated them, when darkness put an end to the struggle.

When Hood got behind Sherman, we were a part of the force that followed him.

We went with "Herman in the Sea." On December 10, being in sickness, we assigned to driving the heavy loads for weeks at Savannah, and entered the city on December 22.

We were from Savannah to Fortralph, S. C., February 1, 1864, we moved north, and with the 12th Iowa were the first command to enter Columbia, the capital of South Carolina. A detachment of the 12th, under Colonel Hilliard, captured Fayetteville, S. C., March 20, after a hot fight with Hampton's Cavalry. We fought at Summerville, S. C., March 29, and 31, moved Raleigh and Goldsborough, N. C., and were present at the surrender of Johnston, marched by way of Richmond, Va., to Washington, D. C., participated in the Grand Review through that city, started for Louisville, Ky., June 8, 1865, on that date we were assigned our first quarters in Columbus, Ohio, and on July 15, 1865, received final discharge, and gave our work done; the Union served after four years of active service at the front.

The 12th was in the line September 12, 1861, 220 strong, received 1,577 men, making a total strength during its service of 1,797. Of that large number, there were good solid regiments, but they remained in reserve.

We lost in the Yickelberg campaign and were given, 250 men, killed and wounded, counting only such wounded as were discharged thereafter and died of disease.

Karl's "Dues in the War" says page 277: "It is believed that the regiment (12th Iowa) lost and recruited more men than any other from Ohio."

During its term of service the regiment, as a whole, took part in the following battles, to-wit:

Cantonsville, W. Va.	December 20, 1861
Camp Allegheny, W. Va.	December 22, 1861
McDowell, Va.	May 8, 1862
Cross Keys, Va.	June 8, 1862
Fort Rapahan, Va.	June 20, 1862
Hayden's Ferry, Va.	September 17-18, 1862
The Crater, Va.	May 9, 1863
Richmond, Va.	May 12, 1863
Jackson, Miss.	May 14, 1863
Champion's Hill	May 16, 1863
Yickelberg, Miss. (capt. H.)	May 18 to June 4, 1863
Baker Creek, Miss.	February 2, 1864





Clinton, Miss.....	February 5, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. (general assault).....	June 27, 1864
Nickajack Creek, Ga.....	July 6-10, 1864
Peachtree Creek, Ga.....	July 20, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's sortie).....	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (seige of).....	July 22 to Sept. 4, 1864
Savannah, Ga. (siege of).....	Dec. 10-21, 1864
Near Beaufort, S. C.....	January 14, 1865
Fayetteville, N. C.....	March 13, 1865
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865

In estimating the service of this regiment, account must be taken of the many miles traversed in scouting and guerrilla hunting in the mountains of Virginia, which was as arduous duty as we performed, in almost four years of active service at the front.

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 32d Ohio Volunteer Veteran Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"Port Gibson, May 1, no reported casualties. Raymond, May 12, no casualties reported. Jackson, May 14, no casualties reported. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863, killed 2, wounded 18, total 20. In the assault, May 19, no reported casualties. In the assault, May 22, wounded 23; and during the siege, not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 2, wounded 41, total 43."

37th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

RECORD BY JOHN S. KOUNTZ

THE 37th Ohio Infantry was enlisted during August and September, 1861, under the first call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men, and assembled at Camp Brown, near Cleveland. It was a German organization, recruited principally in the cities of Cleveland and Toledo. The counties of Auglaize, Franklin, Mahoning, Tuscarawas, Erie, Mercer and

Wyandot, furnished a number of men. Company C came from England. By the use of United States arms were supplied when the regiment broke camp, proceeded to Camp Denton, where it remained ten days, was recruited, and the articles increased and equipped.

An accomplished Spanish officer, Edward Stone, by several accounts, came from Kentucky, or Ireland, toward Cincinnati, and Charles Stone, of Cincinnati, wrote to the officers, were admitted mostly from those who had been in the service of the United States' regiments.

The new regimental colors were procured by a member of the regiment, General John W. Caldwell, served by Mrs. Peter Cook.

From Camp Denton the regiment moved to Cincinnati and embarked in steamer for Camp Flinn, on the Kanawha River, in West Virginia, arriving there and reporting to General Rutherford a few days later.

At this time the country south of the Kanawha was over-run with bands of Confederate cavalry of British descent, who occasionally held upon passing business and then fled to the mountains. Colonel Stone, desiring, it is possible, to break up these bands, ordered the river with a part of the regiment and occupied Steubenville, from which place several parties from the regiment were sent into the surrounding country. One had regard on under Captain Charles Hays with John Lee's forces, but who was later recalled by General Rutherford, who considered the expedition too hazardous. Upon its return the regiment proceeded to Cincinnati, where the Union forces were reported to have the Confederates under General Wood, one of the latter. The matter was drawn from its position in Camp Hill and pursued in order some miles of Kanawha C. R. On the morning of the 10th and continued west it was reported to cross the river, with the troops which accompanied them down through and on the mountains, the latter general of Field was abandoned. Meetings and provisions furnished that these companies. One of the officers in Cincinnati from the regiment the 10th was sent into western quarters in Clinton, where daily discipline, quiet duty and occasional evening occupied the time. In January, 1862, a portion of the regiment went in its expedition to Logan C. R., east of Charleston, where after a brief skirmish with Confederate cavalry, the day was spent and

the war material destroyed. In this engagement Captain H. Goeka (Company B) and Corporal Behm (Company C) were killed. The energetic measures of Colonel Siber resulted in the suppression of bands of bushwhackers, many of whom came into Charleston and took the oath of allegiance. The troops later returned to their camp at Clifton. In March, 1862, the 37th was assigned to the 3d Provisional Brigade, Kanawha Division, and ordered to accompany the division on a raid to the southeastern part of West Virginia, with a view of reaching and destroying, if possible, the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, near Wytheville, Va. May 1, 1862, the regiment broke camp at Clifton and marched to Loup Creek, where it bivouacked for the night. The next morning the march was continued to Fayetteville and the following day to Princeton, thence to French Mills, arriving at the latter place May 14, 1862. Meantime, General J. D. Cox, commanding the expedition, established his headquarters at Princeton, where a small garrison, composed of Company K, 37th, under the command of Major Ankele, was placed. During the afternoon of May 15 the Confederates, under General Humphrey Marshall, advanced on Princeton and attacked the garrison, which had taken position behind the walls of the burned court house. The small force held the Confederates at bay until dark, when it was driven from its position, some of the men being captured and others scattering to the woods. In this engagement Major Ankele was seriously wounded. About this time General Cox and staff hastened to join his command at French Mills, eleven miles south, which place he reached about 9 o'clock p. m. The troops were immediately ordered back to Princeton, where, much fatigued, they arrived early the following morning. The Confederates had destroyed their stores and retired about an hour before the return of General Cox's command. The previous day four companies of the 37th Ohio, five of the 28th and two of the 34th, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Von Blessingh, were sent up the East river and Wytheville road to ascertain the Confederate force at Rocky Gap, and return the following day, but on learning that the enemy had attacked and driven the Union forces from Princeton, Colonel Von Blessingh was ordered to march direct to that place. About 10 o'clock a. m. on the 16th, his command came upon the Confederates,

under General Humphrey Marshall, and after many battles, in which the four companies of the 27th lost a colonel and 1 man killed, 1 officer and 40 men wounded and 12 missing, the command was compelled to retreat. The six companies of the 27th which were at Fort Vancouver, heard the heavy marching drum, and the troops were eager to go to Van Hornough's assistance. They were not permitted to do so. On 21st, during the morning of the 27th, the Kanawha Division commenced its retrograde movement, and reached Flat Top Mountain the 29th. What remained of Van Hornough's command spent the winter at Blue Lake camp.

The regiment continued to camp on Flat Top Mountain until August 1, when it was ordered to Raleigh C. H., where it remained for three weeks, during much of the time it scouting in the surrounding country. During the week at Raleigh, a number of the men made an expedition to Wyandott C. H., where a detachment of the regiment fell into an ambuscade and was surrounded, but got away with a loss of 1 killed and 7 captured. The last of August the regiment moved to Fayetteville, where, in conjunction with the 24th Ohio, it performed the important outpost duty. September 11, 1862, learning that the rebels were moving on the Fayetteville road, Colonel Miles who commanded the Union force, ordered two companies of the 24th and one of the 27th, where the Van Hornough men were encamped at heavy duty. At once Colonel Miles' orders dissolved the companies of the 24th and the 27th Ohio were engaged with the Confederates, who were commanded by General W. W. Loring. The fight lasted until dark, but as none of the 27th occupied the railroads, which had been constructed the previous year, the companies of the regiment were safe. During the night Colonel Miles, learning that the rebels were threatening to cut, ordered the burning of the Confederates' stores, and at 1 o'clock p. m. the 27th, march back to the Centre road. At Fayetteville the regiment captured Cannon Hill, where a post was made and some other things done the night of the Confederates compelling them to ask terms. The brigade continued down the Kanawha with the army in close pursuit. On the 28th it crossed the river at Brownstown, and the following morning encamped at Charleston, the rebels appearing on the opposite side of the Kanawha at the same time. The

Confederates were kept at bay until dark to enable the train of 700 wagons, loaded with army supplies, to get away, when the retreat was continued to Ravenswood on the Ohio river. Crossing the Ohio, the 37th, with the remainder of the brigade, marched to Pomeroy, where the troops were royally treated by the citizens of that loyal city. Leaving Pomeroy the regiment proceeded to a point on the Ohio river four miles from Gallipolis, where it remained a few days and recrossed the river, going into camp at Point Pleasant, West Va. The losses of the 37th at Fayetteville and in the retreat were 2 killed, 3 wounded and 62 missing.

During the stay at Point Pleasant the regiment received some 70 recruits, mostly young men—a valuable acquisition. The middle of October the 37th, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Von Blessingh, advanced up the Kanawha to Charleston. On this march the regiment, for the first time since its assignment to another brigade, met the 34th Ohio, who greeted the 37th with cheers as it passed, a greeting which was heartily returned by the men of the 37th, who had not forgotten the conduct of the gallant 34th at Fayetteville. The regiment remained a few days at Charleston and then proceeded up the river arriving at Gauley Bridge the 20th of November, where it expected to remain for the winter. Here stockades were built within which to place the tents, and all sorts of heating apparatus provided. While encamped at Gauley Bridge the men of the 37th presented Colonel Siber with a beautiful sword and belt in recognition of the soldierly qualities displayed by him at Fayetteville.

December 30, 1862, the 37th was ordered to Charleston, where it embarked on steamers for Louisville, Ky., leaving the picturesque and mountainous region of West Virginia, where the regiment had seen some severe service. On reaching Cincinnati Colonel Siber, who had for some time commanded the brigade, again assumed command. At Cincinnati new Enfield rifles were furnished the regiment in exchange for the old Springfield muskets, and it continued to Louisville where the regiment disembarked and marched through the principal streets of the city, presenting a fine appearance and eliciting favorable comment from citizens. The regiment, with the Kanawha Brigade, remained in camp at Louisville one week, when it again embarked on steamers and proceeded down the

Ober and Mississippi rivers, reaching Napoleon, Arkansas, the middle of January, 1862, where it was joined with the 27th and 47th Ohio and with West Virginia in constituting the 41 Regiments of Infantry, 18th Army Corps.

January 25 the regiments, as part of the division, moved from the river to Young's Point, nearly opposite Vicksburg, where it got a more favorable position. About the 25th of March the 27th and 47th in an expedition of reconnaissance with Lieutenant Foy, up Smith's Branch and through Black River to Deer Creek and back down river for the purpose of getting into the Yazoo river, above Haines' Bluff, which would have secured an advantageous position for operations against Vicksburg. When General Foy, with thousands of men, and rags, was within a few miles of Rolling Ford, Confederate sharpshooters, as reported in the month that the division became critical. The army had reached a barrier in the junction of the Duckhorn and Rolling Ford, supported by a battery, behind up from Haines' Bluff. The 27th and other troops were hurried forward and arrived in time to reach the bar, which Foy intended to destroy in position to falling into the hands of the enemy. The report was received at a camp at Young's Point the 27th, where the men witnessed the passing of the Confederates between a Friday, April 11 and 12, by passing at Foy's Bar. The day of April 13th, Frank P. Blair's Division, which included the 27th, was ordered up the Yazoo to Haines' Bluff, while General Grant was attacking Grand Gulf. From the river down the Yazoo, the regiments with the Kentucky Regiments, marched to Belmont, crossed the Mississippi, and moved forward, crossing the division at Black River bridge, May 18, and arriving in the city of Vicksburg the 22nd, being with the division from Grand Gulf, by which it was done. In the action, May 19, the 27th served the right of the brigade line and its losses were 1 officer, Lieutenant Gustav S. Warren and Lieutenant in Field Haines' and 12 killed and 400 and 1 officer, Lieutenant Frank Longstreet and 22 killed and wounded. The regiments furnished 17 men to the railroad military camp, May 22. In the evening of the day a march to the left bank along the Mississippi River with a force of 100 by the arrival of the enemy's fleet. It then took position on the

crest of the ridge nearest the Confederate works. Its loss was 10 enlisted men killed, and 1 officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Von Blessingh) and 30 enlisted men wounded; and during the siege 4 men were killed and 3 wounded, total 97. After the wounding of Lieutenant-Colonel Von Blessingh, Major Charles Hipp commanded the regiment until June 18, when Colonel Siber, who had been absent on leave resumed command. After the surrender of Vicksburg the 37th (Ewing's Brigade) marched to near Jackson, Mississippi, which place it entered, with Sherman's army, the morning of July 17, the Confederates having withdrawn the previous night. On July 23, 1863, the regiment proceeded with the division to the Big Black river and bivouacked at Camp Sherman for rest and reorganization, where it remained during midsummer. After the battle of Chickamauga, the Army of the Tennessee was ordered to Chattanooga and the 37th marched to Vicksburg, embarked on the steamer Nashville for Memphis, Tenn., arriving there October 1. It remained in Memphis about one week when it began the long march with Sherman's army to Chattanooga. On the 20th of October the regiment reached Cherokee Station, Ala., and remained in bivouac there until the 26th. About this time Confederate cavalry, under Forrest, appeared, but the 37th, with other troops, succeeded in driving them off. The regiment then pushed forward through Florence, Ala., Pulaski and Fayetteville, Tenn., reaching Chattanooga on the 21st and going into a concealed camp on the west side of the river. On the night of November 23 upwards of 100 flat boats had been floated into North Chickamauga Creek, about four miles above Chattanooga, designed for a pontoon bridge. Major Hipp was directed to take a number of these boats and a detail of men, cross the Tennessee river, secure a landing and then turn the boats over to the pioneer corps. About midnight Major Hipp and his men crossed the river, surprised and captured the Confederate picket, when the major returned and reported to General Sherman, who was so elated that he took off his hat and cheered. At the dawn of day a pontoon bridge was built over the Tennessee, General Sherman himself personally superintending the work. On the 24th, the 37th, with its brigade, advanced to a position near the railroad tunnel, and held a hill in front of the enemy during the night. On the morning of the 25th Lightburn's Brigade (30th, 37th

and 4th Ohio and 4th West Virginia) assumed the enemy's fortified position on the eastern edge of his line, held by General Chalmers's Division, Butler's Corps. The assault lasted but a few moments, but the firing of the Confederates was so murderous that it fairly made the very ground swell alive. Three the Union lines charged upon the Confederate works, and soon they were compelled to fall back. In the pursuit the 11th, then alone not among, sustained a loss of 41 killed and wounded. The assault was not successful, but other points of the Confederate line were broken, the battle of Manassas Ridge was won and the enemy pursued as far as Kingsport.

November as the regiment moved with Sherman's army to near Tennessee to drive the Confederates from their position in front of Knoxville. Two days before General Sherman reached that place General Slaughter attacked Burnside and was repulsed, after which the Confederates turned the army and returned to Virginia. The 27th moved to Philadelphia, Va., thence to Latham's Division of, where it was one camp. On the 27th of February, 1862, it moved to Cleveland, Tennessee, and formed part of an expedition to the vicinity of Dalton, Ga., returning to Cleveland where, on the 21st of March, headquarters of the army encamped for three weeks more and were granted the usual 30 days leave. When the following expedition was ordered to the front. In 1862, a disastrous defeat occurred near Manassasville, Va., in which one man from the regiment was killed and 31 injured. The regiment received new arms and equipment on its arrival at Chattanooga and then proceeded to the front where it participated in the battle of Raccoon, May 13, 1862, being a column Captain Fowler, following Company G, and Lieutenant William Ware, Company K, and 1 killed and 11 injured were wounded. After the engagement at Raccoon, the 27th moved to Kingsport, Va., which place it reached May 25, the regiment at that time was commanded by Major Charles Hays. Lieutenant Colonel Van Burroughs being absent on sick leave. The regiment then proceeded to Dalton, Ga., where on May 25, a firing ball of the enemy and killed was lost, but the 27th was not actively engaged in the place. At the battle of New Hope Church, the 27th and 28th of May, the 27th sustained a loss of 1 man wounded. From

this time until June 27 the regiment was chiefly engaged in picket duty in the vicinity of Acworth. On the latter date it took part in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain. Between June 11 and July 2 the loss of the regiment was 4 killed and 19 wounded. Moving toward the Chattahoochie river, the 37th and other troops of the 15th Army Corps, supported the 23d Corps in the engagement near that place and on Nickajack Creek. Marching through Marietta, the Chattahoochie river was crossed and earthworks constructed on the south side of the river, after which the regiment, with other troops, destroyed the Atlanta and Western Railroad. July 20 found it within two miles of Atlanta. On the 22d of July the 37th occupied breastworks which the enemy had abandoned the preceding night. It was soon driven out, however, the Confederates having returned strongly reenforced; but shortly after the position was retaken. The regiment's loss here was 4 killed, 10 wounded and 38 captured. The battle of Ezra Chapel, in which the 37th participated, occurred the 28th. Major Charles Hipp, who commanded the regiment, was severely wounded in that engagement, suffering the loss of his left arm, and the command devolved upon Captain Carl Moritz. The loss at Ezra Chapel was 1 killed and 5 wounded.

During the ensuing month the regiment, with the corps, gradually advanced toward the fortifications in front of the city. Between July 29 and August 26, the 37th lost 5 killed and 8 wounded. August 30 the regiment led its brigade in the advance on Jonesboro, and by evening succeeded in reaching a point a mile from the enemy's lines. Entrenchments were thrown up during the night and the assault was renewed on the 31st, resulting in the complete repulse of the enemy. During the two days the loss of the regiment was 2 killed and 7 wounded. On the evening of September 1, the 37th, with its brigade, entered Atlanta. The pursuit of the enemy continued to Lovejoy Station, from which place the regiment returned to East Point where it bivouacked until October 4.

October 4 the regiment joined in pursuit of Hood's command, marching over northern Georgia and Alabama. Near Gadsden a body of Confederate cavalry was met and quickly dispersed. Returning to Ruffin's Station, the regiment remained there until November 13, when it marched into Atlanta to make preparations for "Sherman's March to the Sea,"

which began November 19. The regiment, as a part of the 10th Corps, marched over McDowell's Indian Springs road toward the Shenandoah river and passed through Hillsboro and Clifton. After performing guard duty near the latter place, it marched over the Georgia Central Railroad, joined the division at Lynchburg, crossed the Clinch river November 27, and reached Farmington the 29th. Following the Virginia river, it advanced to the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, part of which, in conjunction with other troops, it destroyed and then proceeded to within 9 miles of Lynchburg. Detachment of the regiment arrived at the successful rendezvous at Fort McDowell. For several days the division camped and then advanced to the Lynchburg and Gulf Railroad, in view of which it disembarked. When the enemy evacuated Lynchburg the 29th encamped near the city. January 22, 1862, it proceeded to Fort Trenchard, on the Lynchburg river, and embarked for Beaufort, N. C., where it joined the 1st. Remaining there until the 26th, it crossed the division camp at Providence, and then moved to McDowellville. Here it joined the 2d and accompanied it through the Shenandoah. Experience was not in the South River river, where the enemy was strongly entrenched, but the war was intense and the regiment attacked several Companies, the support of Lord Fairfax, and crossed the river with the troops February 17. The 18th and 29th were employed in the destruction of the Columbia and Chesapeake Railroad. The enemy was then defeated and the 29th, after the Warsaw river and Lynch River were crossed, when the regiment failed to pursue the remainder of the division to some extent. The 29th crossed Clinch on March 1, crossed the Great Falls river and entered the State of North Carolina. After crossing the Little Falls, Lumber and Little rivers, the regiment crossed General Howard's Intermountain river at Farmville, N. C. March 22, the 29th took part in the last engagement of the war, Burnside's battle, I killed Corporal Joseph Steady, Company G, and I wounded. The regiment then proceeded to Goldsboro, crossing from the 24th of March and encamping near Miller's mill of water, on the Newbern Road, where it remained until April 21. Upon the surrender of Lee and Johnson the regiment with General's army, moved by way of Richmond, Va. to Washington, D. C., where it was assigned to the Grand Review before President Johnson and Cabinet.

From Washington the 37th proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it remained until June 4, when it embarked on steamboats for Little Rock, Ark., arriving there July 4, and serving as part of the "Army of Occupation" until August 12, when it returned to Ohio and was mustered out at Cleveland August 21, 1865, the same city in which it was organized in August, 1861, just 4 years before. During its four years' service the 37th set foot on every southern state except Florida and Texas, and its entire loss during the war, as shown by the official records and by the roster of Ohio soldiers, was as follows: killed 60, mortally wounded 34, wounded 189, drowned 6, perished in the explosion of steamer Sultana, near Memphis, Tenn., April 27, 1865, 6; died in Confederate prisons 7; died of disease 67; captured or missing 121; total 490.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Princeton, W. Va.....	May 15-18, 1862
Wyoming C. H., W. Va.....	August 5, 1862
Fayetteville, W. Va.....	Sept. 11, 1862
Cotton Hill, W. Va.....	Sept. 11, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss.(siege of and assaults).....	May 18 to July 4 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.....	November 25, 1863
Resaca, Ga.....	May 13-16, 1864
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. (general assault).....	June 27, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie) ..	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Ezra Chapel, or second sortie).....	July 28, 1864
Atlanta, Ga.....	July 28 to Sept. 2, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31 and Sept. 1, 1864
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 37th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CAMPAIGN.

"In the month, May 25, 1862, killed 12, wounded 27; Lieutenant George A. Winger and Sergeant Blumber killed by the enemy, May 22, killed 25, wounded 41, dead, 21, and during the night, not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in campaign during the campaign and night, killed 12, wounded 45, dead 21."

42d REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

THE 42d Ohio was organized at Camp Chase, near Uniontown, Ohio. Companies A, B, C, and D were recruited in the spring (September 21, 1861), Company E, October 20; Company F, November 12, and Companies G, H, I and K, November 25, at which time the organization was completed.

On the 12th of December orders were received to take the toll, and to the following day it moved by railroad to Cincinnati, Ky., where it arrived the evening of December 17. The regiment, together with the 12th Kentucky Infantry and McCaughey's regiment of Ohio Cavalry, proceeded to Lewis, Ky., and moved forward to Stone Creek. The whole command advanced December 20, and by the night of January 1, 1862, encamped within three miles of Falmouth, and the next morning five companies were stationed at Lawrenceville, Ga., and possession of the village. On the evening of the next day Garfield took the 42d and two companies of the 12th Kentucky, and advanced upon Marshall's entrenched position, about three miles west of the village of Falmouth. The advance reached the works about a clock p. m., but their progress, and everything valuable which could have been destroyed, and after an all-night march, arrived at Falmouth, a mile after daylight.

About noon, on the 2d, Colonel Garfield, with 1,000 men, thirty times the 42d Ohio and other regiments, and about five miles, started in pursuit of Marshall, and about a clock in the evening the advance was held upon by Marshall's position, on the summit of Moore's Hill. Garfield took possession of the hill, surrounded for the night, and the next

morning continued the pursuit, overtaking the enemy at the forks of Middle Creek, three miles southwest of Prestonburg. Marshall's force consisted of about 3,500 men, infantry and cavalry, with three pieces of artillery. Major Pardee, with 400 men, was sent across Middle Creek to attack Marshall directly in front, and Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe (22d Kentucky) was directed to attack on Marshall's right flank. The fight at once opened with considerable spirit, and Pardee and Monroe became hotly engaged with a force four times as large as their own. They held their ground with great obstinacy and bravery until reinforcements reached the field, when the enemy commenced to fall back. The National forces slept upon their arms, and at early dawn a reconnoissance disclosed the fact that Marshall had burned his stores and had fled, leaving a portion of his dead upon the field.

On the 11th the command took possession of Prestonburg, Ky., and on the 12th returned to Paintville, and went into camp until the first of February, when the force moved by boats up the Big Sandy to Pikeville. On the 14th of March the regiment, with other troops, took possession of Pound Gap and destroyed the enemy's camp and stores. The regiment was engaged in several other expeditions against the guerrillas. The arduous nature of the campaign, the exceedingly disagreeable weather, and the want of supplies, were disastrous to the health of the troops, and some 85 of the 42d died of disease.

On the 18th of March the regiment received orders to proceed to Louisville, where it arrived and went into camp on the 29th. The 42d was attached to Brigadier-General George W. Morgan's command, and moved by rail to Lexington, Ky., and from there marched to Cumberland Ford, with 314 men for duty. At Cumberland Ford the regiment was brigaded with the 16th Ohio, the 14th and 22d Kentucky; Colonel John F. DeCoursey (16th Ohio), commanding. On the 15th of May the brigade crossed the Cumberland river and encamped at the junction of the roads leading to Cumberland Gap and Roger's Gap. On the 5th of June Morgan's entire command took up the line of march to cross the mountains into the rear of Cumberland Gap. Moving by way of Roger's Gap into Powell's Valley, the advance was unopposed until it reached Roger's Gap, when a series of skirmishes ensued, nearly all

at close quarters the gun and the enemy. At 3 o'clock a m., June 18, Mergat moved against a force at Big Spring, the gun leading, but the enemy fled, and Mergat moved toward Cumberland Gap, reaching it at 3 p. m., and found it had been evacuated a few hours before. The gun in vain moved into the Gap, and was the last regiment to pass on Big in the springfield. The regiment camped on the narrow strip near Yellow Creek, performing heavy picket duty, and being frequently on expeditions. It skirmished at Rogers's Gap at Tiptonville, and on the 25th of August engaged and beat back the advance of the army with which Ketchikan crossed Kentucky.

On the morning of the 26th a heavy force attacked the regular two miles beyond Tiptonville, and a full hour's action at Cumberland Gap. Company E of the gun captured a large man, and was badly surrounded, but its determined gallantry saved the man and escaped without loss. The gun was badly wounded, and the team fell back through Manchester, crossed the Kentucky River at Paducah, and crossed the Ohio at Greenupburg. The regiment acted as vanguard during the march. When the gun left the Gap it contained 270 men, and while on its march there were recruited to it 270 pounds of shot, 270 pounds of lead, and a supply of trail pack; the rest of the load consisted of compressed stores on its place and loaded upon them. The distance marched was 270 miles, the weather was very hot, and the way difficult for water. There were without shoes, and their clothing was ragged and filthy. The gun lost but 1 man of its complement of 270 men, and it was the only regiment that brought through its equipment and horses. These proved of great service, as the gun was compelled to camp at Portland, Jackson County, Ohio, two weeks before making camp and getting necessary repairs furnished there.

On the 1st of October the regiment proceeded to Gallipolis, and thence up the Kanawha to Charleston, Va. It returned to the Ohio November 20, and embarked for Cincinnati, and moved from there down to Memphis, arriving near the city on the 26th. While at Portland, Ohio, the regiment included 270 men, and at Memphis it numbered 270 men. It had from time to time obtained a few, so that

the whole number reached 200 or more, and the regiment could turn out on parade nearly 900 men. General Morgan's Division was reorganized, and was denominated the 9th Division, 13th Army Corps.

On the 20th of December the 42d, with other troops, under General W. T. Sherman, embarked at Memphis, and, proceeding down the river, landed at Johnston's plantation, on the Yazoo. The 42d led the advance against the defenses of Vicksburg on the 27th of December, and skirmished with the enemy until dark. The next morning the regiment resumed the attack against the enemy thrown out beyond their works, and protected in front by timber and lagoon. The regiment continued to advance, without driving the enemy, until Colonel Pardee ordered a charge, which was made with great spirit, and resulted in gaining possession of the woods and driving the Rebels into their works. About 9 o'clock a. m. on the 29th a charge was made, the 42d being on the extreme right of the assaulting column. The storm of shot and shell was terrific, but the regiment maintained its organization, and came off the field in good order. During the remainder of the engagement the regiment held its position in line. The army finally retired, reembarked, and moved to Milliken's Bend.

On the 4th of January, 1863, the fleet steamed up the river to White river, and up it through a "cut-off" into the Arkansas, and up it to Arkansas Post, where the troops disembarked and invested Fort Hindman, De Courcey's Brigade being held in reserve. After four hours of severe cannonading, the infantry advanced, and, several unsuccessful charges having been made, De Courcey's Brigade was ordered to join Sheldon's Brigade in assaulting Fort Hindman. The 42d led the advance, and, soon after getting fairly under fire, the enemy surrendered. 7,000 prisoners, all the guns and small arms, and a large quantity of stores were captured.

In a few days the troops reembarked, and on the 24th of January landed at Young's Point. Here the 42d was allotted its proportion of the work on the canal, and was allowed four days to perform it; but, so vigorous was the regiment in the discharge of its duties, that it accomplished its work in seventeen hours. On the 10th of March, the division moved to Milliken's Bend, where it was soon joined by the remainder

son and participated in the reduction of that place, and then returned to Vicksburg, where it remained until ordered to the Department of the Gulf.

The regiment arrived at Carrollton, near New Orleans, August 15, and, on the 6th of September, started on the western Louisiana campaign. At Brashear City the 9th and 12th Divisions of the 13th Corps were consolidated, and Brigadier-General Lawler was assigned to the command of the brigade. The brigade moved up to Vermillion Bayou, and from there to Opelousas, where it remained a few days, and returned with the corps to Berwick Bay. On the 18th of November, the brigade crossed to Brashear City, with the intention of going into Texas, but the following night it was ordered to Thibodeaux, and proceeded thence by way of Donaldsonville to Plaquemine, arriving November 21. The regiment remained here during the winter, and on the 24th of March, 1864, moved to Baton Rouge, and was detailed as provost guard for the city. On the 1st of May the 42d, with other troops, marched on an expedition toward Clinton, La., engaged an equal force of the enemy for seven hours, and at last drove the Rebels five miles through canebrakes and over the Comite river. On this expedition the infantry marched 54 miles in eighteen hours. The regiment embarked on boats, May 10th, and reported to General Canby at the mouth of Red river, and moved up to Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya river, where a provisional brigade was formed, comprising the 7th Kentucky, 22d and 23d Iowa, 37th Illinois, and 42d Ohio Colonel Sheldon commanding. Meeting General Bank's army here, the regiment marched to Morganza, La., with it. The regiment was on several expeditions and in one slight skirmish. Here the 42d was attached to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 19th Corps. Here, also, a test-drill was held in the 19th Corps, and Company E, of the 42d Ohio, won the first prize.

The brigade moved up the Mississippi, July 15, and landed at the mouth of White river. While lying here a detachment of the regiment crossed into Mississippi, marched 15 miles, captured two small parties of Rebels, and returned within ten hours. The brigade moved up to St. Charles, on White river, and, after working ten days on the fortifications, made an expedition of some 60 miles into the country.

On the 1st of August the brigade returned to Mississippi, and on the 1st of September moved to the mouth of White and again Companies A, B, C, and D were ordered to Ferry, Tenn. (Miss. September 12, 1862) and were stationed at Tipton, Tenn. 20. The remaining six companies were ordered to Dorset, Miss. Likewise, Companies E and F were ordered to Tennessee 22, and the other four companies were ordered out December 1, 1862. The men remained where sent, and some had new regiments, and they were organized into a new year and assigned to the 11th Ohio.

The engineers were again to fortify the lines of the fortification, in which it had a battery and 21 men killed, and 1 officer and 224 men wounded.

During the course of service, the engineers were in some other part in the following battles:

Middle Creek, Ky.	January 10, 1862
Chickasaw River, Miss.	December 24, 25, 1861
Arkansas Post, Ark. (St. Hindman)	January 25, 1862
Thompson's Hill, Miss. (St. Gilman)	May 1, 1862
Champion's Hill, Miss.	May 18, 1862
Big Black River, Miss.	May 22, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss. (first assault)	May 24, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss. (second)	May 24 to June 4, 1862
Lockport, Miss.	July 2 to 6, 1862
Osprey, La.	October 21, 1862

The following engineers appear in the statement of the 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as found in Vicksburg Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

KILLED.

In the battle of Fort Gibson, May 7, 1862, killed 10, wounded 2, total 12. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 18, 1862, killed 2, wounded 20, missing 12, total 34. In the engagement at Big Black River bridge, May 22, 1862, killed 2, wounded 2, missing 1, total 5. In the assault, May 24, wounded 12, total 12. In storming Great Vicksburg, Miss. 20, wounded 2, total 22. In assault, May 25, killed 1, wounded 21, missing 2, total 24. In storming above Vicksburg, May 26, wounded 1, total 1, and during the siege 100 killed.



OHIO

FORTY SECOND INFANTRY

LIEUT. COL. DON A. PARDEE

MAJ. WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS

COL. LIONEL A. SHELDON

21 BRIG., 5TH DIV., 132D REGT.



“Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege killed 20, wounded 110, missing 15, total 145.”

46th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

THE 46th Ohio was recruited at Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio, in the month of September, and was organized on the 16th of October, 1861. It was sent to the field from Camp Chase on the 18th of February, 1862, with an aggregate of 975 men, and on the 22d it reported at Paducah, Ky. It was brigaded with the 6th Iowa and the 40th Illinois, and was attached to General Sherman's Division.

The regiment, with four companies of the 40th Illinois, embarked for the Upper Tennessee on the 6th of March, and landed at Savannah on the 8th. Here it remained, within eight miles of the enemy's camp at Pittsburg Landing, for four days, when the grand army arrived, and on the morning of the 14th the fleet reached Pittsburg Landing, which the Rebels had evacuated. A detail from the 46th was the first organized body of troops to disembark. The regiment was posted a short distance to the right of Shiloh Church, and there it remained in comparative quiet until the battle. On Saturday, April 5, Companies B and K were on picket. During the night the enemy was feeling the lines constantly, and at daylight his columns could be seen deploying in the distance. At sunrise a Rebel cavalry officer emerged from the woods within thirty yards of the picket line, and, checking his horse, he stood for a moment in seeming composure, and then inquired: "Are these Union pickets?" He was told they were, and was ordered to come up. He attempted to turn his horse again into the woods, and in an instant the unerring rifle of Sergeant Glenn emptied its deadly contents into his brain; but before the sun had set, the sergeant, too, lay stark and stiff on the bloody field. The regiment was engaged during the entire battle, with a loss of 280 killed and wounded, and 15 captured. The dead were conveyed to a spot a little to the south of the summit of the ridge overlooking Owl Creek, immediately in front of the first line of battle, and near the

and from there it marched to the relief of Chattanooga, arriving on the 20th of November. At the battle of Mission Ridge the regiment was engaged severely, and it sustained a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Immediately after this battle the regiment moved on the Knoxville campaign, and having raised the siege of that place, it marched to Scottsboro', Ala., for winter quarters. It arrived on the 31st of December, 1863, having marched over 500 miles in about two months, exposed to inclement weather, without tents and almost without food and clothing. Here the regiment was armed with Spencer's repeating rifled musket and here, too, it re-enlisted as veterans. It was furloughed on the 30th of March 1864, and, after an absence of 38 days, it returned to its camp at Scottsboro'.

On the 1st of May the regiment moved in the direction of Chattanooga, and thence, by way of Snake Creek Gap, to Resaca, where it was actively engaged on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, but with small loss. The regiment moved on through Kingston and Van Wert to Dallas, arriving on the 26th. After severe skirmishing, it took position on the Villa Rica Road, on the extreme right of the army, and within 500 yards of the enemy. On the 27th the Rebels made a bold dash to capture a battery of Parrott guns, but they were repulsed by the brigade of which the regiment was a part. The next day the Rebels made a general attack, but were again repulsed. In these two engagements the Spencer rifles caused such havoc in the charging columns, that ever after the 46th was known and dreaded throughout the opposing army. On the 1st of June the regiment, with its division, moved to the left, and relieved the 2d and 3d Brigades of General Geary's Division, 20th Corps. Here the regiment participated in the battle of New Hope Church. The command gained a position within 100 yards of the enemy, and, after severe skirmishing, and by aid of a system of works, the line was advanced to within 80 yards. The enemy's fire harassed the brigade greatly, and Colonel Walcutt, commanding the brigade, determined to gain the Rebel line without loss to his command. His plan succeeded admirably. He arranged the brigade as though a charge was to be made, with flags flying and all the buglers on the line; and he directed his men, who were well covered with works, to stand with their pieces

opened the brigade was faced from west to south, partially closing the gap between the two corps. The troops on the right of the brigade gave way, and the enemy gained its rear, while another column was making a direct assault. The column in front was repulsed, and the column in rear was captured. The 46th, with its Spencers, did gallant service, and had the honor of retaking a battery of Parrott guns captured by the Rebels during the day. At Ezra Church the regiment was called upon to support the 3d Brigade of its division, and it moved into action. While the battle was going on, a captured Rebel informed the commanding officer of the regiment that he was of the 30th Louisiana, and that the 46th was the regiment that had confronted his at Pittsburg Landing. This was made known to the men, and, remembering their disastrous beginning there, they worked their pieces with redoubled energy. The colors of the 30th Louisiana were captured, and the colonel, with ten of his officers and fully one-half of his men, were killed. The flag, which was a present from the ladies of New Orleans to the regiment, was presented by General Logan to its immediate captor, Harry Davis, and was contributed by him to the trophies of the State of Ohio, and it can now be seen in the State House at Columbus.

On the 3d of August the brigade took up an advanced position, and the 46th, with details from other regiments, was ordered to drive in or to capture the enemy's outposts. The contest was severe, but it resulted in the capture of about 100 prisoners. From this time the regiment was constantly engaged in skirmishing until the 26th, when it participated in Sherman's flank movement to Jonesboro'. On the evening of the 28th the division crossed Flint river and went into position near Jonesboro'. On the afternoon of the next day the Rebels made their attack. Three companies of the 46th were on the skirmish line, and the remainder of the regiment was in reserve. The three companies held their ground until the enemy passed their flank, when they retired to the reserve. The regiment received instructions to charge the Rebel line as soon as it wavered. This order was executed, and four officers and 50 men were captured. On the 2d of September the regiment was again engaged, and it succeeded in capturing the enemy's fortified skirmish line. The regiment followed

Hardee's remaining army, and when your Majesty's learned a full war made, and the 4th was deployed in favor of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, while in favor of General Cass' Division at the 1st Corps, the 4th Division was deployed and preparations were made for an advance. The day of the year happened, challenged each other as to which line was across the enemy's line, really a mile from. When the Rebels reached the "forward," they advanced, and in some places further seemed to take the advantage. A line named the line the another became handicapped. The matter was forced to battle, and the 4th line occupied to get of the line appearing about 40 prisoners. After this the war continued, and went into camp at East Point, near Abbeville. The regiment participated in the campaign against Hood's northern Georgia and Alabama, and returned to the camp of Abbeville on the 24 of November.

On the 15th of November the regiment left Abbeville for Vicksburg. Making arrangements completed until in the morning at Vicksburg, when the brigade was ordered to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Martin. The advance was made upon General Kilgus, who was in charge of the Rebels. An advance showed the war was improved the cavalry, and the brigade pushed on. Another time was again made after, and was again improved. The brigade was very willing to fight a battle, and both sides of logs and stumps were constructed. While the men were preparing their work the Rebels became engaged, and it was discovered that the enemy's other line was in place. The Rebels advanced in three lines, the first of which was across the front of the brigade. The men held their fire until the advancing line were within 100 yards, and then they opened with fearful effect. The action was broken, but he was killed, and again advanced, and was again broken. This was repeated five times. The engagement lasted until nine o'clock, when the Rebels were forced to retire. In this action the brigade consisted of 1,200 men and a piece of artillery, and 200 men were killed and wounded. The regiment shared in the distribution of money, and after the surrender of the city, it returned to Vicksburg on the 15th, as a witness for the Union, U. S. On the 15th it moved on the north, and moved on without action.

interruption until it reached Bentonville. In the battle at that place the 46th charged the enemy in his intrenchments, captured and held the works, and was specially complimented for gallantry. The regiment moved on through Goldsboro' to Raleigh, where the news of the surrender of Lee's army was received, and soon after, at the same point, General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman.

The regiment moved by way of Petersburg and Richmond to Washington City. It arrived at Alexandria on the 20th of May, and on the 24th it participated in the Grand Review, and soon after proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on the 22d of July, 1865.

During its term of service the regiment lost 20 men captured, and 705 men killed, wounded, and died of disease.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Knoxville, Tenn. (siege of).....	November 17 to Dec. 4, '63
Resaca, Ga.....	May 13-16, 1864
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Noonday Creek, Ga.....	June 15, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. (general assault).....	June 27, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie)...	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to Sept. 2, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31 to Sept. 2, 1864
Lovejoy Station, Ga.....	September 2-6, 1864
Griswoldville, Ga.....	November 22, 1864
Savannah, Ga.....	December 10-21, 1864
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This regiment served on the exterior line, at Haynes' Bluff and Oak Ridge, from about June 12, 1863, until the end of the siege, July 4, without reported casualties."

At 12 o'clock m. the order to march was given, and that evening the regiment went into camp at a little place called Jam Loo, after making its first march with knapsacks, a distance of 18 miles. To say that the men were tired would not express the fact—they were literally exhausted by this first experience of the soldier's life.

Reaching the town of Weston, the regiment camped on the West Fork of the Monongahela river. Two days after, Companies A, B, C, D, H, and K, under the colonel and major, were ordered to join the main army, leaving Companies E, F, G, and I, under Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, to garrison the village. Colonel Poschner joined the main force of the National army with his regiment at Bulltown, on the Little Kanawha, and was brigaded with the 9th and 28th Ohio, under command of Colonel Robert L. McCook, whose command was familiarly known, even at that early date, as the "Bully Dutch Brigade."

Arrived at Sutton, Company B was left as a reinforcement to the garrison, while the remainder moved forward and took part in the battle of Carnifex ferry. Colonel Poschner, with his regiment, was detailed as the storming party, and was awaiting orders to advance, when night put an end to the conflict. Major Parry, in obedience to orders, brought the artillery from the field.

September 24 the brigade crossed Gauley river and advanced on Big Sewell Mountain, encamping on an opposite peak to the Rebel fortifications. While on this mountain the regiment suffered almost beyond description. The heavy and incessant rains inundated the lowlands, swept away the bridges, and converted the roads into a continuous quagmire. It became next to impossible to transport supplies, so that the army was put upon quarter rations. The men had worn out their clothes, were without overcoats or tents, and during this most inclement season of the year were compelled to prosecute a vigorous campaign upon the mountain ranges of Virginia. The troops were at last compelled to retire to Gauley Bridge and vicinity. Colonel McCook's Brigade was assigned a camp on the Hamilton farm, about six miles east. While lying here the 47th Ohio, in company with the 9th Ohio, crossed New river to Fayette C. H., and destroyed some Rebel property and placed obstructions in the roads.

The Royal General, Floyd, making his way through and around the mountains, made his appearance on the banks of the river opposite the encampment of the rebels, and commenced a bombardment lasting five days, and rendering the National camp almost uninhabitable. A few days from Captain Mack's headquarters, Toronto, arrived the Royal Cavalry. While General Floyd continued the attack, he was incessantly engaged in skirmishing with the Rebels, as he was kept opposite the mountain. Upon the arrival of the spring water, the winter quarters of the Campaign from Canada Mountain.

On the 15th of September, Lieutenant Colonel Elliot, with the three companies of the 4th, left as a garrison at Kinnelon, marched to Cross Lake to relieve the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Companies of the 4th. The other two companies, on all the nights of the numerous parties which arrived at the camp from the winter quarters, were engaged in skirmishes, generally in night, evening, and morning, with great success, capturing the rebels, also, when in pursuit, several in boats or crossing, besides several horses, the capture of the rebel gun. The success of the parties, the first of which had a chance to engage in this war, defined.

The regiment was ordered to Canada Mountain, December 1, and began a line of fortifications, covering Landing Bridge and the Kinnelon Valley from an entrance on the Landing road. They occupied the line up to April 14, 1862, excepting the month of January, when, in obedience to orders from General J. D. Cox, Major H. C. Fenn led an expedition to Little Round Mountain, from the Rebels from their winter quarters there, and captured prisoners.

On the 1st of April, Captain John Wallace, with three companies, was sent to an expedition to Landing, and he did not return until the 15th of May, when he was reinforced by one company of the 4th and one from the 1st, and the 1st Battalion of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Major Wallace. Lieutenant Colonel Elliot was command of the force and advanced upon Landing the same night. The expedition proved a complete success. The rebels were completely routed and captured, and the camp, baggage, horses, and other provisions, fell into the hands of the Nationalists. A single flight of the Rebels drove away their camp, starting and in

some cases, even their saddles. The cavalry returned to Gauley Bridge, leaving the place in possession of the infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, whose regiment had marched to Meadow Bluffs, where the 47th was joined by the 36th and 44th Ohio, and with them made up the 3d Provisional Brigade of the Kanawha Division, under command of Colonel George Crook, of the 36th. On June 22d the brigade, on an expedition through Monroe County, Va., compelled General Loring to retreat to Salt Pond Mountain, and captured a large number of beef-cattle and considerable stores. This march was over 90 miles, occupied three days, and was severe on the men, who suffered from sunstroke and exhaustion. After a short rest, July 10, Major Parry commanding, the regiment marched to the relief of two companies of the 44th, and to ascertain the enemy's position, and rescue the family of Captain Harris. Crossing Greenbrier river in two columns, he moved upon a camp of the enemy, which was abandoned without a struggle. Making suitable provisions to protect his rear, Major Parry penetrated to Loring's camp, and then fell back to the intersection of the Union and Centerville roads; but the enemy declined an encounter. On August 6 Major Parry was dispatched with four companies to reconnoiter the country in the northern part of the counties of Greenbrier and Pocahontas, and drive the Moccasin Rangers therefrom. This was successfully done, by many miles of hard marching over the rugged hills of that region. The guerrillas were driven across Greenbrier river to White Sulphur Springs. Similar expeditions were sent out with like success.

Reinforcements being ordered to General Pope in eastern Virginia, the regiment retired to the vicinity of Gauley Bridge. Upon arriving within seven miles of that place, two regiments of the brigade, the 44th and 47th Ohio, were ordered into camp. From this point four companies of the 47th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Parry, were sent to hold the country in and around Point Lookout and Locust Lanes. On the 3d of September the remaining six companies, under command of Colonel Elliott, were ordered to Summerville, then threatened by Jenkins. Colonel Elliott assumed command of the garrison and began preparations to receive the attack of the enemy, by throwing up breastworks; but September 10 it was resolved to retreat to Gauley Bridge. The retreat proved disastrous,

He was captured about in Hallsville, Ohio. The 2nd, while Lancaster-Coburn Party, was largely unharmed in leaving the National camp from capture.

After encamping in the Kanawha Valley for some weeks, the 2nd, on the 25th of December, 1861, collected its members for Louisville, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn. Here the regiment joined the expedition against Vicksburg, in the 2d Brigade, of Division, of the 2d Army Corps. Lancaster-Coburn Party was promoted to Colonel, and arrived at Vicksburg and began work on the canal late in January, 1862. The regiment participated in the advance on the river at Vicksburg, and worked Walnut Hill, Island Vicksburg, May 21, 1862. In this work many prisoners were captured from General Leavelle's force.

The 2nd of Coburn Party led an important mission in January, 1862, getting a feeling about whether water, which was held and captured, becoming too hot, it was abandoned. The boat was very warm. After on the 2nd, Coburn Party led the charge, with the same result. Until the surrender, the regiment was in the line, but occupied General Hill Fort. During some of the siege, the 2nd got work from the enemy's main line, and the pickets were in each line, promising that they could breast each other in this matter.

The next day after the river was captured, the 2nd was dispatched across Jackson, Miss., into Sherman's Field Force. It participated in the attack and capture of Jackson. Colonel A. C. Fain was made Prison-Marshal, and the regiment destroyed the Rebel fortifications and the railroad track about the city. September 21, 1862, the corps arrived in Big Rock, Tenn., and thence to Vicksburg, where it took winter quarters for Memphis, where the 2nd, with its brigade, and 4th Army, received orders to march to Farmington.

In October, the regiment was sent to Clarendon, Miss., to guard the canal system. Clarendon was reached December 12. On the 17th the march was resumed for Lake Providence in Christian Springs, La., and after a halt of five days in Yacoubville, White River, Coburn Party successfully attacked important depots in General Sherman at Monroe, La., Major Matthew Richardson and Captain William Wales, of Company F, 2nd Ohio, carried their own a journal of the 7 months' march when a Courier had not called for a year.

On October 21, 1863, the 47th arrived opposite Chattanooga, and October 23 moved to the mouth of South Chattanooga Creek, and constructed, on the south side of the Tennessee river, rifle-pits for the regiment. By daybreak the pits were finished. At noon, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace in command of the skirmish line, the whole army advanced and opened the battle of Chicamauga.

Colonel Parry was ordered to cover Wood's Battery, and hold his regiment in reserve. When the summit of Mission Ridge was gained the 47th Ohio occupied a point on Mission Ridge adjacent to Tunnel Hill. Without halting the line was advanced to the southern slope, and met a brigade of the enemy ascending. The Rebels were checked, but again and again advanced, covered by their artillery, and as often driven back. The Rebels then made a demonstration on the left, and were again promptly hurled back. A dense fog now settled over the Ridge and prevented further movements. October 25 the 47th was in full pursuit of the enemy. On the 28th it entered Graysville and destroyed a machine-shop, storehouse, and mills, which had been used for manufacturing arms.

The 47th marched with the rest of the forces to the relief of General Burnside, at Knoxville, and was within four miles of Maryville, November 6, where information of the retreat of Longstreet's Rebel force was received, causing a return to Chattanooga. This was severe; the men were without shoes, scantily clothed, and almost without rations, and marching left their footprints in blood on the frozen ground. Bellefonte was reached early in January.

On January 5 the regiment, under Major Taylor, marched to Larkin's Landing for the purpose of surprising a force, but through some chance the Rebels were apprised, and escaped.

On January 30 the 47th joined a diversion against Rome, Georgia. It crossed the river and marched through the "Narrows," via the Sand Mountain road to Lebanon, Ala. On February 3 the Rebels appeared in force and a spirited skirmish continued until noon. At 1 p. m. the regiment marched for Larkin's Landing, arriving February 6.

While here, by request of Colonel Parry, then in command of the 2d Division of the 15th Army Corps, Major Taylor and

his officers permitted one-half of the men to remain at camp, and at a subsequent meeting, when Colonel Furry was present, the required three-fourths majority. Then the 47th became a regular regiment, but was not permitted to march as such, so that the men became somewhat restless. Through the efforts of the regiment, General Thomas promised that it should, after a certain delay, march as thirty days' fighting. This raised the men, and again, March 2, the 47th was authorized, was organized, and made its first march from Ridgeport to Garrison, crossing Tennesse, March 22, 1862.

On April 12, the 47th, having received the order, was assembled at a camp, at Camp Hamilton, Ohio, and May 1 returned to proper place in the army at Harrison, Mo.

The Army's campaign had been stopped, and the first day was to march from Chattanooga to Big Valley, near Knoxville, where it closed up big ironworks. May 15 there were attacked, and the campaign commenced. There will be given a statement of full marches and movements with the army, the latter spring on. The route was to be a Great Bend from Knoxville, Kingston, Indian, New Hope Church, Big Rivers, Knoxville, and Pine Church. At Knoxville Colonel Furry was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Walker, who led it until nearly captured at the action before Indian. He was promoted, a command by Major Taylor. Colonel Furry recovered from his wounds, and returned to camp on September 27.

At Wood's Ford in the river at Harrison's Landing the 47th participated up to and beyond Stone, Va., where it was severely defeated. On the march the regiment was composed of six companies and volunteers, who were greatly drilled and disciplined.

On November 17 the 47th with Sherman's army, participated in "march to the sea." This consisted of a great march, at the end of four days. With Sherman was marching to the sea, and in turn and getting, with the 47th and Sherman's army. December 10 the regiment was sent to camp before the town of Savannah, and killed the 10th and the 10th in 1862.

On Monday, December 17, at 7 o'clock a. m., the march on Fort Mifflin commenced, the 47th occupying the advance. The ground between the advanced and the

fort was level and open, and about half-way between the line and the fort was a strong plank fence. The order of battle was: the 47th Ohio on the extreme left, its flank resting on the river, in the center the 54th Ohio, and on the right the 111th Illinois. In the center was the 3d, and on the right the 1st Brigade. The fort numbered twenty guns, which, with the exception of those on the river front, were *en barbette*. Thirteen of them could be brought to bear on the 2d Brigade.

At ten minutes to five p. m. the charge was sounded. The enemy opened rapidly with his inland guns; but so effective was the fire of Captain Brackmann's skirmish fire that, although the regiment was compelled to pass over such a space of cleared ground and climb the fence, very little damage was done. As the regiment approached, it was discovered that the enemy had neglected to construct his line of abattis to low-water mark, and it being ebb-tide, there was an unobstructed passage on the beach. Colonel Parry immediately swung the wings of his regiment together and scaled the parapet from that front, taking the land batteries in flank and reverse. It required two volleys from the regiment before the enemy abandoned his guns and retreated to the bomb-proofs. In pursuing them into a bomb-proof, Major Taylor was severely wounded in the right hand.

A contest arose between the 47th and 70th Ohio, as to whose colors were first planted on the fort. The witnesses of the assault, while at the fort, inquired into the matter. Several of General Hazen's staff, who were overlooking the entire movement, decided that the colors came up first from the river front, and, as the 47th alone assaulted from that front, it was its colors that first reached the fort.

On Christmas Day Savannah was occupied. The troops, after resting a few days, started on the campaign to Raleigh, N. C., where the news of Lee's and Johnston's surrender was received. Shortly after, the 47th marched through the Rebel capital to Washington City, and there participated in the Grand Review.

When the 47th entered the field, it numbered 830 men; at the termination of the Atlanta campaign, it numbered only 120 men, but was subsequently reenforced by 400 drafted men and substitutes.

On the surrender of the Confederate forces, Lieutenant-

Colonel Wallace was granted, and, under orders from the War Department, May 13, 1864, was mustered out of service by a short term he died from the effects of starvation while a prisoner of war.

Both Colonel Perry and Colonel Taylor were promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet, toward the close of their service.

From Washington the regiment was sent to Chancellorsville and thence to Little Rock, Arkansas, where it served as a part of the "Army of Occupation" until August 15, when it was mustered out and ordered to Camp Thomas, Ohio, where it arrived August 20, and on the 24th, was paid off and discharged, having served a period of four years, two months, and nine days, and campaigned through all the great wars except Texas, Florida, and Missouri.

Of its field officers, Brigadier-General R. C. Perry, Lieutenant Colonel L. S. Brown, and Lieutenant Colonel John Wallace have died.

During its term of service, this regiment has at various times been in the following places:

Camden, Me.	Sept. 15, 1861
Lawrence, W. Va.	Mar. 13, 1862
Jackson, Miss.	Mar. 14, 1862
Yorkburg, Miss. (arrived)	Mar. 20-22, 1862
Yorkburg, Miss. (departed)	May 28 to July 2, 1862
Kennesaw, Ga.	May 27-28, 1864
Dallas, Ga.	May 27 to June 4, 1864
Kennesaw Mountain, Ga. (general assault)	June 27, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Shady Side works)	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (camp at)	July 23 to Sept. 1, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.	August 27 to Sept. 1, 1864
Franklin, Ga.	December 4, 1864
Fort McAllister, Ga.	December 13, 1864
Roanoke, N. C.	March 27-28, 1865

The following descriptive register of the members of the 12th Ohio Volunteer Infantry is published by National Military Park, Yorkburg, Miss.:





CASUALTIES.

“In the assault May 19, 1863, killed 13, wounded 40, missing 6, total 59. In the assault May 22, 1863, killed 6, wounded 26, missing 1, total 33. And during the siege not reported.

“Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege: killed 19, wounded 66, missing 7, total 92.”

48th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.]

THIS regiment was organized at Camp Dennison on the 17th of February, 1862, and soon after reported to General W. T. Sherman, at Paducah, Ky. After a short rest at Paducah it moved up the Tennessee river, on the steamer Express, and on the 19th of March disembarked at Pittsburg Landing.

On the 4th of April, while the regiment was on drill, firing was heard, and the 48th at once moved in the direction of the sound; but the enemy fell back, and at nightfall the regiment returned to its quarters. About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 6th the regiment advanced upon the enemy, and was soon warmly engaged. Charge after charge was repulsed, and though the Rebel fire was making fearful gaps in the line, the men stood firm. A battery was sent to the regiment's aid, but, after firing four shots, it retired. The Rebels then advanced, confidently expecting to capture the regiment, but they were driven back, and the 48th withdrew to its supports, having been ordered three times by General Sherman to fall back. It is claimed that General Johnston, of the Rebel army, was killed in this portion of the battle by some member of the 48th. The regiment was actively engaged during the remainder of the day; and, late in the afternoon, in connection with the 24th Ohio and 36th Indiana, it participated in a decisive attack on the Rebel lines. It acted throughout in Buckland's Brigade of Sherman's Division—a brigade which had no share in the early rout of a part of that division.

On the second day of the battle, about 10 o'clock a. m., the regiment went into action across an open field, under a

gelling fire, and continued constantly exposed until the close of the engagement. The ship was almost completely disabled in the battle.

From this time until after the close of the campaign, the regiment engaged continuously in active duty. In the month upon Florida, the ship was among the last captured vessels to cross the Rebel works. In General Sherman's first expedition to Yickburg, it engaged with credit a position on the right in the assault, and it was in Sherman's expedition up the Alabama river, and distinguished itself in the battle of Fort Fisher. It was very active during the Vicksburg campaign, fought at Magnolia Hill and Champion's Hill, and participated in a general assault on the Rebel works in the month of Vicksburg, May 22, 1862. On the 23d of June following, another general assault was made upon the same works, and the ship was ordered to cross at spot 542, exposed to the withering batteries, to take position in the advanced line of artillery, and to pick off the enemy's gunners. The order was successfully executed. It took a prominent part in the battle of Jackson, Miss., and was also engaged in the fight at Fort Fisher. At Mobile, Ala., during the ship's stay a large number of its former crew, recently purchased from "Confederate Captives" here, to have it was requisitioned and captured. It was not exchanged until October, 1862. The members of the crew in the regiment furnished, for, in account of the capture, they were awarded their former belongings. After its exchange the regiment stayed in the region of Mobile.

After the surrender of the Rebel armies the remaining six years of the campaign were ordered at Texas. The regiment was in the immediate rear of the action in May, 1863.

During its term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Union, Tex.	April 2, 1863
Galveston, Tex.	October 1, 1863
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.	December 21, 1863
Arkansas Post, Ark. (Dr. Hottel)	January 25, 1864
Fort Gibson, Miss.	May 1, 1864
Champion's Hill, Miss.	May 10, 1864
Big Black river bridge, Miss.	May 17, 1864
Vicksburg, Miss. (capt. W.)	May 22 and July 2, 1864
Vicksburg, Miss. (assault)	May 22 and May 23, 1864

Jackson, Miss. (siege of) July 9-16, 1863.
 Sabine Cross Roads, La.....April 8, 1864
 Fort Blakely, Ala.....April 9, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

“In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, sustained no casualties. In the battle of Champion’s Hill, May 16, sustained no casualties. In the assault, May 19, sustained no casualties. In the assault, May 22, killed 10, wounded 25, total 35. And during the siege, killed 1, wounded 11, missing 1, total 13.

“Aggregate reported casualties in the regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 11, wounded 36, missing 1, total 48.”

 53d REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THIS regiment was authorized by Governor Dennison, September 6, 1861, and the rendezvous established at Jackson, Ohio. The organization was completed in January, 1862, and the regiment was ordered to prepare for the field.

On the 16th of February the regiment embarked on a steamboat at Portsmouth, Ohio, and proceeding to Paducah, Ky., reported to General W. T. Sherman, and was assigned to the 3d Brigade of Sherman’s Division. The division moved on transports to Savannah, Tennessee, and, remaining a day, started on an expedition to destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Iuka, Miss. Upon their return, they disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, and after making reconnoissance of about ten miles and finding no enemy, went into camp near the Landing, and the next day moved near to Shiloh Church. On account of being confined so long on transports, sickness increased very rapidly, and on April 6 the Surgeon’s report showed over 300 men and half the officers of the 53d unfit for duty.

The regiment maintained itself tolerably during the battle of Pittsburg Landing, several of the companies keeping in

around the fort under all the circumstances. After the close of the struggle on the morning of the 14th, a portion of the remaining money and other stores for winter use were sent to support a detachment of men. The money made a charge toward the trading and captured many prisoners. The 14th it was thought the winter store came from the field and several parts of the prisoners. Thus the expense incurred in following the late camp of the winter is entirely repaid in covering off the remainder and in having the food and fuel returned to an old camp near the old Church.

The expense incurred in camp beyond the 14th, and the cost of the 15th, when it advanced on the 16th. The expense incurred much from sickness, but not large, for the men were better. The 16th was a day of rest and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 17th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 18th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 19th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 20th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 21st was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 22nd was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 23rd was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 24th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 25th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 26th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 27th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 28th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 29th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 30th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 31st was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill.

The expense incurred each of the days was from the 14th, and amounted to a large amount of money that is the 14th. On the 15th of November the brigade was sent to the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st. The 14th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 15th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 16th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 17th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 18th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 19th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 20th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 21st was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 22nd was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 23rd was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 24th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 25th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 26th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 27th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 28th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 29th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 30th was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill. The 31st was a day of rest, and the men were driven up and down the hill.

and split timber for bridges. They advanced, in spite of all obstacles, as far as Coffeerville, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, where it was learned that Van Dorn had captured Holly Springs, and the command immediately returned to that place (which the enemy evacuated), and then moved to Lagrange, Tenn., which was reached early in January, 1863. The regiment remained here some time and assisted in building a fort. On the night of the 4th of March a fire occurred in the quartermaster's tent, and several boxes of ammunition exploded, burning four men badly, two of whom died, and the other two recovered after a long and painful illness. On the 7th of March the brigade moved to Moscow, and the 53d was engaged in guard duty and drill from day to day. After a few weeks the country was found to be infested with marauding bands, and the 53d was mounted and succeeded in putting an end to such annoyances. On the 9th of June, 1863, the regiment left camp, and in the afternoon embarked on the steamer Luminary, at Memphis, and proceeded down the river to Young's Point, arriving on the 12th. Hearing here that Joe Johnston was endeavoring to raise the siege of Vicksburg, the regiment at once proceeded up the Yazoo to Snyder's Bluff, and disembarked. The regiment remained here a few days and then moved to Oak Ridge, and on the afternoon of July 4, 1863, moved against Johnston. The enemy was met at Black river, but after a little skirmishing retired to Jackson. The 53d assisted in the capture of that city and then returned to Black river on the 20th of July, and went into camp.

About the 1st of October the regiment embarked on transports at Vicksburg and moved to Memphis. About the middle of October the regiment proceeded via Lagrange, to Iuka, thence to the Tennessee river, which was crossed at Eastport, then to Florence, Ala., and then to Trenton, Ga. The 53d was among the first regiments to enter the town and expel the enemy. From here the regiment moved slowly toward the Tennessee river, and on the 24th was in position before Mission Ridge. The 53d occupied the second line, but so close was it to the front that it was equally exposed to the enemy's fire. The next day the regiment joined in pursuing the enemy, and on the 26th moved for Knoxville via Cleveland Junction, thence to the Holston river, which was

arrived at Montgomery, and then on as rapidly as possible to Memphis. Here information of Longstreet's retreat was received, and after a few days rest the regiment returned to about the same place that it advanced to Chattanooga, arriving here in December. In a few days the regiment was ordered to "transit" Ala., on the Memphis and Chattanooga Railroad, which point was reached about the 1st of January, 1862. Here almost every man in the regiment was killed, and by the last of February the entire regiment was on its march to Ohio, where it remained till April, and then returned to the old camp at Louisville, Ky.

On the 10th of May the 1st moved via Louisville and Paducah to Chattanooga, Tenn., and about the 1st crossed the river through the mountains at various points (see page 106), where the enemy was strongly posted, but was soon defeated. The column then proceeded toward Raccoon, and about this date the river was killed and crossed by building the 1st bridge on the river here. On the afternoon of the 13th of May the advance was made, the 1st being among the first to leave the enemy's line. As soon as the enemy's position was ascertained, a charge was made and the Rebel forces were killed or left all right. The next day was spent in descending the river, when a charge was ordered, the 1st leading forward rapidly and resulting in taking the enemy's works. From this point, the enemy being retreated, the regiment moved to Dallas, where, on the 17th, they met the enemy in force. A skirmish ensued until the 19th, when a general engagement took place and the enemy was completely routed. Skirmishing again continued until the 21st of June, when the enemy withdrew, slowly and reluctantly, to Knoxville, Missouri. The 1st advanced by this point to within the rear of the mountains, and on the night of the 23rd of June moved back, under the night, toward Little Kanawha. The next day at seven o'clock a battle took place in the vicinity with orders to charge the enemy at Little Kanawha. The regiment moved up in two columns, leaving the Rebels in their works, fighting hand-to-hand with partial success. A sudden attack in the engagement, but lost the work, the remainder of the day under a mortar fire of shot and shell.

On the 22d of July the regiment was moved to the extreme right flank of the army, and the next day was ordered to make

a reconnoissance to Ruff's Mills, on the Nickajack, two miles from camp. The regiment had only just cleared the picket line when it became engaged, and for an hour was exposed to heavy fire of grape and shrapnel. The division moved out, and in two hours the Rebels were driven from Nickajack Creek. The next day was spent in pursuing and skirmishing, and that night Johnston withdrew from Kenesaw. Two days later the 53d crossed the Chattahoochie and moved to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, at Stone Mountain, followed the railroad to Decatur, and then, meeting the enemy, it drove the Rebel forces to Atlanta. The regiment skirmished continually during the siege of Atlanta, and was closely engaged at Ezra Chapel, and again on the Macon Railroad.

After the fall of Atlanta the 53d pursued Hood across the mountains of northern Georgia, and some distance into Alabama, and then returned to Atlanta. The regiment marched with Sherman for Savannah, meeting with no opposition, till near Milledgeville a few militia opposed them, but they were scattered. The regiment subsisted off the country, and relied upon the commissary only for sugar, coffee and salt. On reaching the Ogeechee they moved down the west bank till near its junction with the Canouchee, and there forced a crossing with little difficulty. The 53d assisted in surprising the guard on the Gulf Railroad, in destroying about five miles of track, and returned next day to the Ogeechee, and pushed on to Savannah. The regiment shared in the capture of Fort McAllister, and after remaining on duty in Savannah a few weeks, embarked at the mouth of the Savannah for Beaufort, S. C.

Early in February, 1865, the 53d started on the campaign of the Carolinas, doing no fighting until near Columbia, but performing an immense amount of labor in destroying railroads. At the North Edisto the 53d, exposed to a heavy fire, marched over low ground, covered with water from one to four feet deep, grown up with cypress and briers, a distance of 600 yards, and assisted in driving the enemy from his intrenchments on the opposite bank of the river. At the Congaree the enemy again made a stand, but was soon driven from his position. The day before entering the city of Columbia, the regiment was ordered to silence a battery, which it did effectually by approaching it unperceived, and firing volley

the valley, all the houses of the battery were either killed or disabled, and the men driven toward the guns. At night the regiments moved, and passed the bridge at five o'clock next morning. On the afternoon of the 10th of June, 1863, the 11th moved to Gilliam's. After remaining a few days, and steadily improving everything valuable in the works, the regiment moved toward Goldsmith's, Grand Cañon. At Forts Gilliam and Grand Cañon were spent in throwing a Rebel mortar, and in using a powder bridge, and a large amount of powder which the Rebel authorities had stored here but requiring the same was used and sent to the river.

On the 10th of March, and when within two days march of Goldsmith's, the regiment attacked the advance of the 10th Corps. The fight lasted all day, and at night the 10th was a part of the reinforcements ordered to them. The regiment remained all night in the mud and darkness, and put their bayonets upon the rifle-barrels next morning. After a brief truce, without sleep, the regiment was placed in position for attack, but at daylight it was found that the enemy had retreated. After moving a few days the regiment moved forward and went into camp at Goldsmith's on the 13th of March. The march to Raleigh was resumed on the 16th of April, and after considerably exceeding the regiment attacked and the city on the 18th, and camped on the southern side, leaving the river.

It should be here stated the remainder of Colonel De Witt's regiment marched through Vicksburg on Washington, D. C., and participated in the Grand Review. Some after the battle the regiment proceeded by railroad to Parkersburg, and thence on the narrow gauge to Louisville. In June the division of which the 10th was a part was ordered to Little Rock, Ark.

The regiment proceeded down the Ohio and Mississippi, and up White River to Donald's Bluff, and thence by railroad to Little Rock, where it arrived on the 24th of July.

The regiment remained here until the 10th of August, when it was ordered out and ordered to Camp Edwards in Arkansas. During its stay at Little Rock, the regiment had been engaged in its battles and skirmishes, and having lost in action its officers and men killed, and the others all were wounded.

The movements of the 10th in its first march, being in





fluenced both its *morale* and its reputation. Colonel Appler's statement (in his official report which subordinate officers wrote and took to him for signature) was this: "Seeing an overwhelming force of the enemy overlapping the regiment on either flank, I gave the order to retreat, and soon after left the regiment." General Sherman spoke of its conduct as discreditable. The newspapers said the 53d and 77th ran without firing a gun, leaving Waterhouse's battery to be captured; although, in point of fact, one section of the battery left before its supports, without firing a gun. The officers claim for the regiment that it maintained its organization throughout both days of the fight (which very few of Sherman's regiments did), that it never refused to obey an order, and never made a movement without orders. Sherman praised the 53d highly the next day in the reconnoissance (when it really saved him from capture), though, with not unusual inconsistency, he subsequently denied it. But he took pains in his letter about Pittsburg Landing to the United States Service Magazine, in 1864, to say: "I also take pleasure in adding, that nearly all the new troops that at Shiloh drew from me official censure, have more than redeemed their good name; among them that very regiment which first broke, the 53d Ohio, Colonel Appler. Under another leader, Colonel Jones, it has shared every campaign and expedition of mine since, is with me now, and can march, and bivouac, and fight as well as the best regiment in this or any army. Its reputation now is equal to that of any from the State of Ohio."

During its term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Monterey, Tenn.....	April 28, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Black river, Miss.....	July 1, 2, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Mission Ridge, Tenn.....	November 25, 1863
Resaca, Ga.....	May 13-16, 1864
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 27, 1864
Ruff's Mills, Ga.....	July 3, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie)...	July 22, 1864

a public building, and the regiment was designated to perform provost duty, the commanding officer of the regiment being appointed commandant of the post of Corinth.

The regiment moved with the army to Lagrange, Tenn., and from there to Holly Springs, Miss., and then returned to Corinth. Soon after it again marched to Holly Springs; from there to Moscow, Tenn., and thence to Memphis, where it arrived July 21, 1862. During the summer the regiment was engaged in several expeditions; and on the 26th of November it moved with the army toward Jackson, Miss., by way of Holly Springs. The regiment soon returned to Memphis, and with a portion of the army, under General Sherman, moved down the Mississippi, and went into position before the enemy's line at Chickasaw Bayou. It was engaged in the assault on the Rebel works, December 28 and 29, with a loss of 20 men killed and wounded. On the 1st of January, 1863, the regiment withdrew, ascended the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, and engaged in the assault and capture of Arkansas Post. The 54th again descended the Mississippi river and disembarked at Young's Point, La. Here it was employed in digging a canal, and in other demonstrations connected with the siege of Vicksburg. It was on a severe march among the bayous to the rear of Vicksburg, which resulted in the rescue of the fleet of gunboats which was about to be abandoned and destroyed.

On the 6th of May the regiment began its march to the rear of Vicksburg, by way of Grand Gulf, and was engaged in the battles of Champion's Hill and Big Black bridge. It was engaged in a general assault on the enemy's works, in the rear of Vicksburg, on the 19th and 22d of June, losing in the two engagements 47 killed and wounded. It was continually employed in skirmishing and fatigue duty during the siege of Vicksburg, except for six days, which were consumed in a march of observation toward Jackson, Miss.

After the fall of Vicksburg the 54th moved with the army upon Jackson, Miss., and was constantly engaged in skirmishing from the 9th to the 14th of July. After the capture of Jackson the regiment returned to Vicksburg, and remained until October, 1863, when forming a part of the Fifteenth Army Corps, it ascended the Mississippi river to Memphis, and from there proceeded to Chattanooga. It was engaged in

On the 1st of Mississippi Ridge, December 21, and the next day marched to the relief of the garrison at Knoxville. From 21, joined the enemy's wagon train from Knoxville through the mountainous portion of Tennessee and a short distance into North Carolina, and then returned to Chattanooga, and moved thence to Lookoutville, Ala., where it was captured January 22, 1862.

The regiment was ordered into the service at a special organization on the 2d of January, and it was ordered to leave on the 10th. It returned to camp on the 15th, with an addition of new recruits, and moved on the Alabama campaign on the 16th of May. It participated in a general engagement at Vicksburg, and at Haines, and in a series of skirmishes at New Hope Church, June 11 and 12. It was in the general assault upon Fort Fisher, June 13, being killed and wounded. It was engaged in a series of skirmishes at Fort Fisher, July 1, being killed and wounded, and was in a battle on the east side of Atlanta, July 22, and 23, sustaining a loss of 100 killed, wounded and missing.

The 24th and 25th were killed and wounded at Fort Fisher on the 26th of July, and from the 1st of July to the 1st of August it was almost continuously engaged in skirmishing before the works at Atlanta. It was in a series of skirmishes at Jones Hill, August 25, and in a general action at the same place the next day, immediately following. After making a few weeks' camp near Atlanta, the regiment moved to ground at Hound, and thence to the works at Chattanooga, and from thence to Lookoutville, Ala., where it remained at Atlanta, and prepared for the march to Savannah. The march started on the 20th of November, and on the 1st of December was engaged in the assault and capture of Fort McAllister and Savannah. The regiment assisted in the destruction of the Great Railroad, crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and on the 21st of January, 1865, marched to Savannah. After a few days of general work, it moved with the army on the march through the Carolinas, skirmishing at the crossing of the South River and North River rivers, on the 10th and 11th of February, respectively. It was finally engaged in the capture of Columbia, and participated in an last battle at Ninety-Six, S. C., March 23, 1865.

The regiment marched to Richmond, Va., and from there to Washington, D. C., where it took part in the Grand Review of

the Western Army. On the 2d of June it was transported by railroad and steamboat to Louisville Ky., and after remaining two weeks there it proceeded to Little Rock, Ark., and there performed garrison duty until August 15, 1865, when it was mustered out. The regiment returned to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where it received final pay, and was disbanded on the 24th of August, 1865.

The aggregate strength of the regiment at muster-out was 255—24 officers and 231 men. It marched during its term of service a distance of 3,682 miles, participated in 4 sieges, 9 severe skirmishes, 15 general engagements, and sustained a loss of 506 men killed, wounded and missing.

During its term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Corinth, Miss.....	April 30, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post, Ark. (Ft. Hindman)	January 11, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	May 14, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Big Black river bridge, Miss.....	May 17, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (assaults).....	May 19 and May 22, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Resaca, Ga.....	May 13-16, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 27, 1864
Nickajack Creek, Ga.....	July 2-5, 1864
Atlanta, Ga.....	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to Sept. 2, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31, Sept. 2, 1864
Fort McAllister, Ga.....	December 13, 1864
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 54th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the assault May 19, 1863: killed 2, wounded 13, total 15. In the assault, May 22, killed 1, wounded 4, total 5; and during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 3, wounded 17, total 20."

THE REGIMENT ONLY VOLUNTEER COMPANY
 FORMED AT CANTON, Wis. 11th JANUARY

THE regiment was organized at Farmington, Ohio, in the fall and winter of 1861. The bulk and the main body of the men were from the town of Farmington, but there were contingents from the counties of Pike, Gallia and Jackson, among both officers and men. The company formed at Farmington had already sent a large number of volunteers into previous organizations, and within a few days thereafter the officers appointed were not detailed and proceeded, respectively, to fill up the ranks. The first officers appointed and they remained were: First Captain, Colonel Wm. H. Foster, Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Foster, Major Henry F. Foster, Adjutant, W. H. King, Surgeon, W. C. Foster, Assistant Surgeon, W. J. Foster, Quartermaster, Jacobus C. Thomas, Chaplain.

Colonel Foster was a wealthy and influential farmer. He was a man of strong military proclivities, and had been captain in an local militia company many years. Lieutenant Colonel Foster had been a lieutenant of Company G, 11th Ohio, in the first regular service. He had been wounded and captured at the first Bull Run battle, taken to the Richmond prison, from which he had escaped in 1861, and he returned home sufficiently ill to die in 1862. Major Foster had acted as a surgeon in the first Company during the first regular service. The recruiting field officers were without previous military experience, nevertheless each one of them employed every resource in drilling, marching and preparing themselves and the men to military practice, and in part of the great field of war.

The regular business was not progressing so rapidly as the Captain also called Camp Monroe in January 1, 1862, at the time the 11th Ohio was ordered to leave and moved to the camp which became known as the regular camp, January 11, to Camp Xeno, on high ground near Colonel Foster's residence. The change from the regular camp to Camp 11th, and consequent exposure to bad weather, was hard on the men, many becoming sick. An epidemic of measles

broke out, and fully 250 cases occurred; quite a number died and many were disabled to such an extent that they were unfit for further service.

The regiment had reached its minimum number early in December and from that time had been anxious to take the field, but not until February 10, 1862, was the final order received to report to General Grant at Paducah, Ky. On board two steamboats, the Champion No. 3 and the Poland, the 56th left the Portsmouth wharf about the set of sun Wednesday, February 12. It was the last sight of home and the last good bye to friends and relatives for nearly one-half the 900 men composing the command. The trip down the Ohio was cold and disagreeable, and devoid of special interest except that it was noted the boats were cheered, and flags, etc., waved from the north side of the river, but such demonstrations were very few from the Kentucky shore. Paducah was reached early February 15. Orders were here received to proceed at once up the Tennessee river and to join the forces under General Grant, then investing Fort Donelson. The Fort surrendered before the regiment was disembarked, but two of its officers who had been sent to report its arrival, and for its disposal, reached the assaulting column just as the white flag was displayed and they had the satisfaction of entering the fort with the first of its captors. The regiment was soon after landed, and went into camp just under the walls of the main fort. Here, after several changes, the 56th, with the 20th, 76th, and 78th Ohio Regiments, was formed into a brigade under command of Colonel Whittelsy of the 20th O. V. I., and attached to the 3d Division under command of General Lew. Wallace.

Near the middle of March the division was transferred to the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry. March 13 the regiment was moved to Paris Landing, a short distance above Fort Henry. Here, during the night, one of the pickets saw a "stump move" and fired his gun, and caused the regiment to turn out the first time at the beat of the long roll, in the mud and driving rain, for two hours before the cause of the alarm was ascertained—a very disagreeable experience.

March 15 it embarked on the Iowa, and the next day joined the remainder of the division encamped at Crump's Landing. March 31 the brigade to which the 56th was attached was

arrived on the river at Adamsville. The river, in front of this advanced position, was constantly passing in small rapids, and General Wallace was led to expect an attack on that point. On the morning of April 2 and 3 the brigade was moved and held under arms from long before day until after sunset. On the morning of the 4th the boats of transport and the rest of the military at Wheeling Landing indicated the point of attack. The division under General Wallace was moved under arms the next morning together with the rest of the army with camp and personal baggage gathered in at the landing and the 5th and 6th Ohio, much to their annoyance and dissatisfaction, were detailed to guard these stores, while the rest of the division moved on past General Green's camp. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 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In the Capture Campaign the 1st and 2nd Ohio regiments left and took part in most of the sharp skirmishes of the campaign. After Capture had been evacuated, the division was ordered to Memphis, and a Vandalia camp was made. The result was a new camp on the western bank of the river, and the 1st and 2nd Ohio regiments were ordered to Memphis and were in camp on the 1st of June. On June 21 the regiment was ordered to go with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to build a bridge, which was soon finished on the 24th of June. On the completion of the bridge, Colonel Kiser, with Company B, he was sent with the 1st and 2nd Ohio regiments to Memphis. Remaining in and about the river was detailed by some of General Wallace's men were ordered, and Colonel Kiser, with a part of Company B, returned. The result was finally after several days. He did not receive an offering for exchange and return to the regiment and the war. The bridge being soon completed, the regiment was ordered to Memphis. The river being fast finished, about four regiments of volunteers were organized in each company, and returned. The work here was a very hard and dangerous one. The river campaign surrounded the capture.

just out of musket shot, but not finding a weak or unguarded spot, made no attack. A few days after this affair, the division was transferred to a new camp, on the high bluffs, just below the city, where a fort was commenced, afterwards completed and called Fort Pickering. July 1 the regiment was detached for special duty at General Grant's headquarters, located at the head of Beal Street. This was the most pleasant duty performed by the 56th during its whole experience. A delightful camp was located within a block of headquarters. No duty but drill, which was light, and one company each day at the headquarter building. The men were put on their good behavior, they were neat and clean, and the command received several compliments from members of General Grant's staff for the appearance of the camp, the men and for their soldierly and orderly conduct. Late in July General Grant left for Corinth, and the 56th, with other troops, was sent to Helena, Ark., to join General Curtis, who had fought his way from the northwest corner of Arkansas to that point on the Mississippi. Landed at Helena July 24, the brigade under Colonel Charles R. Woods, of the 76th Ohio, went into camp on an old cotton field on the river bank, a mile below the town of Helena. This was an unfortunate camp, the water was bad, the sun hot and much sickness occurred. Over 50 men died of the various diseases here contracted.

While at this post the regiment, sometimes as a whole, sometimes in detachments, took part in various expeditions by land and by water. On August 28 Lieutenant Colonel Raynor, with 200 men of the 56th, and a section of the 1st Iowa Battery, on the steamers Iatan and White Cloud, convoyed by the gunboat Pittsburg, started down the Mississippi under orders "To obtain information and to annoy the enemy." The first night, near Carson's Landing, the boats were compelled to anchor. Here a negro swam out to the Iatan and reported "Solgers ober dar," and—quoting from Colonel Raynor's report in the Official Records "I ascertained from him that a force of the enemy numbering 200 to 300 were encamped about two miles back from the river. The next morning the gunboat shelled the shore. I landed 175 men and one piece of artillery and marched out nearly two miles to where the Rebels were encamped. They had discovered our fleet while on its way, and while at anchor, and believing (as was after-

This fine wharfboat had an elegant cabin, fitted out equal to any first-class steamboat; staterooms completely furnished and a plentiful supply of table and kitchen ware. It was appropriated for headquarters, and used as such at Helena during the war.

Soon after this, Colonel Kinney was exchanged and returned to the command of the regiment, but the most of the time until his resignation, April 2, 1863, he was in command of the brigade, he being now the ranking colonel. The camp of the regiment was moved from the mud flat on the river bank to the hillside in rear of the town, an agreeable change. The men built themselves comfortable cabins from the young poplar trees which were abundant and near by. An expedition was undertaken, late in November, under General Washburne, to the interior of Mississippi. A large detail from the 56th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Raynor, formed a part of it. The marching was over a low alluvial land in the beginning of winter, with much cold rain and some snow. It was exceedingly disagreeable, and void of any essential good. General Grant failed to reach Grenada and General Washburne returned to Helena. The only result, many sick and some deaths. About the middle of February, the Coldwater Pass expedition was undertaken. This was an effort to get gunboats and transports with troops into the Yazoo, and thence on to the high grounds above and around Vicksburg. At this time, the water in the Mississippi was very high, the levee was cut and a channel opened up to Moon Lake, thence through the Coldwater Pass into Coldwater river, which connected with the upper Yazoo. All these streams, when full, are deep, but the Pass is narrow, tortuous, and the banks covered with large trees with heavy branches reaching out over, and sometimes across the stream. These trees were cut down, often under water, and with much hard labor the Pass was opened. A large expeditionary force under command of General Ross, on small steamboats, and accompanied by several gunboats, now attempted to reach the Yazoo. The 56th was detailed to keep the Pass open, to prevent the Rebel guerrillas from felling large trees across the streams, and to furnish guards to the several dispatch and supply boats that were used by the army below. This duty was arduous and dangerous, and continued about six weeks, when the expedition was abandoned and the army returned to Helena.

About the first of April the troops at Helena were reorganized, and the 2d became a part of the 4th Brigade, Colonel James W. Clark commanding, and of the 12th Division commanded by General Alvin P. Hovey, 19th Army Corps, General John S. McChesney. April 12 the division left Helena on horse for General Crook's army at Millersburg, Mont. It was at this point our story. The 19th Corps made its way through swamps and bogs, on a fine good trail, and many had come and started on Wednesday over at Fort's plantation, about nine miles from Helena. A few days several parties and a few companies that had on the Yellowstone frontier were assembled. These divisions of the 19th Army Corps were ordered to the area, and were sent back to the river and with the greatest speed, moved on down the trail, the mountains were stopped at Millersburg, while the garrison continued on down to the Fort, situated near a Grand Falls, very a short distance away, and made an unsuccessful attempt to attack the enemy's works just at the place. The fort having failed to be occupied, the troops were disembarked and marched to Ft. Helena, a short distance further down the river. During the night the garrison of Crook's on the Grand Falls frontier. The next morning the 19th Corps was reorganized and landed at Helena, on the Missouri side, and a little before 10 o'clock, in the evening the command moved on the road for Fort Helena, to which point. The march was kept up until the middle night. About daylight the 19th Division was halted and the men reorganized to proper battalions. About noon, after the issue of artillery from the hills about which the advanced division had not the water. "Fall in" was the general command, the 2d led the division in the center of the line, a staff officer directed the movement to the right at 11:45, Colonel Hovey, advanced on a ridge on the left side of the road leading to Fort Helena, and engaged with the enemy posted on the summit of another ridge with a deep valley filled with heavy underbrush between. The 2d and pursued to front of the highest and ascending down to the valley. Not long after General Hovey came riding on to the hill on the right of some trees on the right side of the road and there opposed the right of the 2d. He called out to know "What response is that?" and then for the command

ing officer to come over to him. Colonel Raynor climbed the fence, crossed the road and received from the general an order to support a charge about to be made by the 34th Indiana, Colonel Cameron, on the Rebel battery and forces in front. When the Indiana Regiment moved into the ravine in their front, the 56th followed, the two regiments being separated only by the width of the narrow road. The 34th being on the lower side, had a deeper and wider ravine to cross, so the 56th reached the open first. The fighting here was close and furious, and as soon as the Indiana regiment got through the brush, both regiments rushed forward together. The enemy fled. The 34th stopped at the battery, but the 56th kept on after the enemy, and captured 210 enlisted men and 12 commissioned officers, mostly of the 23d Alabama Infantry and Johnston's Virginia Battery, together with the battery flag. During the afternoon, the 56th took part with the 47th Indiana in another engagement. During this battle, the 56th lost 6 killed, 24 wounded and 7 missing, total 36.

The regiment followed the fortunes of the division during the remainder of the campaign and siege. Major Varner became alarmingly ill and was sent back to Grand Gulf from Willow Springs on the 5th. On May 12, at Fourteen Mile Creek, the 56th accepted an order declined by another regiment, crossed the creek, deployed as skirmishers, and with the 24th Indiana drove back the enemy's picket and skirmish lines to within a short distance of Edward's Depot, where General Pemberton held the Confederate army, expecting to be there attacked. The two regiments held their position during the night. The next morning Hovey's Division and possibly a few other troops crossed the creek and by threatening maneuvering, held the Confederates all day in line, expecting battle. In the meantime the 15th and 17th Corps passed on, and after sharp engagements captured Raymond on the 12th, and Jackson on the 14th. On May 16, the 56th performed its part with the division at Champion Hill, where its loss as officially reported was 24 killed, 89 wounded, and 28 missing; total 138. The regiment entered this fight with 364 men. Captain John Cook, Company K, Lieutenant George Manring, Company A, and Lieutenant Augustus Chute, were killed. Some of the slightly hurt were not reported. Hovey's Division withstood the greater part of Pem-

London's army for another battle when, with Lopez's fleet and a brigade from Quintero's Division, the Rebels were forced from the field. The 1st Brigade of Henry's Division was not brought on the movement till 27 October and May 24, but from that it did its share in the fighting, including fighting on 28 and the successful July 2. On June 4 the position of the operations in the east of Long was changed. The city was moved down one mile south and across the narrow strip of the east Division. Here the two new divisions arrived from the formation of Ohio, comprising Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Warner as colonel, Major J. T. Taylor as lieutenant-colonel, and Captain C. F. Warner as major. On June 10 the operations continued for several days, a general opinion being that the great struggle was before. The Rebels were under arms at June 11. What was done at that time at Fort Sumner's place remained unknown. After the capture had occurred it has been said in the original that the position was almost exactly during the campaign. When these operations continued from the conclusion of the battle, the day captured in the City was now with them in Tennessee. It was long after the walls of the Great Division in that city and remained almost there when a city passed in a few weeks towards the City Hall. After the fall of June with the use of Henry's Brigade, the city stopped in making a new approach to the narrow strip of Henry's line. This was done to allow a compromise with open to the river's distance north, and it was pushed forward rapidly. It was stopped and repositioned by Colonel Warner in the city and after a few nights work, the Rebels were the Confederates from across of the river approaches after weeks of time.

The day of November 10, 1862, was accordingly followed by spending weeks and the men remaining the division that day to work for Jackson, Miss. which city was reached in the city and captured in the city. On the way, crossed to Vicksburg, a few and carrying men. When near that was bridge a more trouble some came up. A large one from the road was done by lighting at the entrance the party. Two were killed, and were badly injured. The only casualty William Roberts, was pronounced and was sent to the hospital for several days remaining. August 2, the 11-

sion was transported to Natchez on the large boats of the marine brigade. At Natchez the troops were encamped in an excellent location, and here they enjoyed a month's well-earned rest. The last of August the entire 13th Army Corps was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and went into camp at Carrollton, a short distance above the city of New Orleans. September 13 the Army of the Gulf entered upon the Teche campaign, which ended at Opelousas after a rather easy and pleasant march. The enemy declined battle, and being mounted, easily kept out of the way, but hovered around, picking up stragglers. From Opelousas, the army slowly returned to New Orleans, leaving small detachments at various points. At Carion Crow Bayou was encamped one brigade of the 13th Army Corps, under General Burbridge. While this brigade was being paid off, it was surprised by the enemy, quite a number killed and several captured. The division, now commanded by General G. F. McGinnis, to which the 56th belonged, double-quickened three miles and saved the remainder of Burbridge's command. The Union forces gradually fell back, making short stops at Vermillionville, New Iberia, Franklin, etc., every few days having some sharp skirmishing with the annoying enemy. While at New Iberia, Colonel James R. Slack, who had been for several months in command of the brigade, left for home, and Colonel Raynor of the 56th was given command of the brigade, although he was not the ranking colonel. Remained in a nice and comfortable camp at New Iberia until December 19, when the march was taken up for Berwick Bay. From this point the 56th was detailed as wagon guard with the train of the 13th Army Corps, around by road to New Orleans. This they did, covering the distance, 175 miles, in six days. Camp was established at Algiers, opposite the city of New Orleans. The last of January, the division was moved to the east side of Lake Pontchartrain, and encamped in the pine forest near Madisonville. While here, about three-fourths of the regiment reenlisted as veterans. On March 1 the division returned to New Orleans and preparations for the Red river campaign was made. The nonveterans of the division—about 600, under Lieutenant-Colonel Varner of the 56th—were given command of the Post of Algiers. Major Reniger was also detached and placed in command of a camp of paroled

process. General Warren being so concerned at the capture the 1st was without a full effect, and was commended by Captain Manning of Company A.

The operations conducted by the Tenth were the same ones that had been followed the fall before. Operations were begun on November 2 after which the 1st of December when the 1st was ordered until April 5 when a new attack was made. The route to take was followed by a long march from the river to the upper part of the river, and thence to the 1st Corps. These divisions had been much exposed to the attacks of two regiments from each of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th and 5th regiments by having in New Orleans all the material remaining from the army before of the first advance, and remained until a point near Mandeville, La., and thence to Lake Charles, where the Confederates were under General Dick Taylor was encountered. General A. J. Foy, commanding the 1st Corps, then sent back the 1st. The 4th Division, 12 Corps, under General Canby, and with General Warren commanding the Corps, then were ordered out to where the division had developed the strength of the army, and here were held in readiness for the 1st Division was sent to the front under General Canby, but was soon ordered back to an opening in the line. The command of the 1st Division was a serious one, and resulted in a long march, and was followed by a long march of two hundred miles. General Canby turned his division to the front, and was held in readiness to move, and he was ordered to hold the Confederates in line. The army marching on to the front then left the river, and a line was formed with the 1st and 2nd regiments from the river. The march then led to the river, and a battle was fought and continued until the 1st Corps was reached about noon. The 1st Division was ordered. The 1st Division was ordered with the 1st, but officially reported.

During the night General Warren sent back to the 1st the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st Corps under General A. J. Foy had arrived. On the morning of the 1st of December, with a determined attack on the position, the 1st was repulsed after three or four hours of heavy fighting. After a stop of a few days at Grand Lake, on the 1st, General Warren returned his march to Mandeville. The march

pursuing and almost constantly fighting with the rear guard. At Cane river crossing, a large body of the enemy appeared and opposed the crossing. About four miles above the disputed point a ford was found and a division of the 19th Corps, with that to which the 56th belonged, waded Cane river, with the water almost up to the necks of some of the men, came in upon the Confederate flank and after a sharp little engagement, drove them away. The army then crossed and marched to Alexandria, without much further serious opposition. April 27 the regiment received its veteran furlough and on the 28th went on board a steamer, but at 1 p. m., before the boat was ready to leave, the Rebels made a heavy attack and it looked that a general engagement was imminent. The regiment returned, rejoined the division, and remained in line all night. The next day was spent on a reconnoissance, and in consequence the regiment did not get away from Alexandria until May 4, on the steamboat John Warner, convoyed by two "tin clads" from the gunboat fleet. The regiment, about 200 muskets and about 25 field staff and line officers, started for New Orleans and home.

Soon after passing the last picket post below Alexandria, boats were fired upon by the enemy concealed behind, and protected by the high levee which lined the west bank of the river. This firing was continued until dark. The water being low, and the channel narrow and tortuous and worse than all, unknown to the pilots, the progress of the boats was exceedingly slow. The steamboat had been especially prepared with cotton bales, which with reasonable care, protected the men from rifle balls. A young drummer, Tommy Morris, in daring recklessness, stood up to fire at the enemy, and received a shot through the head, killing him instantly. Tommy had endeared himself to the men, and his death was much lamented. He had, unaided, captured a Rebel major at Champion Hill.

At dark, it became necessary to anchor. A place opposite a swamp covered with a thick growth of trees and underbrush was found, and here the boats laid by for the night. During the night a few Rebels worked their way through this swamp and fired a volley into the boats, but without serious damage. The gunboats kept up a fire from their heavy guns at short intervals until daylight. While here, some members

the lower deck. A greater disaster immediately befell; a Parrott shell exploded in the engine room, cut the steam pipe, scalded the engineer and the boat was wholly unmanageable. She had been headed for the east shore and three of the 56th boys, Sergeant Nick Main, J. P. Harper and Sam Nickels, took a line, swam ashore, made the boat fast, and escaped up the bank under a shower of bullets. Colonel Raynor now ordered the regiment ashore, as to remain on the boat would ensure the death or capture of every man. The cotton was already on fire in three or four places from the exploding shells. A simultaneous rush by nearly all the men resulted in their reaching the woods with but few casualties. Forming the regiment in line it was found that Company D was not present. Captain Jones had not heard the command and had remained on the outer guard where he was posted. Colonel Raynor started to return to the boat for Company D, but as soon as he left the shelter of the woods he was assailed by a shower of bullets, one of which entered the left leg below the knee, shattering the small bone. He, however, kept on down the bank, ordered Company D ashore and arranged with Captain Dean, commanding the steamboat, for its surrender as soon as all that were able had left the boat. Several badly wounded were necessarily left. The colonel then found Surgeon Williams, who was attending the wounded. The doctor commenced to bind up the colonel's leg, while so engaged a shell exploded in the deckroom, wounding Doctor Williams slightly, the hospital steward, John McGrew, severely, and inflicting two more painful wounds upon the colonel himself. As soon as the surgeon was through the colonel was helped ashore, up the bank to the regiment in the woods. Instructing Captain Manring to take the regiment through the woods to a point on the bank directly opposite the battery of heavy guns, and to try to keep this battery silent by the rifles of the regiment, while the gunboats ran by, and when the boats were below the battery, they would wait and take the regiment on board. Colonel Raynor was then helped through the woods to where the gunboats lay under shelter of the point. The regiment started down to sharpshoot the battery, but coming to a deep bayou and a swamp, they were forced to make a long detour and could not reach the river again until several miles below, near Fort DeRussy, where they found a boat,

and were taken on board and to New Orleans. After Colonel Foy's march the garrison he was taken on board as they had attempted to run the batteries, with as they were killed to pieces, several were killed, and wounded, and it was able to take others were captured. Both these boats, as well as the *Warrior*, were soon totally destroyed. Two of the captured officers of the 25th succeeded in effecting escape, and after some fruitless adventures, reached the Union line. Captain (now) in the month of Red river, Lieutenant Ritter to Little Rock, Ark. The subject, with other wounded, was taken to Chesapeake, where Surgeon Williams became a voluntary prisoner to care for the wounded. These wounded men were guarded here in June, and were soon sent. The subject's wounds required him for further service, and he was sent to the regiment.

At New Orleans the regiment who were sent there, as those who had participated received a part of their bounty as were sent home, for use at New York, where in 1862, as a final discharge. At the end of the fighting, those men returned to New Orleans, and assigned the accommodations under Lieutenant Colonel Varner. The command formed part of the force guarding New Orleans. In November, 1862, those who had not completed were discharged and sent home. The remainder were considered as a full company. Later in the winter a full company of one month's service, and Captain Williams, was attached. This resulted the command to a full effect, and Captain Henry L. Jones was appointed lieutenant colonel. The term of the 25th was fixed as performing guard duty in the city of New Orleans, a serious task of responsibility and hard work. It had been on duty there and the spring of 1863, when it was ordered to Charleston, S.C., where on May 2, 1863, the men of the 25th (V. I. C.) received their last pay and final discharge. 141 returned men in all.

REFERENCES

Child and generally wounded, 17, wounded, accompanying
 400, died at Havana, 187, 187, 187.

Captain George Williams, Company 2, was placed on the Roll of Honor for gallant conduct at Champion's Hill, May 10, 1863.





George W. Lodge, private, Company A, was placed on the Roll of Honor "for meritorious conduct at Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863."

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Corinth, Miss.....	October 3, 4, 1862
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Big Sand Run, Miss.....	May 18, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Carrion Crow Bayou, La.....	November 3, 1863
New Iberia, La.....	November 18, 1863
Sabine Cross Roads, La.....	April 8, 1864
Monettis Ferry, La.....	April 23, 1864
Snaggy Point, La.....	May 3, 1864
Dunn's Bayou, La.....	May 5, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 56th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 6, wounded 23, missing 7, total 36. Fourteen Mile Creek, May 10, no reported casualties. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 20, wounded 90, missing 28, total 138; Lieutenants Augustus S. Chute and George W. Manring killed, Captain John Cook mortally wounded. And during the siege, not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege: killed 26, wounded, 113, missing 35, total 174."

THE REGIMENT INTO VOLUNTARY SERVICE.

On the 14th day of September, 1861, General Sherman gave authority to recruit a regiment of infantry to be designated the 10th Regiment, and to rendezvous at Camp Chase, Franklin, Hancock County, Ohio. Recruiting commenced on the 20th day of September, and was pushed forward rapidly. The regiment was partially organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, where it arrived on the 22d of January, 1862, consisting of 275 men and 27 commissioned officers. The companies in which the different companies were recruited were: A, Illinois; Company B, of Franklin County; C, of Hancock, Adams and Wood; D, of Jackson, Monroe and Randolph; E, of Hancock; F, of Hancock, Silver and Van Wert; G and H, of Hancock; I, of Hancock and Adams; J, of Crawford, Butler, and Darke; K, of Logan and Randolph.

The regiment left Camp Chase on the 15th of February, 1862, under orders to report at Fort Donelson. When it arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, the order was changed, and it reported at Paducah, Kentucky. Here the regiment was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division of the Army of the Tennessee. On the 25th of March, 1862, the regiment left Paducah, on the steamer Commodore, and arrived at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, on the 26th. Fort Henry is situated on a peninsula, Tennessee, where it arrived on the 26th. On the 26th it disembarked and its companies were all the way to the mouth of Yellow Creek, where the regiment embarked, and proceeded to strike the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at 1042. Mississippi, some miles distant, was held in consequence of exceedingly high water. They remained in the companies embarked, and were at Paducah Landing when they arrived on the 28th. On the following day the 2d Division made a reconnaissance to Fort Edge toward Corinth, about nine miles from the Landing. On the 29th it went into camp at Mill's Chapel, three miles north-west of the Landing. The 28th and 29th of March were spent in making reconnaissance in the direction of Yorktown. On

the 1st of April the regiment, in company with other troops and 2 gunboats, went to Eastport, Mississippi, about thirty miles distant. The 57th was on the foremost transport. The gunboats threw a number of shells into the town of Eastport, but elicited no reply. The boats moved up the river to Chickasaw, Alabama, and shelled both the Rebel works and the town. The Rebels having left, the 57th was ordered ashore to scout the hills surrounding the village. It captured a few prisoners, men and boys, and then returned to camp.

The regiment suffered much from sickness, and on the morning of the 6th of April there were but 450 men for duty. The regiment was posted with its right resting on the Corinth Road, immediately south of the Shiloh Church. About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th the 57th formed and advanced until it reached the little eminence upon which the Shiloh Church stood. The regiment held this position until 10 o'clock, and successfully withstood three Rebel regiments—the Mississippi Rifles, the Crescent Guards from New Orleans, and the 14th Tennessee from Memphis. These regiments left 78 dead in front of the 57th. The regiment was ordered to fall back upon the Hamburg and Purdy Road, and it executed the movement in good order. The battle continued with great fury, and the line was pressed back three-quarters of a mile further. Here the fighting was terrific, but the enemy was forced to give way a little, and by five o'clock in the afternoon the firing had almost ceased in front of the 57th. The regiment lay on its arms in a drenching rain all night, and at daybreak again went into action. The enemy was driven back, and by four o'clock in the afternoon the regiment occupied its old position. Everything was destroyed except the sutler's tent, which General Beauregard had used as his headquarters, and in which he had written his dispatches to the Rebel Secretary of War. The regiment lay on its arms another night in the rain and mud, and on the morning of the 8th moved about seven miles toward Corinth, and near to Pea Ridge, where it encountered Forrest's cavalry and about 1,500 Rebel infantry. Two companies of the 57th and 77th Ohio were thrown out as skirmishers. Forrest's cavalry charged, the National cavalry gave way, and the four companies of skirmishers were captured. The 57th did not dare to fire into the Rebels lest it should kill its own men. It fixed

business and changed to the double-track system the route. It is situated a quarter of a mile east of the junction. "Little water-carrying boat" is built up and pressed to work. The current goes west. The current, however, failed in their endeavor to beat them, and the tugboat failed and passed a mile east the morning before. The water's course was turned, and then the tugboat returned to camp, arriving about ten o'clock p. m. The water in the pool had risen nearly nothing since the evening of the 24th, but the night there was more with much falling on the water, and it was pronounced "fairly good." In those times this is regular low water, but it is not so regular in quantity and in season.

From this time until the night of April 10th the tugboat returned to camp near Little Church, engaged in fishing and preparing for the coming campaign. On the 10th it began the advance to Cornish, and had the evening of the place the tugboat, for two nights, was working, preparing, according to fishing forecasts. At Cornish the tugboat and the boat House it was warmly engaged. During the advance the tugboat was engaged in the River Bridge at the old Cornish. After the completion the tugboat had engaged in repairing the Montpelier and Champlain Railroad, and in making arrangements. The tugboat then went to Orange in Holy Springs, the tugboat returned to camp. While the tugboat was at Montpelier, near the Montpelier, the tugboat and the tugboat were engaged in arranging a trail to Montpelier for supplies. The tugboat worked through Montpelier, and across the Montpelier and Vermont Road and Montpelier. When the tugboat was attacked by about the Montpelier. They changed the river from camp, but were captured each time, and in the end were driven off with a loss of 10 killed, 10 wounded and some prisoners, horses and other captured. The tugboat was lost and wounded. The tugboat was captured completely. The tugboat moved to Montpelier on the 10th of July, and on the 10th of August it was captured in Montpelier to lead about Montpelier, Montpelier. The tugboat had after exchanging a few shots, but the tugboat captured a number of horses. Again, on the 10th of September, the tugboat was captured in a small river, Montpelier. It was about four days, was engaged with the tugboat in different ways.

and marched 110 miles. The regiment was ordered into camp on the Randolph Road, north of Memphis, and was placed in charge of the road, and especially of the bridge over Wolf Creek. On the 23d of September a detachment of Burrow's cavalry attacked the post, with the view of burning it. The Rebels were repulsed with a loss of one killed and 6 wounded; two horses were captured. The regiment sustained no loss. On the 12th of November it was assigned to the First Brigade, 1st Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. During the stay at Memphis the regiment was drilled very thoroughly in the skirmish-drill and the bayonet exercise.

On the 26th of November the regiment, with quite a large force, moved against General Price, on the Tallahatchie river, near Wyatt, Mississippi. The Rebels delayed the march by obstructing the roads, and Wyatt was not reached until the 2d of December. The Rebels evacuated and the march was continued toward Grenada. The regiment camped near Bowl's Mills, Little Hurricane Creek, in Lafayette County, until the 9th of December, when the 15th Corps returned to Memphis, arriving on the 13th. Here the regiment received 118 volunteers and 205 drafted men, which made the aggregate force of the regiment 650 men. Soon after this the regiment embarked on the Omaha, and, with the 15th Corps, moved down the Mississippi. Young's Point was reached on the 26th of December. From here the troops moved up the Yazoo, and disembarked on Sidney Johnston's plantation. The next day they marched to Chickasaw Bayou, where, for five days, the 15th Corps, in trying to effect a crossing was engaged with the enemy. The 57th was engaged all the time, and brought up the rear when the troops returned to the transports. In this action the regiment lost 37 killed and wounded. On the 2d of January, 1863, the corps moved down the Yazoo to the Mississippi, up the Mississippi to White river, up White river to the "cut-off," through the "cut-off" into the Arkansas to within two miles of Arkansas Post, disembarking on the 10th. The 1st Brigade was ordered to attack the Rebel pickets, which it did, and drove them within 600 yards of Fort Hindman. The 57th Ohio and 6th Missouri were ordered to divide the Rebels from their barracks, in front of their lines, and about half a mile further to the west. This also was done, and by twelve o'clock m. on the next day prep-

operations were completed for the season. The work led to fatigue in the change in the work, and after a temporary lull of three hours, during two hours of which rain the exposure was within 20 yards of the Ketchikan, the work resumed. It ran in this action 21 killed and wounded.

On the 19th the regiment was ordered on an expedition to the Hay mountains. After a long and difficult march Ketchikan carried several pieces of artillery, a large amount of timber, a special residence and all its furniture, and this material in the line and moved for Ketchikan. It disembarked at Young's Point on the 21st of January, and went to work in the camp. It continued digging for about two weeks, exposed to the heat and cold from a Ketchikan gun house on Whiting Hill. On the 27th of February it moved up the line to the Chatham as a long-term expedition. It remained in the camp with its load of timber, except outside of tents and temporary shelters. The line was not turned over to the Ketchikan, but was transferred to private use. On the 28th of March the regiment moved to the expedition to Mount Hill. The work was very laborious and dangerous, involving and working the engine came up with two of the gun that in a heavy way, the Ketchikan, completely finished a 24-inch gun, and exposed to the heat of the Ketchikan, they moved. The 28th being in the afternoon, became engaged in a severe fight in which the Ketchikan were killed. The material was made in position, and in the expedition returned to Young's Point.

On the 29th of April the regiment, with a large load of timber, moved upon Young's Hill, to engage the attention of the Ketchikan, with General Grant's special force. On the 30th the regiment participated in a severe battle, which lasted until noon on the 31st, when the troops retired, and moved down the Mountains to Grand Point, which had been captured by General Grant. The regiment returned upon Ketchikan, participating in the battle of Grand Point, Chatham Hill, and Black Hill. In Chatham Hill a severe battle. The regiment reached the point around Ketchikan on the 1st of May. It participated in a general battle on the 2nd, and advanced, under a mortar fire, to within 20 yards of the Ketchikan. It held this position until a check of the morning of the 3rd, when the main Ketchikan was withdrawn to a position

300 yards in rear of the line of fortifications. At nine o'clock on the 22d the bugle again sounded the advance, and the 57th moved forward in the front line. The attempt was more stubborn, the fighting more desperate, and the casualties greater than on the 19th; but the assault was no more successful. The regiment advanced to within sixty yards of the enemy's works; but on the evening of the 23d it fell back to its old position and commenced fortifying. On the 26th of May it accompanied the division on a reconnoissance between the Big Black and Yazoo rivers. It had an engagement with the enemy at Mechanicsburg and routed him. The expedition returned to Vicksburg, by way of Haines' Bluff, on the 3d of June, having marched 78 miles. From this time until the surrender it was continually engaged, either on the picket line or in the trenches.

On the 5th of July the regiment marched upon Jackson, which was then held by the Rebels under Johnston. The troops reached Jackson on the 8th, and drove the Rebels into their works. The National forces intrenched, and skirmishing continued until the 17th, when the Rebels evacuated. The Rebels were pursued to Pearl river. Here the 57th had one man killed and several severely wounded by torpedoes. After this the regiment moved toward Vicksburg, and on the 25th it pitched its tents four miles west of Big Black river, at Camp Sherman. Here it remained until the 27th of September, when it moved to Vicksburg, embarked on the steamer Commercial, and proceeded up the Mississippi to Memphis, where it arrived on the 4th of October. On the 8th it marched for Chattanooga, and on the 22d of November it arrived at the mouth of North Chickamauga Creek, ten miles northeast of Chattanooga. The march was long and fatiguing, and skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry was frequent. The regiment now formed a part of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Corps. On the night of the 23d of November the brigade embarked in boats on the North Chickamauga Creek, floated down the creek into the Tennessee, crossed the river with muffled oars, landed, captured the Rebel pickets, secured their countersign, and with it relieved the whole line. By daylight a line of rifle-pits was thrown up, and the position was secured. On the 24th a pontoon was laid, and Sherman's army crossed the Tennessee, and drove the Rebels two miles.

On the 12th the regiment participated in the battle of Mansfield, with heavy loss. It pursued the Rebels to within two miles of Ringgold, and camped there one day, and on the 14th it started with the corps to the relief of Knoxville, or Knoxville. The corps marched six miles in four days, and had made good ground, without making detour, when Longstreet crossed the river and arrived with his forces near Virginia. On the 16th of December the corps advanced to Chattanooga, where it arrived on the 18th, and then "held back" for the first time in 12 days. On the 20th it was again on the march, and on the 27th of December it arrived in Dalton, Georgia. By that time the regiment was almost exhausted by fatigue, privation, hunger and exposure. The men were badly shod, and had no food, yet, notwithstanding all this, the regiment continued on the 28th of December, still being the first regiment to march to within 10 miles of the 12th Army Corps.

The regiment started for Clinchport on the 29th of December, and on arriving received a full rest for three days. On the 1st of March, the regiment, with 1000 men, under command of Camp Chase, it arrived at Nashville on the 12th of March, and was detained there until the 26th of April, when it marched through to Lookoutville, Alabama, and at that place remained in brigade on the 12th. On the 1st of May it joined in the Atlanta campaign. It arrived in the vicinity of Chattahoochee on the 16th, and advanced through Conley Creek Gap to Kennesaw. The 128th participated in the battle of this place May 12 and 13. On the 14th it was placed in an important position, and received three successive charges upon an ever-shifting line of the enemy, but it held its ground bravely. This was one of the most severe combats in which the regiment ever engaged, and 25 men were killed and wounded. The regiment pursued the retreating foe, crossed the Chattahoochee, and advanced through Kingston to Dallas. Here the enemy made a stand, and fighting continued for three days. The regiment left 11 men.

On the 1st of June the regiment moved to New Hope Church, where it engaged the enemy with a loss of four men. The Rebels were driven back on Kennesaw Mountain, and the regiment followed through Kennesaw and Big Shanty, skirmishing and fighting almost every day. On the 17th it participated in an attack on the enemy's line at Kennesaw. The

regiment gained a position very near the Rebel works, but was compelled to abandon it. In this engagement it lost 57 killed and wounded. On the 5th of July it reached the Chattahoochie, and skirmishing continued almost incessantly until the 9th, when the enemy crossed the river. The regiment moved on through Marietta, Rosswell, and Decatur to Atlanta, where it arrived on the 20th, and drove the Rebels inside their fortifications.

On the 22d the Rebels attacked the line furiously. The fighting was desperate, and the works in the immediate front of the 57th were captured by the enemy and recaptured by the regiment three times. The Rebels were forced back at last, and the regiment held its position. The 57th was in the heat of the engagement, and lost ninety-two men. On the 24th the regiment moved to the extreme right of the army, and on the morning of the 28th again met the enemy. The engagement lasted seven hours, and the Rebels were repulsed. At this time the 57th belonged to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Army Corps; and in this battle the enemy left on the field, in front of the brigade, 458 of their number dead. The regiment lost 12 men killed and 55 wounded. The regiment continued to press the enemy until the 26th, when it again moved to the right, and struck the Augusta and Atlanta Railroad ten miles from East Point. A portion of the road was destroyed, and on the 30th the regiment moved for the Macon Road, and, after marching all day, reached it at eight o'clock p. m. The battle of Jonesboro' was fought on the 31st. The Rebels massed and advanced in four lines of battle upon the 2d Division. They were protected by the ground until within sixty or seventy yards of the division, and they advanced steadily and well closed up; but when the division opened fire their line was shattered. They advanced three times, but to no purpose. They were driven back with fearful slaughter. The number of killed and wounded in front of the 57th nearly equaled the number of men in the regiment. On the 2d of September the Rebels evacuated Jonesboro'. It was occupied by the National troops, and the regiment advanced about eight miles and found the enemy in position. The division was ordered to destroy the railroad, and the regiment assisted in the work all night and until 10 o'clock of the next day.

On the 4th the 12th was ordered to (re)embark, and on the 25th sailed toward Europe, where it arrived and was encamped on the 26th.

Here it was engaged in drilling most of the time, and on the 4th of October, when it started after Hunt. It moved by way of Kansas, Missouri, Kansas, Cameron, and Kansas, and on the 17th attacked the Rebels at Snake Creek Gap. The Rebels were repulsed, and the regiment followed to Taylor's Ridge, where another fight occurred, and the Rebels were defeated. The regiment moved on through Lafayette, Tennessee, Germantown, Little River, Cedar Bluff, Cross Springs and Columbus, skirmishing and fighting, marching and countermarching, and crossing up railroad track, and on the 17th of November, when it arrived at Atlanta.

The regiment left Atlanta with Sherman's army on the 17th of November on the march to the sea. On the way it was engaged with the Rebel cavalry near Clinton, and on the 17th it participated in quite a severe fight in the vicinity of the Ocmulgee river. On the 21st of December some of the regiment's baggage were captured, and on the 24th it engaged the Rebels at Franklin and lost heavily. It engaged in the battle of Fort Mifflin on the 25th. The fort was carried in the jaws of the day, and in the attack the regiment lost its major killed and its wounded. On the 27th it moved with its division on an expedition to the Gulf Railroad, and after destroying about fifty miles of track, returned to camp.

On the 1st of January, 1862, the regiment moved six miles southeast of Savannah, and next day, on the 2nd, it was ordered by land to Beaufort, North Carolina. The regiment was decimated by high water, and on the 17th was compelled to embark on the western Georgia Line. It arrived at Beaufort on the same day, and continued the remainder of the winter on the same day, then under fire every day. It remained until the 24th, when it started on the campaign of the Carolina. It passed through Perdueville, and on the 24th of February fought the Rebels at Drift's Creek. It passed through Beaufort on the Charleston Railroad, crossed the track and York Falls, skirmishing with the Rebels in both directions, crossed the bridge and Drift's Creek, and after being skirmished, entered Columbia on the 17th. It also moved to the destruction of the railroad buildings, and after

took up the line of march. It crossed the Wateree river on the 22d, and on the 23d recrossed the river near Liberty Hill, passed two miles to the left of Camden, and struck Lynch's Creek 22 miles from Camden.

The 57th moved five miles down the creek to a bridge, but could not cross on account of the high water. It remained here until the 2d of March, when the march was resumed, and on the 12th the regiment arrived at Fayetteville. Pontoons were laid over the Cape Fear river on the 13th, and on the 14th the regiment was on the march again. It skirmished heavily on the 15th at Black river, which it crossed at Mickey bridge. When within about 25 miles of Goldsboro' it was ordered back to reenforce the left wing of the army, then menaced by General Joseph E. Johnston. The regiment was engaged severely on the 19th, and on the 20th and 21st there was sharp skirmishing. On the 22d the enemy retired across Mill Creek, and, after passing a short distance, it was ordered toward Goldsboro'. The regiment moved on to Raleigh, and, after the surrender of General Johnston, the march was continued through Petersburg and Richmond to Washington City.

The 57th participated in the Grand Review May 24th; and on the 2d of June it was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, where it arrived on the 7th. On the 25th of June the regiment started for Little Rock, Arkansas, and arrived at that place on the 6th of August. On the 14th it was mustered out of the service, and on the 25th was paid and discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio.

The 57th traveled by railroad, steamboat, and on foot, more than 28,000 miles.

The names of 1,594 men had been on its muster-rolls, and of that number only 481 were present at its muster out.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Morning Sun, Tenn.....	July 1, 1862
Wolf Creek Bridge, Miss.....	September 23, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28-29, 1862
Arkansas Post, Ark. (Ft. Hindman)	January 11, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (assaults and siege)	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Mission Ridge, Tenn.....	November 25, 1863

58th was at once placed under orders, and transported by rail to Cincinnati, arriving in that city on the 11th of February. Embarking on the steamers Tigress and Dictator, the regiment left on the same day, en route for Fort Donelson, Tenn., and arrived there on the morning of the 13th of February.

Tarrying only long enough to prepare their coffee, the regiment, then within four miles of the fort, pushed on with energy, impelled by the sounds of the conflict resounding through the woods. After making a fatiguing march of twelve miles over rough and circuitous roads, in order to get into a proper position, it went into camp late in the evening in sight of the fort. Tired and exhausted by the excessive fatigue of the day, the men threw themselves on the ground and were soon sound asleep, utterly oblivious of what might befall them the next day. They awoke in the morning surprised to find themselves covered by a fall of snow three inches in depth. The regiment was assigned to Thayer's Brigade of Lew. Wallace's Division.

Preparations were at once made to take part in the assault on the fort. The colonel (V. Bausenwein) being ill, the second officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Ferd. Rempel, took command. This officer led the regiment at once toward the enemy. After moving a short distance a furious attack was made by the enemy, but the shock was met with coolness, and ended in the Rebels being hurled back into their intrenchments. This ended the active work of the day, although the regiment remained in line of battle until late in the evening, when it returned to camp. Early on the morning of the 16th the regiment was marched to the center of the line, where it remained until the announcement of the surrender of the fort. The 58th was immediately marched into the fort, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rempel, with his own hands, hauled down the first Rebel flag the members of the regiment had ever gazed upon.

At the battle of Fort Donelson the 58th supported Taylor's Illinois Battery, placed on the Nashville Road, and successfully held that important position against the Rebel Division under Bushrod Johnston. The Rebels, on their repulse, reported to Johnston that it was impossible to take the Nashville Road, as it was filled with regular soldiers. This mistake occurred from the fact that the men of the 58th Ohio wore hats with the regulation feather and dark blue uniforms.

Remained near Fort Mifflin until the 26th of March, he returned to the Fort Mifflin, and arrived there the next day. On the 26th of March he received by the Tennessee the news of George's landing and what you saw.

The 26th was the date of Franklin's landing, on the morning of the 26th of April, at present being on the right in Taylor's Brigade, General Lee, Wallace's Division, and was under the command of a general, at which time the enemy retreated. The 26th was highly complimented for its conduct in the battle by General Lee, Wallace and other officers mentioned. It was very killed and wounded.

After the battle Lieutenant Colonel Knappe was appointed a general in command of the 26th, in June at Franklin's landing.

This was the action, following which in Georgia, coming with another general toward the mountains near the May 2d Council was attacked by the British, and the 26th was the rest of the army, and proceeded. On the 10th they were here and the 10th of June, when a portion of them were ordered to different quarters. The 26th arrived early in Memphis, where it arrived on the 26th of June. It remained for a short time in Memphis, where being ordered to march toward the river to Henry, Va. It arrived there on the 26th of July, and remained until the 26th of October. During the time the regiment was in the field several communications were made from the Mountains to Memphis, ordered by parliament, for the purpose of attacking and capturing the parishes along the shores of that river. It was in this expedition the 26th received Fort Mifflin with great success, and a portion of artillery was captured near William's River, Va. A long distance was also had with the 26th of June, and August, capturing all of their powder and all their other supplies.

The war expedition was in the year 1781, a detachment of the 26th being at present on the western Missouri, Kansas and Indiana. On reaching Detroit, with a few others were exchanged with the enemy, who were returned, having their three regiments, 1 from Fort Mifflin, 1 from Fort Mifflin, and a large amount of military stores, which were destroyed by being burned on the river. The regiment on the 26th of August. At Louisville on the 26th of August, receiving another detachment was sent with the army.

and several prisoners and some horses captured. At Bolivar Landing the Rebels were met a third time, and, after a spirited little fight, scattered into the woods. On the 27th of August the expedition reached the camp at Helena, and remained there until October 6. Orders were then received for the regiment to embark on the steamers Lacrosse and Conway, for St. Genevieve, Missouri, where it arrived October 6. On the 22d the regiment marched to Pilot Knob, but returned to St. Genevieve again on the 18th of November, and, embarking on the steamers War Eagle and White Cloud, the regiment moved to Camp Steele, Miss.

The 58th remained at Camp Steele until the 22d of December, when it again embarked on the steamers Polar Star and Adriatic for Johnston's Landing, on the Yazoo river. On the 27th of December there was heavy skirmishing, in which the regiment took the lead, losing several men, among them Captain Christopher Kinser, of Company K, a gallant and meritorious officer. The 58th continued on the skirmish line all night. The next day it was ordered to charge the enemy's works, which it performed in gallant style, being the first to reach the works. After pressing the enemy back and gaining the first line of rifle-pits, it became evident that further efforts would prove unsuccessful. The regiment, therefore, fell back. In this affair the 58th lost 47 percent of the whole number engaged. Among the killed were three officers, including the brave and efficient Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Dister. Among the wounded were Captains Morrison and Fix, and Lieutenants Defenbaugh, Kette, and Oderfeld. Captains Gallfy and Anderegg were captured.

The regiment remained in this vicinity until January 2, 1863, when it reembarked on transports and sailed down the Yazoo river to its mouth; thence up the Mississippi and White rivers to Arkansas Post, where it arrived late on the evening of the 9th of January, and took a prominent part in the capture of that place. With the rest of the National forces, the 58th embarked for Young's Point, La., and went into camp, and remained until the 8th of February, 1863.

The 58th at this time received an order to serve on board the ironclads of the Mississippi flotilla, and was distributed by companies to the different steamers. In this line of duty it performed valuable service.

On the 19th of March an expedition was ordered up the Yarrow river into Howe Sound, which resulted in a three day fight at "Langson". Although quite a spirited affair, the expense was too low to run. The expedition returned to the mouth of the Yarrow and remained there until the night of the 24th of April. On that memorable night the mounted and dismounted men the garrisons of the Veklinging fortresses being but one mile or thereabouts from the 19th.

On the night of April the battle of Crystal Gulf was fought at the battle the 19th was fought. The expedition consisted of the men of the Veklinging, some of the Wablers as far as I know, about a regiment and destroyed a large amount of goods belonging to the enemy. Some up to the mountains where the Kibbles were found enough lumbered in such a way to send a heavy timber-train of two feet without trouble, and to transport the same to wherever the attack and were from the coast to Howe Sound, on the Wablings river. The fighting was but a few days, the amount of the Red river was spent, and made the base of the battle until the end of September, 1874. From this point nothing expedition was recommended and the matter, with however little work.

In the late the 19th was ordered to join the land force of Veklinging, and was assigned to the 1st Regiment of Veklinging, 1st Army Corps. The expedition continued at Veklinging, following previous days, until December 29, 1874, when it was ordered to report at Columbia, Ohio, for discharge and transfer of the service. They was commencing in the fall of January, 1875, and the members of the 19th returned to and by.

Being at least of service, this expedition has an honorable place in the following list:

1st Regiment, Veklinging	February 14, 1874
1st Army Corps	April 1, 1874
1st Army Corps	April 20, 1874
1st Army Corps	August 18, 1874
1st Army Corps	December 29, 1874
1st Army Corps	January 1, 1875
1st Army Corps	March 1, 1875
1st Army Corps	April 20, 1875
1st Army Corps	May 1, 1875
1st Army Corps	May 15, 1875





Lake Providence, La. June 10, 1863

Fort Morgan, Ala. August 5-23, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 58th Ohio Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This regiment was detailed for service on gunboats, by order of Major-General William T. Sherman, dated February 6, 1863. Before that date it was attached to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Corps."

CASUALTIES.

"In the bombardment at Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863, killed 1, wounded 18, total 19. In the action near Yazoo City, May 23, killed 1. In action near Vicksburg May, 23, wounded 5. In action near Vicksburg May, 27, killed 3, wounded 1, total 4. And during the siege remainder of the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 5, wounded 24, total 29."

68th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THIS regiment commenced to rendezvous at Camp Latta, Napoleon, Henry County, on the 21st of November, 1861. Defiance, Paulding, Williams, and Fulton Counties, each furnished one company, and Henry County furnished the majority of the men in the other companies. The regiment was quartered in Sibley tents and furnished with stoves, and the men were rendered very comfortable. Rations were abundant and of an excellent quality; and supplies of poultry, vegetables, fruit and cakes, from home were received frequently. All these things made the campaign in the winter of 1861-2, in Henry County, the most pleasant campaign through which the regiment ever passed.

On the 21st of January, 1862, the regiment moved to Camp Chase, where it remained until the 7th of February, when it moved to Fort Donelson, Tenn., arriving on the 14th. The regiment was assigned to General Charles F. Smith's

Division, and was constantly engaged in skirmishing on the left of the line during both day's operations. After the surrender the regiment encamped near Dover until the 17th of March, when it moved to Moral Landing, on the Tennessee, and from there by boat to Fitchburg Landing. The health of the regiment until this time, had been remarkably good, but now bad weather, bad water, and bad rations, reduced the regiment's strength from 1,200 to less than 500 men. The regiment was assigned to General Lew. Wallace's Division, and during the battle of Fitchburg Landing was engaged in passing volleys and supply trains. Lieutenant Colonel Hunt and Captain Richards, finding that the regiment was not likely to be engaged, went as volunteers with General Thayer, and in all other regiments were mentioned for gallant and efficient service. During the operations around Corinth, the regiment was constantly engaged in building roads, bridges, and encampments. After the evacuation of the 10th, with the 2d Indiana, was stationed at Helena, where they rebuilt the bridge across the Tipton, and formed the guide along the railroad for a number of miles.

The regiment participated in the battles of Lake and Mansfield, and for gallantry in the latter engagement was complimented as general orders. It closed the campaign of 1862 by forcing the advance of an expedition which attempted to penetrate the interior of Mississippi to Vicksburg. The march was interrupted by the surrender of Holly Springs, and the regiment encamped in Memphis. Orders in different portions of the army, and the advances of the construction gun work, needed to improve the quality of the service, were not more vigorously but bravely by the regiment. During the time, only one man in the 10th was reported as a deserter. During the campaign in Mississippi, the regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, and it continued its work with the army until the close of the war.

The spring campaign of 1863 found the regiment at Lake Fort Adams, La., where it worked hard on the Lake Fort Adams road, and in a fruitless attempt to drive a passage for boats through Bayou Teche. It was engaged, also, on a similar work at Walnut Grove, in the vicinity of Eagle Lake. About the 15th of April, 1863, the regiment moved down to Millard's Bend, and was for some time engaged in working

on the military road toward Richmond, La. While here, Lieutenant J. C. Banks, of Company C, and privates John Snyder, of Company A, Joseph Longberry and William Barnhart, of Company C, volunteered to take one of the transports, a common river steamer, past the Vicksburg batteries. They accomplished their undertaking successfully on the night of the 21st of April. On the 23d of April the regiment began its march for the rear of Vicksburg. It marched more than 70 miles over low bottom lands, still partly submerged, crossed innumerable bayous on bridges hastily constructed of timber from neighboring houses and cotton gins, and reached the Mississippi at Grand Gulf. The regiment moved down to Bruinsburg, where it crossed the river, and by a forced march was able to participate in the battle of Thompson's Hill, May 1, 1863. The regiment followed closely after the retreating Rebels, and was engaged in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, May 14, Champion's Hill, and Big Black. The regiment sustained considerable loss in all these engagements, and especially at Champion's Hill.

The regiment engaged in an attack on the Rebel works in the rear of Vicksburg on the 18th of May, and it participated in the assault on Fort Hill on the 22d. During the early part of the siege, the regiment was almost constantly in the trenches, and it also furnished large details of sharpshooters; but during the latter part of the siege it was placed in the Army of Observation, near Big Black. It was on the reconnoissance toward Yazoo City, in the latter part of June, and it participated in the engagement at Jackson on the 12th of July. After the battle it guarded about 600 prisoners into Vicksburg. The regiment was quartered comfortably in the suburbs of Vicksburg until the middle of August, when it moved on an expedition to Monroe, La., and returned with one-third of its men either in the hospital or on the sick list. In October the regiment moved on a reconnoissance with the 17th Corps, and was engaged in a skirmish at Bogue Chitta Creek, and on the 5th of February, 1864, it participated in the fight at Baker's Creek, while moving on the Meridian raid. This expedition prevented the regiment from going north on veteran furlough as promptly as it otherwise would have gone. It was one of the first regiments in the 17th Corps to report three-fourths of its men reenlisted, it having done so on the 15th of December,

1861. Upon its passage from the Meridian and the sea was supplied with clothing, and the engines indicated for the work, having 1200 miles of Fitchburg, who arrived just as the engines was coming down in the landing. The engines arrived in Cairo on the 1st of March, and embarked on the 10th, moved by way of Indianapolis, Philadelphia, and New York, in Cleveland, where it arrived on the 20th. Through Ohio and Indiana the engines was returned accompanied with horses and hay. It was overhauled substantially in the latter place in Indianapolis on the morning of the 24th, and was tested favorably by the conduct of Maria, J. G., on the morning of the 25th. The engines was returned over land in Cleveland before a passenger could be obtained, and was then repaired, the engines started for Toledo, where it arrived on a Friday p. m., on the 10th of April. It was then by a suggestion of others, headed by the master of the city, was hauled in water, and after passing through the engine house it was moved to the third floor, where it remained about two or three days. This was the first instance the engines had moved since entering the river. Special rules were made upon the different roads, and by night of the 12th was where was the case of a witness at that time.

On the 15th of May the engines appeared the river in Cleveland, and proceeded in Cairo by way of Cincinnati. It then was moved to the river at Fitchburg, and then with slow motion during Fitchburg, reaching the river. After that the engines arrived near at all times and into the Springfield system. On the 15th of June the engines was sent down the river for the first, indicated by Ohio, Iowa, and then it moved by way of Westville, Illinois, and then to New York, where it passed the river with water horses in the road of Iowa. During the winter of the Atlantic campaign the 18th was under the steam engine. It was at the address for the 17th day and night, and it was engaged in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, and St. Joseph, and Lincoln. On the 22nd of 1861 the engines was engaged into Kentucky. It had been intended to give the river, and to give the road to the river in a river and some modifications, but was moving in position a distance of 20 miles, instead of 10 miles, a river of West, where, while at the same time, position for a while.

troops was forming across the road in its rear. Thus the 68th was sandwiched between the enemy's advance and rear lines. The Rebels were totally unaware of the position of this little Buckeye band. The commands of the Rebel officers could be heard distinctly, and prisoners were captured almost from the Rebel line of fileclosers. As the Rebel line moved forward, the 68th advanced, cheering, on the double-quick, and, dropping behind a fence, poured a volley into the Rebels, who were in the open field. The batteries of Fuller's Brigade, 16th Corps, responded to the alarm thus given, and the fight opened in earnest. The 16th Corps engaged the enemy so promptly that the regiment was enabled by a rapid movement by the flank, and a wide detour, to pass around the enemy's right, and to rejoin its brigade, which it found warmly engaged. The attack came from front and rear, and the men fought first on one side of the works and then on the other. At one time a portion of the brigade was on one side of the works, firing heavily in one direction, while a little way lower down the line the remainder of the brigade was on the other side of the works, firing heavily in the other direction. The left of the brigade swung back to the crest of a small hill, the right still resting on the old works, and a few rails were thrown together, forming a barricade, perhaps a foot high, when the last charge of the day was made by two Rebel divisions. On they came in splendid style, not firing a shot, arms at "right shoulder shift," officers in front, lines well dressed, following each other in quick succession. The brigade held firm until the first line had crossed a ravine in its front, and the second line of reserves could be seen coming down the opposite slope. Then came a terrific crash of musketry, and then volley after volley. The Rebels fell back, leaving the ground thickly strewn with the dead and dying.

After the engagement at Lovejoy the regiment was stationed on the Rough and Ready Road, near Eastpoint, for two weeks, when it moved in pursuit of Hood. The regiment advanced as far as Gaylesville, Ala., and here quite a number of men were mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. The regiment commenced its return march about the 1st of November, and moved by way of Cave Springs and Lost Mountain to Smyrna Campmeeting Ground, where the men were supplied with clothing, and everything was

thoroughly exhausted. The railroad was destroyed, and on the east the regiment moved to Atlanta, and in daylight on the 14th commenced the march to the sea. With the exception of an engagement with the Georgia militia at the crossing of the Creek, and the destruction of the railroad bridge at Milton, the regiment experienced no resistance from the wayward and ignorant farmers which all we found. On the 24th of December the regiment reached the water around Yorktown. On the 26th the 10th Corps moved and arrived on the right of the main road running from the city to King's bridge. Here the regiment arrived in crossing up a heavy line of works, and furnished very conspicuous help in their construction. During the operations around Yorktown the regiment sustained almost entirely upon rice, which was found in large quantities near camp, and which the men killed and ground in rye flour. Upon the completion of the line the regiment was ordered to guard duty in the works, and was quartered alternately in Warren and Ogburn's Parks. Here, too, the regiment lost some valuable men who were wounded or by reason of exposure or want of service. A large number of commissions were earned, and the regiment was supplied with a fine supply of money and cartridges.

On the 31st of January, 1862, the regiment embarked at Franklin's Bay in England, and from there it turned the voyage to the coast for the rest of the war in Florida. Here some heavy work was done up, and after coming down the coast the troops moved on the campaign of the Florida. The regiment marched by way of Orangeburg, Columbia, Wadsworth, and Marion, destroying property, taking public and private, but upon entering the State of South Carolina, the destruction of property was forbidden by order from specific headquarters. The march was continued through Summerville in Colleton, where the regiment arrived again, and moved and disembarked and blackened and repaired with the outfit of provisions. On the morning after we landed the soldiers' coats shined as was the barrel of the rifle, and the necessary articles of clothing washed. The regiment moved two days and then moved on to King's.

After the surrender of Johnston the regiment marched by way of Beaufort, C. H. Beaufort, Richmond, Port

ericksburg and Alexandria, to Washington City, where it participated in the Grand Review on the 24th of May. After the review, the 68th camped at Tenallytown for a week, when it was ordered to Louisville, Ky. It went into camp about two miles from the city, and a regular system of drill and discipline was maintained until the 10th of July, when the muster-out rolls were signed, and the regiment was ordered to report to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, for payment and discharge. Upon arriving at Cleveland the 68th was met at the depot by a delegation of citizens, and was escorted to Monument Square, where a splendid breakfast was served. After this the regiment marched to camp, where it remained until the 18th of July, 1865, when it was paid and discharged.

During its term of service the regiment was on the "sacred soil" of every Rebel State except Florida and Texas. It marched over 7,000 miles, and traveled by railroad and steamboat over 6,000 miles. Between 1,900 and 2,000 men belonged to the regiment, and of these 90 percent were native Americans, the others being Germans, Irish or English—the Germans predominating. Colonel R. K. Scott commanded the regiment in all its engagements except Metamora, when Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Snook commanded, until after the Vicksburg campaign, when the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Welles, and he continued to hold the command in all the subsequent engagements, skirmishes, and marches until the close of the war. The regiment was presented with a beautiful banner by the citizens of Henry County just before its muster-out; it having been impracticable to send the flag to the regiment at Atlanta as was intended. The flag was returned by Colonel Welles, on behalf of the regiment, to the citizens of Henry County, and it is now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Stout, of Napoleon, one of the principal donors, and always a staunch friend of the 68th. The regimental colors were turned over to the Adjutant-General of the State, and were deposited in the archives. Upon these flags, by authority from corps and department headquarters, were inscribed the names of the following battles: Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Metamora, Thompson's Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black, Vicksburg, May 22, and siege; Jackson, July 12; Monroe Raid, Bogue Chitta, Meridian

East, Lawson, June 22, and serge, Nicksburg, Indiana, July 22, 23 and 24, and serge, Jacobson, Ontario, Ontario, June 26th, Pritchard, Nicksburg, Orangeburg, Columbia, Clinton, Danville and Raleigh.

During the term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Thompson's Hill, Mo.	May 1, 1862
Raymond, Mo.	May 12, 1862
Jackson, Mo.	May 14, 1862
Champion's Hill, Mo.	May 15, 1862
Yackleburg, Mo. (sergeants and serge)	May 17 to July 6, 1862
Clinton and Jackson, Mo.	February 2, 1864
Kennesaw Mountain, Ga.	June 27, 1864
Big Shanty, Ga.	July 22, 1864
Kennesaw Mountain, Ga. (general assault)	June 27, 1864
Nicksburg Creek, Ga.	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first battle)	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (sergeant)	July 22 to Sept. 1, 1864
Jacobson, Ga.	August 21 to Sept. 4, 1864
Lawson, Ga.	September 22, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument in the 15th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Yackleburg National Military Park, Yackleburg, Mo.:

INSCRIPTION.

"In the battle of Fort Gibson, Mo. 1, 1862, received an honorable discharge. In the engagement at Raymond, May 12, wounded 1. In the engagement at Jackson, May 14, wounded an cavalryman. In the battle of Champion's Hill, Mo. 15, killed 1, wounded 10, and 10. Lieutenant Colonel John S. Bond killed. In the assault, May 17, wounded an cavalryman. In the assault, May 22, wounded 4; and during the war an sergeant.

"Aggravated reported casualties in engagement during the Campaign and siege, killed 2, wounded 7, and 12."

70th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

WHEN the rebellion began to assume its gigantic proportions, in the fall of 1861, the President made his second call for men in numbers commensurate with the serious work on hand. Ohio, as ever, was equal to the occasion, and every effort was put forth to raise her quota.

Upon application in person, J. R. Cockerill, of Adams County, was appointed, by the Governor, to the rank of colonel, with authority to raise the 70th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the 14th day of October, a camp was established at West Union, and in the course of a few days 400 men had reported, including one full company, commanded by Captain Brown. Owing to the unprepared state of the general and state Governments, arms and equipments were not furnished to the regiment until at least a full month after they went into camp. Necessarily, therefore, the officers and men experienced at the outset some of the hardships of a soldier life, the officers sleeping in the large hall on the County Fair Grounds, the citizens furnishing supplies of bed clothes for both officers and men.

By the 25th of December, seven full companies were organized and the other three in process of formation; at which time the regiment was ordered to Ripley to repel an anticipated raid from Kentucky. While at Ripley, two companies, originally intended for the 42d Ohio, were sent from Camp Dennison and attached to the 70th, thus completing the regiment.

The regiment, during its stay in camp, was thoroughly drilled and fitted for the field. On the 17th of February it was ordered to Paducah, Ky., and, on its arrival, reported to General W. T. Sherman, and was incorporated into his division, (5th), then organizing. In brigading this division, the 70th was placed in the 3d Brigade, with the 48th and 72d Ohio, Colonel Buckland, of the 72d, commanding.

On the 10th day of March the division moved up the Tennessee river in transports, and disembarked at Pittsburg Landing. On the 17th it went into camp near Shiloh Church,

on the English Road, three miles from the Landing. At the same time Brigadier de Harcourt's Division was engaged in several lines of battle, being united, the 2d Brigade to the rear, and the 1st and 2d regiments directly across the British Church, with a reserve well beyond the left company and the third, a small creek just at the creek in their front, leaving a distance of 40 or 50 feet on the left bank.

Orders were received on the 24th day of April, from the 1st Division, sending the 2d Brigade to re-occupy the front. The orders in French were found written 4 miles. On the 25th day the British cavalry made a dash, and carried off a shell and 2 regiments of the 2d Brigade from the picket post on the English Road, about three-fourths of a mile from the camp. On the 26th the enemy's cavalry and the National pickets were exchanging shots all the afternoon. In London morning, the 25th, the picket line was driven to upon the line of battle, which was formed about 100 yards in front of the main line of the camp, and here it was that the enemy struck it. The enemy withdrew his divisions, developed his advancing front of the opposite slope, and opened a heavy fire with artillery and musketry, and the bloody battle of Fitting Landing had begun. The picket went to ground for about two hours, and only fell back to the main line of the camp. After the main line on the left of the British Church had been completely routed, and not a number of any other regiments was to be seen on the original line of battle, the regiment fell slowly back, springing every inch of ground during the entire day, and by the time of the enemy's night attack was half way from British Church to the Landing. On Monday the regiments took part in the action during the whole day, and established an excellent name for bravery and endurance. General Staff they could when we they fought spoke of the conduct of the regiments in every way in the great Fitting Landing, and in the report of the battle said: "General Cookwell returned with great gallantry, and held together the largest regiment of any regiment in our division, and stood by me from first to last."

In connection with the end of the action the picket took part in the attack on Cottish, during in the circumstances and description of that movement. After the fall of Cottish, Harcourt's Division moved westward, arrived at Ghent on 27th July, and remained on duty there until the following morning.

A large number of new troops having arrived from the North, General Sherman was put in command of an army corps, General Denver of the division, and Colonel Cockerill of a brigade, consisting of the 70th, with the 53d Ohio, 97th and 99th Indiana, and two batteries of artillery. (While at Memphis Major J. W. McFerrin died of congestive fever, much regretted by the regiment. Captain Brown was promoted to fill the vacancy.) After November 25, 1862, Colonel Cockerill never commanded the 70th, being continued in charge of the brigade until April, 1864, when he resigned.

The army left Memphis in November, 1862, and, concentrating upon the banks of the Tallahatchie river, prepared to march southward, through Mississippi, and invest Vicksburg. General Sherman was sent back to Memphis from Oxford, with General M. L. Smith's Division, and with the other troops then concentrating at Memphis, moved down the river to attack the Bluffs, while the main army was to march via Jackson and invest the city from that side. The loss of the entire stores and subsistence at Holly Springs compelled the army to fall back to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the troops were sent to Vicksburg during the winter and spring of 1863, by the river, the division, now commanded by W. S. Smith, arriving via Yazoo Bluffs about the 1st of June.

The command of the 70th now devolved on Major Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel Loudon having been sent home from Memphis on sick leave. The division was placed in the line commanded by General W. T. Sherman, formed in the rear of Vicksburg, to prevent the advance of the enemy under General Joseph E. Johnston.

After the fall of Vicksburg General Sherman moved upon Jackson, the capital of the State, and during the siege the 70th and the entire brigade behaved in a gallant manner. The army returned to Black river, where the 48th Illinois was added to the brigade. Also Company F, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Captain Cheney.

A few days after the battle of Chickamauga, the 15th Army Corps, General Sherman, to which the brigade belonged, moved up the river to Memphis, and the corps marched through northern Mississippi, Alabama, and southern Tennessee, and took part in the battle of Chattanooga on the 25th and 26th of November.

The enemy was pursued to Ringgold, Georgia, from where the 1st Army Corps was sent to Knoxville to reinforce General Burnside. It returned about the 1st of January to the vicinity of Knoxville, Mo. The district, which during the campaign had been committed to General Hugh Ewing, was now under operations at Independence, Mo.

The march from Memphis to Knoxville by Chattanooga and back was over the winter, and a number of men died from the fact that almost inevitable hardships were uniformly attendant upon a journey. Many of the men of the 1st were without shoes, and the enemy, being much reduced, finally dispersed. Survivors also straggled from the line, as provisions were compelled to change the collection from a full to a scanty ration, a few miles in width.

In January, 1862, the 1st was ordered to return, was engaged in the capture of Springfield, Mo. In July the proper number of men to man its operations. From slight changes in the brigade into the same thing.

In May, 1862, the entire army of General Sherman was put in motion, and commenced the grand advance upon Atlanta. During the memorable march the 1st participated in all the battles on the way, and around Atlanta, and distinguished its rank and file in high operations. The regiment suffered a severe loss at Atlanta, in the death of its commanding officer, Major Brown, and Captain Johnson, both of whom fell in their glory. Lieutenant Knapp and Captain Fisher, both of the 1st of California, were also killed in this campaign, and were much regretted as gallant and energetic soldiers. To all the services rendered by their corps, the following promotions were made: Captain H. S. Phillips, who had acted as assistant adjutant-general to the brigade since its organization in 1861, at Memphis, was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, and took command; Captain Stone (brother of the late Major Phillips) was commissioned major, and these two officers served in their respective capacities until the end of the war.

During the extreme and winter months the regiment marched through Georgia to the sea. On the 1st of October, 1862, Fort McAllister was taken by storm, in which the 1st participated and suffered severely. It was the 1st regiment to enter the work through the ditches and dikes, crossing over the plain and through the water across a hill.





The 70th was with Sherman in his march through the Carolinas, and at Bentonville, N. C., lost a valuable officer in Captain Hare, killed in that action. Marching through Richmond to Washington City, it participated in the Grand Review before the President and his Cabinet. Thence it was sent to Louisville, Ky. Thence to Little Rock, Ark., where it was finally mustered out of the service and discharged, August 14, 1865, having been nearly four years in the field. It returned home without a blemish upon its reputation, and was greeted by the citizens of the State and its peculiar locality with distinguished marks of approbation. It lost many valuable officers and men, whose memory will be forever cherished.

“How sleep the brave who sink to rest
With all their country's honor blest.”

It is somewhat remarkable that every officer who from first to last had a command in the regiment, was a member of it in its original organization before it left Ohio.

During its term of service, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6-7, 1862
Vicksburg, (siege of).....	June 12 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	November 23-25, 1863
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864
New Hope Church, Ga.....	June 2, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's 1st sortie)....	July 22, 1864
Ezra Church, Ga. (Hood's 2d sortie)	July 28, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to Sept. 1, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31 to Sept. 2, 1864
Lovejoy Station, Ga.....	September 2-6, 1864
Statesboro, Ga.....	December 4, 1864
Fort McAllister, Ga.....	December 13, 1864
Averysboro, N. C.....	March 16-20, 1865
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865
Sherman's March to the Sea.	

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 70th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This regiment served on the Atlantic line at Hayes, Bull and Oak Ridge from about June 12, 1862, until the end of the siege July 6, 1862, without special mention."

116 REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

THIS regiment was organized at Fanning, Ohio, during the months of October, November and December, 1861. Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H and I were included principally in Kentucky County. Company G, with a small portion of H and A, was recruited in Erie County. Company K was recruited mostly in Medina County, and portions of C and E were from Wood.

On the 14th of January, 1862, the regiment, numbering about 400 men, left Fanning for Camp Chase. As the regiment had no the necessary number of men, Company K was broken up and distributed among the other companies. The officers received no pay until they were discharged, and a company originally recruited for the 12th Ohio, was assigned to the 116th and designated Company K. The regiment was equipped with arms, and in February was ordered to report to General W. T. Sherman at Paducah. Here the regiment was assigned to a brigade composed of the 4th, 7th, and 116th Ohio Regiments. Colonel Dickland commanded the brigade. Early in March, 1862, Sherman's Division proceeded up the Tennessee to Fort Henry, where the siege was commenced. The 116th was in the steam battery. From here the army was proceeded to Savannah, but Sherman's Division was ordered up to Fortson, Miss., in order to cut the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and then to proceed toward Fort Fisher, Tenn., via Bowling Green. Heavy rains and consequent high water delayed the plan, and after a detachment of 25 Jews on board the Irons, Dickland's brigade disembarked at Paducah Landing, and encamped near White Church. The long confinement on the transports, and high water at Paducah Landing, proved disastrous to the health of the troops, and the 116th was very much reduced in numbers. On the 14

of April Buckland's Brigade was engaged in a reconnoissance, in which the 72d met the Rebel pickets and exchanged shots. On the next day Companies B and H were ordered to reconnoiter the front of the picket line. The companies became engaged, separately, with the Rebel cavalry, and Major Crockett and two or three men of Company H were captured and several were wounded. Company B was surrounded, but it fought for an hour against great odds, and was saved by the arrival of Companies A, D and F. Company B lost 4 men wounded.

Buckland's Brigade met the enemy about 7 o'clock on the morning of April 6, and withstood the onset of three successive Rebel lines; and, notwithstanding the defection of the brigade on the left, held its position for two hours, when General Sherman ordered it to retire. The Rebels had advanced on the left and threatened to cut off the retreat, but the brigade made a rapid detour to the right, through a dense woods, and at 11 o'clock was in position on the right of the National line. The regiment was at the front constantly, and on the 7th it participated in the final charge, which swept the enemy from the field, and that night rested in the camp which it had abandoned the day before. The regiment lost 2 officers killed, 3 wounded, and 1 missing; and 13 men killed, 70 wounded, and 45 missing. The regiment participated in the pursuit as far as Monterey.

In the siege of Corinth the 72d bore a conspicuous part. Its losses were trifling in action but terrible by disease. During the siege General J. W. Denver assumed command of Buckland's Brigade, and Colonel Buckland returned to the regiment. After the evacuation Sherman's Division moved westward along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and on the 21st of July the regiment entered Memphis. No clothes had been drawn since the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and the men were covered with rags. The 72d was posted at Fort Pickering, and was engaged in the ordinary camp and garrison duties. The regiment was brigaded with the 32d Wisconsin, 93d Indiana, 93d Illinois, and 114th Illinois. The brigade was designated the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division. General Lanman commanded the division and Colonel Buckland the brigade.

On the 26th of November the regiment marched toward Wyatt, on the Tallahatchie. The Rebels retreated, and

General's letter was ordered back to Memphis. When the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was reached, the regiment was ordered to Missouri to hold the bridge over West river. Here the regiment fell in with Richardson's guerrillas, he experienced no loss. The regiment remained at Missouri some two weeks, performing picket duty, and on the 25th of January, 1862, it was ordered to Corinth. It made the march in seven days, by way of Bolivar and Paducah. On the night after crossing the river the weather turned unusually cold, and the men suffered severely. Richardson's Brigade was assigned to the 10th Corps, and was concentrated near Memphis. The 1st marched White's division, some miles east to Memphis, on the 27th of January, and was engaged in picket duty and in work on the fortifications.

On the 12th of March the regiment moved to Memphis, embarked on another Campaign, and on the 12th participated there in a battle. The regiment had been mentioned by about 40,000 men, and there, with the aid of some other mounted regiments, remained somewhat in effective strength. On the 21st of April the regiment went into camp near White's Ferry. It engaged in work on the river, and in preparation for the coming campaign. The regiment commenced the march for the rear of Vicksburg on the 21st of May. It moved in three columns through Louisiana, and struck the Mississippi opposite Grand Gulf. It crossed the river on the 25th, and the next day moved for Jackson, Miss. It participated in the battle of Jackson on the 19th, and on the next day continued the march toward Vicksburg, where it arrived on the 28th. It participated in the attack on the Rebel works on the 22nd and 23rd of May, and after that time the fate of the siege. It occupied a position on the right of Faxon's Division, and within half a mile of the Mississippi, on the north of Vicksburg. On the 22nd of June the regiment formed part of the force ordered by Big Bluff river to surround General Joe Johnston, who was attempting the relief of Vicksburg. The regiment was thrown out on the advance picket line, and continued to hold the position until the surrender of Vicksburg. The regiment then moved against General Johnson at Jackson, and after the battle joined the Rebels at Brandon, where it had an engagement. After becoming a portion of the railroad, it remained in Big Bluff to see and take.

The regiment moved to Oak Ridge, 21 miles from Vicksburg, and near Yazoo river, in the latter part of the summer, and in September it participated in a four days' scout to Mechanicsville, in which it experienced some severe marching and lively skirmishing. On the 15th of October the regiment moved on General McPherson's expedition to Canton, and on its return went into camp 8 miles in the rear of Vicksburg. About the middle of November the regiment was ordered with its division to Memphis, to guard the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It was stationed at Germantown, 14 miles east of Memphis. On the 2d of January, 1864, the regiment reenlisted and soon after moved to Memphis, and in February it took part in the expedition under Colonel McMillan to the Tallahatchie river, to create a diversion in favor of General W. S. Smith's cavalry expedition; all being a part of General Sherman's Meridian expedition. This lasted 13 days, and the regiment marched 150 miles.

On the 23d of February it received its veteran furlough and proceeded North. It arrived at Fremont, Ohio, on the 28th of February, and received a cordial welcome from the citizens of Sandusky County. On the 5th of April the regiment reassembled at Fremont and moved to Cleveland. During the furlough recruiting had been brisk, and the regiment returned to the front numbering nearly 500 men.

On the 8th of April the 72d moved by rail to Cairo, where it arrived on the 10th, and while awaiting river transportation, it was ordered to Paducah, Ky., to assist in the defense of that place against Forrest. On the 14th the Rebels made a slight attack, but it was nothing more than a skirmish. The regiment remained at Paducah until the 22d, when it embarked for Memphis, where it arrived the next day. The regiment remained quietly in camp, drilling the new recruits, until the 30th of April, when it joined an expedition under General Sturgis against Forrest. The infantry moved by rail nearly to Wolf river, 38 miles east of Memphis, and from there marched to Bolivar, arriving just in time to find the place evacuated. From here the expedition marched southward toward Ripley, Miss., but finding no enemy it turned back, and on the 9th of May reached Memphis.

On the 1st of June the regiment formed part of an expedition, consisting of 12 regiments of infantry and a division

this movement McMillan's Brigade, barely 900 strong, was in rear of the infantry column, and just in advance of the wagon train. When about 2 miles west of Tupelo Bell's Brigade of N. B. Forrest's command, which was in ambush, attacked the column. The attack fell mainly upon the 72d. The regiment at once charged the enemy. The remainder of the brigade was brought into action, and within 20 minutes the Rebels were driven from the field, utterly routed. On the return march, McMillian's Brigade again marched in rear of the infantry column; and just as it was going into bivouac for the night at Tishomingo Creek, Bell's Brigade fell upon the cavalry rear guard and drove it into camp. McMillian's Brigade formed rapidly and advanced. A volley checked the enemy and a charge drove him from the field. In this charge Major E. A. Ransom, a gallant officer, who was in command of the 72d, was mortally wounded. The expedition reached Memphis without further molestation. During this expedition the casualties in the 72d were 2 officers and 19 men wounded, and of these 1 officer and 4 men mortally.

About the 27th of July the regiment moved with the corps in the direction of Oxford, Miss., but the 3d Division of the corps was ordered to Atlanta, and the troops returned to Memphis. On the 1st of September Mower's Division was ordered to Arkansas to resist Price. On the 2d the regiment embarked on a steamer for Duvall's Bluff, but it did not reach its destination until Price had passed north; thus it failed to intercept him. After a short delay at Duvall's Bluff Mower's Division moved northward. The march was continued for 18 days; and in that time the troops traveled 350 miles, forded 4 rivers, and reached the Mississippi at Cape Girardeau, Mo. The weather was very warm, and the men were on less than half rations. At Cape Girardeau the division took transports for St. Louis, and, after a short halt there, moved to Jefferson City. From this point the division moved against Price. The troops marched from early in the morning till late at night, making every day from 30 to 45 miles. But Price's force was well mounted, and it was impossible to overtake him. The pursuit continued as far as Little Sante Fe, on the Kansas line, and there the infantry turned back to St. Louis. The weather became intensely cold. The men had only the clothing which was on their backs and a rubber

1, 1865. Under this order 41 men were discharged. In September the 72d moved to Corinth, but it was soon ordered to Vicksburg, where it was mustered out on the 11th of September, 1865. It at once embarked for Ohio, and was paid and discharged at Camp Chase.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6, 7, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30 to May 31, 1862
Russell House, Miss.....	May 17, 1862
Jackson, Miss.....	May 14, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (assaults).....	May 19 and May 22, 1863
Big Black river, Miss.....	July 6, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-15, 1863
Brandon, Miss.....	July 19, 1863
Hickahala Creek, Miss.....	February 10, 1864
Brice's Cross Roads, Miss. (Gun- town).....	June 10, 1864
Harrisburg, Miss.....	July 13, 1864
Tupelo, Miss.....	July 14, 1864
Oldtown Creek, Miss.....	July 15, 1864
Little Harpeth, Tenn.....	December 6, 1864
Nashville, Tenn.....	December 15, 16, 1864
Pursuit of Hood.....	Dec. 17 to Jan. 1, 1865
Spanish Fort, Ala.....	March 26 to April 9, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 72d Regiment Ohio Infantry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

“In the assault, May 19, 1863, killed 1, wounded 13, total 14. In the assault, May 22, wounded 1. In the affair on the picket line the night of June 19, wounded 2; and during the siege not reported.

“Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 1, wounded 16, total 17.”

THE REGIMENT (HOME VOLUNTEER INFANTRY)

CAPTAIN CHARLES B. WOODS, of the 9th Vermont Infantry, having been authorized to recruit a regiment in the three years service, recruited and organized the 9th Vermont Volunteer Infantry at Ferrisburgh, Ohio, on the 24th February, 1862. The regiment left Ferrisburgh, and proceeded by the Fall River R.R. to Fort Randolph, with an active part in the operations at that place. On the 31st of March, a detachment of Vermonters went and blew up the dam at Company Landing, where it connected with the river, when it receded to Manchester, and took position in General Lee Wallace's Division, in the right wing of General Grant's army. The division made a forced march to Fording Landing on the 1st of April and was to cross the river by night, and during the night, operations were conducted as usual in the enemy's line. In the next part of April the regiment crossed a part of a commanding position about Colchester, Virginia, the Rebels having been driven from that position, and destroying their camp supplies. It crossed a part of the great river during the presence of Lee's army, when the evacuation occurred at Manassas, arriving on the 17th of June, having received 170 more men and camp supplies. The 9th moved down the river to the camp of July and occupied near Ferrisburgh, Va.

In the organization of the Army of the Confederate States was placed in the 1st Brigade, commanded by Colonel C. A. Smith, and in the 2d Division, commanded by General T. J. Johnston. On the 28th of August the regiment, forming a part of an expedition to Alexandria, moved down the Mississippi toward at Milliken's Bend on the 28th, capturing the 2d Louisiana Engineers, and remained at the camp and quieted campaign. The march was followed a while, and a position was captured. The 9th stopped down to the mouth of the Yazoo, and a detachment, comprising a portion of the 9th, proceeded up the mouth of the Yazoo, captured Mount Zion, and captured a large quantity of 9th June, and a large quantity of food and ammunition. The operations occurred in Illinois on the 28th. The regiment embarked for St. Louis

vieve, Mo., early in October, and, remaining a week, moved with the division to Pilot Knob, where it encamped for rest and reorganization. It became very healthy and efficient during its stay here, and on the 12th of November returned to St. Genevieve and embarked for Camp Steele, Miss. On the 21st of December it formed a part of General Sherman's expedition for Vicksburg. The fleet arrived at Johnson's Landing, on the Yazoo, on the 26th, and the division, then commanded by General Steele, disembarked; and Hovey's Brigade, of which the 76th was a part, made a feint on Haines' Bluff, and then took position on the extreme left of the army. On the 29th the division moved to the main army at Chickasaw bayou; and, during the battle, the regiment was held in reserve.

General Sherman having abandoned the assault on Vicksburg, the troops reembarked and proceeded up the Mississippi, landing at Arkansas Post on the evening of the 10th of January, 1863. That night the regiment marched 6 miles through mud and water, and by 2 o'clock next morning the troops occupied the cantonments of the enemy. Shortly after daylight they moved upon the enemy's works, and about 1 o'clock the 76th charged within 100 yards of the rifle-pits, halted, opened fire, and held the position for 3 hours, when the enemy surrendered. On the 14th, after burning the cantonments of the enemy, it returned to the river, and, embarking on the 23d, the troops landed at Young's Point, La. On the night of the 14th of February two noncommissioned officers of Company B were killed and four disabled by lightning. During the entire month heavy details were made from the regiment to work upon the canal then in progress across the neck of land opposite Vicksburg. On the 2d of April the regiment, with Steele's Division, proceeded on transports up the river to Greenville, Miss. The command marched down Deer Creek after the Rebel force under Colonel Ferguson, and on the 7th made an attack and routed them. The command returned to Greenville after destroying a million dollars' worth of corn and cotton, and bringing off a large number of cattle, horses, and mules. About 300 negroes followed the troops on their return, and were enlisted in colored regiments.

On the 24th the 76th returned to Young's Point, and on the 26th moved to Milliken's Bend, and prepared to march

Cincinnati, to Columbus, Ohio, and on the 8th of February took the train for Newark. The regiment disembarked one mile from the city, and moved into town in column by company. It was enthusiastically welcomed by a large concourse of the citizens; speeches were made and a sumptuous repast was partaken of at the City Hall. The members were furloughed to their homes. The 76th went away 962 strong, and returned in two years with less than 300. The regiment returned to Cincinnati on the 15th of March, and proceeded, via Louisville, Nashville and Huntsville, to the old camp at Paint Rock. On the 1st of May it broke camp and marched with the division for Chattanooga. At Bridgeport it was presented with a new stand of colors from the citizens of Newark. The troops arrived at Chattanooga on the 6th, and pushed forward 12 miles. On the 9th the regiment moved through Snake Creek Gap, and continued moving forward, skirmishing and fortifying, until the 14th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the regiment, with the brigade, charged across the fields under a hot fire, and gained a footing on the first line of hills west of Resaca. On the 16th, the enemy having evacuated, the 76th moved through Resaca and Adairsville to Dallas. Hardee's Corps assaulted the lines of the 15th Corps on the 28th, and was repulsed, leaving many dead on the field, some of them within 50 yards of the works in front of the 76th Ohio.

On the 1st of June the corps moved to the left, near New Hope Church, then to Acworth, then south, and so on, each day advancing and fortifying, until, on the 22d, it occupied a position near the railroad at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain. The regiment remained in the rifle-pits until after the Rebels evacuated it; then moved to Rossville; thence across the Chattahoochie, through Decatur, to within four miles of Atlanta, on the 20th of July. On the 22d the Rebels captured four 20-pound Parrott guns, and the 76th Ohio and the 13th Iowa, of the 1st Brigade, were the first to drive the enemy from the works and to recapture the guns. About noon on the 28th the enemy attacked the whole line of the 15th Corps; and three successive charges being made, each one proved unavailing. 1,000 of the Rebel dead were found in front of the 15th Corps. On the 13th of August the skirmish line in front of the division was advanced, and the 76th captured 50 prisoners. On the 26th the regiment moved out of the works, with the

Arrived at the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, which they descended, marched southward toward Junction, and on the night of the 24th moved to New Union. The next day the Rebels changed the line and were compelled to fall back on a point about in the neighborhood where the position of the 24th was.

On the 25th of September the Division moved to Fort Pike and encamped for rest and reorganization. On the 26th of October the regiment joined the Chickasaw, marched through Meridian, north of Kinston, through the hills, through Kinston, through Snake Creek Gap, and on the 28th descended with the army at Big's Camp. On the next day the regiment marched through Lumberton, and on the 31st moved north through Lumberton and Lumberton. The regiment was ordered to march. On the 1st of November the 24th moved to the right wing of the army, encamping in the night and morning of the 2nd.

The route of the 24th Corps was to the Orange, Indian Springs, Orange, and Lumberton, crossing the Meridian and Orange Railroad at about mid of Meridian. There marched across the Division then to the Orange, and down the west bank of the river to the mouth of the Chickasaw. There was the Orange crossed by Lumberton, where a bridge was built on the 15th of December, being in date the first bridge.

After the evacuation the regiment performed several guard duty in the day and the 24th of January, 1863, when a detachment of the 24th moved to Junction, S. C. From Junction a march to Junction's Camp, where preparations were made for the night bivouac, and on the 24th the regiment took camp and moved to the "Camp of the Division." On the 25th of February the troops moved to the mouth of Chickasaw, and the 26th was engaged in skirmishing with the remainder of the 24th, when a quiet performed several guard duty for a day. The troops moved at Vicksburg on the 27th of March, crossed Cape Fear and Black River, moved to Batesville, where they engaged the enemy, and during the 28th moved to Raleigh, where the 24th bivouacked until January, 1863.

On the 29th of April the army took camp and moved to the Richmond and Hunter C. H. at Washington, crossing



OHIO

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY
COL. CHARLES A. ANDRUS
LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM S. RODGUS
2^d BRIG. 1st DIV. 15th CORPS.



the capital on the 23d of May, 1865. The 76th shared in the Grand Review, and shortly after moved to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out. It then proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and was discharged on the 24th of July, 1865.

This regiment participated in 44 battles; moved 9,625 miles on foot, by rail, and by water; passed through the rebellious states of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. 241 men were wounded in battle; 351 died on the field or in hospitals; 222 carry scars as evidence of their struggle with the enemy, and 282 have the seeds of disease contracted in the line of duty. It is a sad, but noble record, and the survivors may well be proud of the part they have taken in establishing the greatness and permanence of the American Union.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	February 14-16, 1862
Shiloh, Tenn.....	April 6-7, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (siege of).....	April 30 to May 30, 1862
Milliken's Bend, La.....	August 18, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post, Miss. (Ft. Hind- man).....	January 11, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Canton, Miss.....	July 18, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.....	November 24, 1863
Mission Ridge, Tenn.....	November 25, 1863
Ringold, Ga.....	November 27, 1863
Resaca, Ga.....	May 13-16, 1864
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (Hood's first sortie) . . .	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to Sept. 1, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	August 31, Sept. 1, 1864
Lovejoy Station, Ga.....	September 2-6, 1864
Ship's Gap, Ga.....	October 16, 1864
Gadsden, Ala.....	October 26, 1864
Columbia, S. C.....	February 16, 17, 1865
Bentonville, N. C.....	March 19-21, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument at the 18th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pa.

INSCRIPTION

"In the month, May 18, 1863, captured by the Confederates, in the assault, May 22, wounded 3. During the siege, killed 1—Lieutenant Charles Taylor. Other casualties during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiments during the campaign and siege, killed 3, wounded 3, total 6."

THE EIGHTH (1862) VETERAN VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY

WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG: THE 7th REGIMENT

This regiment was recruited and organized in Union County, Tennessee, Ohio, during the months of November and December, 1861, to serve for 3 years or during the war, and was assigned into the United States service January 10, 1862, with a total enrollment of 900 officers and men, the recruits coming largely from the counties of Montgomery, Morgan, Putnam, Gallia and Columbiana.

Captain Charles C. Taylor, of the regular army, had been selected for its command, but at the time the petition was made, Captain Gilbert was in office, on the staff of General Grant, and that office assumed of Captain Gilbert's nomination, and his influence with the War Department to prevent the consideration of the plan, and finally succeeded in having the War Department revoke the order to be issued giving Captain Gilbert the command, and Major H. Taggart was finally commissioned colonel of the regiment.

The field officers as presented with the original regulations that read as follows: Major H. Taggart, colonel; William F. Hawley, lieutenant-colonel; David P. Conditon, major; John F. Jones, adjutant; John C. Douglas, quartermaster; Captain M. Todd, surgeon; James J. Kenna, surgeon; James C. Meredith, surgeon-major.

The first order to move was received by Colonel Leggett January 31, but the regiment not yet having received their arms, at the request of Colonel Leggett, the order was countermanded, and on February 2, 1862, the regiment was furnished with Enfield rifles and all necessary accoutrements. From that date, drilling, both in manual of arms, company, and battalion drill, was the order of the day, until February 10, when orders came to move the next day; but apparently no one knew where the move would take the regiment. Early the morning of February 11 the bugler sounded "Strike Tents" and soon all were busily engaged in packing their knapsacks, which necessary accoutrement, the boys well remember, at that time of their service, was a much heavier load than they would think of carrying one year later when in the field or on the march.

By 6 p. m. February 11 all were on board the cars, the last farewell given, and the start was made, reaching Cincinnati the morning of the 12th, where they remained only long enough to ship on board the boats that were in waiting for them. The right wing of the regiment was assigned the steamer Tecumseh, and the left wing the steamer Neptune. As soon as all were on board, the start was made down the river, but the destination as yet was unknown. That night on the Ohio river was made miserable by reason of a severe storm of wind and snow, giving the boys of the regiment their first experience to the exposure of a storm of wind and snow without any shelter, and the mercury hovering about the zero mark. The storm became almost a hurricane, compelling the Tecumseh to tie up until morning. When the wind subsided the boat weighed anchor, and again was ploughing her way down the Ohio, until she reached the mouth of the Cumberland, when orders were received to draw five days' rations, and press on up the Cumberland river to Fort Donelson as fast as possible. Reaching a point within 3 miles of the fort, the evening of February 15, the boats anchored and remained there until the morning of the 16th, when orders came to disembark, and march to the scene of action. They reached the battlefield in front of the enemy's lines, not in time to participate in the battle, but in time to see the white flag appear on the parapets of the enemy in token of their unconditional surrender. On the 18th Colonel Leggett was appointed provost marshal in

from, and the response was received from the river, and
 dropped to the bottom below the village. The camp ground
 was abandoned, both in location and the water there was
 generally supposed to be what was called yellow and
 brown in human parlance, coming from the fact of the
 response to water in the river. They remained in the camp
 until March 1, when after a day or more in March Landing
 on the Tennessee river, where they occupied the evening of the
 2d. After this time the 9th Regiment was detached with
 the only 2d and 3d Ohio Regiments, leaving as they
 thought under command of Colonel Whittaker at the 1st
 7. V. I., and engaged in the 4th Division commanded by
 General Lee Walker. They remained in March Landing
 until March 11, when they were ordered to leave the river
 through the night of the 10th, and arrived in Corinth, making the
 journey of some twenty miles, where they disembarked and the
 10th camp remaining there until the evening of the 12th,
 when they marched about 8 miles to Memphis, where the
 Division camped as support on the right bank of the river
 the morning of the 13th. On the 14th they
 in the day the Division was completely surrounded and
 the attack on the river, and several days afterwards the
 river for some miles to the banks of the Mississippi. The
 river, the bridge was so good that General Walker had to
 only cross it in a single file, making some slight
 work as you better should the enemy make an attack. The
 morning of the 15th, after the river of Memphis and the
 day of action in the Division of Memphis Landing. The
 Division was ordered to leave the river and to march to
 Memphis. The 9th Regiment with its Division, was ordered
 to pass Memphis and to march to some extent
 in General Grant's hands. After a short march through
 and over Memphis, and a distance of some 10 miles, the
 10th Regiment, and position in the 4th Division on the river, left
 in Grant's camp about 10 p. m. the same evening, and entered
 the city of Memphis in the morning. Early the morning
 of April 4 the enemy opened fire on the river bridge, inflicting
 some loss. However, the bridge held firm position in the
 line, but did not attempt to advance until about 10 a. m., when
 making the support of a battery of 2 guns, the response, and
 in Division, was ordered to advance, which order was followed

obeyed, driving the left flank of the enemy back to and across the Purdy Road. Soon after our advance the entire line of the enemy commenced retreating, and by 4 p. m. was in full retreat back to Corinth, and the battle of Shiloh was a victory for the Union arms. After the battle of Shiloh, the regiment began to show the results of their exposure to all kinds of weather, and the effect of their sudden transition from comfortable homes to the unsanitary conditions of their food and camp life. Sickness and death began to invade the ranks of both officers and men, and by April 15, out of the 980 able-bodied men who left Zanesville, Ohio, February 11, just 2 months before in the best of health, there could not be mustered sufficient men able for duty to form a camp guard, and they had to be discontinued for the present. The regiment with its brigade remained in camp at Shiloh, making an occasional reconnoissance until a general advance against Corinth was ordered.

In the advance on Corinth the 78th, with its brigade, held the extreme right of the line, and took part in several light skirmishes. After the fall of Corinth, they were ordered to Bethel on the Mobile Ohio Railroad, which place they reached the evening of June 3, where they remained until the morning of June 7, when they, with part of the 30th Illinois Regiment, under command of Colonel Leggett, boarded the cars, went up the road to Jackson, Tenn., and took possession of the town, driving the enemy out. Soon the flag of the 78th Regiment was seen floating over the Courthouse, and some of the citizens remarked that it was the first American flag that had been unfurled in the city since the ordinance of secession was passed.

During the greater part of the summer of 1862, the regiment was stationed in different parts of west Tennessee, being engaged in reconnoitering the country and breaking up Confederate camps, but making their camp the greater part of the time at Bolivar, Tennessee. The garrison at Bolivar being reduced to the minimum, the Confederate General, Van Dorn, with a force of about 5,000 cavalry, decided to capture what was left. On August 30 he made the attack. The 78th and 20th Ohio Regiments, one company of the 11th Illinois Cavalry, and one section of the 9th Indiana Battery, under command of Colonel Leggett, met and engaged them at Spring Creek. After

son, Colonel Robert C. Murphy, of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry. General Van Dorn, of course, destroyed all of Grant's supplies, thereby compelling his army to fall back to La Grange and Memphis. On this march the 78th Ohio, with its brigade, had reached Water Valley, the farthest point south of any infantry command on the expedition. After the surrender of Holly Springs, the regiment marched to Memphis, where the 17th Corps was concentrating preparatory to making the second move against Vicksburg.

On the march from Water Valley to Memphis, the regiment spent New Year's Day at Abbeville, Miss., and much to the regret of the boys of the regiment, New Year's dinner was only a dream. Instead of a sumptuous feast, they were in good luck if they secured a "nubbin of corn" to eat a la parched. The reason for the scarcity of rations was the fact that on the advance south, they destroyed all food and forage they could not use for 10 miles on either side of the line of march, to prevent the enemy subsisting on our rear. And when Grant's army had to retrace their steps over the same road, they found that they had destroyed food and forage quite to a finish on their way down the state. The regiment reached Memphis January 19, where they remained until February 20, when they, with their division and corps (3d Division, 17th Corps), entered on the second campaign under General Grant, looking to the capture of Vicksburg. Embarking with the division and corps they moved down the Mississippi river to Lake Providence, La., where for the next 6 weeks they were busily engaged in trying to open a passage-way for boats through the Bayous Macon and Baxter in to the Tensas, Washita and Red river, to the Mississippi river below the city. While at this point, the regiment formed part of a force that went to Eagle's Bend, and up Mud Bayou to rescue some Union gunboats and transports that were in danger of being captured. After six weeks hard work, and great exposure on the different bayou schemes General Grant had contemplated, and in fact tried for the purpose of effecting a landing for his army to the east of Vicksburg, he, on March 27, abandoned all of them as not being practical, and decided on the third and final campaign against Vicksburg. Preparatory to that move, he began concentrating his army at Milliken's Bend, where, on April 16, the 78th Regiment, with its division and corps, moved to from Lake Providence.

east of Utica, and on the 12th the regiment with its division, Logan commanding, encountered the enemy about 2 miles west of Raymond under command of the Confederate General, Gregg, 5,000 strong, well posted across the road. Logan immediately deployed his division in line with the 78th regiment and its brigade across the road, with the 1st and 3d Brigades of the division making a similar formation to the right and the battle opened. For the next 4 hours the fighting was fierce on both sides, and both sides sustained heavy losses. At last the enemy gave way, and the regiment and division advanced, camping that night at Raymond. Next morning, May 13, they continued their advance marching to Clinton, on the railroad between Jackson and Vicksburg, and the morning of the 14th advanced to Jackson, Miss., the capital of the State. Crocker's Division, 17th Corps, having the advance, came upon the enemy near Jackson, when they formed line with Logan's Division in support, and soon the battle opened. After a few hours' hard fighting the enemy gave way, retreating across Pearl river, and Jackson was in our possession. Quick movements were the order of the day. Hence early the morning of the 15th, the 17th Corps about-faced, and marched back in the direction of Vicksburg, encamping that night at Bolton, in the rear of Hovey's Division, 13th Corps. Captain G. F. Wiles this morning (May 16), having received his commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 78th Regiment assumed command immediately, and Major Rainey reported to General Leggett as brigade staff officer. Early the morning of the 16th Hovey advanced; with Logan a close second, until about 9 a. m., General Hovey's advance encountered the enemy's pickets well posted on Champion's Hill. He immediately formed his division in line of battle, and Logan's Division hurried forward. The 78th regiment on the left of its brigade formed on the immediate right of Hovey's line. About 10:30 the battle opened with Hovey advancing and Logan making a simultaneous advance, and the hardest fought battle of the campaign or siege was on in earnest. After repeated charges and countercharges with a terrific slaughter of men on both sides, the enemy was finally compelled to give way, falling back to the Big Black river bridge. The battle lasted from about 10:30 until 4 p. m. In this engagement the casualties

daylight the morning of July 16, 1863, the long roll sounded and the regiment in five minutes was in line ready to repel any attack that might be made on them. Being without any support, the enemy had discovered that fact, and a force of Rebel cavalry undertook to destroy the supplies and capture the regiment. Companies were detached by order of Colonel Wiles, and stationed on the different roads leading into the town. Soon the advance guard of the enemy appeared on one of the roads, which was promptly captured by the outpost of Company F, of the regiment. The prisoners reported a force of about 3,000 cavalry deployed around the town, under command of General Wirt Adams. Skirmishing continued for some time, when the advance column of a brigade appeared coming back from Jackson, and as soon as they were discovered by the enemy, they quickly withdrew and the skirmish was over. After laying at Clinton for several days, orders were issued for the regiment to march back to Vicksburg, reaching there on the 23d, and camped on Granny's Knob, just above the city cemetery.

Quiet, rest, and recuperation from the strenuous hardships of the last 6 months were now the order of the day, with the exception of two hours drill, either company or battalion, as exercise, until August 21, when orders came to be ready to march. The regiment as part of Logan's (now Leggett's) Division embarked on the steamer Ohio Bell, and ran up the river to Goodrich Landing, where they disembarked, and started on one of the most tiresome marches they ever endured. The march was from the Mississippi river to Monroe, La., a distance of 83 miles, and for what purpose the march was made is not known to any person making it, unless it was known to a few "cotton speculators," who wanted to get the cotton and were afraid to go after it themselves, hence they secured an order for a division to guard them while they confiscated the cotton. This march was made through swamps filled with all kinds of reptiles, even to rattlesnakes, which some of the boys killed before spreading their blankets down for the night. The roads were cut through jungles about 8 feet wide, and the sun at noonday beaming down with a temperature of 100 degrees in the shade, made life not worth living. Such were the conditions of that useless march. But finally the division reached Monroe, and immediately turned around and

marched back, reaching their old camp at Yalakong the evening of September 1, about half past eight, but the squabbling brought back lots of "cotton."

During the wintering these months of 1812, the regiment had its camp at Yalakong, but frequently marched out on a reconnaissance in the direction of either Hope Creek Camp, Newcastle, Green Field, or Clifton, with an intention of relieving the necessities of the party.

In January 1 the regiment, having completed its wintering operations, was removed into the service of the United States by a post in during the war. Some of the regiment who had remained in various parts appeared to immediately go down to Ohio in a first winter although they were again detained in Annapolis, so that the rest of the regiment then remaining General Thomas could move from Memphis with part of the 10th Corps, could enter in the 1st Corps to join them in an expedition across the State of Maryland to Mexico, making a march to the west side of a lake, and go on. The march of the regiment consisted in the usual manner of loading and packing, but in the end they found that the use of the improved and made the journey from Yalakong February 2, 1812. The morning of February 3 when the regiment was crossing the bridge spanning Hallow's Creek, the British Cavalry opened fire on them, killing a man. The regiment went on through the snow and storm, usually driving them from hill to hill in an order and camped at Jackson the night. The rest of the march was made without any incident worthy of mention, reaching Mexico February 12, and the next morning started on their winter march, reaching their old camp at Yalakong March 4. The march continued on foot, and was the of the war in relation to the progress of a change of time in all these days, and their talk was Mexico East. One can imagine their condition when reaching Yalakong. The very little was brought into use, and when one looking the horses, even for the most few days, completely in one feeling the stirring of late affairs and news, and the mortality among a certain number there was higher in consequence. Other parties were in several days the fallowing of the winter, came, and on March 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1812, the regiment were ordered on board a boat and sailed for Ohio, arriving at Columbus, Ohio, March 31.

and at Zanesville April 5, where they were warmly received by the good citizens of that patriotic city. Each veteran then made haste to get home, glad that his life had been spared, and that he would once more look in the face of the dear ones they had left behind more than two years before. The thirty days' furlough soon passed, and the bugle call again sounded.

On May 6, 1864, the veterans of the regiment again reassembled at Zanesville, where late that night they boarded the cars for Columbus, and at 6 p. m. the evening of May 7 started again for the front by way of Cincinnati and Cairo, Ill. Before leaving Cairo the regiment exchanged their old Enfield rifles for new Springfields, then went on board a boat bound for Clifton, Tenn., where they remained until the morning of the 16th, when they started on the long march of 328 miles across Tennessee, northern Alabama, and into the heart of Georgia, reaching Acworth, Ga., June 8, and taking position on the left flank of Sherman's forces, then on the march against Atlanta.

Plunging again into the realities of war, the regiment, on the 10th, was ordered to advance to Big Shanty, where they encountered the enemy, and soon were engaged in a very hard skirmish. The regiment, having rejoined its old brigade, was given position on the left flank of the army, and continued to skirmish during the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, and the morning of the 15th advanced and captured Brush Mountain. Here a very pleasant incident occurred. The regiment starting very early in the morning, were, by noon, the possessors of very ravenous appetites. Early that same morning the commissary wagon of the Confederates holding the mountain sent their wagon back to Marietta for a fresh supply of mule meat and corn bread. Before the wagon had time to return to their command on Brush Mountain, Leggett's Division had the mountain, and, soon after we got possession of it, the commissary wagon came leisurely driving up the mountain with his wagon loaded with provisions. On discovering his mistake he decided that discretion was the better part of valor, and turned over his wagon load of mule meat and corn bread to the quartermaster, who immediately issued it to the division.

June 27 the regiment, with the division, made a strong demonstration against the right flank of the Rebels then hold-

ing American students, for the purpose of receiving the
 full. After signing all day in various places on the line of
 inspection returned to camp in nightfall. Just as the order of
 march was given to the regiments and divisions, and with it a
 order not to speak above a whisper, to keep the line of
 firing quiet so that the very words we spoke were heard, all
 of a sudden were ordered to be quieted. At that moment
 when all were in readiness, the 10th, as part of the first
 order, ordered to move, slowly went out to the distance in a
 night. There was no talk that we could possibly see by the
 light. As that was also ordered all night, and stopped
 long enough in the morning to make a cup of coffee, when they
 stopped their march, straggling around the mountain was at
 a far 1000 Corps in the morning light of dawn. The
 which then was extended to the Pennsylvania river in the
 north of the Potomac River. After the morning with the
 light when they reached at Harpers, and on the 10th of
 March they in the Pennsylvania river, when the
 morning they moved and advanced down the river, when
 they arrived in the night. The march was continued during
 the 10th and 11th, by which time they had reached Harpers.
 The 10th and 11th were from Harpers. At the end the regiments
 and divisions advanced and then after in the direction of
 Harpers, when they encountered the pickets of the enemy,
 and the division immediately formed line and fire on the
 river at night without other order in the. He declared the
 morning of the 10th the 10th was no longer engaged and
 reported that Keady's position commanding the 10th of Harpers.
 The enemy occupied the bank in force behind strong rifle
 pits. In getting at the division suffered severely. The
 success being captured, both were in some distance was the
 not in the center of the division. The position was in-
 secured in connection by the Confederates General, Harpers,
 in the center in order to, the night of the 10th. In those the
 general was at the river in the 10th Bank and was at the 10th
 Corps, and a regiment both advanced on the river the 10th
 10th, making the 10th of the 10th and the 10th General,
 James B. McPherson. In the battle the 10th of the 10th
 suffered severely. He recalled that afternoon was the
 10th and 10th. During the battle about 4 p. m., the
 10th captured a battery on the bank of the Potomac, (which

the guns already loaded with grape and canister balls against the line of the brigade, and opened fire, completely enfilading the line of the brigade from right to left. Under a most galling fire the brigade reformed in a cornfield, with the right of the 68th Ohio Regiment resting on Bald Knob (afterwards known as Leggett's Hill), and the 78th Regiment joining on the left of the 68th, and the 20th Ohio in reserve. While in this position the enemy, with fresh troops massed on our front, determined to make one more desperate effort to drive our brigade from the field and retake the Knob. The 68th and 78th, both being old veteran regiments, knew the great importance of holding the Knob, and determined to hold it at all hazards. As soon as the Rebels were formed en masse, they advanced with their old familiar yell, and were met half way by the 68th and 78th Regiments. Immediately a hand-to-hand conflict was raging, in which the bayonet and club musket were freely used. In this assault and battle the 78th Regiment lost 13 color bearers and guards, but finally held, not only their ground, but Bald Knob, that Hood sacrificed nearly one-fourth of his army to retake.

Quoting from General Leggett's official report on this battle he says: "The 2d Brigade consisting of the 20th, 68th, and 78th Ohio Regiments and the 30th Illinois Regiment, was then formed with its right resting on Bald Knob and its left upon the 4th Division, facing south. This change of front was made under a heavy fire of musketry and of grape and canister, and in the face of a rapidly advancing force of fresh troops, composed probably of the best fighting men on the enemy's line (Cheatam's Division). Our men were greatly fatigued with about five hours hard fighting, and were now obliged to meet the enemy in open field, without protection of any kind whatever. In this assault the troops showed their true soldierly qualities. They stood like rocks of adamant, and received repeated charges of the enemy without yielding an inch. The engagement in front of the 68th and 78th Ohio Regiments became finally a hand-to-hand fight, in which the sword, the bayonet, and even the fists were freely and effectually used, and the enemy finally repulsed with a slaughter I never before witnessed. This assault ended the conflict for the day. In this battle the division captured about 400 prisoners, and, from less than two-thirds of the ground fought over by the

division, killed and detained in the same order flag of truce between you and some dead Rebels. I am fully convinced that my division killed and wounded more Rebels than I had ever engaged."

The 18th remained in the same position held by them in the close of the battle and the night of the 17th, when, as a part of the 1st Corps, they quietly withdrew from the front of the system and marched all night, and were the morning of the 18th, when they halted, formed line and the main brigade advanced towards Vera Cruz. Early next morning, just at the heels of Vera Cruz appeared in the front of the 1st Corps, and gradually advanced along the front of the 1st Corps, until they in the afternoon General Hood was able to reach the bridge on the front of the Fortifications, directly in front and the battle of Vera Cruz was another victory for General Sherman.

The regular movement generally in the line until August 10, when the entire army under General Sherman was under orders to move. The 1st Corps was ordered to move under General Sherman and directly under the command of Sherman's army the 1st Corps quietly withdrew from a line of defense and moved in formation, making camp on the 11th. The 1st Corps, September 1, the entire force was engaged in the battle of the campaign, with the usual result of a victory for General Sherman, and General Hood being back in Vera Cruz again. Both the morning of September 1, General Sherman followed the retreating Hood and the 1st Corps in front of a strong force, also was attacking the retreat Hood the 1st Corps, resulting in the capture and the killing of the 1st, when the 1st Corps from withdrawal and moved in front, when a plan General Hood had conceived through a line formation left. The 18th, in order to General Sherman, reached Vera Cruz September 2, and was the day to see from the long and tedious campaign. From June 1 and September 2, the campaign, with the exception of the day was constantly under the command of Sherman and was one of what the Union or Rebel army.

The end to the campaign was at Vera Cruz, at General Hood, on October 2, which General Sherman's line of communication to hold, resulting in the end, and capturing General

Ga. Immediately the army was in motion, and advanced against him, but General Hood did not intend to risk a battle just then, and managed to keep out of General Sherman's road. General Sherman followed him north along the line of railroad, until October 20, when the 17th Corps reached Gaylesville, Ala., where he turned General Hood over to the tender mercies of General ("Old Pap") Thomas, and General Sherman, with the 14th, 15th, 17th and 20th Corps returned to Atlanta, and prepared to march to the sea. The army under General Sherman again reached Atlanta, November 13, and the morning of the 15th the four corps (after destroying all public property in Atlanta) started on the march to the sea. The 78th Regiment followed the fortunes of its division (Leggett's) during the six weeks' march, and arrived in front of the intrenchments at Savannah, Ga., the evening of December 10. After sieging the place for a few days, the night of December 20, General Hardee commanding the forces defending Savannah, quietly evacuated the city, and the morning of the 21st General Sherman's forces occupied the town.

The march to the sea was made on five days' government rations. The rest was obtained by means of foragers, commonly known as "Sherman's Bummers." During the ten days' sieging Savannah the 78th Regiment lived principally on rice in the sheaf. In front of the line there were large stacks of rice in the sheaf, and after dark the boys would steal out to the ricks, get their sheaves of rice, and the next morning would thrash it out in a hollowed piece of wood, blow out the chaff, and boil it without salt, and make a meal of it. That was the main diet of the army while they were besieging the city. The 78th remained at Savannah until the evening of January 4, 1865, when they were ordered to Port Royal Island (Beaufort), where they remained until the 13th. While at Beaufort, the term of service of those of the regiment not reenlisting having expired, they were discharged, and returned to their homes. Extracts taken from the farewell address of General Leggett (their first colonel) to the non-veterans show that the 78th Ohio Regiment, during their first three years' service, had traveled on foot 3,289 miles, by water 2,214 miles, and by rail 1,699 miles, making the whole distance traveled by the regiment in their three years' service 7,202

order. These casualties during the three years' service were 40 killed in action, 100 wounded in action, 250 discharged as disabled, and 10 missing.

The morning of January 22 the engineers received a message from the front where they remained until night-fall when Companies F and H were loaded in trucks, crossed the Canal, and moved the same on the west side where which the remaining companies of the engineers crossed over, and bivouacked on the night. Early the next morning they were on the road to Perwez, S. C., which point they reached after some straggling on the night when they bivouacked and the morning of February 1 when they in part of General Stewart's forces took up the line of march to reach both South Cavalry and North Cavalry. During the march through South Cavalry the horses were well fed with sugar-beet, averaging perhaps 12 or 14 miles per day, and finally reached Perwez, S. C., the afternoon of February 16 and the next afternoon crossed the Congo, then and camped within ten miles of the city.

The movements of the configuration in that part of the night of February 17, 1895, were to proceed from the presence of those who remained to be then found in the city. He had been active in the case of the movements of the line the night and who was responsible for it. The result of the march, who was present at the time, seems to have been that as he proceeded there, and took command of the column of General Leggett's Division, with Camp, and fully ordered them. Through the morning of the 17th the engineers were to proceed on the banks of the Congo, then towards the city, and during the afternoon they were again active in an evening. About 1000 p. m. the large amount of material, and the division moved, and was ordered to cross the position in the city. While half an hour the wind began blowing a strong gale, and within an hour had become a hurricane, which continued until about 2 a. m. General Wade Hampton, commanding the Cavalry, sent word to crossing the city, and on the large quantity of material taken near the depot, which was located on the edge of the city. From the King Hotel it came back to rest at 11 after falling on the roof of the building near by, and the configuration was terminated, and returned and after midnight.

when the city was almost in ashes. About the same time the fire ceased for want of fuel the wind fell, and there was a calm. The significance of that wind storm commencing with the fire, and as suddenly ceasing with the close of it, created an impression on my mind that has never been erased from my memory. In that city the first ordinance of secession was passed, and her day of retribution had surely overtaken her. "Truly there is a God in Israel."

The next morning, February 18, the regiment again was on the march, destroying the railroad as they advanced, which work they did most effectually, by taking the rails from the ties, and then making a fire with the ties, laying the rails on the burning pile until red hot, then with telegraph wire fastened to either end of the rail draw them from the fire, and while hot, quickly twist them around a tree or telegraph pole. During the next four days the division tore up and destroyed 47 miles of road, and on the 22d passed through Winsboro, and continued the march north, until the night of March 3 found the regiment at Cheraw, N. C., on the Pedee river. At this place were found great quantities of jewelry and other valuables that had been sent from Charleston, S. C., in hopes of saving them from (as the citizens supposed) the wanton depredations of Sherman's Bummers. The valuables were mostly buried in a field.

From here the regiment continued its march north, passing through Bennettsville, Floral College, Rockfish and Fayetteville, crossing the Black Swamp the night of March 15. This night will long be remembered by the survivors of the 78th. The regiment was up all night crossing the swamp, and the rain coming down in torrents, while the pine forest was all ablaze, affording light to see where we were going, and heat to dry our "dress suits" that we were wearing. Shortly after daylight the regiment and brigade landed on solid ground on the north side of the swamp, and, after a cup of coffee, continued the march north without any very serious opposition until March 20, when suddenly we could hear the boom of cannon far away to the left, and started on a forced march to the scene of conflict, which proved to be a battle royal between the Confederate General, Johnston, and the 14th Corps. General Johnston for a time had the best of the fight, overpowering the 14th Corps, and forcing them back, when the

advance of the 17th Corps began to arrive, and from 18th, which was still behind the hill of battle, a few days. The 10th Regiment with its baggage reached the first camp July 7, and immediately formed the following 40 companies, and were they became engaged. The 10th moved with their main camp to what being named, and the new meeting place General Johnson led to the hill above Potomac, N. C., and the few days of the rebellion was fought and won by General Johnson's command.

The meeting after the battle the agreement entered in condition, making them March 14. While in camp near the river camp the General Order had several failures, and the General Order was in the center. The chief of the 10th of Richmond from the camp and the white flag, a 40 companies that was was would have to do, and the 10th general, very soon to look in the face of their day and to come. In the year Lieutenant-General G. D. Moore, being ordered to command, general command of the 10th and command in command and to arrive at Washington. The agreement entered into with April 17, when they moved with the camp in general of General Johnson, making him at Raleigh, N. C., on the 18th. July was moving the agreement in part of the camp moved after Johnson's army had had the general order the 10th and when the level of rebellion was not to surrender, and General Johnson, making a contract of supplies for the purpose of arranging terms of surrender. After several days of delay in making arrangements, they were finally supplied with the necessities of both General Sherman and Johnson, and were agreed by both generals on April 27, 1862, at General's house near Durham Station, N. C.

The agreement remained at Raleigh until the 10th, when they as part of Sherman's army moved to the north by way of Fayetteville, and Richmond, Va., to the Grand Army at Washington, D. C., making the latter place the objective of May 17, 1862, and camping in the park of the President, and the Long Bridge opposite the city. The next day, May 18, the agreement participated with Sherman's army in the Grand Army along Pennsylvania Avenue and the White House, making no claim that after when they camped in the night. They then remained

until June 6, when they received orders to move to Louisville, Ky., which place they reached on June 11. They remained here until July 11, when the regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States, and ordered to report at Columbus, Ohio, at which place they arrived on July 15, and on the 16th day of July, 1865, was paid off, discharged, and immediately returned to their homes, once more as citizens of the great State of Ohio, conscious of duty well performed during their three and one-half years' service for their country.

The regiment traveled on foot over 4,000 miles, 3,000 by railroad and 2,600 by water. Making a grand total of 9,600 miles it traveled in various ways from its muster in until its muster out. They seen service in every state that was in rebellion except Texas and Florida.

The 78th Regiment never was defeated in battle, never turned its back to the enemy, was always ready to obey orders and perform any duties called for. In fact the entire record of its service was one that any soldier might be proud of.

Record of the 78th Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry from its muster in January 11, 1862, until its muster out July 11, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and final discharge at Todd Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1865, by reason of close of war:

Total number of enlistments in regiment.....	1748
Total number of first enlistment.....	980
Total number of new recruits in regiment..	768..... 1748
Number of veterans who served with the regiment during its entire term of service, and mustered out July 11, 1865, by reason of close of war.....	222
Number of new recruits mustered out July 11, 1865, by reason of close of war.....	266
Number mustered out on expiration of term of service prior to close of war.....	278
Casualties and losses in regiment from muster in until muster out are as follows:	
Killed in battle.....	81
Wounded in action (not counted in losses).....	227
Missing in action.....	30
Died of disease.....	234
Discharged for disability.....	589

Transferred to Cavalry Corps	1862
Dismissed	1862
End	1862

During my term of service, the regiment took an honorable part in the following battles and engagements:

Black, Tenn.	April 7, 1862
Cutler, Miss. (advance on and capture)	April 20, May 3, 1862
Tulahoma, Tenn.	June 1, 1862
Belmont, Tenn.	August 20, 1862
Essexford, Miss.	May 14, 1862
Tulahoma, Miss.	May 22, 1862
Clemson's Hill, Miss.	May 18, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss. (first assault)	May 22, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss. (second assault)	May 22, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss. (capture of)	May 22 to July 4, 1862
Clifton, Miss.	July 22, 1862
Iron Creek, Miss.	February 7, 1862
Big Spring, Ga.	June 27, 1862
Clinton, Mississippi, Va.	June 27, 1862
Neely's Creek, Ga.	July 22, 1862
Atlanta, Ga. (advance and capture of Fort Knolls)	July 22, 1862
Atlanta, Va. (Hardy's headquarters)	July 22, 1862
Atlanta, Ga. (capture of)	July 22 to Sept. 1, 1862
Lawrence, Va.	August 25, Sept. 1, 1862
Lawrence Station, Va.	September 1 to 7, 1862
March to the Sea	Nov. 15, Dec. 31, 1862
Lawrenceville, Va. (capture of)	December 31 to 1, 1862
Columbia, S. C.	February 22, 1862
Beaufort, S. C.	March 24 to 25, 1862

The following description appears on the monument of the 98th Regiment (Ohio Volunteer Infantry) at Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.

COMMENTS

* In the battle of Fort Gibson, May 1, 1862, mentioned in connection with the battle of Essexford, May 14, killed 1, wounded 27, total 28. In the engagement at Tulahoma, May 22,

sustained no casualties. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 8, wounded 52, total 60; Lieutenant James T. Caldwell mortally wounded. In the assault, May 19, sustained no casualties. In the assault, May 22, sustained no casualties, and during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 9, wounded 62, total 71."

80th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THE 80th Ohio was recruited principally in the counties of Tuscarawas, Coshocton and Carroll, and was organized at Camp Meigs, near Canal Dover, in Tuscarawas County. It left Camp Meigs with 919 men, in February, 1862, and was taken by rail to Columbus, and thence by rail and river to Paducah, Ky. The regiment was not armed until it reached Paducah.

On April 20, 1862, it left Paducah, and was taken up the Tennessee river on transports to Hamburg Landing. Here it was assigned to General Pope's command, and it operated with that army throughout the siege of Corinth. On the 9th of May the regiment was ordered to the support of a Missouri battery in front of Farmington, and in performing that duty was for the first time under fire. Thereafter during the siege it was frequently under fire in skirmishes and reconnoissances.

On the evacuation of Corinth it pursued the enemy as far as Booneville, Miss., and then returned to Corinth. On June 22 the regiment made a forced march to Ripley, Miss., a distance of 46 miles, during which it suffered intensely from the dust and heat, and a number of the men died from the effects of sunstroke.

On September 19 the regiment took part in the battle of Iuka, and lost 45 men killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Bartleson commanded the regiment in this battle, and was severely wounded in the thigh. His horse was killed under him at the same time. Adjutant James E. Philpot was also wounded.

The 80th was now ordered to Jacinto for the purpose of watching the movements of the Rebels under General Price.

It remained there some days awaiting and filling the river above by Lynch. It took a prominent part in the battle that ensued and was severely. Major Richard Lanning, in command of the regiment, was killed, as also was the Lieutenant (John) Robinson of Company C. Lieutenant (Oliver C.) Robinson and George F. Robinson were both severely wounded. The total loss of the regiment in this battle was 50 officers, 60 men killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, although not suffering severely from his wounds, bearing in Major Lanning's death, assumed the command and commanded the regiment through the remainder of the battle. It joined in the pursuit of the Rebels, and made some very severe marches. Remaining at Columbia it remained there for a few days, and then marched with Lincoln's army through central Mississippi. On this march the Rebels, in company with General Johnson, Regan, and gain in a reconnaissance from Davis' Mills to Cold Water. General Johnson, in pressing forward, was near Holly Springs, Miss., surprised the Rebels and took a number of prisoners. Holly Springs was beyond the point in which General Johnson was ordered, and he was immediately ordered back to Davis' Mills. In executing this order a fatal attack of cholera was made. For several miles on this march the Rebels in being taken were in great haste, for the same reason that failed to attack.

The march toward Vicksburg was resumed, but owing to the instructions by the Rebels of the National army at Holly Springs, the whole army abandoned the movement, and returned to Holly Springs. The Rebels were General Sumner's Division, and ordered as guard in a previous battle at Memphis, Tenn., there is said to have been and were in the immediate of the river, then making its way toward Memphis, capturing the railroad as it marched.

The regiment remained in camp at Tipton Hill, a short way from Memphis, and about the middle of February. Marching near Memphis, it went into camp in the suburbs of the city, preparatory to the Vicksburg expedition. While at Memphis Colonel Fells resigned his commission, and returned to Ohio.

On March 2, 1862, the regiment embarked on the steamer S. S. Smith and was taken to Woodruff's Landing. From this point it was ordered back to Helena, and in a few days there

after it went with Quinby's Division on the Yazoo Pass expedition. This was one of the wildest the regiment participated in during its whole service.

Returning to Helena it almost immediately moved to Milliken's Bend. It there disembarked and marched around through Richmond, La., and crossed the Mississippi river at Bruinsburg, with Grant's forces, on the 1st of May, 1863. The battle of Port Gibson was fought on that day, but the regiment did not get up in time to participate. It marched, however, in line of battle, and skirmished with the enemy almost the whole way to Little Black river.

On May 12 the regiment participated in the battle of Raymond, but did not lose any men. Two days later, at Jackson, the 80th with its brigade had a desperate fight, and in a charge made by the brigade lost about one-third of its number killed and wounded. Captain Wallace and Lieutenant Tidball were wounded. Just after the charge was ended, General McPherson, in command of the 17th Corps, rode up to the regiment, and lifting his hat, exclaimed, "God Almighty, bless the 80th Ohio." Its loss was 90 killed and wounded.

At Champion's Hill, May 16, the 80th occupied the rear as train guard, and did not actively participate in the battle. The next morning it was detailed as guard to 1,500 Rebel prisoners, and ordered to take them to Memphis. This duty performed, it returned to Vicksburg and took part in the entire siege and capture of that Rebel stronghold.

About a month after the capture of Vicksburg the regiment went to Helena to reenforce General Steele, who was moving on Little Rock. But before it reached General Steele information was received of the repulse at Chickamauga, and it was immediately ordered to Memphis, there to join General Sherman's forces in their march to Chattanooga, a distance of nearly 400 miles. It reached the bank of the Tennessee river, opposite the mouth of the Chickamauga Creek, and the regiment with other troops crossed in pontoon boats soon after midnight of the 22d of November. By daylight strong earthworks were thrown up to cover the men until the pontoon bridge was laid over the river.

On the evening of the 23d the regiment with its division marched out and took the east end of Mission Ridge. That night the regiment was on the skirmish line for seven hours

without relief. Next day the regiment in crossing the bar was compelled to pass around a point of rocks covered by the Rebel batteries, and was exposed to a most terrific mortar fire. Corporal in action, not a man was left. It became the light and one of the tanks, was badly engaged and set on fire, and ten several commissioned officers and many men were killed. Captain John Kamey was shot through the head and killed. Lieutenant F. M. East was also killed. Lieutenant F. Robinson was wounded and captured. Lieutenant George May was captured.

After the battle the regiment pursued the Rebels to Crossville, Ga., and then advanced to an old camp near Chatsworth, Tennessee, a week or two ago. While here the regiment and division was permanently constituted from the 17th to the 19th Corps.

January 6, 1862, found the regiment at Hammonds, N. Carolina, where it remained for several weeks. After receiving final orders the regiment started, on the 24th of April, for a new campaign, following a short stay at home, in Ohio.

At the expiration of its furlough the 8th moved to Lenoirville, Va., where it performed guard duty on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

In June, 1862, the regiment went from Hammonds to Charleston, Ga., a long and tedious march. From Kennesaw it went to Kennesaw, and remained a week, and was then ordered back to Kennesaw to defend the city. When at Kennesaw the Rebel General, Hood, made his dash to the west of Sherman's army. On the 22nd of October General Fisher reported before Kennesaw, ordered the guns, and demanded his surrender. Colonel Wagner of the 17th Iowa, in command at Kennesaw, replied that "he was there to defend the post, and if the Rebel commander wanted it he might come and take it." They immediately opened on the garrison with artillery and musketry from the entire line. The National line soon began firing, and was hit by a shot, in displacing someone else, and placing the entire line on the point line, the Rebels were made to believe that a movement of 20,000 men was made, and that it would cost the Rebel line of 50,000 men. After receiving the true position the two lines the next morning, and swept up the railroad toward Chatsworth, leaving the road as they marched.





From Resaca the 80th marched back to Atlanta, and joined General Sherman's "march to the sea." It went through to Savannah without meeting or performing anything of special interest. After the capture of Savannah the regiment was quartered near the city, and remained in camp until the 19th of January, 1865. It was then, with its division, ordered to Pocotaligo, and from that point made its way through to Goldsboro', participating on the way in a brisk skirmish with the enemy at Salkahatchie river.

On March 19, at Cox's bridge, over the Neuse river, the regiment performed an important flank movement, under Colonel Morris, for the purpose of preventing the Rebels from burning the bridge. The movement was successful, the Rebels being compelled to withdraw and leave the way open to Goldsboro'.

The 80th Ohio then marched to Bentonville, and reached that place in time to participate in the closing scenes of that battle. It then marched to Goldsboro', where, after being refitted, it went to Raleigh, N. C. On this march the 80th Ohio held the advance of the whole army the day it crossed the Neuse river. It was ordered to make a forced march to an important bridge over that river, and, if possible, prevent the Rebels from destroying it. In four hours' time it made 17 miles, and accomplished its order to the letter. As it came in sight of the bridge several Rebel wagons were in the act of crossing it. When the regiment reached it one end was on fire, but it was easily extinguished.

Raleigh was reached on the day it was first occupied by Federal troops. After the surrender of Johnston's Rebel army to General Sherman, the 80th Ohio marched, with the rest of the National forces, through Richmond to Washington City, and there participated in the Grand Review. A few days thereafter it was taken by rail and river to Louisville, Ky., and from thence to Little Rock, Ark., where, for some months, it performed guard and garrison duty.

The last named duty closed its military career. It was mustered out of the service at Little Rock, August 15, 1865, arrived at Columbus, Ohio, in a few days thereafter, and was finally discharged August 25, 1865.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Corinth, Miss. (siege of) April 30 to May 30, 1862

County, which had been organized at Camp Dennison; but as all the companies had the requisite number of men on the 22d of August, the regimental organization dated from that time. The 83d now numbered 1,010 men.

On the 18th the regiment, forming part of an expedition under General Q. A. Gillmore, moved to Cynthiana; but encountering no organized force it returned to camp. The march was exceedingly fatiguing to raw troops, as the weather was warm, the roads were dusty, and water was scarce. On the 25th the 83d moved to Camp Schaler and reported to General Green Clay Smith. It arrived at Paris on the 15th of October, and at that point was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 10th Division, Army of the Tennessee, General Burbridge commanding the brigade, and General A. J. Smith the division. On the 28th of October the division moved for Louisville, halting two weeks on the way at Nicholasville. Here Mr. L'Hommedieu, on behalf of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, presented the 83d with an elegantly embroidered banner. While in Kentucky the regiment was allowed two 2-horse and one 4-horse ambulance, and twenty-six 6-mule wagons; and yet this amount of transportation was inadequate to supply the wants of the regiment. Two years later three wagons to a regiment was deemed an extravagant allowance.

Smith's Division sailed for Memphis on the 23d of November, and on the 20th of December it again embarked and proceeded down the Mississippi, under General Sherman. Milliken's Bend was reached on Christmas Day, and Burbridge's Brigade was ordered to debark and move in light marching order to destroy the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad bridge over Tensas river, some 28 miles distant. That bridge, 200 feet long, and two others of less importance were destroyed, and a large amount of Confederate cotton was burned. The brigade returned at midnight on the 26th, greatly fatigued by thirty hours' continuous marching and labor. On the 27th the fleet moved down to the mouth of the Yazoo, and up that stream to Old river, where the troops debarked, and moved against the enemy at Chickasaw Bayou. Here the regiment obtained its first full view of the grim visage of war. In the engagement it did not lose heavily but the men were under fire for several days, and were compelled to eat their rations uncooked.

his position. He fell back about a mile, and made a stand until night enabled him to retire. The march was continued by way of Edward's Station to Big Black bridge. The approach to the bridge was defended by an extensive earthwork, mounting seventeen guns. Burbridge's Brigade advanced against the center of the work, across an open field, and the 83d was one of the first regiments to reach the works. Big Black was crossed on the next day, and on the 20th the regiment was confronting the Rebel works at Vicksburg. On the 22d an assault was made, the 83d forming a part of the line. The regiment lost about 8 percent of the number engaged. It assisted in the subsequent siege operations until the surrender of the city.

On the 5th of July Smith's Division moved against General Johnston's forces. The regiment participated in the operations around Jackson, and upon the evacuation of that place followed the fleeing Rebels as far as Brandon, and then returned to Vicksburg. The weather was intensely warm, and but little water was to be found; and what was found was often unfit to drink, having been rendered nauseous by the putrid carcasses of animals. Adequate provision for supplying the officers with rations had not been made, and in addition to their other hardships many of them were forced to subsist entirely on green corn for several days. On the 24th of August the 83d moved to Carrollton, La. With the exception of an expedition to Donaldsonville the regiment remained in camp until the 3d of October, when it started on the Teche campaign. The troops moved up the Teche to New Iberia, and thence by way of Opelousas to Barre's Landing, on Bayou Cortabateau. On the 1st of November the troops fell back through Grand Coteau, and Burbridge's Brigade went into camp near Carroncro Bayou. On the 3d a force of Rebels made a sudden attack on the brigade and the camp was thrown into some confusion. The 83d chanced to be out in charge of a forage train, and was thoroughly prepared to meet the enemy. It hastened back, and by its timely arrival the brigade was able to hold the enemy in check, and fall back in good order until reinforcements came up, when the Rebels were driven from the field. In this encounter the 83d lost 56 men, mostly captured. The troops fell back to New Iberia, and after remaining a month in camp moved to Berwick. From this point the regiment

late in the evening, and at 10 o'clock they commenced the return march to Pleasant Hills. The regiment remained at Pleasant Hills in line of battle all the next day. Toward night the line fell back, and on the 11th the troops reached Grand Ecore. On the 21st the troops were again in motion, and on the 25th Alexandria was reached.

On the 2d of May the 83d and a company of cavalry, with 50 wagons, started on a foraging expedition. After a march of nine miles and a brisk skirmish, the regiment occupied the buildings on Governor Morris' plantation; but finding a superior force of the enemy strongly posted it withdrew to a favorable position and awaited the attack. In a few minutes a force of cavalry and mounted infantry formed for a charge, and came dashing down in gallant style. Every man stood steady until the enemy was within 75 yards, when a well-aimed volley from the rear rank, followed by one from the front rank, and then by another from the rear rank, sent the Rebels back as rapidly as they had advanced. Quite a number of saddles were emptied, and several horses were killed. The wagons were loaded with corn, and the regiment returned to camp without further molestation. During its stay at Alexandria the 83d furnished heavy details to work on the dam. On the 13th it moved from Alexandria, and marching by way of Yellow Bayou and Markesville, reached Fort Taylor, four miles from Simmsport. The Atchafalaya was bridged by lashing 23 steamboats side by side. The 83d crossed on the 20th, and on the 22d arrived at Morganza, on the Mississippi.

On the 28th of May it moved down to Baton Rouge, where it remained in camp until the 21st of July, when it left for Algiers. From there the regiment moved to Morganza to reenforce that post against an expected attack. It arrived on the 28th and quietly went into camp. On the 1st of October the 83d, with other troops, marched from Morganza to seize Morgan's ferry, on the Atchafalaya. The position was occupied and held until the 9th, when the expedition returned to Morganza. On the 18th the regiment moved on another expedition to the Atchafalaya, at Simmsport. Here some prisoners were exchanged, and on the 29th the troops returned to Morganza. On the 1st of November the 83d embarked and moved to the mouth of White river, where it remained until December 6, when it returned to Morganza. It was

prisoners, two flags, and a large quantity of small arms, ammunition, and other stores. It lost 36 officers and men killed and wounded. The colors were well riddled, and the staffs, both of the regimental banner and the National color, were shot in two; but the color-bearers gallantly carried the tattered flags over the parapet of the fort.

On the 20th the 83d left Blakely for Mobile. On the morning of the 21st it debarked, moved out beyond the city, and went into line of battle; but in the evening it returned to the landing, embarked, and anchored in the channel. On the next day it proceeded up the river to Selma, where it performed provost duty until the 12th of May, when it returned to Mobile, where it remained until the 13th of June, and then embarked for Galveston. The regiment performed guard duty in the city of Galveston until the 26th of July, when it embarked for New Orleans. On the 29th it started up the river. It arrived at Cairo on the 3d of August, embarked on the cars, and reached Cincinnati on the 5th. It proceeded to Camp Dennison, where it was paid and discharged on the 10th of August, 1865.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....December 28, 29, 1862
 Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman), Ark .January 11, 1863
 Port Gibson, Miss.....May 1, 1863
 Champion's Hill, Miss.....May 16, 1863
 Big Black river, Miss.....May 17, 1863
 Vicksburg, Miss. (second assault)...May 22, 1863
 Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....May 18 to July 4, 1863
 Jackson, Miss.....July 9-16, 1863
 Grand Coteau, La.....November 3, 1863
 Sabine Cross Roads, La.....April 8, 1864
 Cane river, La.....April 23, 1864
 Governor Moore's plantation, La. . May 2, 1864
 Fort Blakeley, Ala.....April 2-9, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 83d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CAMPAIGNS

In the battle of Fort Gibson, May 8, 1862, wounded 2; in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 10, wounded 1; in the engagement at Big Black river bridge, May 17, sustained no casualties; in the assault, May 22, killed 1, wounded 2, and 3; in the assault, May 23, killed 2, wounded 12, and 12; and during the siege was reported

"Aggravate wounded seriously in exposure during the campaign and siege, killed 3, wounded 21, and 21"

102d REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

FORMED BY CAPT. R. WARREN PATTON

THE 102d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized on July 11th under the call by President Lincoln for volunteers for three years' service, in June, 1862. The regiment was recruited from the United States service in Camp Chase, Ohio, by Captain A. B. Dool, 10th United States Infantry, and Captain C. O. Howard, 4th United States Infantry, on August 14 and 15, 1862. Companies A, C, D, H and I were composed of men from Franklin County, Companies E and K from Madison County, F and G from Champaign County, and Company F from miscellaneous Licking County. William Linn McMullen, a prominent physician and surgeon of Columbus, Ohio, was commissioned colonel. He was with the Federal army in the Mexican War in the middle of the century; was surgeon in the 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Federal "demonstrations" from 1861, was surgeon general of Ohio, Ohio. He was a native of Hillsboro, Ohio. James B. Armstrong, a banker of Columbus, Champaign County, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Jefferson Washburn, a lawyer of Newark, Licking County, was commissioned major. Arms and accoutrements were issued to the regiment on the afternoon of the 16th, and on that evening was held the first regimental dress parade with arms. Governor David Tod received the regiment and passed the usual compliments in a personal address. The wife of Ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio, presented on behalf of the lady friends of the regiment, a Star Flag, which was hoisted to the colors. The

adjutant, Alf. G. Tuther, then read an official order from the Governor that the regiment should march at sunrise the next morning and proceed by railway to Lexington, Ky. At sunrise of the morning of the 21st the regiment marched from their camp and proceeded to the Little Miami Railroad, about one mile away, and there boarded cars. The men were very heavily laden with extra clothing in knapsacks, which one year afterwards were dispensed with. There were many friends and relatives present at that early hour to say goodbye.

As the train passed along carrying this regiment of buoyant men and boys, some of whom were to die so soon on a battlefield, many loyal citizens along the line cheered them on with flags and speech at the towns and stations. The regiment was well received at Cincinnati and given a fine dinner, as were other regiments which stopped there. Crossing the Ohio river on ferryboats to Covington, Ky., the command, at dark, boarded box freight cars without seats and proceeded to Lexington, Ky., arriving there about 1 o'clock p. m., reporting to Brigadier-General Lewis Wallace, who met the command at the depot. He was in command of the post, and assigned the regiment to fine camp grounds on the Clay farm, near the city. Large Sibley tents were issued, together with rations, details of guards made, and tenting in the field began.

Major-General William Nelson commanded the Army of Kentucky, with headquarters at Lexington. At 10 o'clock p. m. orders were received to be ready to March at sunrise next morning to Richmond, Ky., 25 miles southeast. General E. Kirby Smith, with a force of 10,000 men of the Confederate army, had come from Tennessee, via the Cumberland Gap, and was advancing upon Richmond. At sunrise of the morning of the 23d the regiment was in line, leaving 1 officer and 60 men to guard the camp, all knapsacks being left. The march was on a limestone pike, the weather had been dry, there was much dust, the sun shone out hot. At 5 o'clock p. m. the Kentucky river, 15 miles away, was reached, and every man was tired. Couriers arrived from Richmond urging haste, as the enemy was reported to be near. A hasty march was made for a few miles, then the tired officers and men fell down to rest; thus the march was kept up until 2 o'clock a. m., when not more than 20 men to the company arrived in Richmond, with very few company officers. Pickets

was thrown over, and the other land was left alone upon the government's side. The men left the field but not their arms. The wagon and ambulances brought in the wounded almost all night.

The 10th and 11th Indiana Infantry, 15th Kentucky and one battalion of the 2d Tennessee Volunteers, and the 12th Ohio with Andrew's Battery, the Michigan Light Artillery, constituted the 1st Brigade, commanded by General William H. Lusk of the 10th Indiana. Making the 2nd Brigade, General Charles Cook took command of the brigade. Major McCroskey, Major D. M. Mason had command of several brigades the one about 7 miles in front line. On Saturday August 23, at about 7 1/2 a. m., the morning of action was fixed at the line. Just before noon the 1st Brigade moved to the support of General Mansson's Brigade. We arrived at the battlefield at 2 o'clock, but as Mansson's Brigade was being driven back. As our brigade, after moving for two minutes advanced into the enemy line in a somewhat wavy line from left to right and making this column very irregular. The column was driven by right wing and great. The command moved to the right of the road, while making the movement the enemy general forward, and at the same time companies of the left of the regiment, E, F, G and H, were not taken prisoner, together with one lieutenant killed, John Hoffman and John Hill, of Company D. William Hargis, Robert Kiddle and Edwin Parker, of Company W. A. W. Thompson, Henry Becker and Nicholas Werner, of Company K. William Cook and James Jackson of Company B. Samuel Elliott, Joseph S. Smith of Company C. Peter Wanda and David Hudson of Company F. Daniel W. Smith and John Schmitt, of Company G. Warren J. Latta and Ephraim Tarpington, of Company K, were killed during the first attack. Several others and men were wounded.

The action was continued for about two miles, when a disordered retreat was made for us here. The enemy advanced on August 24, 1862 at noon, taking many men in detail and wounded, as the retreat of this line after the close of the night returned to men who were there in the Confederate camp. About 2 o'clock p. m. Major-General William H. T. Sherman took his staff officers, and the remaining men there and after three o'clock. He crossed the river and for us here. He

perate fighting was done, then another retreat. General Nelson had ordered Brigadier-General Manson not to bring on an engagement with the enemy, but to fall back to where the 2d Brigade was located at Richmond, then all to retreat to the Kentucky river, where reenforcements could be sent from Lexington. He had ridden from Lancaster more than 25 miles after hearing the reports of the artillery firing.

Another stand was made near Richmond, where the battle was continued until dark; many being killed and wounded. We had seen the enemy's cavalry passing to our left in the distance before 12 o'clock noon. We were very confident in belief that our retreat was cut off. At the last stand the fighting was furious and desperate, but the enemy, who had been in the service for a year or more, pressed on and drove our forces back, and surrender of our forces became a necessity. General Nelson was wounded, but rode away with his staff after dark and escaped to Lexington, as did many others during the night. The loss in killed and wounded was mostly during the first and last engagements. Killed and mortally wounded 32 enlisted men; wounded officers 6, enlisted men 86, total 92. Taken prisoners and paroled, commissioned officers 33, enlisted men 639; this includes the wounded; 9 men left in Ohio.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Armstrong, owning a valuable horse, had persuaded General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the Confederate army, to let him retain the horse, but after being paroled, another officer was in command, who ordered the colonel to give up the horse. Colonel Armstrong put spurs to the horse and galloped away, reaching Ohio in safety. The paroled officers and men returned to Camp Chase, Ohio, walking to Cincinnati; those who escaped returned to Lexington, where, with those left there, they joined with other commands of the army and marched to Louisville, Ky. (There were 4 commissioned officers and 233 enlisted men.) They were ordered to Madison and Columbus, Ind., where they guarded railroad bridges until in December following, when they returned to Camp Chase. One commissioned officer, two noncommissioned officers and 20 men, who escaped during the night, made their way through deep ravines to the Kentucky river, and to Cincinnati, where they remained during the siege. They were then ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio; the writer was one of the party.

During the last week of December, 1862, the regiment was again ordered, the mounted officers and men having been assigned to Henry Lewis Wallace, five miles north of Culpeper, Va., Ohio. Lieutenant-Governor Armstrong, claiming to be his own legal superior, remained with the Cavalry at this service station, and Major Jefferson Brantlock was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Captain Joseph M. Stuart, of Company A, was commissioned major. Twelve commissioned officers for various reasons resigned their commissions: 12 non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, who were known to be well qualified, were commissioned in their stead.

On January 12, 1863, Special Order No. 22, Headquarters, Department of Ohio, Cincinnati, was issued, which read as follows: "Colonel William L. McMillan will proceed without delay with his regiment, the 25th Ohio Infantry Volunteers, now at Camp Chase, Ohio, to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Major-General C. S. Criss, commanding the Department of Tennessee. By order of Major-General H. C. Wright, C. S. Criss, A. S. G." There had been some changes: 40 men had been discharged for wounds received in battle and in account of disability, while the men from each company under orders from the War Department were allowed to re-enlist by transfer into regiments in the United States Regular service; 12 men had been thus recruited, 4 in Company E, 1 in Company K, in United States Cavalry; 1 in General Mounted United States Artillery, and 1 in Regular United States Cavalry; 12 commissioned officers had resigned; 12 men had died, 8 men were being recruited into United States service; several new officers were ordered into service, including 10 new lieutenants, and 12 commissioned. These adding 12 recruits made 12 commissioned officers and 12 uncommissioned officers and men, such as the rolls of the regiment on January 15, 1863, as there was on August 15, 1862, 24 commissioned officers, and 270 uncommissioned officers and men carried upon the rolls of the regiment.

On Tuesday, January 13, the regiment again marched from Camp Chase to the Culpeper Station and bivouacked near the Cincinnati, and there were on board the steamer, Jack Donker, and arriving at Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday, the 14th, disembarked and went into Fort Pickens on the 15th, two miles below the city, and encamped at night. There still

every day for ten days. An epidemic of measles and mumps broke out, and during the week following took more than 100 officers and men to the hospitals; of these 19 enlisted men died and 31 were discharged. The regiment remained in Fort Pickering on duty as a part of the command of Brigadier-General James C. Veatch. About March 1 the regiment was moved out into a fine grove of timber, which was called Camp Tod.

On Sunday, March 15, the regiment embarked on a steamboat and went with the fleet to join the army, then beginning the advance upon the stronghold of Vicksburg, Miss. They were then in Brigadier-General John E. Smith's 8th Division, Army of the Tennessee. (See Vol. 24, Series 1, Part 3, page 130, War of the Rebellion Records.) Disembarked at Helena for a few days, then moved by steamboats to Young's Point, La. On March 22 Major-General U. S. Grant ordered General John E. Smith to proceed with his command to Lake Providence, La., and report to Major-General James B. McPherson, commanding the 17th Army Corps. (See Special Orders No. 81, Part 3, Series 1, page 130, Vol. 24, War of Rebellion Records.)

The following order was issued:

"Lake Providence, La., March 23, 1863.

"Brigadier-General John E. Smith,

"Commanding 8th Division:

"General:

"Inclosed please find copy of order from Major-General Grant, assigning your division to the 17th Army Corps. You will embark your command as soon as possible and report here for orders. I have no steamboats at my disposal now to send for your command, so you may experience a little delay in getting boats.

Very respectfully,

James B. McPherson."

"Lake Providence, La., March 31, 1863.

"Brigadier-General John E. Smith,

"Commanding 8th Division:

"General:

In accordance with instructions from Major-General

miles of Jackson, on the 14th, at about 10 a. m., heavy firing was heard to our left front, and we were soon receiving shells from the enemy's batteries, as we neared the enemy. One of General Sherman's staff officers came to General Tuttle for a detail of a regiment. The 95th Ohio was ordered, and was conducted by the staff officer to the right and along the railroad into the town by back streets; the staff officer then called for volunteers to accompany Sergeant-Major J. B. Vance to advance to a line of defences and ascertain if there was any of the enemy there. Ezra Peters, George Brotherly, and three other men of Company C volunteered, and, advancing boldly, found that the enemy had retreated from the works. It was a daring deed. The regiment then, piloted by a negro, passed to the rear of a battery, capturing it with 9 pieces, taking prisoner 1 captain, 5 lieutenants and 46 men with their arms. Thus the 95th Ohio was the first Union command to enter and plant the United States flag in the capital city of Mississippi. (Volume 24, Series 1, Part 1, page 762.)

The camp that night was in a grove of timber on the road leading west from the city, but the regiment lay along near to the trenches a part of the night. On the 15th and 16th was engaged in destroying the railroad towards Clinton, had very light rations. The men did not heed the rainfall; wet clothing was an every day matter. On the 17th started out at 5 a. m., on through Clinton, Champion's Hill battlefield, Edwards Depot, and on the 18th crossed Big Black river on a pontoon bridge. Marched to the Willis' plantation, there the road turns to the right; advanced along that road towards Snider's Landing some distance, then turned to the left and was soon in front of the enemy's works. The division in reserve of the 15th Corps; the regiment in support of a battery.

On the 19th at 2 p. m. the brigade was advanced by the right flank to the support of General Blair's 2d Division; two regiments were sent over the ridge to the left of the road leading into Vicksburg, via the city graveyard; the 72d and 95th Ohio on the right of the road; the regiment had 2 men wounded; the brigade lost 5 men killed and 27 wounded. General Blair's Division withdrew from their position on the evening of the 19th leaving Buckland's Brigade in the advance. This position was maintained; sharpshooting during daytime and

protect the sappers and miners who were to commence earth-works in the vicinity of the brick pile where the house had been burned, and the board shed. They crawled upon their hands and knees to near the top of the hill when they received a volley from the enemy's pickets, who were in readiness, resulting in the wounding severely of Major J. D. McClure, of General Tuttle's staff. Our men again advanced, but were met with another volley, they returning the fire. The command was recalled, and our artillery threw a few shells at the enemy, which seemed to do them injury. Our losses were Company E, 95th Ohio, killed 1, wounded 8, three of whom died soon after.

On June 22 the regiment moved with the division with Major-General Sherman's command to near Big Black river and remained there until July 4, when at 10:25 a. m. word was received of the surrender of the enemy at Vicksburg. On the 5th moved two miles to Messinger's ferry and assisted in building a bridge across the Big Black river, with timbers taken from a cotton gin building. On the 6th crossed over the river about 4 o'clock p. m. (1st Lieutenant H. W. Phelps, Company H, 95th Ohio, diary), and commenced the advance towards Jackson, driving the enemy's pickets and skirmishers. On July 6 Captain James Kilbourne, of Company H, being sick and refusing to go to hospital, was detailed upon the staff of Brigadier-General Jas. M. Tuttle as division picket officer, succeeding Major J. D. McClure, who had been wounded. There was a great rainfall on the night of the 7th. Passed through Clinton and arrived in front of Jackson within one and a half miles about 11:30 a. m. the 10th.

The regiment did not take any part in the engagements although the brigade did. On the 12th moved back two miles, and until the 23d was engaged in picket duty and foraging. Moved with the army; crossed the Big Black river on the 25th; was in camp at Little Bear Creek, Oak Ridge and Chestnut Ridge until November 7. Lieutenant Vincent Allen, of Company K, Lieutenant James C. Calvert, of Company A, and 86 men died during the months of June to December, 1863, at Vicksburg, and in hospitals, the result of the Vicksburg campaign.

Major Joseph M. Stuart resigned for reason of sickness July 23d. Captain William R. Warnock, of Company G, was

commissioned major. Captains A. L. Taylor, of Company D, and C. W. Price, of Company A, having been detailed, engaged in July. All able and valiant officers. In Kentucky, while on the expedition towards Manchester, during a night march, B. Hall and William F. Egan, of Company H, were captured by the enemy, taken to Andersonville prison and died there.

In November the division embarked on steamers and moved to Memphis, Tenn., arriving there on the 21st. The regiment on a short stay was quartered at Gallatinville, Tenn. 23 miles from Memphis. On December 20 the destination of the regiment was changed from the old Division, 10th Army Corps, to the 1st Division, 10th Army Corps. On December 27 the march orders transmitted to General Chalmers, ordered the cavalry pickets, during their march, that under a night march upon the expedition to Gallatinville, capturing a man, a horse, a mule, and the other man, James Thomas, who taken to Andersonville prison where he died. The regiment, during the spring months of 1864, was out on two expeditions to capture Tennessee and northern Mississippi. The regiment was on the expedition commanded by Major-General F. P. Slocum in June, 1864. Colonel William L. McKelton, of the 10th Ohio, having command of the column, comprising 10th Kentucky Cavalry, under command of Colonel H. B. Foy, who marched through swampy country, daily gave battle in pursuit of the rebel forces, followed on both of the rivers and gave several with a quantity of military stores, arms, and other property, and bringing the same to their camp from the battle grounds at Grand Creek, White River, on its way to Gallatinville. The regiment was in 1864, captured about 1000 prisoners, Captains Robert M. Hunter and John A. Lee, who were almost fatally wounded with gunshot through the body. Captains A. W. Price, M. L. Gooden, Lieutenant L. M. Davidson, T. G. Patton, B. L. Williams, and Joseph Hunter, and 247 noncommissioned officers and privates, 100 of whom were seriously wounded, 21 of them died with a fever, and 2 suffered death by the capture of the regiment, taken to the Mississippi river near Memphis, Tenn. April 22, 1864. The officers all returned after long confinement in prison. Four out of the men were killed by an enemy's shell striking their front ranks. Two were Henry C. Fry, and

Joseph Coleman, after being taken prisoner and being tired and slow to march, were allowed to stop to rest, two guards remained with them; the other prisoners were moved on; several shots were heard, the guards came up with the column of prisoners, but the two men have never been heard from.

On June 22 another expedition was fitted out and Major-General A. J. Smith was put in command, with Brigadier-General Joseph A. Mower second in command; three divisions, the right wing of the 16th Army Corps. The regiment was with this expedition, which at Tupelo, Miss., not far from where the battle of June 10 was fought, met the enemy on July 13 and 15, commanded by General N. B. Forrest, and after fast and furious fighting punished them severely. The loss to the regiment was 1 man killed, wounded 8, died of wounds 1, taken prisoner 3, died in prison 2. These two campaigns were very severe on the men of the regiment, many who returned were not again in physical condition for any duty, and several died. Again in the month of August the regiment went with Generals Smith and Mower's command to Oxford, Miss., and had some skirmish fighting at Abbeville, Miss.

On September 2 the division commanded by Brigadier-General J. A. Mower went by steamboats to Du Valls Bluff, Ark., on the White river, then proceeded by marching to Brownsville, near Little Rock. General F. Steele had asked for assistance to repel the invasion of the state, and the threatened taking of Little Rock, by General Sterling Price, with his army, and other commands of southwestern Missouri.

After campaigning for 19 days on 12 days' rations through Arkansas, and Missouri, the command arrived, tired and hungry, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, at 7 o'clock p. m., October 5, where Major-General Andrew J. Smith, commanding the right wing of the 16th Army Corps, was waiting with a fleet of steamboats and two Divisions expecting to take the command to Louisville, Ky., and then go by railroad to join General Sherman's army. But Major-General W. S. Rosecrans, who had command of the Department of Missouri, had secured consent to use General Smith's troops in western Missouri. The steamboats conveyed the command to St. Louis, where clothing and rations were drawn, then on to Jefferson City, and by railroad to Lamine river. A campaign after General Price's forces

Corps resting on the Cumberland river. There were three divisions. On December 5 one company of the 95th Ohio (Companies H and I in one command, as there were but seven company officers present for duty) was deployed as skirmishers, the enemy's cavalry coming in sight. On the 6th the 72d Ohio lost 1 man killed while reconnoitering. Picket and trench duty continued until the 15th. The sleet and ice during the 13th and 14th prevented any movements by either army. On the 15th the regiment with the brigade assisted in taking two forts, with 7 commissioned officers and 148 enlisted men prisoners, 8 cannon, eight caissons, and 1 wagon with arms and accoutrements.

On the morning of the 16th the command, after lying on the captured field during the night without fires, and on arms, moved out and occupied works constructed during the night, then moved in two lines towards Shy's Hill, which was occupied by the enemy. Supporting the battery of Cogswell's Independent Illinois Light Artillery and a battery of the 15th Indiana Light Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Fred. Fouts, and were in front of General Couch's Division of the 23d Army Corps. About 12 o'clock noon the brigade moved to the left along a hillside, and lying down began to dig a trench and throw the dirt against a fence and thus make defenses against the enemy's sharpshooters, and guard against an assault, also to attract the attention of the enemy while another battery could be placed in position on the hill in front of General Couch's Division. This battery was commanded by Lieutenant Fred Fouts, as per letter received from him in February, 1886, from St. Louis, Mo., who has since died. The regiment lost 1 man mortally wounded, Heseekiah Biggs, Sergeant of Company I, and several men were wounded while in that position. It was intended to assault the enemy on the hill in front should General Couch's Division make an assault upon the hill in their front. Generals A. J. Smith, and John McArthur, finally, after much persuasion, succeeded in gaining the consent of Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding the army, to make an assault upon the enemy on the hill in front, the one held by Colonel Shy's Brigade, in General William Bate's Division. General Thomas thought the risk of life in an assault too great, but would permit it.

General William L. McMillen, commanding the 1st Brigade, of the 1st Division, 16th Army Corps, then consented

with his brigade to make the assault. He moved the brigade from the position at Mill and turned to the right flank to a point on the hill in front of the hill to be assaulted, forming a two-line assault at the works occupied by and in front of General Lincoln's division. The regiments of the brigade were the 1st Ohio, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Eaton; 4th Ohio, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Jefferson Brantley; 4th Indiana, Captain C. A. Whitcomb; 11th Illinois, Captain J. M. Johnson; 10th Missouri, Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Johnson, consisting of three and ordered into about 1,400.

At 2:30 p. m. after observing the efforts commencing the advance to open upon the works on the hill and to see them being rapidly with the assaulting columns was up to camp on the hill situated, General McMillan gave the command to advance with fixed bayonets and take the hill without firing a shot, that was done to the front of a trench line of entrenchment and shell, the line of 1,400 below, reaching the enemy's works a short of them was in one line. The brigade to the right and left and all at the same pulled in when they saw the desperate position of the small brigade, and the main line of the enemy was rather taken prisoner or thrown back. The regiment lost a man killed, Sergeant James Price of Company H, who was taken prisoner in the regiment, and from his side would show he had placed the colors of his regiment upon the enemy's works while in hand to hand combat. The hill in front was so steep that the enemy did not dare advance any. General McMillan followed closely the brigade and declared the war as a victory. Wounded men of the regiment in the trenches and attempted to prevent our men from going over. No a large number of the enemy were captured.

Regiment General Grant, 8, left with and his officers and 1,125 ordered men were captured in the charge on the hill, together with 4 battle flags, 3 cannons, 3 caissons and a large number of small arms. General William L. McMillan, being his last orders and with a few days previous to his death on Feb. 8, 1862, while being propped up in bed, related to the writer of this, who was also present in the charge, the preliminary arrangements for the charge, and the orders given by General Thomas. The report of the battle, as

Vol. 45, Series 1, Part 1, pages 432 to 444 inclusive, and 458-9, War of the Rebellion Records, bear out his statements.) Of the brigade, 2 field officers wounded, also 6 line officers and 60 enlisted men killed and wounded.

The regiment with the command followed Hood's retreating army one mile that night, and continued to follow them, after burying the dead, passing through Franklin, Columbia, Pulaski, Lawrenceburg, to Clifton, on the Tennessee river. Roads extremely bad; much rainfall; many Confederate prisoners taken. Arrived at Eastport, Miss., on the Tennessee river, on Friday, January 6, 1865. Had no rations except corn from 9th to 15th. Remained at Eastport until February 6, when General Smith's command boarded steamboats and started to join General E. R. S. Canby's Army at New Orleans. The regiment was on board steamer City of Memphis. Arrived at Cairo on the 8th and remained until the 10th coaling the boats; arrived at Vicksburg on the 14th, remained there until 19th; was encamped five miles out. Left there on same boat, arrived at New Orleans on the 22d; was encamped on the Andrew Jackson battlefield. Embarked on an ocean steamship on the 28th. Arrived at Dauphine island, and disembarked March 3, not far from Fort Gaines, an island of white coarse sand with no vegetation on one side, 30 miles from Mobile. On the 9th heard of the burning of Columbia, S. C. On the 12th the command was inspected by Major-General P. J. Osterhaus. On the 19th left the island and boarded steamboats; landed at Crawford's landing, right bank of Fish river.

On the 24th commenced to advance towards Spanish Fort. On the 28th the fort was closely invested by the land forces and gunboats. Two of our guns were silenced; gunboats were throwing shells into the fort. 29th, close firing all day by gunboats, land artillery and musketry. 30th, heavy firing by artillery both sides last night; the brigade helped to take two 30-pounder Parrott guns from a gunboat today, and by means of cable ropes 300 men and as many mules as could well be hitched dragged the guns through the sand about one-third mile and mounted them on parapet of logs and sand. The regiment is in the trenches every alternate day digging to mine the fort. The pickets on either side talk with each other during the night time. 31st, heavy and continued dueling with

order, 2,000 yds of the new large guns arrived yesterday being immediately employed. The engagement was in the trenches in the front which were advantageously held by the line, which is situated in an elevation of hills on the left. The enemy's main assault this year is on the right flank, but our position, whenever this disposition is made, is such that the force is not over-run. With these works, however, the enemy has small shells, and our men are not so well protected as they were in 1861, but when they fall, our men fall down, while the position of the hills is not by approach and so on here.

April 2, the engagement was on the right of the line. It was a tactical success. They had been waiting long in the left. At 2 o'clock p. m. the engagement was over, and the enemy repulsed a detachment of the line and captured and took. On the 4th the engagement passed entirely over to Fort Blakeley. On the night of April 4, General Wallace, of Company G, with two parts of the 1st Ohio, advanced to the front and the enemy's line was broken and the night of the 4th, which had been the night of the 3rd, was by the enemy. The men in the trenches, which were the whole of the line, pushed in the night of the 3rd, leaving the line and the proper signal. The line was then moved to positions from the enemy's position. On the 10th, General M. Smith, of Company A, with 1000, was wounded in the front by gunshot from the enemy while in position. He died April 11, at Fort Blakeley.

One column was ordered on the right of the line. The night was in the trenches when at 3 p. m. the enemy commenced bombarding and continued with different success. Thomas T. Slaughter, captain of Company B, was shot and killed by an enemy shell. At 10 o'clock p. m. the brigade attacked with other troops, following that the enemy was evacuating the line and going by Woodhouse and getting to Mobile. Some prisoners who had been taken pointed the way to the line, taking up regularly which had been passed. The brigade was on the left at night p. m. and found the line in the line, and then. They moved on, and the engagement reached over to Fort Blakeley and continued the taking of the line in the left, then moved to Montgomery. On, arriving on April 12, then for leaving of the command of General R. E. Lee, with his army, and the withdrawal of

the President. Then went to Enterprise, Miss., and remained until July 21, making contracts between the Colored people, for the United States government, and the Southern planters. Then proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where on August 14 was mustered out of the United States service, to be discharged at Columbus, Ohio, which was done on the 19th, just three years from date of muster into the service.

RECAPITULATION 95TH O. V. I.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service on August 18 and 19 by Captain C. O. Howard, 18th United States Infantry, and Captain A. B. Dod, 15th United States Infantry, at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, with 9 field and staff officers and 30 company officers, and 976 noncommissioned officers and men. It went into the field on August 21, 1862, with its full strength. Was engaged in battle August 30, 1862, with loss in killed and mortally wounded noncommissioned officers and men 32, commissioned officers wounded 6; noncommissioned officers and men wounded 86. Taken prisoner and paroled commissioned officers 33; noncommissioned officers and men 639.

It returned to the field January 18, 1863, with a full complement of commissioned officers, and 769 noncommissioned officers and men. 11 commissioned officers had resigned, 1 enlisted man had been commissioned in another regiment, 2 men discharged to accept appointment in regular service, 11 men were commissioned as officers, 35 men were discharged on account of wounds received, 106 men discharged for disability, 6 men discharged by civil authority, 5 men enlisted in regular service, 1 man was accidentally killed, 16 men died, 8 men deserted, 8 men claimed never to have been mustered, 32 men killed in battle, 11 recruits enlisted.

Subsequently 1 commissioned officer killed in battle, 2 died, 7 resigned, 1 was transferred to command colored troops. Captain Morris Youmans commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. Surgeon H. Z. Gill had been commissioned surgeon of United States Volunteers; Lieutenant Murray Davis had been commissioned captain of the United States Volunteers.

Ten commissioned officers were wounded, 8 of whom were prisoners of war confined in prisons; 3 noncommissioned





"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, wounded 14, missing 1, total 15."

The one reported missing was killed, Ira S. Sargeant, Company E, and of the wounded two died soon of their wounds, Daniel D. Taylor and Jeremiah Richwine, of Company E.

Colonel William L. McMillen was Brevet-Brigadier-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferson Brumback and Major William R. Warnock were brevetted Colonels; Captain James Kilbourne was brevetted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, in U. S. Volunteers.

96th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

RECORD BY CAPTAIN ROBERT P. BARTLETT.

THIS regiment was recruited in July and August, 1862, in the counties of Delaware, Knox, Logan, Marion, Morrow and Union, and was organized at Camp Delaware, Ohio, and mustered into the service of the United States, August 19, for three years, by Charles C. Goddard, captain of the 17th United States Infantry.

On September 1 it went to Covington, Ky., and for several nights was quartered at public halls, and was first ordered out to Fort Mitchell. On September 8 it went into camp about three miles southeast of Newport on the ground where Fort Thomas is located, without tents. Brush arbors were erected to protect the men from the sun, but they took the rains. On September 17 the regiment got five tents, and on September 25 four more, and the complement came shortly after. This camp was called Beechwood Battery, and the regiment was drilled, and many times called into rifle-pits in the early hours of the morning. A strong picket was maintained, as the Rebel forces, under General Kirby Smith, were threatening Covington and Cincinnati. In the meantime the regiment was armed with Austrian rifles, which would carry scarcely 40 rods.

On October 8 the regiment broke camp and started on the march to Falmouth, Ky., where it arrived at noon on October 11 and went into camp, and remained until October 19, when the march of 23 miles over a stony pike was resumed

to Opatovka, where the men arrived late in the evening and were housed there, and then the regiment camped until October 22, when the military was transferred to Paris, Ky. There it was not long until the news on the front of Housatonic, Central Ohio. On the afternoon of October 22 a storm broke out, and by the next morning all water of some kind failed; the men dug trenches through their camp for drainage, and each man took the water from his post, the trenching and building was an important business to prevent them from the cold that which they were suffering. General Vance ordered no captures to have the men return the same evening to the front, and Captain Mitchell, Kendall, Coulter and MacIntosh, ordered as to do, and were put under arrest. General Vance ordered that trenching be suffering of the men, and that in the AM, the march was resumed by Lexington, Va. Although the regiment were tired and making some men were tired about 5. In the morning part of the company were in ground passed along in Paris. The regiment arrived in camp near Lexington, Ky. on the 28th, and on the 30th arrived at Yekaterina, where winter quarters were built, only 10 to 12 miles to the front of Housatonic as when it started to Yekaterina, where the regiment arrived on November 12, and camped along the road around the falls. There was a Russian who was exchanged for English that served in many and on the hill.

On November 22 the regiment embarked on the river from the May and built Yekaterina and arrived at Housatonic, Tenn. on November 27 and camped about 100 miles from the landing, near Howard Landing.

December 10 the regiment embarked on the river with Thomas's expedition to Yekaterina, arriving at Millersville, Tenn. December 22, and was in brigade under command of General J. H. Blandford, made a forced march to Indian Station on the Yekaterina, Housatonic and Texas Railroad, where, on 21, 1862, they were. The bridge burned by bridges and boats were made up and destroyed one and another after of soldiers, killed and wounded the men, burning down some and others were killed, captured one hundred of cattle and one hundred miles and some horses and destroyed other stores and supplies that could not be moved. The names of General Blandford, Col. T. H. Page, page 100, Official Reports of the War. The bridge had burned 12 miles in 1862.

Reembarking, it continued with Sherman's army down the river and up the Yazoo river, landing at Johnston's plantation on the evening of December 27, and marched out to Chickasaw Bayou, where the regiment formed in line of battle on the right of the line with A. J. Smith's Division, and took part in that unfortunate attack against the defenses of Vicksburg, on December 28 and 29. After the battle the regiment, with McClelland's forces, was transported up the river to the mouth of the White river; thence up the White river and the Arkansas river to the vicinity of Arkansas Post, where the army was disembarked on the evening of January 10, 1863. The next day the forces under General McClelland attacked the fort in force and soon compelled its surrender, capturing 4,691 prisoners. The brigade of which this regiment formed a part was most conspicuous in the assault and was accorded great honors during the assault and capture. The casualties of the regiment were, killed and died of wounds 17, wounded 38.

Soon after, the regiment landed with its brigade at Young's Point, and went into camp with Grant's army. (See reports of Generals McClelland, A. J. Smith and Burnbridge, Official Records of War of the Rebellion, Vol. XVII, pages 700 et seq.)

On February 14 the regiment, with its brigade, and one week's rations, went on the Greenville expedition, after guerrillas, and did not return for two weeks, having marched in the rain and slept in mule barns, or any possible place without tents or shelter, and returned to Camp at Young's Point, where it remained until March 15, when it moved camp with the army to Milliken's Bend, the enemy having cut the levee and flooded the camp at Young's Point.

On March 29, 1863, one of the grandest campaigns ever attempted during the war was inaugurated by General Grant's order for General Osterhaus, 9th Division of the 13th Army Corps, to advance down the west side of the Mississippi river and cross over to the east side. General A. J. Smith's 10th Division (of which the 96th was a part) and the other divisions of the corps quickly followed and the carnival of war soon commenced. The terrific fighting, the strategy, and the success of the Vicksburg campaign has been the wonder and admiration of all military men.

The 96th advanced over corduroy roads or steamboats on bayous, with its brigade, as far as Perkins' plantation, where

with the 10th Indiana Infantry, it was ordered to pursue the "Cracker" line, and there on May 25, it was ordered to Warrenton, at which place it disembarked from the steamer Silver Wave the same afternoon, and immediately marched ahead to the movement line and took its place on the right flank of the brigade, and up to the village of the same name this, and was active in the operations of the siege until the surrender of the garrison, July 4, 1863.

On June 2 William W. Bond, of Company D (who was in detail to the 10th Ohio Infantry), was shot by a sharpshooter of the enemy, through the right arm (near the elbow) and the front side of ribs, and very severely wounded, and on June 30, John H. Taylor, of Company H, was fatally wounded in the head by a shot fired from the enemy, and died July 17, 1863, at and around St. Thomas Hospital, although a number of treatments were required.

During the siege, B. J. Williams, of Company E, shot down on the wall of General Washington, ordered by Company Thomas F. Jack, of Company D, as sharpshooters, made plans of the division and brigade headquarters, and occupied magazines and batteries of the division, and villages and towns and works on the line of the division, and up to and down has been mentioned by B. J. Williams some of Shelby, Ohio, and listed in Captain William T. Right, chairman of the National Commission on Vicksburg National Military Park, and has been of much assistance in Missouri, including the headquarters, camp of engineers and batteries, and location of the guns of iron, and village and settlement and other in United States lists which appear in sight.

This map, in plan, shows Washington's brigade (composed of 20,000 soldiers and line of movement, which Union army was killed, and the engineers in position at Vicksburg, as well as the 10th Ohio on right flank, and the 10th and 11th Indiana on right of the plan; the 12th Ohio on the left flank, and the 11th Indiana, and 12th Wisconsin to the left of the 12th. The range of the operations of the 10th brigade are on the map of that of the 10th brigade.

On the morning of July 9, about 10 o'clock, a flag of truce passed approached the lines Union reference and gather lines of General A. J. Smith's Division, 10th Army Corps, and was followed by General John S. Bowen and General C. M. Stone.

gomery of the Confederate army. Albert Davis, a heroic young soldier of Company D, 96th Ohio, on duty at a front picket post, halted the flag of truce bearer, and called Captain Joseph Leonard of Company B, 96th, who was the officer of the picket line, and he blindfolded General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery, and with the aid of some officers of the 83d Ohio, conducted them through the camps of the division, first to General Burbridge's headquarters, and thence they were conducted to General A. J. Smith, who communicated with General Grant, who refused to receive them and treat with them, and they returned inside of the Confederate lines.

In the afternoon of the same day Generals Grant and Pemberton, with corps and division commanders, met in front of General Logan's Division, and about in front of the camp of the 32d Ohio, at the place marked by "Surrender Monument" in the Park, and the terms of surrender of the fortress and its defenders were agreed upon. (See General Grant's Memoirs, Vol. I, pages 556-8 and Records of the Rebellion, Vol. XXIV, Part 3, page 460, General Ord. to General Grant.)

The afternoon of July 4 the men were ordered to turn over their Belgian muskets and each man go to the stacks outside the Rebel forts and select for himself a Springfield or an Enfield rifle, which was done; they were double shotted and kicked ferociously when fired. Early in the morning of July 5, the regiment, with its brigade and division, was ordered to march, without tents, against General Joe Johnston, who was then strongly fortified at Jackson, Miss., and after the capture of that place, it returned with the corps to Vicksburg, where it camped until September 25, 1863. On August 19 a corporal, Clark Miner, of Company D, was killed; and a private, William Faris, of Company C, was severely wounded by the explosion of the steamboat City of Madison at the landing at Vicksburg.

September 25, 1863, regiment embarked for New Orleans and went into camp at Carrollton, near the city. The regiment was engaged in drilling, reviews by General Grant, and a scouting expedition to New river, until October 3, when camp was broken and the regiment entered on the Teche expedition. On arrival at Algiers a train of flat gravel cars stood on the track (on which was loaded a train of army wagons, occupied in part by the 60th Indiana) waiting to transport the regiment

Mobile Point, where it was active in the operations around Mobile, taking part in the capture of Spanish Fort April 8, 1865, and in the capture of Mobile April 12, and the next day was engaged with the enemy at Whistler's Station; from April 14 to May 9 was sent on an expedition to Nannahubbah Bluffs on the Tombigbee river, and also to McIntosh Bluffs; on May 9 returned to Mobile where the regiment was mustered out of the United States service July 7, 1865, and embarked from that city for Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, where it arrived July 28, 1865, and July 29 the men received their discharges and returned to their homes.

The 96th Ohio Regiment marched on foot, 1,683 miles; was transported by boat 7,686 miles; and by rail 517 miles, making a grand total of 9,886 miles.

Its casualties were, killed and died of wounds 49, wounded 54, died of disease 217, total 320.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman) Miss .	January 11, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss.....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Grand Coteau, La.....	November 3, 1863
Sabine Cross Roads, La.....	April 8, 1864
Monetts Bluff, La.....	April 23, 1864
Forts Gaines and Morgan, Ala. . . .	August 5-23, 1864
Spanish Fort, Ala.....	March 26 to April 8, 1865
Fort Blakely, Ala.....	April 9, 1865
Mobile, Ala. (siege of).....	March 26 to April 12, 1865
Whistler's Station, Ala.....	April 13, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 96th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This regiment was ordered to remain at Perkin's plantation, Louisiana, when its corps crossed the river to Bruinsburg, Mississippi. It rejoined its brigade at Vicksburg about May 24, and served in the trenches until the end of the siege, July 4, without reported casualties."

124th REGIMENT FROM VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

THE 114th Ohio was recruited at Logan, Ohio, from the counties of Trumbull, Fairfield, Putnam, Adams, Huron, and Wayne. It was organized at Camp Chillicothe, and was mustered into the United States service September 22, 1862.

The regiment remained at Camp Chillicothe until the 27th of September, 1862, when it was ordered to Marietta. Marching from Chillicothe it took the route to Chillicothe for Marietta, arriving at the intended place September 22, 1862, and was here camped six weeks, occupying the time in drilling and preparing for the field. November 2, 1862, it was ordered to Marietta.

On December 1st the regiment moved on transports down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Johnson's Landing, on the Yazoo river, where a General Sherman's army was then about to appear in the way of Vicksburg. The December of the regiment landed near Chickasaw Bluffs, and participated in the attack on the enemy's works on Chickasaw Bluffs. It was active during the whole of the battle, and was severely engaged on Sunday, December 14, and Monday, 15. In one of these affairs Lieutenant Wilson, of Company F, was severely wounded in the face by a shell, causing the amputation of the jaw a few days thereafter. Lieutenant Marford, of Company K, was killed by a shell-blast. The regiment lost several others killed and wounded.

On the night of January 1, 1863, at 12 o'clock, the lines commenced the attack, and at sunrise of the 2d the entire command was on board the boats. Before the boats could be launched, however, the Rebels fired very close, wounding one man of the regiment.

During the day that the 124th regiment remained in the batteries and the men suffered severely from the cold and strong east.

After leaving Chickasaw Bluffs the line of transports moved up the river, and on the morning of the 10th of January, 1863, put anchor near Memphis, Tenn. The boats were landed and preparations made for an attack on the fortification.

At 10 o'clock a. m., January 11, the attack was commenced, and, after a brisk engagement between the National and Rebel forces, and a heavy cannonade from the National gunboats stationed in the rear, the post was surrendered, and the fort was occupied at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The National troops, after disposing of the material and prisoners captured, reembarked on the transports and sailed down the Yazoo river to Young's Point, La., where they arrived January 23, 1863. During the stay of the regiment in this camp it suffered severely from sickness and death, losing over 100 men in the space of six weeks' time.

From the 1st of December, 1862, to the 6th of February, 1863, the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Maynard, Colonel Cradlebaugh being absent in Washington City. From the 6th of February until March, 1863, it was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Kelly. March 1, 1863, Colonel Cradlebaugh returned and took command.

On March 8, 1863, the 114th moved to Milliken's Bend, La., and went into camp, where it remained until April 5, 1863.

On April 5, 1863, the national army, under General Grant, moved against Vicksburg. The 114th was in the whole of this great campaign, and participated in the battles of Thompson's Hill, May 1, 1863; Champion's Hill, May 16; Big Black river bridge, May 17; and the siege of Vicksburg. In the battle of Thompson's Hill it lost several men killed and wounded in a charge made upon the enemy about 5 o'clock in the evening. The enemy was driven from the field, and two pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners, were captured. The Rebels were pursued until dark.

In the battle of Big Black river bridge the regiment had a number killed and wounded. Among the killed was Lieutenant Kennedy, of Company C.

In the charge at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, Colonel Cradlebaugh was severely wounded in the mouth, and a number of men killed and wounded. May 22, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly again took command of the regiment, Colonel Cradlebaugh's wound having disabled him from duty.

On the 25th the regiment was ordered to Warrenton (ten miles below Vicksburg) to garrison that post. This duty was quite severe, consisting of strict guard and fatigue

July. On July 22 the regiment was ordered back to Vicksburg, where it remained in camp until the 12th of August. From that time to Carrollton, one mile above New Orleans, the September 8 it moved by rail to Shreveport, La., at New Orleans, and remained there up to October 2. It then moved by way of Franklin, New Orleans, and Vermilionville to Bayou La Poudre, a distance of about 200 miles from New Orleans. Remaining at Bayou La Poudre for a few days, the regiment marched back to New Orleans, where it arrived December 20, 1862. The campaign was rather pleasant, the details of a being more within the pleasant trouble than the cause.

On November 24, 1862, the regiment embarked at New Orleans and sailed for Texas, landing at Port Charles, and going into camp at Green's Point, on Matagorda Peninsula, December 2, 1862. It remained on this barren peninsula until January 12, 1863, and then moved to Matagorda Island, remaining at this place until April 24, 1863. It was ordered to Galveston, La., and arrived there April 25. General Jack's army was sent to Matagorda, where it had fallen back after an unsuccessful battle. While in Matagorda the regiment was engaged in the effort to build a gunboat, 22 miles out in the Gulf.

The Naval Service returned from Matagorda May 12, and arrived at Matagorda, La., on the Mississippi river May 14. The company was engaged and ordered to Matagorda, and a Yellow River. The campaign was very active. There was a number of the best divisions, through the killing here and there, and being continually harassed by the enemy on both sides and was made a strong position. As the Mississippi river appeared in view the water here was up a good deal in the contrary that their position and transport had for the time being.

Colonel Godfrey's 2d was also removed to the top land, after being here ordered, he moved October 20, 1862. Lieutenant Colonel John H. Kelly was promoted and commissioned colonel, to take from October 20, 1862, but was not promoted, the regiment being reduced below its complement.

While the 11th lay at Matagorda it was concerned in several raids, attacks, and skirmishes, but did not meet with any serious engagements. On November 20, 1862, the reg-





ment was ordered to the mouth of White river, Ark., arriving there November 26. While at this point the 120th Ohio was consolidated with the 114th, by which the following-named officers were rendered supernumerary, and were honorably mustered out of the service: Captains James Duffy, William H. Shultz, John C. Hays, John B. Brandt; First-Lieutenants M. B. Radcliff, A. B. Messmore, Benjamin S. Shirley, James M. Davis, Alexander S. Thompson; Adjutant Lewis M. Earnest, and Surgeon O. E. French.

On December 6, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Morganza, La., where it arrived on the 8th, and went into camp the next day. On the 13th and 14th it was out on an expedition to the Atchafalaya river, but did not find the enemy.

On January 8, 1865, the regiment moved to Kenna, La., where it remained until the 24th, and was then ordered to Barrancas, Florida. It remained at this camp up to May, 1865, when, the war having virtually ended, it was sent with other forces to Texas. In July it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, to be paid off and mustered out.

During its term of service the 114th marched by land and water over 10,000 miles, performed duty in ten different states, and was engaged in eight hard fought battles, and many skirmishes. It was successful in all except the affair at Chickasaw Bayou. It lost in killed and wounded 6 officers and 80 men. The loss by disease was very great the first year, about 200 men having died, and quite a number discharged for disability.

The latter part of the service of the regiment was singularly free from casualties. For 19 months no regimental burying occurred—an almost miraculous exception.

During its term of service this regiment bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman), Miss.	January 11, 1863
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Big Black river bridge, Miss.....	May 17, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Graham's plantation, La.....	May 5-7, 1864
Avoyelle's Prairie, La.....	May 14, 16, 1864
Bayou De Glaize, La.....	May 18, 1864

Mobilized May 20, 1862. Marched to April 20, 1862,
Fort Blaine, Va. April 20, 1862.

The following description appears on the monument of
the 11th Virginia (Ohio Volunteer) Infantry, at Vicksburg
National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.

COMBAT RECORD

At the battle of Fort Gibson, May 7, 1862, killed 2,
wounded 8, total 10. In the battle of Champion's Hill, May
10, wounded 1. In the engagement at Big Black river bridge,
May 17, killed 1, wounded 5, total 6. In the assault, May 22,
wounded 20. In skirmish above Vicksburg, May 23,
killed 1. In the assault, May 25, killed 1, wounded 12, total 13.
In skirmish above Vicksburg, May 25, wounded 3, and
during the siege was captured.

Aggregate captured 1, wounded in engagement during the
campaign and siege, killed 10, wounded 25, total 35.

11th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

THE 11th Ohio was organized at Camp Marshall, near
Martinsburg, Ohio, under the call of the President for the
second 100,000 men, in the month of August, 1862.

Five companies, raised in the counties of Wayne and
Saline, formed the nucleus of the regiment, and organized
in the camp of recruitment on the 24th of August, 1862. The
remaining companies came from Kentucky, Arkansas and
Illinois counties. On the 12th of October it was armed,
equipped, and mustered into the United States service with an
aggregate of 1,000 men. On the 25th of October the 11th
left Camp Marshall with orders to report to General Wright
at Cincinnati. On the 26th it was ordered to report to Gen-
eral Thomas, commanding at Georgetown, Ky., and on the next
day it crossed the Ohio and went into camp, where it remained
nearly one month. On the 24th of November it embarked on
transports at Georgetown, and reached Memphis on the 26th of
December. Upon the organization of the army for the op-
erations against Vicksburg the regiment was assigned to Col-
onel Hildreth's Brigade, of General Morgan's Division. This

called the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Major-General W. T. Sherman, embarked at Memphis on the 20th of December, and moved down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Yazoo river; thence up the Yazoo to Johnson's Landing, and there debarked preparatory to an attack on the line of fortifications defending Vicksburg.

The attack was opened by the National forces late on the afternoon of the 26th of November, and on the following day the 120th was for the first time under fire, having been ordered to the support of the 1st Michigan Battery near the left of the attacking column. In the afternoon of the same day Sheldon's Brigade, consisting of the 69th Indiana, 118th Illinois, and the 120th Ohio, charged upon the enemy's forces on the extreme right, and succeeded in driving them into their fortifications. A charge by the 9th Division (General Morgan's) was now contemplated, but night coming on our troops were withdrawn to a place of safety. This charge, though unsuccessful, was made on the following day. The 120th had been ordered to cover a working party engaged in laying a pontoon across Chickasaw Bayou, and hence took no part in this assault, but was exposed to the enemy's fire during the entire day. A terrible rainstorm, peculiar to that climate, raged during the whole of the ensuing night, which, owing to the inexperience of the officers and men of the regiment, proved very disastrous, prostrating a large number with fevers and other virulent diseases common to the South. The fruitlessness of the attack on Vicksburg from the Yazoo being recognized, the National forces were withdrawn and taken on transports to Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi river, where Major-General McClelland assumed command. The unavoidable use of the miserable water of the Yazoo river, the exposure in the recent storm, close confinement on crowded steamboats, and poorly prepared food, here made its mark to such an extent that more than one-half the number reported "present" were unfit for active service.

The movement against Arkansas Post was now begun. On the 5th of January the fleet moved from Milliken's Bend, and on the 9th ascended the White river, and thence by a connecting canal passed into the Arkansas, and proceeded up that river to a point three miles from Fort Hindman, at Arkansas Post. On the 10th the whole force disembarked, and on

proceeded by a circuitous route to Perkins' plantation, on the west side of the Mississippi, 25 miles below Vicksburg. In the meantime a fleet of iron-clads and several transports had run the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries, and on the 29th of April the 13th Corps dropped down to Hard Times Landing, about three miles from Grand Gulf, where the enemy was strongly fortified. The troops were retained on board the transports in readiness to land and take part in the reduction of that place, relying on the navy to silence the enemy's batteries. The navy failed, and the corps debarked and marched to De Shroon, a point three miles below Grand Gulf, and there awaited the arrival of the fleet, which succeeded in running the enemy's batteries that night. Bruinsburg was the next point of debarkation, and the troops having landed, they at once marched in pursuit of the Rebel forces under General Greene. At midnight of April 20 the National forces caught up with the Rebels, who occupied a strong position on Thompson's Hill, near Port Gibson, Miss. The attack began early on the following morning. General Osterhaus' Division was engaged on the extreme left, at which point the 120th was stationed. The position was well and steadily held, and late in the afternoon a charge was made, which resulted in the complete discomfiture and rout of the enemy. Instant pursuit was made, but night put an end to the combat, the National troops bivouacking on the field of battle. The loss of the 120th in this action was one for every eight of the number engaged. The 15th and 17th Corps having come up, the whole force was pushed forward, capturing Jackson, Raymond, and other places of military importance, within the fortnight after the battle of Thompson's Hill.

The 120th remained at Raymond until the 18th of May, when it was ordered to the front, and joined the main army on the morning of the 19th, after a forced march of 24 hours. Captain Eberhart, Lieutenant Wallace, and others of the regiment were left sick in hospital at Raymond, and were captured by the enemy. On the day of the arrival of the regiment within the National lines, in the rear of Vicksburg, a determined assault was made on the enemy's fortifications, in which the 120th participated. It also took part in a still more determined effort on the 22d of May. The division (Osterhaus') remained at Vicksburg, as part of the besieging force, until the

14th of May when it was ordered to Black River bridge to pass against an approach of Rebel forces under General Joe Johnston, and remained there until the fall of Vicksburg.

In the 1st of July the regiment led the advance of the 12th Corps in the expedition against Jackson, Miss., moving along the line of railroad between that city and Black river. The first movements in favor of Jackson were made on the 26th of July. The 12th Corps formed the right wing of the attacking column. The 10th was severely engaged in the attack from the day the movement began until the 27th of July, the day on which the enemy evacuated the place and retreated toward the Pearl river. During the movement the regiment was under an intense constant fire of artillery and infantry. In numerous instances with Colonel Sprague and Lieutenant Spear severely, and Lieutenant Tamm severely wounded.

The regiment returned with the army to Black river bridge, arriving there in the end of July, and on the 1st of August moved to Vicksburg, where it went into camp. On the 14th of August the 12th Army Corps was reconstituted by Major-General Ord, a division of which was commanded by General West, from the advance to Oshtemo; left Vicksburg for New Orleans, and after a week's detour at Fort Hudson, arrived at its destination. The 10th was into camp at Carrollton, a suburb of New Orleans, where it remained until the 10th of September, when it accompanied the corps to Berwick Bay, and thence to Opelousas, arriving at Berwick Bay on the 10th of September. Here also the regiment, in company with the 4th Ohio and 1st Kentucky, under the command of Colonel Holden, was sent to Plaquemine, a small town on the Mississippi river, 170 miles above New Orleans, where it lay in camp until the 1st of March, 1862, when it moved up to Baton Rouge.

The "Baker" expedition, as it afterwards was called, began its march on the 10th of April. Toward the latter part of April the 12th Army Corps was ordered to reinforce General Baker there at Alexandria, and about the 10th of May moved on to Newport, La. On the 1st of May the 10th was ordered to the City Wells, with orders to report to General McClernand, who had recently assumed command of the 12th Corps, at Alexandria. At 4 p. m., while the transport bearing the 10th was turning a bend in the Red river, a shot struck from Snaggy Point, a body of

the enemy, at least 5,000 in number, suddenly rose from a concealed position behind the levee, on the south bank of the river, and poured a murderous volley into the boat. The enemy's batteries also opened on the ill-fated boat, and it was almost instantly rendered unmanageable by a shell. Colonel Spiegel, in command, determined to hold the boat until the arrival of the gunboat *Monarch*, which had convoyed the *City Belle* from the mouth of Red river to Snaggy Point. But the odds were too great, and, after a gallant resistance for half an hour, the white flag was displayed. Two or three companies on the lower deck, not seeing the emblem of surrender, kept on firing, which so incensed the enemy that he also renewed the fire from both artillery and infantry. The boat, now totally unmanageable, floated to the opposite shore from the enemy, and a large portion of the regiment jumped ashore and escaped over the levee. Others remained on the boat, prevented from ascending the bank by the rapid firing of the enemy, covering the only spot at which the bank could be scaled. To prevent further effusion of blood, the white flag was again displayed and a formal surrender effected.

Colonel Spiegel, Surgeon Stanton, Assistant-Surgeon Gill, Captains J. R. Rummel, Miller, Fraunfelder and Jones, Lieutenants Applegate, Baer and Rouch, and 200 men fell into the hands of the Rebels, beside the bodies of the killed. The gallant Colonel Marcus M. Spiegel was mortally wounded, and died on the following morning. The prisoners were at once marched off to Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas.

After a terrible march, enduring the intense heat, the pangs of hunger, and heartless treatment, the wretched captives reached Camp Ford on the 21st of May. In this miserable prison, they remained over a year, and until the final cessation of hostilities in 1865.

Those who were fortunate enough to escape formed themselves into a battalion of three companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Slocum, coming together for that purpose about one mile from the scene of disaster. Recognizing at once the folly of attempting to rescue their comrades from captivity, the battalion resolved to husband the remaining ammunition and use it to defend themselves against the guerrilla bands infesting the country between them and Alexandria. A fatiguing march of 23 hours brought them to Alexandria, where they

reported to General Smith, were kindly cared for by the general and his staff, and furnished with clothing, bedding, camp equipment and comfortable quarters. The command of the 12th was assigned to duty on the 1st of May in the line, and commanded by General Lawler.

On the 12th of May General Smith began his march west. The 12th, being placed in front, and proceeding north on the Mississippi river on the east of Meru, and west and camp at Morgan, La., where it remained until the 22d of August. On that day it started with its division on an expedition into western Louisiana and after capturing a Rebel line near Clinton, La., returned to Morgan.

On the 22d of September the 12th left Morgan again and proceeded up the Mississippi to the mouth of White and thence up the river to Thibodaux, La. In the fall of General Grant's campaign at General Sherman's division, in which the 12th was assigned, served up to Devil's Bluff, Ark., and on the 22d returned to the mouth of White river. A second campaign was made to Devil's Bluff, returning to the mouth of White river on the 22d of November.

On the 22d of November an order was issued from the headquarters of 12th Army Corps for a permanent consolidation of the 12th with the 11th Ohio, and carrying out, after the war, the 12th being the composite of the two organizations. Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, of the 11th Ohio, was made colonel, and Major McKelvey, of the 12th, lieutenant-colonel of the consolidated regiment. The following named officers of the 12th received commissions in the consolidation, were honorably discharged: Lieutenant Colonel Brown, Captain An. Harvey, Taylor and Jones, and Lieutenants Van Dine and Hughes.

The total the number of the 12th as a consolidated organization. It entered the service on the 22d of November and was about 12,000 men strong at its start, and after merging with the 11th Ohio, on the 22d day of November, the total of the whole number remained. Up to this time the aggregate number of killed in action, died of wounds and disease, and discharged because of disability, was 100.

During its term of service this regiment won 34 honorable mentions in the following battles:

Clarksburg, Miss. December 22, 1862.

Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman), Miss. January 11, 1863
 Thompson's Hills (Port Gibson),
 Miss..... May 1, 1863
 Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of)..... May 18 to July 4, 1863
 Big Black river bridge, Miss..... May 17, 1863
 Jackson, Miss..... July 9-16, 1863
 Transport "City Belle" (near
 Snaggy Point), Red river, La.. May 3, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 120th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 2, wounded 18, missing 2, total 22. In the assault, May 19, wounded 3. In the assault, May 22, wounded 1, and during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in regiment during the campaign and siege, killed 2, wounded 22, missing 2, total 26."

2d OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT
 ARTILLERY.

THE 2d Ohio Independent Battery was organized and mustered into the service at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 6th of August, 1861. It started on the 15th, under orders, to report to Major-General Fremont at St. Louis, Mo. On the 18th it was dispatched by rail for the relief of Colonel Mulligan, at Lexington, Mo., but was disembarked at Jefferson City, Mulligan having surrendered.

While at Jefferson City it received orders (October 4) to march toward Springfield. After four days' march through the most terrific roads, the battery was halted at Tipton, and rested about one week. While lying at Tipton the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, and Adjutant-General L. Thomas visited and reviewed Fremont's forces. The battery fired a salute in honor of these dignitaries.

The march to Springfield was resumed and continued until Warsaw, on the Osage river, was reached, where, by

ment of a burned bridge, the whole party was delayed. While awaiting the repair of the bridge Captain Carter took one of his men, mounted three, crossed the river, and struck out into the country for a mile. Several were sent wandering in the dark to fetch him back for the purpose of finding the horses. An old abandoned log cabin stood near, which, on examination, was found to be filled with corn-dollops. The meal was prepared for the horses, and, on drawing it out, the men discovered, scattered under the floor of the cabin, six bags of powder. A wagon was procured and the powder taken to headquarters. Captain Carter received from General Fremont a vote of thanks for his exploit.

Springfield was reached on the 20th of November, but only to find that Pike's army had fled. The campaign was ended in the winter. The battery returned to Belle and remained there until the 25th of February, 1846. On this day it marched once more against Pike's killed army, and followed him up to Fox Bluff, where a battle was fought on the 26th and 27th of March.

The battery was closely engaged in this battle, and lost 1 man killed and 10 wounded. Lieutenant W. B. Chapman was badly wounded in this affair. It also lost 2 horses killed, and a mule, but it was captured a capture from the enemy, and, though closely pursued, drew back off the field all of its pieces in safety. The battery thereafter marched, with General Cooke's column, through Arkansas to Mexico, on the Mississippi river.

It lay at Helena until January 12, 1846, and then accompanied its regiment up White river to Devil's Bluff. On leaving the river it returned to Helena.

March 21 the battery left Helena, and was called by its regiment to the mouth of the Yaconto river, where a general battle was fought, that terminating in the rout of Villahang. It took part in the battle of Black river bridge, Raymond, and Champion's Hill, and was on duty until the surrender of Villahang.

The battery was then ordered to report to General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, and accompanied the Southern expedition up Red river. Returning, it was stationed at Pleasanton, La., on the Mississippi river, where it remained, guarding that point, up to February, 1846.





February 23 the battery reenlisted and was thoroughly reorganized. It was then ordered to Ship Island, Miss., to guard Rebel prisoners, and remained there on that duty until July, 1865, when it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out of the United States service on the 21st of July, 1865.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Pea Ridge, Ark.....	March 5-8, 1862
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Raymond, Miss.....	May 12, 1863
Champion's Hill.....	May 16, 1863
Red River Expedition.....	March, April and early part of May, 1864
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 2d Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This battery served with its division until May 24, 1863, when it was ordered with the 1st Brigade, 9th Division, 13th Corps, to Big Black river bridge, and was on duty in and near that position until the end of the siege, July 4.

CASUALTIES.

"In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, wounded 3. In the assault, May 22, sustained no casualties, and during the siege not reported.

"Aggregate reported casualties in battery during the campaign and siege, wounded 3."

3d OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

THE 3d Ohio (otherwise known as Williams') Battery, was recruited and organized by Captain W. S. Williams, of Canton, Stark County. It left that place in February, 1862. The nucleus of this battery consisted of but one gun, which was taken to the field in the spring of 1861 by Captain Williams, and attached to General J. D. Cox's Division, operating in

nearby Virginia. In Charleston, after the fight at Seven Oaks, it added another gun to capture from the Rebels, and thereafter served throughout the three-month service. The exigencies of the service required it at times an additional three months, and work it could be assigned to other batteries.

In Vicksburg, when Captain Williams returned his battery up to 5 guns and 200 men, and again secured the service in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pembury Landing. Following with the army, it took part in the siege and capture of Corinth, where it remained and participated in the battle of Corinth and Iuka, under General Sherman. In the battle of Corinth it lost 2 men (private Nicholas Moore killed and 1 another wounded).

In the fall of 1862 it moved with Grant's column on the Fallchurch, toward Jackson, and in the winter to Memphis. In this campaign the most of the battery suffered from want of clothing, and was compelled to subsist for some days on parched corn and hickory.

The battery moved with Grant's army to the siege of Vicksburg. In this campaign it was a part of Logan's Division, and operated with it throughout the siege. On the march to Vicksburg it took part in the battles of Raymond, Jackson and Champion's Hill, and was in position at the siege of Vicksburg for all time, where it lost a number of men from wounds and exposure.

The battery remained at Vicksburg until the surrender of the city was made. It accompanied General Sherman in that expedition, and had a heavy action at Clifton, Miss. In this fight it lost 2 men killed and several wounded. At Meridian it lost 2 men captured, who subsequently fell in the prison-pen at Andersonville. Returning to Vicksburg the battery performed duty at that place until the spring of 1864.

In April, 1864, the battery went on transports to Cairo, under orders to join General Sherman's army, then preparing for the Atlanta campaign. Leaving by the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, it landed at a point on the Tennessee river, and marched across the country to Haverhill, Ky. Thence it went to Knoxville, Tenn., and joined Sherman's army at Big Shanty. At this time it was in the 10th Corps, then commanded by General Frank P. Blair, and operated with it in Knoxville, Mountain and Snakehead Creek. On the 2nd of July, it

Leggett's Bald Knob, it was engaged from 11 o'clock in the morning until sundown. In this affair it lost 1 man killed, 2 wounded, and 2 captured. One of its guns was captured by the Rebels, but was recaptured in 15 minutes.

The next fight in which the battery was engaged was at Jonesboro'. The Rebels were driven from that point and pursued to Lovejoy's Station. Atlanta having fallen they returned to that place, and remained there until the dash of Hood's army to the rear of the National lines.

The battery followed Hood's forces up to Nashville and aided in its defense. From Nashville it was transferred to Fort Donelson. After remaining there some months it was ordered to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, for muster out, which was effected August 1, 1865.

During its service the battery lost the following named men: Sergeant Chalmer Peterson, killed at Vicksburg, March 30, 1864; Corporal Jas. M. Whittaker, Clinton, Miss., March 26, 1864; Corporal Henry Wendling, Nashville, Tenn., November 28, 1864; John Aker, July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.; Charles Allen, at New Garden, April 21, 1864; Abraham Best, August 4, 1864; Charles L. Davis, Mound City, May 17, 1864; Henry Gorby, Rome, Ga., August 31, 1864; William Junkins, at Andersonville prison, Ga., September 12, 1864; Joseph Keckley, Marietta, Ga., August 25, 1864; Alex. McIntosh, Atlanta, Ga., September 22, 1864; Adam Miller, Vicksburg, Miss., April 4, 1864; Joseph Neeley, Rome, Ga., August 19, 1864; Samuel Ness, on board steamer Emperor, December 1, 1864; Jacob Rea, Huntsville, Ala.; Gilmore Rae, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 20, 1864; Austin Vanderhoef, Rome, Ga., August 20, 1864; Samuel Black, Vicksburg, Miss., April 4, 1864; Corporal Robinson Supernick, Bolivar, Tenn., August 31, 1862; Peter Leigh, January 17, 1863, at Moscow, Tenn.; John Stevens, Newton J. Burnet, Jacob Barnett, Samuel Butz, September 5, 1863; Marcus Burnet, April 2, 1863; Levi Brandebury, August 25, 1863; Nathan Dawson, Corinth, Miss., July 16, 1862; George Evans, October 31, 1862; Michael Fitzpatrick, August 17, 1863; Solomon Foutz, October 16, 1863; Oliver Hunt, Corinth, Miss., May 10, 1862; Joseph Hooser, June 22, 1862; Benjamin Hackthorn, September 1, 1863; Lester Kern, April 10, 1862; Wm. Koonse, January 17, 1863; Alfred Loutzenheiser, October 8, 1863; John May,

August 14, 1862, Nicholas Meade, at Corinth, Georgia, Miss.
 October 22, 1862, John McViggin, September 25, 1862,
 General Taylor, June 23, 1862, Joseph Shanks, December
 12, 1862, Fred Reinhart, Wm. Rapp, June 16, 1862, John
 Gage, August 25, 1862, Wm. Spinkman, September 17, 1862,
 William French, June 5, 1862, John Conrad, Weston Thomas,
 June 2, 1862, Wm. Wickard, October 8, 1862, George Zeller,
 October 25, 1862.

Captain Williams left the service November 11, 1862, at
 the expiration of his commission. The sum of his unpaid
 personal loan a few gold-mounted dollars, half and such.

During his term of service this battery lost an honorable
 man in the following manner:

Orlando, Tenn.	April 5, 1862
Corinth, Miss. (capt. at)	April 20th May 30, 1862
Corinth, Miss.	October 2 & 4, 1862
Oska, Miss.	September 22, 23, 1862
Raymond, Miss.	May 11, 1862
Champion's Hill, Miss.	May 15, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss. (capt. at)	May 18 & July 4, 1862
Clarks, Miss.	February 1, 1862
Shelby, Miss.	February 12, 1862
Kentown Mississippi, Ga.	June 2 & 25, 1862
Nicksack Creek, Ga.	July 1 & 2, 1862
Atlanta, Ga. (capt. at)	July 11 & 12, 1862
Tomball, Ga.	Sept. 20 and Sept. 1, 1862

The following inscription appears in the monument of
 the 2d Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery at Vicksburg
 National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.

"This battery was present and served with its division in
 the engagements at Raymond, May 11, 1862. In the battle of
 Champion's Hill, May 15. In the assault, May 18. In the
 siege, May 22, and during the siege with an unflinching
 courage."

"It had 221 months of continuous fighting the siege."

4th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT
ARTILLERY.

THE 4th Ohio Independent Battery was organized at Cincinnati, August 2, 1861, by Captain Lewis Hoffman, and mustered into the United States service August 17, 1861. Under orders it left Cincinnati on the 18th, and reported at St. Louis, Mo., on the 21st of August. While in camp near the city the battery was supplied with a complete equipment of James' rifled guns, caissons, horses, etc.

September 30 it went by railroad to Jefferson City; thence to Sedalia; and on the 13th of October marched with General Sigel's Division, and was with that division in all its wanderings up to Springfield, passing through Warsaw and over the Osage river. Springfield was occupied on the morning of the 13th of February, 1862, Price's forces having evacuated the place during the night. The battery joined in the pursuit of the enemy, and continued it until the 20th of February, having repeated engagements with the Rebel rear guard. The Rebels having escaped over the Boston Mountains, near Bentonville, Ark., the pursuit was abandoned, and the battery commenced its return march. While passing through Bentonville the rear guard of the National forces was attacked. The battery was ordered to take position in an open field, so as to control the main road, over which the troops were passing. This duty was so efficiently performed as to compel the enemy to abandon his design and uncover the road. The column then marched in good order to Sugar Creek. March 7 the battery was ordered to advance with Colonel Osterhaus' Division on the Leetown Road, the enemy having, during the night, formed a strong line across the Telegraph Road, cutting off the line of retreat; and being brought into position, opened vigorously on the enemy. The battle raged from 10 o'clock a. m. until nearly dark, when the enemy fell back and concentrated his entire force against the right wing of the National forces. Again the battle commenced, but the enemy, being placed under a crossfire of all the batteries of the division, he was compelled to give up the contest and retreat. The 4th

the battery being the middle light, was in an exposed position, and received the fire of all the vessels' batteries. Five of our men were killed, 3 were wounded, and three killed. Thus was fought the battle of Fox Ridge, one of the fiercest engagements of the war.

The National Battery, under General Lewis, including the 4th Ohio Battery, took up the line of march for Athens, Ark., and the Mississippi river. The march was a most arduous one, and, as it was, over the most wretched roads, obstructed by the growth of every possible weed. The march was completed on the bank of Mobile, and ended at Athens, July 22, 1862. The march was remarkably fast, and caused no more to me as to the usual marches in an army.

On August 10th the battery accompanied an expedition down the Mississippi river to Memphis, which consisted of General C. B. Wood. It landed at Milliken's Bend and captured the Rebel army Fort Price, Ark., with arms and ammunition, and moved to Little Rock, Ark., to capture Fort Price's army. August 21st it moved upon the town of the 1st Louisiana Field Battery was captured and its entire equipment captured. Turning the King's Battery a short distance inland, a railroad depot and several cars filled with supplies were destroyed.

The battery returned to Athens on the 24th of August, and remained in camp during all of September. October 7th it was brought up the river to the Tennessee, Mo., was at Pitts Landing on the 17th, where it remained in camp until December 11. It then moved to St. Louis, and participated in operations for Illinois. Landing opposite the great steamer, Jan 22, it participated in Long Point, Mo., and remained there until February 12, when it joined General Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg, and took a prominent part in the assault on the rebel's works at Chickasaw Bayou. The battery was then engaged in the attack and capture of Arkansas Post, January 27, 1863. It was in a very exposed position, and had one of its guns disabled by a shell that fell near it the evening of 28th 63.

The battery in the latter war is positioned in Florida, participating in the capture of the Mississippi river, against the rebels, passing up to Vicksburg. The high water from a further distance, the battery's term, when it returned participating during the night of 27th. It was then taken to Tennessee, where it took

care of the enemy until April 26. On that day it embarked on steamers, and arrived at Milliken's Bend the next day. May 2 the battery, under Lieutenant George Fröhlich, left the Bend, marched to a point opposite Grand Gulf, and, crossing the river, bivouacked in that place for the night.

On May 8 the battery left Grand Gulf with the National army, and took part in all the engagements of the march to the rear of Vicksburg. It was also very efficient in the siege of Vicksburg, and remained in its position until the surrender of that place to General Grant, July 4, 1863.

On July 5 the battery was sent, with other troops, to look after General Johnston's Rebel forces at Jackson, Miss. It took position before that place, 850 yards from the enemy's rifle-pits, and fired 451 rounds at the doomed place. Jackson was evacuated on the night of July 16. September 22 found the battery again in Vicksburg. September 28 it was at Memphis, Tenn. While marching up the levee a caisson exploded, killing privates Henry Eggemayer, George Schaub, and Nicholas Markowitz.

On October 1 the battery left Memphis for Corinth, arriving there the same night. October 9 it went to Iuka, and on the 20th was in the engagement at that place. It was also in several other sharp fights about this date. October 30 it marched to Chickasaw, on the Tennessee river, arriving there on the night of the 31st. It crossed the river November 2, and, passing through Florence, Pulaski, Fayetteville, New Market, Maysville, Woodville, Larkinsville, and Bellefonte, reached Bridgeport, November 20. It marched to Shellmound on the 21st, and to Whitesides on the 22d. Chattanooga was reached on the afternoon of the 23d, where it joined the balance of the 15th Army Corps.

On November 24 the division to which the battery belonged (General Osterhaus') was ordered to join General Hooker in his operations against Lookout Mountain. In this affair the battery performed efficient service. Immediately after the battle it crossed Lookout Mountain, and advanced toward Mission Ridge, which was occupied during the day, and camped there until December 3. While here, by order of General Grant, two of the six-pound James rifled guns were exchanged for four 12-pound field guns of the celebrated "Ferguson Battery," captured from the enemy at Mission Ridge.

After marching on and the closing the march of Sherman, the battery was sent to camp at Lookoutville, Ala. and remained there during the rest of the year.

The battery was moved from Lookoutville to Wauhatchie, Ala., the latter part of December, 1862, and arrived at Wauhatchie January 1, 1863. It remained in camp at this place until April 21, 1863.

It is proper to remark here that Captain James Hoffman had been in command of the battery since May 11, 1862, the date of the resignation of Captain George F. Smith.

On May 1, 1863, the battery, in company with the 14th Division of the 19th Army Corps, left Wauhatchie for Atlanta, and by the 15th was before Emory. All its 42 guns were placed in position and used on the enemy's works. In the afternoon (Sunday and Night) were wounded, the latter mortally. The enemy having evacuated Atlanta, the battery marched to Dallas, arriving at that place May 21. On the 22d the enemy made a desperate charge, cutting water, 20 yards of the battery and within 15 yards of the National colors. The battery repulsed the Rebels with heavy loss. Colonel Taylor, chief of artillery, was wounded in the affair.

On June 2 the battery was at New Hope Church, where, during the night, it had 120 rounds. Passing through New Hope, and over Lone Mountain, it was, on the 10th of June, in position before Kennesaw Mountain, and for some days bombarded the enemy's position. June 27 General Sherman ordered a charge on the enemy's works, which resulted in heavy loss to both parties, and caused the Rebels to evacuate the mountain.

The battery then marched to Marietta, Ga., and was in camp. July 2 it was ordered to take position on the right flank of the army, and by the night of July 3 was behind entrenchments near Atlanta. During the night of the 3d the enemy left the position and crossed the Chattahoochee river. The battery was then taken back to Marietta, arriving there July 22, and by the 24th was at Knoxville, on the bank of the Chattahoochee river, where it erected a bridge across by the Rebels.

On July 25, near Decatur, the enemy made a desperate charge on the 19th Army Corps. 14 men of the battery (Bullard and Boring) were wounded, and a corresponding number



OHIO
FOURTH BATTERY,
CAPT. LOUIS HOFFMANN.
LIEUT. GEORGE FROELICH
1ST DIV., 15TH CORPS.



guns, of DeGray's Illinois Battery, fell into the hands of the enemy. The 4th Ohio Battery immediately changed position, killed the horses of the battery captured by the Rebels, and compelled them to abandon the guns of the Illinois Battery and fall back in disorder, leaving many of their number dead upon the field.

On July 24 the battery destroyed five miles of railroad from Decatur to Atlanta, and on the 27th was in position at the outposts on the right flank of the National army. During the memorable battle on the 28th of July, near Atlanta in which the Rebel army made a charge in mass, the battery was for some time in a critical position, but, by determined fighting, was extricated without loss. Fighting was continued up to August 12, 1864, the battery being under fire for the most part of the time.

The three years' term of service for which the battery enlisted having expired, it was relieved on the battleground, August 14, by infantry, and by the 23d of August had reached Cincinnati, where (on the 29th) it was mustered out of the service, and the remaining recruits, whose term of service had not expired, consolidated with the 10th Ohio Battery.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Bentonville, Ark.....	March 6, 1862
Leetown, Ark.....	March 7, 1862
Pea Ridge, Ark.....	March 8, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman)....	January 11, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9 to 16, 1863
Cherokee, Ala.....	October 21, 1863
Tuscumbia, Ala.....	October 26, 1863
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.....	November 24, 1863
Resaca, Ga.....	May 13-16, 1864
Dallas, Ga.....	May 25, 1864
New Hope Church, Ga.....	June 4, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.....	June 9-30, 1864
Decatur, Ga.....	July 22, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of).....	July 28 to August 12, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.....	September 1, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 4th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery at Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.

This battery was organized with six divisions, and took part in the months May 25 and May 26, and moved during the night with its captured caissons.

4th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY

THE battery of light artillery, which afterwards became the 4th Ohio, was organized by authority of Major General Fremont, then in command at Missouri. Three weeks it spent collecting principally at Hamilton, Warren, Monroe and Jackson Counties. After the battery to a number of 100 men, who had been forwarded to St. Louis as far as ordered. Some delay occurring at the camp of transportation from General Fremont, whose authority to raise them was suspended, finally the 4th Ohio was at length constituted by the Governor of Ohio, and on the 21st of September, 1862, the battery was organized at the 4th Independent Ohio Battery of Volunteer Light Artillery.

Before organization, nothing as other materials could be procured General Fremont and his staff had marched to the north, which commenced at Springfield with the removal of the general from command, and by the 1st of October the new gun was ordered to Jefferson City. A period of three months had elapsed, passed by the men at long marches, carrying on contributions, and drilling with them. All were put back at the post, and by the capture of some efforts to procure guns and equipment. At last, upon the personal application to the Governor of Ohio, a full battery, with all necessary equipment, was furnished. It arrived January 21, 1863. The 4th gun consisted of two six-pounder James rifles and two independent smoothbores. On March 1, 1863, the battery camped on a prairie at Nelsons City and participated there in Gettysburg, Iowa, and thence to Parkersburg, West Virginia, participating in the latter part of the war. On the 27th of April it joined the command of General Francis Pickens, Missouri.

Army of the Tennessee), camped about two and a half miles from the river, and not far from Shiloh Church. On the following morning, while the men were at breakfast, a section (two pieces) was ordered out by General Prentiss, and as soon as possible was placed in position, by the general in person, a few hundred yards in advance of the camp. The captain, anticipating an order to that effect, had the rest of the battery prepared, and in a few minutes joined the first section. The infantry support had scarcely been placed in position when the enemy appeared in force. To the right of the battery their line was in advance of the rest, and General Prentiss ordered the battery to change front to the right. This was done, but it exposed the left flank to a close fire of the enemy, which killed many horses and rendered it difficult to manage the rest. The infantry support melted swiftly away, and two pieces were unavoidably left in the hands of the enemy. The others retired through the woods slowly, firing as they fell back, and fighting for some time almost literally without any support. The battery was then ordered further back, and was for a short time out of the line of battle. Soon after noon it took a position further to the right, under General Sherman, and was actively engaged through the remainder of that hard-fought day. The next day, not being in condition to pursue the enemy, from lack of horses to replace those killed, etc., it was not engaged. The battery lost in this, its first battle, 1 man killed and 20 wounded (including Lieutenant Burton), 2 pieces, 4 caissons, 65 horses, and all camp and garrison equipage.

On the 14th of April Captain Hickenlooper was appointed chief of artillery on the staff of Brigadier-General McKean. Subsequently filling different positions of enlarged usefulness, he was never again in command of the battery.

About the middle of September the battery, with its division, marched to Iuka, but was not in position to take part in the action. Having returned to Corinth, the division moved out a short distance, on the 3d of October, to meet the advance of the Rebel forces, then approaching under Van Dorn and Price, and the same night returned to the line of works around Corinth, when the battery took up position immediately on the left of the earthwork known as Fort Phillips. The next day the battery was actively engaged. It suffered no loss, however,

From the fact that the main attack of the enemy on that part of the line was directed against Fort Phillips and Belmont, on the right, which they occupied separately with great ease. The main body of the enemy moved, with the rest of General Sherman's army in pursuit, as far as Appleton, where, General Young threatened to make a stand from the east side, the army crossed the river.

General Grant was organized a force to move down the Mississippi by land to operate against Yorkburg, and in a few days the whole army at Corinth, except sufficient to guard the place, moved westward, the 24th Division stopping for the time at Grand Junction, Tenn.

At the residence Lieutenant Burton, being partially recovered from the wound received at Fort Henry Landing, had remained so near the bottom of Tennessee, and we chose to stay with them for the moment, when the arrival of Kirby Smith began to disturb the city. The business required the services of a small unit near the General Lee Hotel, commanding and was assigned to the service of the post at Fort Marshall, an earthwork, two and a half miles east of Corinth, Ky. The heavy guns in the fort were not mounted and a short supply of ammunition procured by them was soon used at Corinth.

On the 24th of September Lieutenant Burton was ordered to organize a light battery with his own recruits and by it the 1st Ohio Battery, under Lieutenant Randall, who was ordered to report to him. Four light twelve-pounder guns, with every thing necessary, were drawn, and the battery, after inspection, was assigned to the defense of Grand Junction. Shortly afterward all available troops were sent from Corinth toward Lexington, under command of General A. J. Smith, the 1st Division to take part in one of the fighting in central Kentucky as to come up with Henshaw's Rebels, their movement was rapid. The march to Lexington was made by a wide circuit to the west, and was very fatiguing. At Lexington Lieutenant Burton was ordered to man the guns and all other property of the command battery the company being passed which found an organization was in the 1st Ohio, which had arrived there, and to proceed with his men to the new battery at Manassas. On the 27th of November he joined and took command of the 1st at Grand Junction, Tenn.

Two twelve-pounder howitzers were now added to the battery, making six pieces in all once more; and soon after it was transferred from McArthur's 6th to McKean's 4th Division, Army of the Tennessee, part of the command of General McPherson, then at La Grange, Tenn. On the next day it started on the march, with the rest of General Grant's army, southward into Mississippi, and reached Holly Springs on the 29th. From there slow progress was made, owing to so large a body of troops moving on one narrow road, and to the fact that the cavalry was constantly skirmishing with the enemy in the advance. On the 12th of December the battery went into camp on Yocana Creek, eleven miles south of Oxford, which was the turning point of its march, though the cavalry went some distance further. The surrender of Holly Springs, and the loss of an immense quantity of commissary and other stores there, compelled the army to fall back, and the men were at once put on three-quarter, and soon on half rations. Christmas found the battery camped a short distance above the Tallahatchie river, the men entirely out of regular rations, and depending on the country for meat, and on the few mills of the neighborhood, which were being operated by our troops, for a scanty supply of corn meal.

On the 5th of January, 1863, the division marched to Holly Springs, and remained until the 10th, forming the rear guard of the army. During the entire march, both going south and returning, the destruction of property by fire was immense. Everything that would burn was consumed—houses, barns, cotton-presses, negro-quarters, and fences were all destroyed, excepting dwellings that were occupied. Occasionally the battery was obliged to turn off into fields to avoid the burning fences, which fell in the road, and rendered it inadvisable to drive over them with chests of ammunition; but the climax was reached at Holly Springs the night before the last troops left it on the return. Notwithstanding the efforts of officers and of the provost guard, the largest portion of the town was destroyed, and it must have been a night of terror to the women and children in the place.

From Holly Springs the division, commanded by General J. G. Lauman, marched to Moscow, Tenn., and the battery remained at that place, assisting in guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, until March 8, when it proceeded to

Meigs. Two months of summer weather here, when men used to find advantage in falling, and what relief was obtained, on the 17th of May, in coming for Yorkburg, the general was in the best possible condition, the best of excellent health, and thoroughly drilled, having looking well, and appearance complete.

On the passage down the river the line of transport was first met at Ford's Ferry by guerrillas, with artillery, on the Mississippi shore, and a number of soldiers were killed and wounded. In retaliation, the troops landed and burned the village of Council.

The stream disembarked at Union Mill, on York river, and took position on the heights as near an opposite bank from General Joe Johnston's camp, which, however, was not made. After receiving news by water from the division, was ordered to the extreme left of the river, including Yorkburg, and was engaged on the 17th from Union Ferry, the general commanding. On the 18th of June the Federal took position in the large prairie, and was not again off duty till the end of the night. After some time a heavy rainstorm fell, and an excellent cavalry force, ordered from the River at Warrenton, was brought up and put into position, and was ordered by the general throughout the night, in addition to its own gun. The position of both was a good one, all night in addition of the general's, and the river was interrupted but several miles in the night. About four miles of communication were lost to our forces during the night. A number of the men were wounded, some in the evening, as the night progressed, but none were killed except one. On the morning of July a white flag was put up in the Federal camp in token of surrender, and in two hours afterward the general was under orders to march in pursuit of Johnston. Leaving the works in which I had been so long and severely engaged, preparations were in great haste for the march.

The first day's march from Yorkburg was the most successful of the day, and embracing the entire day probably was experienced, though the fatigue suffered was not less. The expedition was under command of General Sherman, and consisted of the 17th and 18th regts, 19th and 20th Miss. Corps. Johnston was reached on the 17th, and the lines were carried around a, the banks being so that river, about and below

the town. The 4th Division was placed on the extreme right. On the next morning a demonstration by the whole line was made on the enemy's works, but no assault was ordered. The battery was posted on an eminence, and kept up a steady fire for some time, when two pieces were ordered to an advanced position; and subsequently the other four were ordered up, the whole supported by the 3d Iowa and the 41st and 53d Illinois Infantry. The little brigade was exposed to a tremendous fire at short range from the enemy's works, but the infantry pressed forward and attempted an assault. No other troops but those named were within supporting distance; and, having lost half their number killed and wounded in a few minutes, they were compelled to fall back. The battery lost 1 killed and 8 wounded. Of the 800 infantry engaged, 404 were killed and wounded, including a large proportion of the officers. General Lauman was at once placed under arrest by General Ord for disobedience of orders in making the assault; but it is probable that the infantry advanced impetuously without direct orders.

The morning of Friday, July 17, found Jackson evacuated by the Rebels, and it was at once occupied by our troops, who did not pursue General Johnston any further. Nearly all the large buildings in the place had been burned at its former occupation, previous to the siege of Vicksburg, and the work was now completed. The capitol, penitentiary, and two or three other large buildings were, however, spared, through the watchfulness of the provost guard, which was at once established. Four days afterward the march back to Vicksburg was commenced, and concluded on the 24th, without incident.

The battery was now ordered to report at Helena, Ark., and, embarking on a steamer, it reached that place July 29 and disembarked. The troops with which it was thenceforward associated were then styled the Army of Arkansas, and were subsequently recognized as the 7th Army Corps, Major-General F. Steele commanding. On the 13th of September an expedition, composed of all the troops which had been concentrated at Helena, started into the interior with the intention of capturing and occupying Little Rock. There was much sickness among the troops, and the battery suffered very severely. Fourteen men had died before Little Rock was reached, and at one time, at Duvall's Bluff, there were

the vessel was to be removed. The British proposed to make a stand at Little Rock, and a slight improvement was given there. The gun boats and other launches took position in the main bank of the Arkansas river opposite the city, and engaged the batteries of the enemy by a fire of shell, while a force of cavalry moved some distance below and advanced rapidly upon the river. Thus fortified, the vessel remained a short time, and General Smith's headquarters were established on the place.

A system of watchworks had been arranged, during which the condition of the battery was brought up to its proper standard by the arrival of recruits from Idaho. It formed a part of the force of Occupation at Arkansas, and in the position of Little Rock, in the summer of its term of service, the spot of which was looked only by a watch to look to Fort Staff and some distance south of this place to maintain General Smith's operations, thus becoming from Canada, and was other recruits to August, after the arrival of a party of British under Smith. One of two parties were also frequently sent to guard on their way to Fort Staff.

On the 20th of September, some of the original members of the battery who were left, with the exception of 12 who had remained in service, were removed on and returned home. The battery was then reorganized into six companies for a new term, and the arrival of new recruits shortly afterwards restored it to nearly its original strength. Lieutenant T. Ryan having had considerable experience, and so they at first, but was soon shortly returned on the special order of the War Department, his appointment being almost completed and Captain John Taylor's name was again taken up in the roll.

Nothing further of note occurred until the year of 1861, when, after the war being over, and the service no longer required, the entire battery was disbanded on and reformed in 1862.

During the course of service this battery has an honorable part in the following battles:

Little Rock	April 5, 1861
General, Mass. (page 10)	April 20 to May 30, 1861
Idaho, Mo.	Sept. 22, 1861
General, Mass.	October 2, 1861
Yorktown, Mass. (page 11)	March 26, July 2, 1862

Jackson, Miss.....July 9-16, 1863
 Little Rock, Ark.....Sept. 10, 1863

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 5th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

“This battery served with its division on the investment line from May 25, 1863, until the end of the siege, July 4, with no reported casualties.”

7th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

THIS battery was recruited in the county of Meigs, Ohio, by Captain S. A. Burnap. It was organized at Camp Dennison, and was mustered into the United States service January 1, 1862. On March 13, 1862, it received its arms and equipments, and on the 18th of the same month it marched to Cincinnati. It was there placed in cars and taken to St. Louis, with orders to report to General Halleck.

On April 6 it received orders to report to General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, and on the same day went on board the steamer Edward Walsh, bound for that place. On April 11 it disembarked at Pittsburg Landing and reported to General Grant.

On April 20 the battery was assigned to General Sherman's 5th Division, of General Grant's army. On April 26 20 men of the 13th Ohio Battery were transferred to the 7th, the first-named battery being disbanded by order of General Hurlbut.

On April 28 the advance on Corinth, Miss., was commenced, and the 7th moved with the army until the evacuation of that place.

Having been transferred to Hurlbut's 4th Division, the battery marched with it to Grand Junction, by the way of Big Hatchie. It was quartered at Lagrange, Tenn., for about one week, and then marched to Coldwater, where it had a skirmish with the enemy. It then returned to Lagrange, and thereafter marched to Memphis, Tenn., arriving at the last-named place on July 21, 1862.

While at Memphis it made several reconnoissances, and remained up to September 6. It then marched to Bolivar,

land, where it arrived on the 11th of September. The communications by Longport, it seems in contrast with a large force of the Rebels, under Van Dorn and Price, and that if we judge correctly would have been unobstructed.

On October 2 the battery marched with its division to the relief of Corinth, then heavily pressed by the enemy. In this attack the Rebels, in superior force, were met at the Big Bluff and routed. In this action a Rebel battery was destroyed and, in consequence of the gallantry of the 1st U. S. Battery, it was preserved by General Halleck with one of its captured guns.

On December 15 the battery was at Yazoo, Miss., near Gulfport and Holly Springs, having marched with General Grant's column to that place. The Rebels having captured Holly Springs, the troops were compelled to fall back to Memphis.

On Mar. 12, 1862, the battery was taken in transport to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, and there it joined the Yazoo river and encamped in Grand Wood. From this point it marched to a position at the base of Vicksburg, on the Western Bank, where it was ordered by General Porter's letter. It was then placed on the Gulf Ferry Road, as required with the remainder of the city.

On the evening of July 4 the battery marched with the rest of the division to Jackson, Miss., arriving there on the 10. It took position in Latham's Division, on the extreme right and held it until the evacuation of the place.

On July 24 the battery marched to Vicksburg and on August 12 was taken in transport to Natchez, Miss. Some communications were made from this place, and there were some skirmishes with the enemy. It returned to Natchez on November 22, and then moved to Vicksburg.

On the 1st of December the battery was in Camp Hatten, near Black river bridge, on the river of Vicksburg. In the latter part of January, 1863, it accompanied General Sherman on his march to Meridian. On this expedition the battery had several sharp encounters with the enemy near Rebel's Cross, February 2, and at Rebel's Run. It returned to its old camp at Hatten, and shortly afterwards was moved into Vicksburg.

At the end of the battery had suffered on the 1st of January, and had been taken in transport.





On May 7, 1864, the battery had a fight with the enemy at Benton, Miss., losing Phersilius Austin, killed. In this fight the battery dismounted two of the enemy's guns and disabled a third. Several of the enemy were killed.

On May 22 it reached Vicksburg, and from that time until January 3, 1865, was attached to the post and defenses of Vicksburg. On January 6, 1865, Captain S. A. Burnap and 51 men were mustered out of the service by reason of expiration of term of enlistment.

On January 3, 1865, the guns of the battery and equipments were turned over, the men provided with muskets, and placed on duty as infantry at Jackson. On January 16 a sergeant with a detail of ten men, went out on a scout to a point 36 miles from Jackson, and captured a piece of artillery which had been hid in the woods by the Rebels. The men of the battery also did infantry service at Hazelhurst, on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad. This duty was continued until July, 1865.

The battery then returned to Jackson, Miss., thence to Vicksburg, and home to Camp Dennison, where it was mustered out, paid off and discharged.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Cornith, Miss. (siege of)	April 30 to May 30, 1862
Big Hatchie river, Miss.	October 5, 1862
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of)	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.	July 9-16, 1863
Baker's Creek, Miss.	February 3-5, 1864
Benton, Miss.	May 7, 1864

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 7th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This battery served with its division on the investment line from May 25, 1863, until the end of the siege, July 4, with no reported casualties."

AN OLD INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT
ARTILLERY

THE 4th Ohio Independent Battery was recruited in the summer of 1793, by Messrs. Drake and Meade, and organized at Camp Disappointment, Ohio, March 14, 1793. March 21 a vessel sailed within six hours from the river by Lees, Mo., and on its arrival there reported to General Halket, commanding in that post. Without going into question the battery was placed in transport, and sailed at night to General Grant's headquarters, on the Tennessee river.

On March 24 it arrived at Savannah, and without delay proceeded on up the river, and reported to General W. T. Sherman, at Fort Mifflin Landing. It was not long after its departure from the landing, where it remained until the commencement of the battle, on the 24th of April.

In both days of the battle the battery fought with General Sherman's Division, and was, on several occasions, in close contact with the enemy, and at the charge made by the Rebels in vain, on Sunday evening, was within a few yards of their advanced guard line. The loss of the battery in that battle was one killed, Captain Samuel Thoms, of Cincinnati, and three wounded.

In the retreat on Corinth the battery acted with Lee Wallace's Brigade, of the 1st Division, occupying the extreme right of the division. Meeting by day and evening terrific rains or squalls, it suffered a great number of casualties. Dismissing over the river, and returning it reached that point with Halket's force.

Being on its march it remained in Georgia about three weeks, and was then ordered to march with General Grant's column to Memphis, Tenn., which place was reached June 17, 1794. The battery remained in Memphis, engaged in the same service until September, and December 20, 1794. On that day it started with General Sherman's command for Valley Forge, Pa., and on the 24th of December was part of the division ordered of the National Army, under General Sherman, at Chalk Hill, Pa. It remained in the winter

position from Saturday until Thursday, exposed to the enemy's fire during all of that time. January 1, 1863, it retreated with the army to the transports, and made its way to the Mississippi river.

On January 6, 1863, the battery joined the expedition against Arkansas Post, and took a prominent part in that successful affair.

Young's Point was its next rendezvous, where it went into camp, and remained until the opening of General Grant's campaign against, and in the rear of, Vicksburg. In that campaign it participated in the battles of Grand Gulf, Black river bridge, Raymond, Champion's Hill and in the rear of Vicksburg. For this service the battery received the special thanks of Generals Grant and Sherman. It operated on the extreme right of the National line in General Steele's Division of the 15th Army Corps, and used thirty-pound Parrott guns, the heaviest pieces on the line.

After the surrender of Vicksburg the battery was sent to Jackson, Miss., to help look after the Rebel forces under General Johnston. That matter settled, it returned to Vicksburg, where it went into barracks, and remained until December, 1863. It then accompanied General Sherman on his Meridian expedition. Returning to Vicksburg the battery was placed on duty in the city, where it remained, with occasional expeditions to the interior, until December, 1864.

December 22, 1864, it accompanied an expedition to the central part of Mississippi, to destroy the Central Mississippi Railroad, and prevent reenforcements from reaching General Hood, who was then on his retreat from Nashville. 40 miles of track, 3 locomotives, and 40 cars, loaded with Confederate cotton and corn, were destroyed. A battle was also fought at the bridge over Black river. The enemy was driven out of strong stockades and the bridge burned.

The battery made its way back to Yazoo City and Vicksburg. At Yazoo City it was surrounded by the enemy, but, crossing the river, it escaped down the opposite bank, under fire for some four miles.

The battery remained at Vicksburg until May 20, 1865, and was then ordered to Natchez, where it performed garrison duty until the last of June. It was then ordered to Vicksburg, and was kept on provost duty in that city up to the last of July,

1863. It was then ordered to Camp Sherman, Ohio, and remained out of service at that camp, August 25, 1863.

During its term of service this battery has an honorable part in the following battles:

Indian Territory	April 5, 1862
Chickasaw River, Miss.	April 25, 1862
Chickasaw River, Miss.	May 31, 1862
Arkansas Post (St. Francois), Miss.	December 18, 62, 1862
Bermond, Miss.	January 21, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.	May 11, 1863
Yorkburg, Miss.	May 18 to July 2, 1863
Jackson, Miss.	July 2-18, 1863

The following positions were in the possession of the 1st Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery at Yorkburg National Military Park, Yorkburg, Miss.

"The battery served well as shown among the flags and its captured caissons."

1ST OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY

THE Battery was organized in Berlin on the 25th of January, 1862, and was mustered into the service at Camp Ohio near the 31st of March. It was regularly armed and equipped, and was ordered to St. Louis, Mo. On the 25th of April it moved by the Tennessee river to Perryville Landing, where it arrived on the 26th. On the 27th it received orders to move from the 27th Ohio Battery, whose officers had been discharged because, in attempting to obey orders, they had lost their guns. The men were distributed among several Ohio batteries, and were sent to various regiments. The battery moved with General Smith's army, but, during the campaign, it was held in reserve and took no active part in operations. From the 27th of June to the middle of September the battery remained at Corinth. It then moved to Iuka, and remained at that post in position, 601. While there the supply of large size shells and ordnance were given to General Smith from the adjacent country. A portion of the men, under command of Lieutenant Stone-land, while in the performance of their duty, were attacked by

Roddy's Rebel cavalry at a point five miles below Iuka, and lost, by capture, privates Wm. F. Nixon, Richard Sparrow, John W. Shoemaker, Abe Hulsizer and William Leslie. These men were taken to Southern prisons, and were afterward exchanged.

On October 1 the battery moved toward Corinth. On the 2d it passed through Corinth and stopped for the night at a fort southwest of the town. On the morning of the 3d it was ordered to take position near where the Chewalla Road crosses the Memphis Railroad. From this place the battery was ordered into position just north of Corinth. About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 4th the Rebel lines advanced. The battery opened with shell, and one piece was disabled after the first fire by a shell getting fast half way down. Two shells were fired by each of the other three pieces, and then canister (doubled) was used to the direct front. The ground was favorable for canister practice; and at each fire gaps of twenty, thirty and forty feet wide were cut in the advancing columns. The battery stopped three columns of Rebels, and each piece was pouring out from eighteen to twenty rounds of canister per minute, when the order was given to retire. The Rebels had advanced on the right, and the battery was without the support of a single musket, right or left. The pintle-key of the third piece had to be tied in its place; and the corporal, while tying it, discovered that the sponge-bucket was left. He called out: "Get the bucket, Number Two." George S. Wright, a boy of eighteen, acting as Number One, ran back toward the Rebels, picked up the bucket when they were not more than 25 yards from him, and returned with it to the gun. As fast as the pieces were limbered they went off at a gallop. They were unlimbered east of town and south of the Decatur Railroad, but only for a moment, when they were returned to a point about 100 yards in rear of the former position. In a short time the enemy retired. The battery lost only 3 men wounded. A number of horses were also wounded, including those belonging to Captain H. B. White and bugler Wm. H. Bretney. It pursued the enemy as far as Ripley, and then returned to Corinth.

In the latter part of October the battery received 40 men from an Iowa brigade, but about 20 of them were returned. In November it moved to Grand Junction, and marched

was the very same morning along the Mississippi Canal Railroad. After the surrender of Holt's Springs the latter remained in that post and turned part of the garrison. The Year's One 1864 found the battery at Columbus, and from the post it moved to Memphis. On the eve of January it moved down the river to Milliken's Bend, and after staying a week it was transferred to Lake Providence. In April it occupied Milliken's Bend, and moved from there to Grand Gulf. On May 12, 1864, while at Grand Gulf, General Dwight, of General Banks' army, ordered a garrison to be sent to General Grant's headquarters, then near Black Bay. These being necessary at the post, Captain White was detailed with 20 men of the battery to act as an escort to the general. They left Grand Gulf May 25, at 2 p. m., and rode all night. The battery of Champagne's Hill being in progress they were unable to reach General Grant's headquarters, and were compelled to encamp in the field in their military and 20 miles to the west of the city, without orders for themselves or horses to be taken. At 5 o'clock in the morning when General McPherson's headquarters were reached, the men were completely exhausted and the horses with the horses dead. Later in the day the escort accompanied by orders of Grand Gulf, being supplied themselves with horses and mules taken from various. On the next morning the men of the escort had been a brigade of Fremont's Cavalry camp that had been cut off from the main force. Captain White in attendance at the time to be with the Cavalry before he had a large force of cavalry, and would be detailed to accompany 24 Cavalry. On returning to camp some of the men of the escort were along in their saddles.

On the 19th of June a marked Victory, and on the 20th it was gained at Fort Rippon. On the 21st the rest of the post broke to arms and worked to work, having lost one entire day's pay. On the night of the 19th Quartermaster McPherson, with the wagonmaster and a military train, prepared another supply train with the latter train, "having a lot," to a camp, under the line of Rebel guns. On the morning of the 20th, Andrew Clark and Wharton, while under the main the enemy's headquarters, captured the disabled gun. The battery remained in the line until the latter part of June.

In the latter part of June the battery moved to Big Bend, and immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg a marked

to Jackson. As soon as it arrived it was ordered back to Champion's Hill to guard the communications. Champion's Hill was reached on the next day, and on the 28th of July the battery entered Vicksburg and camped just above the cemetery. In August, of 72 men present, only 17 were reported for duty. The men were worn out with sickness and service. The well men did guard duty, took care of 70 horses and mules, went for forage and rations, hauled water, fixed shades, and at night cared for their sick comrades.

The garrison went into winter quarters on the bluffs south of Vicksburg. One section was sent to Red Bone Church, 12 miles south of Vicksburg; the other on duty at Hall's Ferry Road. During the winter the battery received about 90 recruits. 32 men, out of 54 who were eligible, reenlisted, and on the 8th of April, 1864, the battery (with 150 men for duty) left Vicksburg for Cairo. The battery was attacked on its way up the river by a portion of Forrest's force, but it used its guns effectually and drove off the Rebels. Fort Pillow was held by the enemy.

The battery returned to Memphis, and remained on duty there until the latter part of April, when it moved to Cairo. The veterans proceeded to Ohio and were furloughed. The Morgan raid through Kentucky prevented the veterans from joining the battery until the 23d of June. They were retained at Louisville, Ky.

At Cairo the battery received a new outfit. On the 9th of May it moved to Paducah, and on the 13th it started up the Tennessee. On the morning of the 14th it disembarked at Clifton, and on the 16th began the march to Acworth, Ga. The distance was about 500 miles; the march occupied 24 days, and the route lay through Pulaski, Huntsville, Decatur, Rome and Kingston. The weather was exceedingly warm, but the battery did not lose a man. At Acworth it was placed in the 4th Division of the 17th Army Corps. On the 10th of June it took position at the front, and, with the exception of the 4th of July, was engaged every day for a month, most of the time in front of Kenesaw Mountain, but most severely at Nickajack Creek. On the 12th of July it returned to Kenesaw and after remaining a few days took position at Marietta, where it formed a part of the garrison until November. During Hood's march in October the battery was ordered out fre-

ground, but I was engaged only twice. About the last of June the horses and mules were turned over and the battery was ordered to Nashville. About the same time a merrill was received from Ohio. On the 1st of November the battery left Martinsburg and, after more than a week's detouring, a Chattanooga, a protracted transportation, and arrived at Nashville on the 12th. It was quartered at Camp Berry. About the middle of November the majority of the men in the battery were sent about thirty miles up the Cumberland to get quarters for winter quarters. They left the winter and the 1st of December. When they returned Nashville the battery was quartered at Fort Gibson, but it was not called into action. About the last of December the battery moved to Camp Berry and secured comfortable winter quarters. The men were well and happy, and for two months lived in idleness. On the 1st of March 1862 the 1st and 2nd regiments were transferred, by rail, from this station to the 1st, which remained as camp and headquarters. The men from the 4th were sent to Fort Gibson. About the 1st of April the battery was ordered to Fort Tennessee, and after spending the year in Tennessee for one week, it was ordered to Camden, where it remained just about a month and was ordered. The battery was ordered out to Camp Sherman on the 1st of July, 1862, and just after was discharged on the 1st.

During its term of service the battery has an honorable part in the following battles:

Cornell, Mo.	October 2, 1861
Warren Mountain, Va.	June 20, 1862
McKendall Creek, Va.	July 20, 1862
Shiloh, Va. (camp at)	July 27 to Sept. 1, 1862

The following companies formed in the movement of the 1st Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery to Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.

The battery arrived on the American line with the 1st Brigade of the division from about May 27, 1862, and found it when it was ordered to the extreme line, and took position near Manassas's Ford, where it remained until the end of the Siege, July 2, with no special comment.





11th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT
ARTILLERY.

THE men who composed this battery were enlisted at Cincinnati, from Athens, Butler, Hamilton, Vinton, and Wyandott Counties, between the 20th of August and the 17th of September, 1861, and rendezvoused at St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., where they were mustered into the service on the 27th of October, 1861, with 151 men, rank and file.

The battery consisted of two six-pound rifled guns, caliber 3.67; two six-pound smooth-bore guns, caliber 3.67, and two twelve-pound field howitzers, caliber 4.62, with gun carriages and caissons complete, and battery wagon and blacksmith shop. In addition to the regular equipments the battery had two water tanks, capable of holding several hundred gallons each, which on several occasions proved of great benefit in supplying men and horses with water, but were finally turned over for lack of transportation.

The uniforms for the men were made to order, from actual measurement, of the best material, and each man was furnished a pair of superior buck gauntlets in addition to the regular uniform. The noncommissioned officers, in addition to their regulation saber, were armed with Beal's patent revolver, and the privates with saber bayonets.

The organization having been completed, on the 26th of October the battery marched from the arsenal to department headquarters, and was reviewed by Major-General Fremont, then commanding the Western Department, and was there presented by Mrs. Fremont with a magnificent silk guidon. The battery was ordered, on the 28th of October, to embark on board of transports for Boonville, Mo. Owing to a low stage of water in the Missouri river, the battery disembarked at South Point, Mo., and proceeded from there by rail to Tipton, where it encamped, and a rigid course of instruction in the field evolutions of the battery was practiced.

The battery marched to Syracuse, Mo., on the 27th of November, and returned, on the 29th, with the command of General Hovey, to Tipton, where it remained until the 15th of

December, when it marched to Knoxville, Mo., crossing Ohio at several points, and February 4, after marching from Knoxville in conjunction with the 27th Illinois, the battery reached Knoxville on the 25th of February, where it joined the brigade of General Worthington with Iowa batteries, and marched with it to Charleston, where the command arrived on the 30th. This march, the speed, considering the wretched state of the roads and the severity of the weather, was almost equal to the longest having 20 miles one day.

From there the camp proceeded to Wood Springs, Va., Kentucky, Mo., where they disembarked, and formed a part of the New Mexico expedition under General Pope. The expedition moved before New Mexico on the 24th of March, and immediately commenced operations for the reduction of the enemy's line. The battery participated in several most successful, and was especially noted for in the Rebel positions and lead batteries. A few days after General Pope's forces reached the Mesquero river in New Mexico, which compelled the evacuation of Abilene, Mo., and resulted in the capture of about 2,000 prisoners. The battery participating in this expedition, brought to two Rebel sharpshooters in capture of its success and arrived in New Mexico, where it remained in camp until the 1st of April, improving the time by drilling in field maneuvers. From here the battery proceeded, with the division to which it was attached, in front of transports to Fort Pillow by operations against that position in the meantime the battle of Fort Henry had been fought, and General Pope's forces were ordered to march to General Grant. Proceeding from Fort Henry to Henderson Landing, the army commanded by General Pope disembarked and advanced toward Cairo, forming the left wing of Hurler's army. During the march, and in the battles and skirmishes resulting in the evacuation of Cairo, the battery bore its full share.

The battery participated in the pursuit of the retreating Rebels as far as Knoxville, Mo., crossing afterward to Cairo, Mo., where it joined the 27th Illinois, and the latter part of June. It participated in the Vicksburg expedition, under General Sherman, during the last of June and first of July, after crossing to Cairo, where it remained until the beginning of August.

About the 1st of August the battery, with the division of General C. S. Hamilton, moved to Jacinto, Miss., where it remained until the morning of the 18th of September, when it moved with the forces of General Rosecrans for the purpose of cooperating with General Grant in the movement against General Price at Iuka. The battery went into action 102 strong (3 officers and 99 men), under the command of Lieutenant Sears. During the engagement it was charged on three different times, suffering a loss of 2 officers and 55 men killed or wounded, 18 being killed on the field and others dying afterward. Not a man flinched, and numbers were killed or wounded after the Rebels had passed the muzzles of the guns, some of them nobly dying in the attempt to spike their pieces. Upward of 60 horses were killed or disabled during the action, with the entire loss of harness and equipments. The assaulting Rebel column suffered terribly, having received over 100 rounds of canister and other shot while traversing less than 100 yards. Night closed the contest just as reenforcements for Rosecrans reached the scene of action, enabling him to hold his position, both sides picketing the field of battle; but morning found the Rebels in full retreat.

Severely as the battery suffered in this engagement in the loss of men and equipments, it was, in a short time, again ready for the field, and took a prominent part in the battle of Corinth, on the 3d and 4th of October following, nobly maintaining its reputation for efficiency and gallantry. Coming into action on the second day's engagement, after the first line in the center had given way, and when the Rebels, flushed with temporary success, were pressing the second line with exultant shouts, the battery poured a destructive and continuous fire upon the advancing Rebels, who, although coming within 50 yards, could not longer withstand the murderous discharge of canister, but broke and fled. The battery participated in the pursuit as far as Ripley, returning again to Corinth, having suffered a loss of 5 men wounded during the action.

The battery participated in the movement to cooperate (via Holly Springs) with General Sherman in his attack on Vicksburg, and fell back to the vicinity of Memphis after the capture of Holly Springs by the Rebel General Van Dorn. From December, 1862, until January, 1863, the battery was stationed at Germantown, Tenn., a few miles from Memphis,

when it moved to the beleaguered city, when the 10th Corps, to which it was attached, commanded by Major-General James B. McPherson, volunteered voluntarily to participate in the Vicksburg campaign. Leaving Memphis in March the battery proceeded, in heavy transports, to Lake Providence, forming part of the command which advanced it was to go below Vicksburg by that route. Failing in this, it retreated with its troops to Helms, Ark., from which point it participated in the attempt to reach Vicksburg via the Yazoo Pass.

The expedition was in the nature of a diversion, and the Government, whose resources and well-organized formations offered a decided resistance to further progress. A series of engagements and skirmishes by the garrison and troops demonstrated the impracticability of the expedition and the command withdrew to Helms. During the 24th day, the division advanced down the Mississippi river to Milliken's Bend, La., where it remained for a short time, when it moved with the rest under General Grant, to the Vicksburg campaign.

On the 26th of May the battery crossed the river below Grand Gulf and moved rapidly forward to "Thompson's Hill." Among the last to participate in the engagement, the battery, with its division, pushed forward early next morning in pursuit of the retreating Rebels. In the contest during which they took possession of the day or two, and in the battles of Raymond, Osburn, Jackson, and Champion's Hill, the battery lost a precious gun.

During their march to a bridge of rafts, the battery pushed forward to Vicksburg, arriving before they accomplished in the 28th of May, to reach the city occupying the center of the line. It is alleged in the battery was ordered to position by Captain Smith, chief of artillery, on a hill immediately in front, and while positioned some of the more men were of the Rebel Artillery, including Fort Hill. To reach the position proposed, it was necessary for the battery to pass along the river and down the side of a hill directly in front of the one designated for its position; and while doing so was exposed to the concentrated fire of the Rebel Artillery. In reaching the center it was for a time in comparative safety. In progress was the fall battery it that it turned with the rest to the Rebels, were ordered to take a single gun.

up it. After severe exertions the guns were placed a few yards in rear, and under cover of the crest of the hill. At 2 p. m. the order was received to open fire, and every gun was promptly moved forward. The moment that the heads of the leading horses became visible a storm of shot and shell burst forth from the Rebel guns that caused the bravest momentarily to hold his breath. The men behaved with steadiness, and the battery delivered its fire as rapidly as was consistent with precision; and while engaged expended over 500 rounds of ammunition, losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

At 10 p. m. the battery was relieved. During the remainder of the siege it was held in reserve, and participated in several expeditions to the rear, fighting as occasion required; and on the day of the capitulation it was camped at Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo river.

During the month of July the battery was much reduced in numbers from sickness, its camp being located in one of the low, swampy bottoms of the Yazoo river.

In the many changes consequent upon the reorganization of the army after the capture of Vicksburg, the battery was transferred from its old command (7th Division, 17th Army Corps) to a provisional division, and soon after moved with its new command to Helena, Ark., destined to form part of the Arkansas expedition.

Marching with the Army of the Arkansas (Major-General Steele commanding) from Helena, about the middle of August, destined for Little Rock, Ark., the battery passed through all the vicissitudes of a long and tedious campaign. Arriving before Little Rock on the 9th of September, 1863, it immediately became engaged with the enemy and drove them from the river. In this short but decisive engagement the battery expended about 100 rounds of ammunition, and both officers and men received the commendations of the commanding general for the ability with which the battery was handled, and for accurate firing at both long and short range. With this battle the active campaigning of the battery may be said to have ceased. It remained at Little Rock until the spring of 1864, taking part in one or two unimportant expeditions. About the 1st of April the battery, with the division to which it was attached left Little Rock for Pine Bluff, Ark., for the purpose of escorting a supply train to and reinforcing General Steele at Cam-

He, on his way to cooperate with General Banks in the 2d Army operations. Arriving at Pine Bluff, the regiment was assigned to the General's staff, on account of the absence of Cavalry. Banks was killing back on Little Rock, and soon after the battery was engaged in duty with the forces surrounding Pine Bluff, where it remained until its departure for Texas in an organized way. Arriving in Galveston about the 1st of November, 1862, the battery was stationed out on the 10th, having served as usual faithfully to the end.

During its term of service the battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

New Market, Mo.	March 22, 1862
Clinton, Mo., Jefferson and Camp	April 22 to May 22, 1862
Pine Bluff	June 12, 1862
Clinton, Mo.	October 24, 1862
Yorktown, Mo. (camp at)	May 21 to July 22, 1862
Spring Hill, Ark.	April 22, 1863

The following description appears on the report of the 12th Ohio Independent Battery of Yorktown National Military Park, Yorktown, Mo.

"The battery served with its division in the engagement at Jackson, May 14, at the battle of Champion's Hill, May 17, and during the siege and fall of Vicksburg, where it was ordered with the 1st Brigade of the division on the expedition to the Bayou King. It did not return to the Department here, but was subsequently assigned to Kirby's Division, 10th Corps, June 1.

"An reported casualties during the campaign and siege.

12th OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY

THE 12th Battery of Light Artillery was increased in the number at Fairbairn, Minnesota, Catalpa, and Lewis, by Captain J. B. Bennett, and by Lieutenant Edward Spear, Jr., of the 12th Battery, in the month of December, 1862, and January, 1863, respectively at Camp Division.

On the 1st of January, 1863, Lieutenant Edward Spear, Jr., of the 12th Battery, was transferred and promoted to the

captaincy of the 15th Battery, and on the 1st of February the battery was mustered into the services by Captain A. B. Dod, of the 15th United States Infantry. It was immediately ordered to Cincinnati, where, on the 16th of February, it embarked under orders for Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; but on reaching Paducah, Ky., disembarked at that place, in obedience to an order from General W. T. Sherman.

Horses were drawn at this point, and on the 16th of April the battery embarked on a steamer with orders to report to General Grant, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. While proceeding up the Tennessee, and near Whitehall Landing, the boat was fired into by guerrillas from the shore. The fire was returned with shell, under cover of which the men of the battery landed, drove the guerrillas from their cover, and captured some prisoners and horses. The town from whence the Rebel force marched was burned, and several thousand bushels of corn destroyed. In this expedition the battery lost 1 man wounded. It reported to General Grant on the 20th, and was assigned to the 4th Division of the Army of the Tennessee, Brigadier-General S. A. Hurlbut commanding, and went through the slow approach to and siege of Corinth. During this siege Burnap's 7th Ohio Battery and the 5th Ohio Cavalry were attached to the same division.

After the evacuation of Corinth the battery was ordered across the country to the Mississippi river, and arrived at Memphis on the 21st of July. On the 6th of September it marched with its division to Bolivar, Tenn., reaching that place on the 13th of September, at which point the Rebels, regular and guerrilla, were very troublesome.

On the 20th of September the battery, in conjunction with other forces, started on an expedition for observation toward Grand Junction, the combined force being under the command of Brigadier-General Lauman. On the 21st a large force under the Rebel Generals, Price and Van Dorn, was discovered making an effort to get in the rear of the National forces, by means of a parallel road. To defeat this design the National column was reversed and a force started on the double-quick to the rear, to reach the junction of the roads in advance of the Rebel column. After some pretty heavy skirmishing for five or six miles the designs of the enemy were frustrated. In this running fight the battery performed effective service,

making constant as ground forward in writing position, being the most considerable damage, and killing as well as General Van Dorn. The battery lost 1 man (John Rippe) severely wounded and 1 killed prisoner.

On the 14th of October the battery commenced its campaign, General Hartwig arriving on account of promotion, and General Leavelle succeeding. On the 15th of October, in company with the 1st Ohio Cavalry and Battery A of the 1st Artillery, a road was in the battle of Millport. The 1st Ohio Cavalry was also engaged and acted as a support to the 1st Artillery. In the afternoon there was some very hard fighting, in which the battery, though the battery lost but a man wounded, it remained in position on the 15th of October, when they were fired in position most of the time during and afterwards all the night.

On the 16th of November the battery was ordered westward toward La Grange, and on the 18th crossed near the river under General Grant to Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss. The movement being delayed by the capture and destruction of the works at all the stations west of Holly Springs, and this was not until late after having advanced as far as Taylor Creek. Operations in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was ordered on the 18th of December, when the battery of the time was again ordered to forward. The battery remained at Corinth and on the 21st of March, when it again moved to Memphis. While at Belvoir the men of the battery had a fair run the night, which the next following was probably the most of seeing General Sherman, and the next day having moved to this time when severely wounded by a heavy fire of Rebel shells.

The 1st Battery participated in the engagement of the 15th of April on Chickasaw Creek, Miss., and was present when the gallant Major Hays of the 2d Cavalry, secured his heroic wound. In the engagement, which lasted for five hours, the battery lost 1 man killed severely (George George), 1 severely wounded (John Malloy), and 1 wounded slightly, also 7 horses killed and wounded. It returned to Memphis on the 15th, and remained in that city until the 15th of May, when it embarked for Vicksburg.

The battery was on the front line during the siege of Vicksburg, being in position in the Hill's Fort, back to the work.

east of the city, and temporarily assigned to Ord's 13th Army Corps. Its last position was within 200 yards of the enemy's works, and enfilading several hundred yards of their line, from which they were compelled to retire. In this, as in all the engagements in which the battery figured, most excellent service was performed, eliciting on every occasion the commendations of the commanding officers. It lost a number of men disabled during the siege, but none were killed. It expended 2,301 rounds of ammunition in the siege.

With the rest of the forces under Sherman, immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, the 15th Ohio Battery started on an expedition against General J. E. Johnston toward Jackson, Miss. Much hard skirmishing and some heavy fighting occurred. In the battle of the 12th of July, when the fortifications of Jackson were attacked, the battery was stationed on the extreme right of the National line, south of Jackson, and had 2 men wounded, and expended 223 rounds of ammunition. Immediately after this it was assigned to the 17th Army Corps, under General McPherson, and General Lauman was superseded in the command of the division by Brigadier-General M. M. Crocker.

The battery returned to Vicksburg, and on the 15th of August embarked for Natchez, Miss., from which point several expeditions were sent out, the principal one being to Harrisonburg, La. It occupied 10 days and resulted in complete success.

The battery again embarked for Vicksburg (December 1) and reaching there went into camp on Clear Creek, about eight miles in the rear of the city. On the 3d of February it started on an expedition, under General Sherman, against Meridian, Miss. It operated at Meridian, Enterprise, and Quitman, and destroyed all public property and railroads from Quitman to the Pearl river, as also everything that could be used by the enemy, excepting those articles that could be appropriated to the use and comfort of the National forces. The battery arrived at its old camp near Vicksburg on the 4th of March, having marched upward of 350 miles without a day's rest.

While at the last-named camp 23 men (three-fourths of all that remained) reenlisted for another term of three years' service. The veterans being entitled to thirty days' furlough, started for Ohio, under charge of Lieutenant Reeve.

On the 19th of April Captain Spear was ordered to take a detachment of soldiers of the Division, on the staff of General Crocker, and the command of the battery was vested once more in Lieutenant James H. Smith.

The day of May the battery embarked for Cairo, N. Y., upon the staff of General Sherman, operating in northern Georgia. After a few days' operations at Cairo, a fine ambulance was ordered for Cairo, on the Tennessee river. There a great battle took place at Hartsville and Decatur, Ga., among the main army under General Sherman at Atlanta, Ga., on the 31st of June. The battery engaged in the siege and was in the battle at Kenesaw Mountain, and closed the year with the battle of Pickett's charge on the 1st of July. As the killing of General Pick is a matter of legend, all Illinois batteries having failed to take time in the matter became a subject of no importance. Major-General W. Q. Gresham, general and a command of the 2nd Division of McDowell's Corps, is strongly impressed with the fact that the 19th Ohio Battery was the one that saved almost the disorganized Rebel and York's 4th Corps by a counter-charge he had with General McPherson.

The battery was in some severe skirmishes and engagements in the Chickasaw and Chattahoochee rivers. A serious battle accident happened during the last of the year, on the 21st. A shot fell upon the shoulder of private Seth Wainwright, who was using No. 7 as one of the guns, which it rebounded from the magazine. At every discharge of the gun the ball would fly as far as the man's head. At this time the ball would again take its position on the man's shoulder and reach the magazine of loading. After the battery the ball rebounded around the man's shoulder on a few days, but finally disappeared.

The 19th Ohio was in the capture of Augusta, National, near Tripoli, Ga., and participated in the bloody engagement of the 22d of July, on the National side, where the gallant and command McPherson gave his life for his country. It was the only battery engaged on the National side on the 22d of July, when the Rebel general, Hood, with General Lee's Corps, on the National right, with a corps of the Rebel army. It was also in Sherman's Bank movement to the east of Atlanta and in the battle of Jonesborough and Lawrence's station.



OHIO
FIFTEENTH BATTERY,
CAPT. EDWARD SPEAR, JR.,
4TH DIV., 18TH CORPS.



WILLIAM B. BATES
CAPT. U.S. ARMY
1861-1865
1866-1870

It returned with the army to Atlanta, and remained there until the movement of General Hood to the rear of the National army, when, with its corps, it marched north in pursuit of the Rebel army, as far as Snake Creek Gap and Gaylesville, Ala. At the last-named place the artillery was detached from the division, and formed into an artillery brigade, and in a few days went back to Atlanta by way of Rome, Ga., where it arrived on the 11th of November.

On the 13th of November the battery joined Sherman's columns on their march to the sea, moving with the right wing, under command of General Howard.

The battery participated in the siege of Savannah, and lost Lieutenant C. W. Moore, whose leg was shot off by a cannon ball, and private Jesse Day. It accompanied the army to Goldsborough, N. C., by way of Columbia, S. C., and was present at the surrender of General Johnston and the Rebel army to General Sherman. After participating in the Grand Review at Washington, the battery went by rail to Columbus, Ohio, and on the 20th of June turned over its battle-stained flag to the State authorities, was paid off, and mustered out.

The battery marched, including steamboating, about 5,000 miles, and was engaged in more than 30 battles and skirmishes. Until within the last two months of the war, it served in but one division.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Corinth, Miss. (siege of)	April 30 to May 30, 1862
Matamora, Miss.	October 5, 1862.
Coldwater, Miss.	April 19, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of)	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.	July 9-16, 1863
Expedition from Vicksburg to	
Meridian, Miss.	Feb. 3 to March 5, 1864
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	June 9-30, 1864
Atlanta, Ga. (siege of)	July 28 to Sept. 1, 1864
Jonesboro, Ga.	August 31 to Sept. 2, 1863
Lovejoy Station, Ga.	September 2-6, 1864
Savannah, Ga. (siege of)	December 10-21, 1864
Surrender of Johnston.	April 26, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 15th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"The battery served on the western line of its division from May 15, 1862, until the end of that campaign, fully equipped and ready."

THE 10TH INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY

THIS battery, the 10th Light Battery, organized in Ohio, was located at Springfield, and was sent Camp Clark, Clark County, Tennessee, August 20, 1862. It was recruited for the purpose of light artillery then being raised by Colonel Sherman. Colonel Sherman being no longer his regiment, and Major General Beckwith, of Ohio, being dead as well as the battery. Major General Fremont notified his successor, G. K. by message, for the Department of the West, and immediately ordered it to St. Louis. It moved forward, and arrived at Hannibal September 2, where it embarked. While in its way down to Cairo, Illinois, it was attached to the Third Iowa, under the command of Captain Lee White, arriving at St. Louis September 12. The men were first camped in a field near, opposite the barracks, where they were ordered drilling continued till October 24, when they were ordered to Jefferson, Mo. to work on the fortifications at that place until July 22, 1863. Owing to the battery not having good gun-carrying or an own flag, and the training officer having failed to furnish the appropriate of this with a copy of the manual, it did not receive its designation until some time in December, 1862, instead of its being the 10th and numbered the 10th Ohio Volunteer Artillery.

The battery received its guns and other equipment from Ohio, while at Jefferson City, consisting of four 12-pound rifle and two 24-pound howitzer ammunition guns. On February 22, 1863, the battery was ordered to St. Louis, where it arrived in time to see a battle in honor of the fall of Fort Davidson. It remained at St. Louis, in Union Barracks, until March 2, when it was ordered to Third Kansas, Mo., then to form a part of General Smith's Division for the purpose of Arkansas. On March 21, it marched to Douglas, Mo., where it arrived on the 24th, and participated in a skirmish.

the Rebels retiring on the approach of General Steele. It arrived at Pocahontas, Ark., April 11, where it captured Rebel stores of considerable amount. It reached Jacksonport May 3, where it remained until the 14th, when two divisions of the battery, under Captain Mitchell, together with Steele's Division, went to Batesville to join General Curtis' army. One section of the battery remained in command of Lieutenant Twist, with the 9th Illinois Cavalry, to guard that place; from which they were subsequently driven by the Rebel gunboat Blue Wing. On this occasion the colonel refused to allow the section of the battery to fire at the gunboat, lest any person should be hurt on the opposite shore, although he had been offered ten dollars per shot for the privilege; and although the citizens, women and children as well as men, were cheering the Rebel gunners all the while they were shelling the troops with 9-inch shell.

The section rejoined the battery, with Curtis' army, on the 1st of June, which took up its line of march on the 20th. Passing Jacksonport, now nearly in ashes, it arrived in Augusta, Tenn., in time to celebrate the Fourth of July in that place, on which occasion our lines being opened, many citizens came in and participated in the rejoicing. Leaving Augusta July 5, the army entered upon one of the severest marches on record, through a hot and inhospitable country, dust half-knee deep, and destitute of water, wells being filled up to retard our progress. Long and severe marches were resorted to in order to hasten through, which resulted in strewing the road with dead and dying horses and mules. Arriving at Clarendon, on White river, July 8, but not finding the expected fleet, the army marched to Helena, which it reached on the 15th. The battery remained at that place, and at Old Town Landing, during the fall and winter, suffering much from sickness. It participated in two expeditions up White river, which resulted in the capture of Des Arc and Duvall's Bluff, with some heavy pieces of artillery, many small arms, and 800 prisoners.

It was assigned, in the spring of 1863, to the 12th Division, 13th Army Corps. Leaving Helena, Ark., April 8, it joined Major-General Grant's expedition for the capture of Vicksburg, participating in the battles of Port Gibson, Fourteen Mile Creek, and Champion's Hill. At the last-named place, May 18, the battery was brought into the thickest of the fight, and it

difficult work. Here Captain Mitchell led, and for the gallantry of the men, the battery would later follow into the hands of the Rebels. Hardly stopping to take breath, the Vickers moved out on Black River bridge, and thence on Vicksburg taking position behind that stronghold under cover of darkness on the night of the 26th. It moved within 50 yards of the main line of the enemy's works, in order to cover a sharp salient which was generally made on the right, occupying according to the instructions of General Logan, "the most conspicuous position on the line, of which it made good use two days to day and from night to night." Although the Rebels made hard to dislodge the battery, they could not and were forced to admit that it doubled 1 of their guns. The battery did not lose a single man, but lost a few men to illness and wounds.

On the 26th of July it was ordered to march for Jackson, where the enemy was routed and the city captured. On returning to Vicksburg, July 28, it was ordered with a gun out for a few weeks. In this campaign the battery expended one ton of ammunition.

In August it departed for New Orleans, and went on being sent about the city under the Federal flag colors. They followed the 225 men of General Banks and Logan, after which the battery returned back September 20, when it was ordered to Bernard's Bay, where the men spent a few pleasant months, and where they remained in the winter. The battery returned to New Orleans December 20, and was the first organization in the Department of the Gulf transferred into the regular army.

On January 1, 1862, it embarked on board the steaming *Katharine Lee Fiske*. Finding that under the guns of the fort at Fort Adams in a day or two there were found as the vessel from the fort at Boston Castles, but after that time struggling with a storm and heavy seas, the vessel landed at Fort Cavallo, "and to bed," was an object of the battery, "an almost laughing matter." We got on in Jan. "The heavy duty" had made me landed in the 12th hour, and then came the various addressing, in witness of their gallant, we had got on. * * * Just off in Mississippi Peninsula to strike in the winter under a hard, unbroken, blizzard, which continued two weeks, the men were very heavy down, as well, indeed, that the

was piled up on the beach, and wagonloads of fish, that had chilled and drifted to the shore, were collected by the soldiers. Then followed the most delightful weather that had ever been seen by us Northern boys."

The battery remained in Texas, on Matagorda Peninsula, at Indianola, Powderhorn, and on Matagorda Island, until June, when it went to New Orleans. In the meantime the commanding officer in Texas refused to furlough the battery in a body, as orders required, on the ground that its services at the front could not be dispensed with. But he furloughed the men in two detachments, thus keeping the battery constantly in service; to do which he detailed from the infantry men sufficient to supply the place of those gone home.

At New Orleans the battery received an entire new outfit—new guns, new carriages, and new harness; and here it remained, the men "leading a gay soldier's life," until it started home, July 13, 1865. It was mustered out, August 2, at Camp Chase.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Putman's Ferry, Mo.....	April 2-5, 1862
Duval's Bluff, Ark.....	January 16, 1863
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Fourteen Mile Creek, Miss.....	May 12, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 16th Ohio Battery Light Artillery, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

CASUALTIES.

"In the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 1, wounded 1, total 2. Captain James A. Mitchell killed. During the siege not reported."

THE 1200 INDEPENDENT BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY

THE 1200 Ohio Battery was organized under special orders by from the President, dated July 24, 1861. It was recruited and organized at Houston, by Captain A. S. Brown, and mustered into the service at that place on the 25th of August, 1861.

The battery was equipped at Cincinnati. It crossed the field on the 2d day of September, taking a position in the rear of Georgetown, Ky., near Fort Wallace, to assist in repelling an expected attack from the Rebels under General Kirby Smith. In company with the lines of General A. J. Smith, Gilman and Buckidge, the battery marched to Lexington and Louisville, and was sent by Memphis to join General Sherman's expedition. This was about the 1st of December. On the 15th of December it, along with the lines of General Buckidge, aided in the destruction of the C. and O. Railroad, and was present at the "Iron Age" fight at Chickasaw Station.

It marched with General McClelland's lines and participated in the capture of Arkansas Post, and thereafter marched with the troops of the expedition, at Young's Point. At this place the members of the battery suffered badly, being in a few weeks from hunger, poor clothes and surgical attention, more than during all the rest of its three years' service.

In March the battery went into camp in Milliken's Bend, and on the 15th of April moved with the 12th Army Corps of the Army against Vicksburg, and was engaged in the battles of Fort Lillie, Champion's Hill, and was killed, and on 27 April in the siege of Vicksburg.

In the demonstration against Jackson, immediately after the fall of Vicksburg, the battery was again actively engaged, and performed valuable service in the reduction and capture of that place. Subsequently, it was ordered to accompany the 12th Army Corps to New Orleans, where it arrived about the middle of August. It followed General Buckidge on the Tuler expedition in the fall of 1862, and was fully engaged in the fight at Grand Council, La., November 2, in which





more than half the brigade was killed, wounded and captured. The battery alone lost 25 men, 21 horses, 1 gun, and 1 caisson.

Immediately after the disaster the battery returned to New Orleans, and was stationed there until August, 1864. It then went under General Granger to Mobile Bay, and took a prominent part in the capture of Fort Morgan. That valuable service accomplished, the battery once more embarked for New Orleans, where it remained until ordered to join the 16th Army Corps, General A. J. Smith, in March, 1865, in the expedition against the city of Mobile. It was engaged against Blakesly in the following April, and thereafter marched, under orders, to Montgomery, Ala., where it lay until ordered to Ohio for muster-out, on the 16th of August, 1865, five days before the expiration of its service by limitation.

While in the service the 17th Battery participated in 10 battles and sieges, fired 14,000 rounds of ammunition, lost upward of 40 men by death, and marched more than 10,000 miles (by land and water). The battery entered the service with 156 men, and at its muster-out its rolls showed 158. During its term of service there was, from time to time, 284 names added to its rolls.

In company with the 83d and 96th Ohio, it received the thanks (by joint resolution) of the Ohio Legislature for services at Arkansas Post, and was honorably mentioned in the official reports of Generals A. J. Smith, McClelland, Burbridge, Washburn and Colonel Owen, by the last named, for special and valuable service at Grand Coteau.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part in the following battles:

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.....	December 28, 29, 1862
Arkansas Post (Ft. Hindman) Miss.	January 11, 1863
Port Gibson, Miss.....	May 1, 1863
Champion's Hill, Miss.....	May 16, 1863
Black river bridge, Miss.....	May 17, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss. (siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863
Jackson, Miss.....	July 9-16, 1863
Grand Coteau, La.....	November 3, 1863
Mobile, Ala.....	March 26 to April 9, 1865

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 17th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery, in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

BATTALIES

In the battle of Fort Fisher, May 1, 1865, wounded 1
 captured. In the battle of Thompson's Hill, May 20, 1865,
 wounded 1 captured. In the assault, May 22, 1865, wounded 1
 captured. In the assault, May 23, 1865, wounded 1, and during
 siege, one reported.

Aggregate wounded 1 captured in battle during
 campaign and siege, wounded 1.

THE CIVIL ENGINEER BATTERY LIGHT
 ARTILLERY

(First's Campaign Battery)

Regiment of E. S. Heron & Co., 1861-1865

THE officers and men who have constituted the bat-
 tery, when they entered the military service of the United States,
 a part of the 2d U. S. and were known as Company F of
 the regiment. It was organized by E. S. Heron, at Camp
 Chase, Ohio, where Captain Heron was then practicing for
 they were organized as a Light Battery, Ohio, August 20, 1861,
 by their officers were captains E. S. Heron, who subsequently
 became colonel and brigadier-general, in command. The
 1st Lt. was John H. Tamm, who succeeded to the command of the battery,
 then C. Smith, who resigned March 20, 1862, and was
 succeeded by Lewis J. Gray, who in the possession of an Lieu-
 tenant's rank in the regiment, became an lieutenant, and
 resigned March 2, 1862, because of illness. The company
 of lieutenants at its muster in, was James M. Lamb, who
 resigned October 22, 1862.

The history of the 2d Ohio is the history of the company
 up to May 10, 1862, following that in Winchester it was
 detached to man a battery which became generally known as
 "Heron's Ohio Battery." On the evacuation of Winchester in
 1862, they took the battery down to Harper's Ferry. The
 battery was sent to Fort Detrick, where, for a week it sustained
 itself against greatly superior odds. Its position in the
 works through a point was untenable against the fort works
 under the circumstances of which it had to surrender.

ordered to retire, an order difficult to execute but it got back, and joined the other sections. On the 14th the entire battery was engaged from 10 o'clock a. m. until dark, subject to a fierce fire from London Heights, and an ugly, enflading fire from Maryland Heights. During the evening the battery was sent to the extreme left, and in the morning was opened on front, right and left by 24 guns, which fire it sustained, unflinchingly, for an hour and until the white flag had been up sometime.

After the surrender Company F again fell in line with its regiment, and went to the front as a part of the 32d O. V. I., participating in all its marching and fighting, up to and including the battle of May 16, where the brigade to which the 32d Ohio was attached made a successful and brilliant charge on the Confederate left, whereby that wing was turned and the 1st Mississippi Battery Light Artillery fell into the hands of the 32d Ohio Infantry. General Logan, on the field, inquired of Colonel Potts, "Have you men who can man those guns?" Colonel Potts replied affirmatively, and Company F took possession of them with a ringing shout that testified their delight. It was thus those Rebel guns became a Union battery whilst they were yet hot from hurling deadly missiles at their new guardians, thus the 26th Ohio Independent Battery sprang into existence in a moment.

Although but few horses remained at its capture fit for service, the harness broken and cut to pieces, and many other repairs necessary, yet when the 3d Brigade marched at daylight the next morning, "Yost's captured battery," by which it became known throughout the siege, fell in with the column, but it must be admitted it did not "look as though it had come out of a bandbox."

From this time Company F served as an artillery company, although it was not permanently detached from the 32d until December 22, 1863.

On the investment of Vicksburg "Yost's captured battery" took position on the left of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 17th Army Corps, close to their old comrades of the 32d Ohio Infantry, that regiment being the left of the division. Afterwards one section was transferred to the right, between the Shirley house and Fort Hill, very close to the latter. The entire battery did most excellent service throughout the siege, one of

to give ground and striking a position on the Jordan was won at the Harby house and closed to the enemy's retreat, being that any other position on the mountain line. It would therefore be light committed to all the great efforts of the war.

In August 1862, the transport returned to the region for the first time only, a long year, divided for another year. In the interim a post was on Company D, the Illinois Light Infantry, the other post was on the 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, which was on the expedition to Cairo, Mo., in 1862. In the interim, both National was engaged in several expeditions.

The War Department, in recommendation of General McPherson, authorized Company F of Ohio as permanent, and Company F, of the 2d Ohio Infantry, and receive a new light artillery company, which was done December 1, 1862, with the designation of the 2d Ohio Independent Battery, under the following order:

General Headquarters, West of Ohio,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1, 1862.

ORDER NO. 100.

For the purpose of authorizing from the War Department, and December 1, 1862, Company F, 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is hereby permanently attached to the regiment and will maintain the 2d Ohio Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, in its original position, excepting, however, that the 2d Ohio Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, Ohio 2d, and the 2d Ohio Light Artillery.

Captain Van will take immediate steps to recruit and reorganize the battery on three years' service. He will send a proper draft to be made to recruit the battery to the maximum strength, and when this is accomplished the two additional batteries will be organized and commissioned. He will report to this office the result of his arrangements, give the number of each man enlisted in the said battery, and name of each man.

By order of the General, CHAS. W. HILL,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

The battery as reorganized becoming entitled to veteran furlough, was, on the 1st of January, 1864, ordered home to Ohio where it remained for the usual thirty days. February 3 it returned to Vicksburg with recruits sufficient to bring it up to the maximum strength. While at Vicksburg the battery participated in several scouts and skirmishes. November 8, 1864, it was ordered to report at Natchez, Miss., for garrison duty. While performing that service it had some skirmishing with guerrilla bands that infested that part of Mississippi. After the surrender of the Confederate armies, it was attached to the Texas expedition or corps of observation, and served on the Rio Grande until August, 1865, when it was ordered to Ohio, and on the 2d day of September, 1865, was discharged and mustered out of the service by order of the War Department at Todd barracks, Columbus, Ohio. It had been in the service a few days more than four years, and few organizations had, in that time, endured more hardships, marched more miles, passed through more dangers, or done harder fighting.

During its term of service this battery bore an honorable part as Company F 32d Ohio Infantry in all the engagements of that regiment, until they were detached from the regiment May 17, 1863, serving as a battery organization, and participating in the assaults and siege of Vicksburg, Miss., from May 18 to July 4, 1863.

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 26th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This battery was Company F 32d Ohio Infantry. It was ordered by General McPherson to take charge of, and serve two 12-pounder guns, and four 3-inch rifles, captured in the battle of Champion's Hill May 16, 1863. It served during the siege on the line of its division, without reported casualties."

4th COMPANY OHIO CAVALRY.

THIS company was organized at Georgetown, Ohio, on the 9th of July, 1861. Each man furnished his own horse and horse equipments, and was armed with sabers and carbines at Georgetown. On the 10th the company started for Camp

On the 15th of August it was ordered to be sent to the point in the east. It spent a few days at Camp Smith, and was then ordered into the city to guard the city. The company, by its promptness and efficiency, did most credit to the service. It was sent, on the 15th, to suppress a riot. It did this very promptly, after the order was issued, and the riot was suppressed and order was restored in the city.

In September the company was ordered to be sent to the point in the east. It spent a few days at Camp Smith, and was then ordered into the city to guard the city. The company, by its promptness and efficiency, did most credit to the service. It was sent, on the 15th, to suppress a riot. It did this very promptly, after the order was issued, and the riot was suppressed and order was restored in the city.

During the month of December, 1861, and January of February, 1862, it was engaged in various other services in the State of Missouri. It participated in many skirmishes, in the battle of Iron River, in which it lost a man killed in action, and it was ordered to be sent to the point in the east. It spent a few days at Camp Smith, and was then ordered into the city to guard the city. The company, by its promptness and efficiency, did most credit to the service. It was sent, on the 15th, to suppress a riot. It did this very promptly, after the order was issued, and the riot was suppressed and order was restored in the city.

In November the company was ordered to be sent to the point in the east. It spent a few days at Camp Smith, and was then ordered into the city to guard the city. The company, by its promptness and efficiency, did most credit to the service. It was sent, on the 15th, to suppress a riot. It did this very promptly, after the order was issued, and the riot was suppressed and order was restored in the city.





Remains of the building destroyed by fire.

on this campaign, and participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black Bridge, and in the siege of Vicksburg. The company remained at the headquarters of the 17th Army Corps, moving occasionally on some expedition, until the 1st of February, 1864, when it joined Sherman's Meridian raid. On this expedition it lost 5 men captured. Soon after returning to Vicksburg the company moved with General McPherson to Chattanooga, and entered on the Atlanta campaign. It continued with the army until the Chattahoochie was reached, and as its term of service was about to expire, it was ordered to be mustered out. General McPherson bade the company farewell in a complimentary order, and on the 16th of July, 1864, it was mustered out at Cincinnati, with an aggregate of 27 men.

From the organization of the company to the 1st of August, 1862, it received 22 recruits, and lost in killed, discharged and deserted, 42 men. During the months of August and September, 1862, the company received 68 recruits; thus at the expiration of its term of service there were about 50 men who had from one month to one year to serve. These men were left at General McPherson's headquarters, and in August and September, 1864, John L. King, who had been a sergeant in the original organization, recruited the company to the maximum number, and was commissioned as captain. This company participated in the march to the sea through Georgia, and in the campaign of the Carolinas. It was present at the Grand Review in Washington City, and was mustered out on the 28th of May, 1865, and was transported to Camp Dennison, where it was paid and discharged.

This company as escort to General James B. McPherson from November, 1862, until his death in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, was present, and bore an honorable part in all the engagements that the 17th Corps were engaged in. They were active in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and up through the Carolinas until the surrender of Johnston, at Raleigh, N. C.

The following inscription appears on the monument of the 4th Company Ohio Cavalry in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.:

"This company served as escort at 17th Corps headquarters during the campaign and siege, without reported casualties."

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

(This table from the description of Pickensburg Park by Capt. W. T. Egle, Chairman, C. N. M. P.)

In accordance with an Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1864, the Vicksburg National Military Park was established. The provisions of the bill establishing the Park empowered the Secretary of War to appoint a commission of three honorably discharged soldiers who had served either in the Union or Confederate armies during the war, or both combinations. Two of the commissioners to be selected from the army commanded by General Grant, and one from the army commanded by General Pemberton. The Secretary of War, on March 2 of the same year, appointed as the Commission, General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, Captain William T. Egle, of Iowa, and Colonel James F. Evans, of Illinois, and charged them with the duty of purchasing and establishing the Park under his direction and approval. The commission thus appointed, met and was organized by electing Commissioner Lee as chairman, John S. Evans, of Ohio, secretary and historian, and Captain Charles L. Loughton, of Iowa, as clerk of the Commission.

The National Commission, after performing their organization entered actively on the work of defining the boundaries of the Park, keeping in view at all times the importance of including in the boundaries all the fighting ground of both armies during the siege. The boundaries of the Park being definitely determined, several acres of land required for park purposes to entrance about 1,500 acres, which was immediately purchased and located in the Government of the United States at a cost of \$475,000 per acre. The State of Mississippi has ceded jurisdiction in the United States Government over all the land within the boundaries of the Park, and the public highways within its limits. The work of establishing the ground of the Park was immediately taken up by the Commission, and they have carefully studied and carried out the land purchased the manner was found as follows: Confederate armies

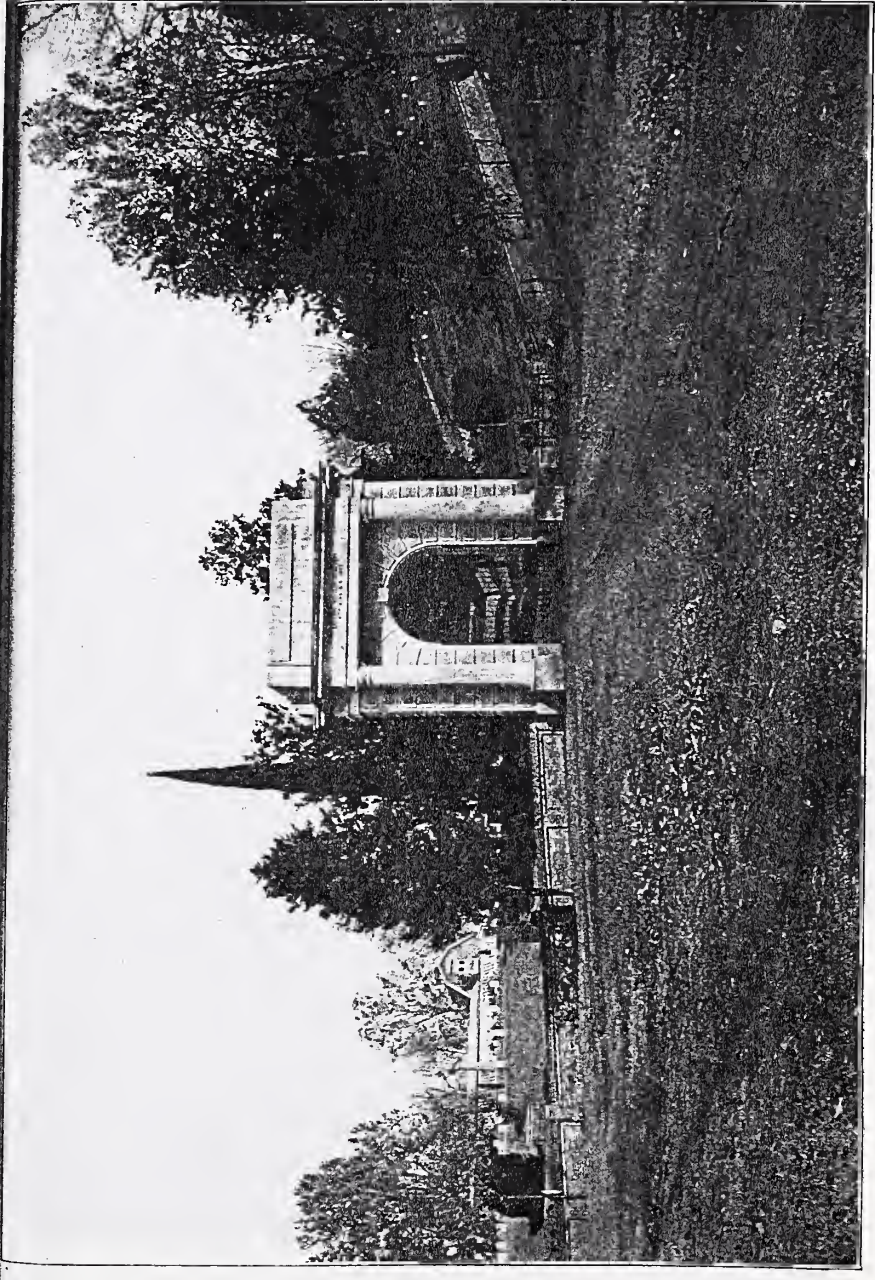
(8.19 miles) follows the line of Confederate earthworks and is just in rear of that line from the bluffs south of Mint Bayou, opposite the National Cemetery to the river below the city. Union avenue (7.43 miles) follows the first parallel (trench) of the Union army from the east gate of the National Cemetery to a junction with Confederate avenue at Fort Garrott and is, as a rule, immediately in rear of that parallel. In connection with Confederate avenue, it includes the greater part of the Park, all the ground on which the assaults were made May 19 and 22, and all the close approaches (saps) of the Union army, except on Lauman's front. The greater part of the Union tablet inscriptions, monuments and markers will be placed on or very near this avenue. 31 Ohio monuments and 20 Ohio markers are now in position on or near it. Grant avenue (.93 mile) begins at the northeast angle of Union avenue, and extends to and around Grant's headquarters. The monument of the 58th Ohio (detailed for service on gunboats) stands on this avenue. Sherman avenue (2.3 miles) starts at Grant avenue, runs past the site of General Sherman's headquarters, lies for a part of its course on the road over which supplies for General Grant's army were drawn from the landing on the Yazoo river, and joins Union avenue at a point about three-fourths of a mile from the beginning of that avenue at the east gate of the National Cemetery. The monuments of the 22d, 46th, 53d and 70th Ohio regiments stand on this avenue. Indiana avenue (.7 mile) begins on Union avenue near Fort Garrott, runs south to the Flower Hill road and west on that road to a junction with Confederate avenue. It is, in part, on the line of McGinnis' Brigade of Hovey's Division, and goes along the firing lines of that brigade. Wisconsin avenue (.82 mile) goes from Confederate avenue on the first spur east of the Hall's Ferry road, past a salient Confederate work, is on the line of Pugh's Brigade of Lauman's Division, and touches three positions of the 5th Ohio Battery. Illinois avenue (1.3 miles) lies for a large part of its course on the Hall's Ferry road and turns to the right (southwest) from that road on a spur about three-fourths of a mile in front (south) of the Confederate line. It is on the line of Hall's and Bryant's Brigades of Lauman's Division, and goes past the position of the 15th Ohio Battery. The monuments of the 7th and 15th Ohio batteries stand on Illinois circle.

lowy across 7 1/2 miles) past King's Castlehouse across the low ridge east of Lord's Bay, to on the line of Vanderwey's Regent at Harvey's Avenue. Each part of the public walk leading from Lyellburg as far as or along the line of the foundation of the Park have been noted as the United States but for an irregularity is (inserted) as Park roadways, and will be graded and marked the same as Park avenues. These parts of public walk aggregate 2 1/2 miles, making a total of 11 1/2 miles of Park avenues and roadways. Castlehouse, Union, and Green Avenue are graded and all the bridge building on Castlehouse and 1 1/2 on Union Avenue.

The Castlehouse line of defense in 1864 followed a high, rugged and almost perpendicular ridge from the river above to the river below the city, and was 1/2 mile in length. From the river ridge down, or ascending ridges, all was frequently and was separated by deep ravines with precipitous sides. The ruggedness of the terrain caused an appreciation without being any. The irregularities of the Union Army caused the way ridge and deep ravines above described, and the fact accounts for the 12 bridges on the 7 1/2 miles of Union Avenue. Had it been continued to the Washington road, 12th Castlehouse Avenue, 4 additional bridges would have been required. The topography with the Castlehouse is sympathetic against the results of General Grant's army in 1864, but in connection with the low water level afforded by the tide and river, it was after the most feasible and judicious location for a great Imperial Park that could be found on the coast.

The plan of the Commission comprising the assessment of the line of roadways and the location of both avenues, the numbering of at least a gate in each barrier, and further actually and so, the placing of an appropriate barrier within every line at each of these gates, the placing of the other gates in positions selected by, and the maintenance and marking thereof by local commissions or appropriate civil agents on these and Castlehouse Avenue, some on the other avenue and roadways, and in the Park between Castlehouse and Union Avenue.

Nearly 200 tablet inscriptions have been prepared and approved, descriptive of the past history by the maps, Union, Regent and Harvey at the two points in the campaign, 1864, and defense, marking the line of the Union approach, 1864.



Main Entrance to National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss.



the sites of headquarters of general officers, and the places where general officers were killed. These inscriptions will be cast on tablets, largely iron, a few bronze, and will be placed in the Park as soon as they can be made, delivered and painted. 125 obsolete cannon of the kind and caliber used in the siege and defense have been received from the War Department for mounting in the Park. The remounting of these guns in their old places on the lines of the two armies will begin as soon as the carriages can be painted. The 13 heavy guns will be mounted on siege carriages.

When the work of establishment and embellishment has been finished the Vicksburg Park will be not only a faithful reproduction of siege and defense conditions in 1863, but also a great landscape picture, simple in plan, harmonious in details and interesting to a degree that can scarcely be surpassed.

The Act of Congress, approved February 21, 1899, above referred to, provides That it shall be lawful for any State that had troops engaged in the defense and siege of Vicksburg to enter upon the lands of the Vicksburg National Military Park for the purpose of ascertaining, and marking the positions occupied and held by the several commands from the State the commission represented. This clause in the act anticipated favorable action by the several States, both North and South, that had troops engaged in the campaign and siege, in making appropriations in sufficient amounts to mark with an artistic memorial the position each organization held during the siege.

VICKSBURG AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

No city on the Mississippi river between St. Louis and New Orleans has a more beautiful and healthful location than Vicksburg. It sits serenely on its hills, a hundred feet above the highest water level, and, in 1863, the river swept twice at its feet—the channel first running nearly north and then turning south, with a long narrow peninsula between the two reaches of the river. In 1876 the current broke through this peninsula in front of the lower part of the city, and the river now only touches it at its extreme limit, but a fine body of deep water, called Centennial Lake, remains at the old bend of the river nearly opposite the National Cemetery, and through this, by the construction of a canal, the United States Engineers have turned the Yazoo river, which now flows past Vicksburg and empties into the Mississippi just below the city.

APPOINTMENT AND WORK OF THE
GRUB COMMISSION

The General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on April 15, 1920, passed the following act:

General Bill No. 211

AN ACT

Authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and mark the positions of Ohio troops in the siege of Yackling, and to make an appropriation to pay the necessary traveling expenses of the members of the commission.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That the governor of the state be and is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of ten citizens of Ohio, seven of whom shall have served with honor in the campaigns and sieges at Yackling, who shall serve without pay and whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the national park commission in ascertaining and marking the positions occupied in the siege of Yackling by each regiment, company and independent organization from the state which were then engaged.

SECTION 2. That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury, in the credit of the general revenue fund, or otherwise appropriated, to be drawn and used by said commission to pay the actual expenses of the members of said commission at the discharge of the duties allotted to the preservation of such marked locations in the conflict it was then fought.

SECTION 3. Said commission shall make a full report of the execution of its trust to the governor on or before the second day of January, next ensuing and so on.

APPOINTMENT AND WORK OF THE OHIO COMMISSION 303

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A. G. REYNOLDS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JNO. A. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

Passed April 16, 1900.

270G

In compliance with the provisions of this Act, Governor George K. Nash, on September 29, 1900, appointed six honorably discharged soldiers, who had served in Ohio commands through the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, to act as commissioners from Ohio, in conjunction with the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the positions of Ohio commands that were engaged in the siege, as follows: General Andrew Hickenlooper, late chief engineer 17th Army Corps, Cincinnati; Sergeant J. B. Allen, late Company C, 30th O. V. I., Athens; Colonel A. H. Brown, late 96th O. V. I., Centerburg; Lieutenant E. Z. Hays, late Company K, 32d O. V. I., Warsaw; Major Charles Hipp, late 37th O. V. I., St. Marys'; and Sergeant W. P. Gault, late Company F, 78th O. V. I., Columbus.

November 16, 1901, Brevet Colonel James Kilbourne, late captain Company H, 95th O. V. I., of Columbus, was appointed a member of the Commission, vice General Hickenlooper resigned, and on May 25, 1903, General William H. Raynor, late colonel 56th O. V. I., was appointed on the Commission, vice Colonel A. H. Brown, resigned. No other changes have occurred in the Commission since the original appointments were made September 29, 1900.

The first meeting of the Commission was held November 14, 1900, in the office of Clerk of Supreme Court, with the following members present: Commissioners Allen, Brown, Hays, Hipp and Gault; commissioner absent, General Hickenlooper. The Commission was called to order by Commissioner Allen, as temporary chairman, and organized by electing Commissioner Allen chairman and Commissioner Gault secretary. After completing the organization, and discussing plans for future work, the Commission adjourned to meet again at the call of the secretary. On the 16th of April, 1901, the

Continued out at the Capitol House, Vicksburg, Miss., and took up the work of ascertaining and marking the positions occupied and held by the several Ohio commands during the siege.

One being the first duty to mark the location of her camp I proved a very difficult task, and after spending three days on the Park, the Commission decided to return to Ohio, and confer with purchase of the several Ohio commands that previous given in the report respecting their positions on the line. After digesting minutely of the official reports of regiments, brigades and division commanders, and interviews, both personal and by letter, with a score of comrades who had served in Ohio commands during the siege, the Commission, being more fully equipped to intelligently discharge the duty imposed upon them, again met November 11, 1863, at the Capitol House, Vicksburg, and resumed the work of establishing the positions occupied by the several Ohio commands on the investment line.

The majority of the different commands were satisfactorily located during the process. However, at some cases, the reports of regimental, brigade and division commanders respecting certain Ohio commands, were so vague and unreliable that a plan deemed necessary to send purchasers to the Park who had served in such commands and divisions, and the purchase of the services of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, their own locations, and report the results of their labors to the Commission. With such assistance the work of correctly locating the true positions of all Ohio organizations on the Park was finally completed to the satisfaction of this Commission, and we earnestly hope to the satisfaction of all comrades and friends interested.

In some few cases the Commission was necessarily left again to better judgment, compelled to assign the position of battalions in accordance with the official reports of the officers in command at the time the action took place. The reports were examined so carefully that they could be considered to describe two or more positions occupied at the same time.

The topography of the Park had undergone several changes since those previous days of May and June, 1863. All logs and crosses that had been removed with time, and broken and gone broke, have been replaced with, and marks have been changed and to some extent the description of the land

as found in the official reports does not in any degree describe the same position as was found when the Park was established. Under such unfavorable conditions, the reader can form some conception of the arduous and careful work that had been imposed on the Commission in the prosecution of their work.

In addition to the 21 regiments of infantry, 12 independent batteries light artillery, and one company of cavalry (McPherson's escort), with locations on or near Union avenue, Ohio was represented with 5 additional regiments of infantry. One of the regiments (58th Ohio) was detached on gunboat service, and 4 regiments (the 22d, 46th, 53d and 70th Ohio Regiments) were stationed on the exterior line, which extended from Haines' Bluff on the Yazoo river 10 miles northeast of Vicksburg, across the peninsula to the Big Black river, thence south along the west bank of that stream to near Hall's Ferry, with General Sherman in command. This line, possibly 10 or 12 miles long was strongly fortified at the most important points, and was defended by more than 40,000 troops, to oppose the crossing of that stream by the Confederate general, Joseph E. Johnston's command, 30,000 strong, for the purpose of assisting in crushing Grant's army and liberating Pemberton's army from their unfavorable situation.

The services of those regiments on the exterior line being of equal importance with the troops that occupied positions on the investment line, caused the Commission for some time considerable anxiety, as to the most desirable place to locate their monuments. From the fact that General Sherman was in command of the exterior line, the Commission finally decided that the most appropriate location for all Ohio monuments whose commands served on the exterior line at any time during the siege should be on Sherman avenue.

The completion of the work intrusted to our care shows, that, in the army commanded by General Grant during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, Ohio had the honor of claiming the three most prominent generals who directed the campaign and siege—Sherman and Grant and McPherson, all having Ohio as their birthplace. In point of number of organizations in the campaign and siege, Ohio stood second, having 39 independent organizations, with a strength or effective force, on March 29, 1863, of 11,984 officers and men ready for duty, or about one-third of the entire force

and fought the battle during the campaign and was. During the months of May 22 and May 23, over 200 prisoners of the flag planted on the Confederate works were planted there by Ohio regiments. In all of the battles of the campaign and up to Fort Gilliam, May 1, in the remainder of Vicksburg, July 4, Ohio regiments and batteries could always be found in the thickest of the battle. And during that long campaign, which lasted 73 days from the first in the first hour, each of the 35 Ohio regiments took an honorable part in the greatest campaign there under orders of their commanders, and the Government took great pleasure in recording the fact that no Ohio command took one of that campaign and was with the rest of the remainder of the army attached to it.

The positions for monuments to stand on Union ground as located by the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission, are for the following Ohio regiments and batteries, commencing on the right of the ground near the east gate of the National Cemetery, and extending east and north along the ground to Fort Green:

- 8th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
- 10th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 41st Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
- 11th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 12th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 13th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 14th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 15th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 16th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 17th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 18th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 19th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
- 20th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 22nd Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 23rd Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
- 4th Company Ohio Cavalry
- 24th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
- 25th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 1st's Cavalry Battery (afterwards known as 26th Ohio Independent Battery)
- 26th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 27th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry

- 83d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 96th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 17th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
- 16th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
- 16th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 42d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 114th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 120th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 2d Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery
- 56th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry
- 5th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery. Stands on Wisconsin avenue.
- 7th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery. Stands on Illinois avenue circle.
- 15th Ohio Independent Battery Light Artillery. Stands on Illinois avenue circle.
- 22d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Stands on Sherman avenue.
- 46th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Stands on Sherman avenue.
- 53d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Stands on Sherman avenue.
- 70th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Stands on Sherman avenue.
- 58th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Stands on Grant avenue.

Having satisfactorily established the positions occupied on the Park by the several Ohio regimental and battery commands that served during the siege, and said positions having received the approval of the National Vicksburg Military Park Commission and the Secretary of War, and to enable the Ohio Commission to complete the work contemplated by act of the General Assembly of Ohio as passed April 16, 1900, that body on April 15, 1902, passed the following supplementary act:

(House Bill No. 254.)

AN ACT

To supplement an act entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and mark the

positions occupied by Ohio troops in the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi and to make an appropriation to pay the personal expenses of the commission.

WHEREAS, Under the act of Congress, approved February 22, 1862, establishing the "Vicksburg National Military Park," the government has purchased about 1,200 acres embracing practically all the ground that was occupied during the siege by the Confederate line of defense and the Federal line of attack, and

WHEREAS, The state of Mississippi has ceded to the United States jurisdiction over the said ground; and

WHEREAS, The national commission, appointed under the act of Congress referred to, propose to restore, and lay directly in a deep ravine around the said battlefield of Vicksburg to the condition that it was in at the time of the siege, by closing new roads, and opening old ones, new and closing only new growth of timber, and

WHEREAS, The said National Park, with its two great natural fortifications and limits, is destined to be one of our noblest shrines, and by faithful maintenance and conservation of American values, will, when completed, be of national history; and

WHEREAS, Under an act entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and mark the positions occupied by Ohio troops in the siege of Vicksburg and to make an appropriation to pay the personal expenses of the commission," passed at the general assembly of Ohio, April 15, 1862, six commissioners were appointed to serve without pay, charged with the duty of ascertaining and marking the positions occupied by Ohio troops in the siege of Vicksburg; and

WHEREAS, said commission, in compliance with the national commission, has carefully selected the locations for monuments to mark the said positions, and what is known as the various sites for the engineers' batteries and battery support, and

WHEREAS, said commissioners having collectively completed the preliminary work assigned them to the general assembly, are now ready to proceed to the purchase of the further work contemplated by the act of April 15, 1862, to wit: The erection of monuments and pillars to mark the positions

of Ohio troops that were engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and such of her Ohio commands as were on duty on the line of circumvallation under orders issued by the commanding general, and

WHEREAS, Said commissioners have made an estimate of the sum of money required for the completion of said work and said estimate being as follows, to wit: Monuments for twenty-six (26) regiments of infantry engaged, costing not to exceed \$1,500 each, \$39,000; monuments for eleven (11) batteries engaged, costing not to exceed \$1,000 each, \$11,000; monument for one (1) battalion of cavalry engaged, costing not to exceed \$1,000; and traveling expenses, stationery and such other items of expense as may occur in making contracts for monuments and markers, and supervising their erection, \$2,500; for purchase and erection of markers the sum of \$2,500; and

WHEREAS, It is the judgment of said commission that for the economical prosecution of the work contemplated, \$7,500 should be available and subject to the orders of said commission on and after April 1, 1902, and \$25,000 on and after December 1, 1902, and \$26,000 on and after March 1, 1904, at which latter date, being within about two years from the present time, it is proposed to have all the monuments and tablets erected and the work of the commission practically completed; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That in addition to the sum appropriated by the provisions of the aforesaid act, there is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the state treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund, and not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty-six thousand (56,000.00) dollars, to be used as herein provided, warrants for which shall be drawn by the auditor of state upon the treasurer of state, upon vouchers or estimates properly approved by not less than four members of said commission.

SECTION 2. Said commission shall keep an accurate account of all disbursements and make a full report thereof to the governor on or before the 15th day of November of each year during the continuance of said trust.

captioned: "This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

W. J. McKelvey,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Carl L. Norvell,

President of the Senate.

Passed April 12, 1903.

1175

Its substance is that, since the Ohio Commission was primarily created for a contest for the 33 monuments, and its members to be properly awarded, and placed in position, in Volunteering National Military Park.

The Ohio Volunteering Battlefield Commission, formed at that time and charged to receiving for Ohio the design and construction monuments for the money appropriated. With a desire to avoid if not avoid any similar work in military parks and with a knowledge that the Ohio Commission was well to define its membership in United Military Park, that had been formed by their commission after one month of competitive bidding in open session, that of official monuments completed, the Ohio Volunteering Commission decided to have a committee of two, consisting of Commissioners Hogg and Cook, to attend the United Military Commission, receive finally all monuments erected in that Park, in part of the design, workmanship, and work of finishing, and report to the Commission at its next regular meeting. The committee at the next meeting reported favorably upon the design and execution of the United monuments. The Ohio monuments were in the opinion of the Commission, superior, both in quality, design and workmanship, to similar work found in other military parks.

Knowing that competitive bidding in such work was always accompanied with great expense, and such expense was necessarily across the price of the work, to insure the best in quality of it, the Commission, by a majority vote, decided to avoid competitive bids, thereby saving to the State nearly \$4,000 expense, which expense the construction agreed to pay a Committee of the Ohio Volunteering Commission, members that were LARGER in size and FINER in finish than had heretofore been placed in military parks in the same year.

APPOINTMENT AND WORK OF THE OHIO COMMISSION 311

After a careful study of similar monumental work in other parks, the Commission decided, by a vote of four to one to award the contract to The Hughes Granite and Marble Company, of Clyde, Ohio; for furnishing complete and set up in Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss., 38 monuments, for which said company was to receive, when accepted by the War Department, \$49,000 in full. On August 12, 1902, the commission met at the Great Southern Hotel, Columbus, and entered into the following contract with the aforesaid, The Hughes Granite and Marble Company.

Columbus, O., August 12, 1902.

This contract entered into this date between the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission, party of the first part, through the following members of said Commission, to wit:

J. B. Allen
W. P. Gault
James Kilbourne
Charles Hipp
A. H. Brown
E. Z. Hays,

and The Hughes Granite and Marble Company, party of the second part, by and through W. E. Hughes, the president of said company, duly authorized and instructed to contract on its behalf.

Witnesseth, That the first party has let and contracted for the erection of the Ohio monuments to be erected upon Vicksburg battlefield, to wit, 38 in number, to the said second party and that the said second party agrees to build and erect said monuments upon said battlefield upon foundations to be built by the National Government upon the following terms and conditions, to wit:

The proposal of the said second party and the specifications accompanying same are hereto attached and made a part of this agreement.

The monuments to be constructed and erected under the terms of this contract are as follows: 26 for Regiments of Infantry engaged in said battle, at \$1,460 each; 11 for Batteries of Artillery engaged, at \$960 each; and one for the Battalion of Cavalry engaged, costing \$480. And it is understood and

specify that the execution of monuments to be erected are to be made by the Commission from the designs and work drawings and also prepared to this Commission by said second party, and that when the latter set selected blue prints of the work drawings of the design selected shall be attached to the contract and shall become a part of it, the number thus selected to be of it or all to correspond with the number of monuments to be erected.

For the construction and erection of said monuments as a public and workmanlike manner pursuant to the terms of the proposed form attached, the said second party shall receive the sum of Twenty Dollars of said sum shall be payable in advance made by first party at the work of construction and erection of said monuments, drawings, and the balance remaining due shall be payable upon the due completion of the work under the contract, and in compliance to this party and monuments to be fully completed and erected by the first day of May, 1906, unless prevented by circumstances on which second party has no control.

Said party shall provide a good and sufficient security in the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1000) with good and sufficient solvent sureties upon the full and faithful performance of the terms of the contract and upon the filing of said bond and in compliance to this party, the contract shall be and become in full force and effect. SCHEDULE A, B, C, D shown as attached are made a part of the agreement.

Signed:

J. W. Allen
W. P. Coker
James K. Ketchum
Crawford Hill
A. H. Brown
F. J. Hill

The District of Columbia and Mexico Co.,
Per W. A. Strayer

EXHIBIT A

Supplementary Schedule

This agreement to be attached to contract and made part thereof.

We agree to furnish and turn over to your Commission original bills of lading and freight paid bills of all rough granite used in the construction of the Vicksburg monument work, which shall come from the quarries now owned and operated by the Whetmore, Morris Granite Company, of Barre, Vermont, and to be their best grade of granite. This being the same granite used in the construction of the Shiloh work, built by the Hughes Granite & Marble Co., of Clyde, Ohio, and erected for the Ohio Shiloh Commission at the National Military Park, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and the same quarry from which the granite was taken to build the Rockefeller obelisk, and further that it shall be the best rock quarried by said company.

Provided, that if the monumental foundations for Ohio shall not have been completed by May 1, 1904, then the said Vicksburg Park Commission, party of the first part, shall not be required to accept their monuments until the same shall have been erected by permission of the United States Commission for said Park.

EXHIBIT B.

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we, the Hughes Granite and Marble Company of Clyde, Ohio, as principal, and Taylor Fuller, Ira S. Comstock and George Slessman, of Clyde, Ohio, and W. L. Curry of Columbus, Ohio, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Ohio in the penal sum of \$25,000 for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our successors, heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents.

The conditions of the above obligations are such that whereas the said The Hughes Granite and Marble Company did on the 12th day of August, 1902, enter into an agreement and contract for the erection of monuments to mark the positions of Ohio troops on the battlefield of Vicksburg, being now known as the Vicksburg National Military Park in the State of Mississippi, with J. B. Allen, W. P. Gault, James Kilbourne, Charles Hipp, A. H. Brown and E. Z. Hays, who constituted a Commission appointed pursuant to the laws of the State of Ohio and acting in all matters pertaining to the erection of

ance with an act passed by the 75th General Assembly known as House Bill No. 254, we beg leave to submit to your honorable body the following proposal:

We understand that there are to be 26 monuments for Regiments of Infantry engaged, the cost of said monuments not to exceed \$39,000; 11 monuments for Batteries engaged, costing not to exceed \$11,000, and 1 monument for Battalion of Cavalry engaged, costing not to exceed \$500.

We herewith submit for the consideration of your honorable body 74 scale drawings drawn one inch to one foot, and giving on each drawing the size of the face, and end elevation and ground plan; and also showing the moulding, carving and other decorative ornaments and the manner in which each design will be finished. We also submit to you 22 designs without scale drawings, sizes hereto attached. Should any of these designs be selected, we agree to make the scale drawings in accordance with sizes given and also giving the sizes upon the scale drawings which are also to be attached with the balance of the scale drawings selected to these specifications and made a part thereof.

You will observe from the scale drawings which have been revised and carefully prepared by us from the designs submitted, that the great Seal of the State of Ohio is to be carved from the solid granite. This will be added to any of the designs submitted that may be selected, for which we have not prepared scale work, at the shops of this company.

LETTERING:—All of the lettering for the regimental and historical inscriptions upon the face and back of the monuments to be done in raised polished letters and to be in size proportionate to the amount of available space at command. The name "OHIO" will be cut either in raised polished or raised carved letters as your Commission may desire.

We agree to finish each and every piece of work from the 38 designs selected by your Commission at our works at Clyde, Ohio, and every monument will be erected in our show room subject to the inspection of your Commission and the command for which it is intended. In this way survivors may be enabled to see the work which they otherwise never would see, and should any changes of a simple nature be suggested by such survivors, seconded and approved by your Commission they would be made without charge.

The 25 designs for Expansion of Yamacraw, 11 designs for Yamacraw, and 4 designs for Expansion of Yamacraw, and the main drawings for selected designs attached to this writing shall constitute one proposal and we agree to build and erect in a good and workmanlike manner the improvements represented by such designs and main drawings at the National Military Park at Yorkburg, Miss., for the use of Yamacraw, bounded as follows:

10 Expansion of Yamacraw proposed, 2 1/2 acres each	25.00
11 Expansion of Yamacraw proposed, 2 1/2 acres each	25.00
4 Expansion of Yamacraw proposed	20

Expansions

(Signed) The Orange-Camden and Newark Co.,
Per W. E. Hines.

DEVELOPER.—Should your Commission grant a license pursuant to Section 101 you have that license referred to, the same will be made to conform with your wishes.

MATERIALS.—We propose to use the low grade of Stone granite as except of the same referred with this proposal to your Commission, also from some superior grades such that they in all other respects improve.

CURBS.—All plans and road cuttings are to be shown on and all joint surfaces are to be ground down under the wheels and finished or finished with granite, both all buildings are to be set with granite, both, and all sidewalks and steps are to be set granite, stone, and finished with granite, both, this being the front and back work done in granite.

All of the beams and joists shall be treated and set so that they will make a new thing, time past and the same when set will be treated with concrete bridge bed, so that all joints will be absolutely impervious to water.

Basement walls of all houses built shall be ground so that the same when set upon the foundation shall present a smooth and dry appearance.

ROCK WORK.—All the rock work is shown on designs shall be clean, true and straight and the same shall either be broken by a hammer or from the point of the tool, or, as set to show a rough and shagreened surface.

POLISHING:—All polished surfaces shall have a good gloss, be even, smooth, clean and free from stuns and holes.

CARVING:—The suggested emblems on monuments as shown on scale drawings, will be raised and carved in a bold and artistic manner. Full size drawings and models will be submitted to your Commission, subject to their approval before the commencement of the work.

Clyde, O., August 19, 1902.

To the Members of the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby certify that the following is a correct transcript of the minutes of the Board of Directors of the Hughes Granite and Marble Company made at their regular meeting, August 4, 1902.

Clyde, O., August 4, 1902.

Regular meeting of Board of Directors, President W. E. Hughes in the chair. Directors present: Hughes, Metzgar, Vogt and Schlenk. Moved and seconded that the president, W. E. Hughes, be authorized and instructed to contract for the Company with the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission for the erection of 38 monuments upon the Vicksburg battlefield for the sum of \$49,000, with full power and authority to arrange all the details of said contract with said Commission. Carried by the aye votes of Hughes, Metzgar, Schlenk and Vogt. Meeting adjourned.

ATTEST:—HOMER METZGAR OF H. G. and M. Co.

HOMER METZGAR,

Secretary of Hughes Granite and Marble Co.

Desiring to please all comrades and their friends interested in their respective regimental monuments, the Commission arranged with the contractors to place on exhibition at the Great Southern Hotel 97 separate designs of monumental work suitable for military parks, and immediately published the following notice which explains itself:

The Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission has closed a contract with the Hughes Granite and Marble Company, of Clyde, Ohio, for the building and erecting of 38 monuments on the Vicksburg Military Park at Vicksburg, Miss.

It is the earnest wish of the Commission, and we now

National Commission allowed the Ohio Commission to place a battery monument in the Park to mark the position they occupied during the siege. The decision of the National Commission met with the approval of the Ohio Commission, who immediately ordered an additional battery monument at a cost of \$1,000, which increased the battery organizations to 12, and the total of Ohio organizations to 39.

As an expression of the kindly feeling and appreciation the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission holds for The Hughes Granite and Marble Company, of Clyde, Ohio, the Commission in regular session on December 23, 1904, unanimously passed the following resolution:

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The Hughes Granite and Marble Company, of Clyde, Ohio, having fully completed its contract with the Ohio Battlefield Commission for monuments and markers, and placed the same on Vicksburg National Military Park, and

WHEREAS, The material in said monuments and markers has been fully equal to that contracted for, and the work done upon the same has been better even than that contracted for, and the said company having done more than the contract required of them, therefore,

RESOLVED, That this Commission tender their thanks to the said The Hughes Granite and Marble Company for the reasons above set forth.

DEDICATION OF OHIO MONUMENTS AND
MARKERS ON VICKSBURG NATIONAL
MILITARY PARK, MAY 22D, 1905

At a meeting of the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission held at the Neil House, Columbus, Ohio, on December 23, 1904, Monday May 22, 1905, was selected as the day to dedicate the Ohio monuments in Vicksburg National Military Park, and to officially transfer the 39 monuments and the 20 markers, through the Honorable Myron T. Herrick, Governor of Ohio, to the care and custody of the United States.

the final departure of the last Ohioan for their homes. The regiment presented a very fine appearance, and was highly complimented, both by the citizens and press generally.

The special train bearing Governor Herrick and party, reached Vicksburg Saturday evening, May 20, at 5.30 p. m., meeting with no accident to mar the pleasure of the trip. On arrival at Vicksburg, Governor Herrick was greeted with an enthusiastic reception, not only by the 1st Regiment O. N. Guards, but by the citizens, and citizen soldiery of Vicksburg as well, demonstrating that the South had not yet forgotten how to show their accustomed hospitality to strangers within their gates. Large pictures of Governor Herrick could be seen in the windows of the more prominent places of business in all parts of the city. The Ohio party had scarcely time for a breathing spell after reaching the city, when a delegation from the lodge of Elks called on the Governor, and extended to him, and through him to the Ohio party, an invitation to a banquet in their beautiful apartments, which for elegance could not be surpassed, and only equalled by a similar lodge of Elks.

Governor Herrick's speech at the banquet completely captivated the citizens of Vicksburg, and was a topic of favorable comment during the remainder of his sojourn among the good citizens of that historic city.

Early Sunday morning, the veterans of the Ohio party could be seen wending their way out to the Military Park, eager to look once more at the position they occupied on the investment line from May 19 to July 4, 1863.

In all parts of the Park one could see groups of old gray-headed veterans, who in their boyhood days of 42 years ago, stood in that same locality, gun in hand and cartridge box well filled, ready to do or die for the honor and vindication of the flag of the Union. No more interesting and inspiring picture for the study of an artist could have been found than to have painted the emotions of those old veterans, as their faces could be seen clouded with sorrow when relating perhaps the suffering of one of their comrades, and again radiant with pride when speaking of the final victory that occurred on that spot, July 4, 1863. In strolling over the Park we find here, a group of those old gray-headed veterans, all smiles and laughter while one of them is vividly describing some innocent prank

passed on one of these occasions through the camp. A few had further down the avenue to see another group standing with bowed heads, and expressions that betokened sorrow. Later, One of these groups is relating the experiences of his company in response to the fearful events of May 20, 1912, when General Chou's army, at the close of the day, had been killed and wounded a big officer and man. One had been lying on the road upon which the 20th division had, passed by a half hour from the enemy's line of battle, in which time he, in fact, was severely wounded, and describing the scene what the situation became worse and worse until he, surrounded, his comrades they picked him up and slowly carried him back to the preparing table in the field hospital.

The next day, and soon we see another group, but larger than the others. On inquiry we had ourselves standing on a level part of ground. At some time this same spot of ground was covered with the hospital tent, and was known as the Red Hospital of the 19th, 20th, and 21st Army Divisions. At the group of these comrades stand on the spot of ground, well cared by the health officer and suffering soldiers by providing food and other that, possible means, these comrades were told to the month of May, 1912, when a portion of the 20th Army Division and one could be seen lying upon the ground, having been sent to the hospital, with instruments in hand, to some part, where they, by comparison, a complete the total work that was continued on the list of battle, in which patients, his condition, but as one or two, with patients giving the day in the hospital in the hospital of the same. Some could be seen lying down on their bed of straw or leaves, some were getting in the patient of a stone with, still, at that time, while others were lying on the floor upon the straw, as all these and had some sufferings. Each group could be seen in all parts of the field from early morning, and the weight of the evening reminded them that they must return to the tent and look out for the night, as they might be better prepared for the dawn of the coming day.

REMARKS.

This same morning, Monday, May 21, 1912, was entered in with a hospital of men, which in some degree involved

with the success of the dedicatory exercises. However, toward noon there was a rift in the clouds, and at 11.30 a. m., the procession formed at the Carroll House in the city, and moved by way of the National Cemetery and Union avenue to the junction of Grant and Union avenues where the dedicatory exercises were to be held. Upon arrival the exercises were opened by firing a salute from the Vicksburg Battery, followed by a selection from the 1st Regiment Ohio National Guard band. The chairman, Captain J. B. Allen, then introduced the Rev. Howard Henderson, chaplain of the Ohio regiment, who invoked the Divine blessing, after which addresses were delivered according to the following program:

PROGRAM

DEDICATION OF OHIO MEMORIALS ON VICKSBURG NATIONAL
MILITARY PARK, VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI,
MAY 22, 1905.

1. National Salute, Vicksburg Battery.
2. Music—"America," 1st Regiment O. N. G. Band.
3. Invocation, Rev. Howard Henderson, D. D.
4. Report of the Ohio Commission, Sergeant W. P. Gault, Secretary of the Commission.
5. Presentation of Memorials in behalf of the Ohio Commission to Hon. Myron T. Herrick, Governor, Capt. J. B. Allen, president.
6. Presentation of Memorials to Captain William T. Rigby, representing the Hon. W. H. Taft, Secretary of War, Hon. Myron T. Herrick, Governor.
7. Acceptance of Memorials on behalf of the War Department, U. S. A., Captain William T. Rigby, representing Hon. W. H. Taft, Secretary of War.
8. Music—"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," 1st Regiment O. N. G. Band.
9. Addresses by Col. W. R. Warnock, Capt. E. Z. Hays, Col. James Kilbourne, Major D. Cunningham, Hon. Walter George Smith, and Gen. Chas. W. Miner, Col. W. L. Curry.
10. Music—"Star Spangled Banner," 1st Regiment O. N. G. Band.
11. Benediction, Rev. H. F. Sproals, D. D.
12. Taps, 1st Regiment O. N. G. Band.

to its best conclusion the advancing sentiment of national unity and fraternal love. May we have the grace to forget and forgive all past irritations, and the prejudices and passions born of civil war and political hostilities. Take the soreness out of all our hearts, and heal all our wounds that ache. May we join hands, buckle hearts and lock shields to promote the permanent peace and righteous prosperity of our common country.

We beseech Thee to bless the President of the United States and all in authority in the national and the State governments. And now, O Lord, hear us as to our mission in this city of the dead. We have come to this holy field to monument with marble the memory of her soldiers who fell battling for what they esteemed worthy of their lives. The stones we erect will testify the sacred records in which the commonwealth of Ohio holds her martyred soldiers. But, oh, Father! So endow our citizens with grateful regard for these fallen braves that nobler adornments may be built of crimson veined marble quarried from their loving hearts. We have come as representatives of the great commonwealth that sent them forth to honor their sleeping dust, and dedicate this sculptured stone to tell the deathless story of how they fought and fell.

And here, by these hillocks, we pledge Thee eternal fidelity to that righteousness which exalteth a nature and removeth the reproach of sin.

We will leave these graves, O Lord, under the ward of omnipotent protection, and the wrath of omniscience. May the generous people among whom these soldiers sleep spare tears and flowers as part of those who weep for them far away and we will not forget their sacramental dead, nor those dear to them whose dust is in our soil.

Bless, O Lord, the dear ones who mourn these heroes, that they may not lack. Deprived of their natural protectors may the Republic care for them. Help us through our Lord, Jesus Christ. Amen.

REPORT ON SECRETARY GOULT

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1910.

Mr. President, Senators Lodge and La Follette.

By virtue of an act authorizing the appointment of a committee to ascertain and report the position occupied by Ohio troops in the city of Tullahoma, Mississippi, and making an appropriation to pay for traveling expenses of the members of said committee, as passed by the Legislature of Ohio April 28, 1909, the following Ohio appointed a committee consisting of six members: Discharged Ohio soldiers who had participated in the campaign and were: The act authorized them to ascertain the position occupied by the several Ohio regiments in the Tullahoma National Military Park, and to erect markers suitable permanently, and markers in honor of the regiments of soldiers who in Ohio participated therein in 1862 and 1863, and the company of cavalry, which were engaged in the campaign and were: The resolutions of George E. Ross, Governor of Ohio, on the 27th day of July 1909, were approved by the committee. General Julius Heintzelman of Columbus, Col. A. H. Brown of Cincinnati, Major Charles Hays of St. Marien, Capt. J. R. Allen of Akron, Capt. J. C. Bly of Warren and Surgeon W. F. Clark of Columbus. November 15, 1909, Col. James Robinson of Columbus was appointed to the committee, and General Julius Heintzelman resigned, and on May 12, 1910, Col. Nelson W. Brown was appointed to the committee, and Col. A. H. Brown resigned.

No other changes have occurred in the committee since the original appointments were made.

November 14, 1909, the members of the committee met in the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Land and Survey, Ohio, and advised an appropriation by sending J. R. Allen, President, and W. F. Clark, Secretary, and it was agreed upon the date assigned that each make their report.

The committee made its first tour in the Park, April 24, 1910. Ohio being the first state to take steps to establish the several quarters where the regiments were engaged.

it proved to be a very difficult task. But after careful study of the official reports of regimental, brigade, and division commanders, and personal correspondence, and interviews with the surviving comrades of the organizations that participated in the siege, and last but not least the very courteous, and untiring assistance rendered us by Capt. W. T. Rigby, chairman of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, we were enabled to determine the true location of each Ohio organization. Having determined the locations, and the number of Ohio memorials required, the commission was now ready to make a contract for the required number of memorials, and their erection on this park.

After carefully inspecting designs submitted by competing monumental contractors, and having access to expert testimony relative to the actual value of similar designs, as submitted by contractors for work on other parks, the commission decided to accept the designs and terms as proposed by the Hughes Granite & Marble Company of Clyde, Ohio. August 12, 1902, all details having been satisfactorily arranged, the commission entered into contract with that company for the erection of 39 monuments, and 20 markers on Vicksburg National Military Park, at a price not exceeding \$1500.00 each for 26 regimental memorials, \$1000.00 each for 12 independent light artillery memorials, and \$500.00 for one company of cavalry. It affords me great pleasure to state, that the work executed, and placed on this Park for the Ohio Commission, by the Hughes Granite & Marble Co., is equal in finish to any erected on any park in this country at the same price, and in the judgment of this commission, superior to much of similar work heretofore placed on some of the parks. In several instances during the execution of the work, the contractors did more than the contract called for by adding to, and enlarging the designs at their own expense, in order that the Ohio boys who served through the campaign and siege would be perfectly satisfied with the memorials.

OHIO ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED WITH THEIR CASUALTIES.

The official records in the war department U. S. A. show the Ohio commands engaged in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, from March 29, to July 4, 1863, with the casualties sustained to be as follows:

Introduction	1
Chapter I	15
Chapter II	30
Chapter III	45
Chapter IV	60
Chapter V	75
Chapter VI	90
Chapter VII	105
Chapter VIII	120
Chapter IX	135
Chapter X	150
Chapter XI	165
Chapter XII	180
Chapter XIII	195
Chapter XIV	210
Chapter XV	225
Chapter XVI	240
Chapter XVII	255
Chapter XVIII	270
Chapter XIX	285
Chapter XX	300
Chapter XXI	315
Chapter XXII	330
Chapter XXIII	345
Chapter XXIV	360
Chapter XXV	375
Chapter XXVI	390
Chapter XXVII	405
Chapter XXVIII	420
Chapter XXIX	435
Chapter XXX	450
Chapter XXXI	465
Chapter XXXII	480
Chapter XXXIII	495
Chapter XXXIV	510
Chapter XXXV	525
Chapter XXXVI	540
Chapter XXXVII	555
Chapter XXXVIII	570
Chapter XXXIX	585
Chapter XL	600
Chapter XLI	615
Chapter XLII	630
Chapter XLIII	645
Chapter XLIV	660
Chapter XLV	675
Chapter XLVI	690
Chapter XLVII	705
Chapter XLVIII	720
Chapter XLIX	735
Chapter L	750
Chapter LI	765
Chapter LII	780
Chapter LIII	795
Chapter LIV	810
Chapter LV	825
Chapter LVI	840
Chapter LVII	855
Chapter LVIII	870
Chapter LIX	885
Chapter LX	900
Chapter LXI	915
Chapter LXII	930
Chapter LXIII	945
Chapter LXIV	960
Chapter LXV	975
Chapter LXVI	990
Chapter LXVII	1005
Chapter LXVIII	1020
Chapter LXIX	1035
Chapter LXX	1050
Chapter LXXI	1065
Chapter LXXII	1080
Chapter LXXIII	1095
Chapter LXXIV	1110
Chapter LXXV	1125
Chapter LXXVI	1140
Chapter LXXVII	1155
Chapter LXXVIII	1170
Chapter LXXIX	1185
Chapter LXXX	1200
Chapter LXXXI	1215
Chapter LXXXII	1230
Chapter LXXXIII	1245
Chapter LXXXIV	1260
Chapter LXXXV	1275
Chapter LXXXVI	1290
Chapter LXXXVII	1305
Chapter LXXXVIII	1320
Chapter LXXXIX	1335
Chapter LXXXX	1350
Chapter LXXXXI	1365
Chapter LXXXXII	1380
Chapter LXXXXIII	1395
Chapter LXXXXIV	1410
Chapter LXXXXV	1425
Chapter LXXXXVI	1440
Chapter LXXXXVII	1455
Chapter LXXXXVIII	1470
Chapter LXXXXIX	1485
Chapter LXXXXX	1500

DEDICATION OF OHIO MONUMENTS AND MARKERS 329

In compiling the casualties in the Ohio commands during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, the commission, after diligent research, find the casualties of the Ohio troops not officially reported to exceed 200. Add this number to the casualties officially reported, and we find the aggregate casualty of Ohio troops in the campaign and siege to be 1520.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

THE OHIO-VICKSBURG BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION IN ACCOUNT WITH THE STATE OF OHIO.

1900.

April 16, To appropriation for preliminary work . . . \$ 1000 00

1902

April 15, To appropriation for memorials and markers 56000 00

Total appropriation \$57000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1901

Nov. 16, By expenses of commission for preliminary work on Vicksburg Park, as officially reported . . \$ 861 71

Balance unexpended of preliminary appropriation \$ 138 29

Nov., 1901, to Nov., 1902, By expense of commission under monumental appropriation, as officially reported \$ 445 84

Nov., 1902, to Nov., 1903, By expense of commission under monumental appropriation, including the first and second estimate of the Hughes Granite & Marble Company, as officially reported \$25412 27

Nov., 1903, to Nov., 1904, By expense of commission under monumental appropriation, including the third estimate of the Hughes Granite & Marble Company, as officially reported \$12765 40

Nov., 1904, to date, May 22, 1905, By expense of commission under monumental appropriation including the fourth and last estimate of the Hughes

Grants & Marble Company, as officially reported	\$1,000.00
Delinquencies under commercial appropriation:	\$1,071.00
1903	
Total amount paid the Douglas Granite & Marble Company under the contract	\$2,071.00
Expenses of the commission	100.00
Balance unexpended to date, May 20, 1904	1,971.00
Total	\$2,171.00

The work for which this appropriation was intended is now completed, and the monuments, and the markers which mark the positions occupied by the Ohio troops in the Fortifying National Military Park are now in position. May they stand for ages to come as silent witnesses to the heroism, valor and sacrifices displayed by the noble Ohio soldiers who bore the heat of the battle, on the mountains, and prairies of an unyielding enemy, and the flag. They will take notice as time goes on, and as future generations will draw the lessons which are to be the most precious, now unending, and noblest legacy bequeathed to the World War War of Valor, and to the posturing honor of the great state of Ohio.

This sum was made to be officially transmitted from the State of the Ohio-Veterans' Memorial Commission to the Executive Hon. Meyer T. Hatch, Governor of Ohio.

Respectfully submitted,
 W. F. GALEY,
 Secretary of the Commission.

ADDRESS BY JOSIAH B. ALLEN, PRESIDENT.

We meet here today with the evidence of peace and tranquillity all about us. "The May sun shines and the May evening fades," and the people go about their usual occupations without question and annoyance. The Mississippi flows by on its way to the gulf, bearing on its bosom the trade and traffic of peaceful and industrious states. The songs of the bird are undisturbed today among these hills and valleys.

What a different scene met our eyes forty-two years ago this day. War was here with all its dreadful concomitants. Over four thousand men gave their lives around the defense of this city. Death and devastation were on every hand. It was a desperate effort from without met by a desperate effort from within.

In the midst of that terrible conflict Federals and Confederates recognized the courage and determination of each other. It was after such days as May 22, 1863, that those Europeans who, before the war, predicted that Americans never would fight, began to predict that they never would cease fighting.

Let me refer to one small, almost insignificant, event of that never-to-be-forgotten day. A certain Federal regiment was stationed near the Confederate fortification. It was directed to storm the stronghold at that point. Volunteers were called for to perform the very dangerous work. The whole regiment volunteered to undertake the task. They were told in detail just what they were to do and that it was, in all probability, a fatal enterprise. When the volunteers were in line just ready to advance the commandant, a veteran who had seen much service, stepped in front of the line and spoke to them. What would he say? There was the fortification before them, its guns all turned upon them. They knew that death was there and they knew that in all probability they were looking for the last time upon the sun. The officer knew it all. He knew the men, also. He uttered neither words of encouragement, nor hope, nor praise. He said nothing of dying for glory or renown, but before that terrible prospect said simply "Boys, do your duty." He knew that

in regard to any plan would happen there at the leading time. This was the sentiment which carried them into the field of the subject, which they began upon, reflecting and discussing it as usual. I suppose many of them had the idea, under the impression of the question, in some national way that would be, and that was enough for them. They had in a particular which was engaged in a struggle for an even equality and to give to society, and they to them this was to be in the government in 1850.

They were, who were here at the fact of the general sentiment of reflecting, and began to discuss, and then about as a time and throughout all the time had by an appeal to law, they to one another, and in the last instance of an even more, toward society.

The Ohio Publishing Commission is appointed by Governor, and they consisted of two, Andrew Dickson, of the 18th Ohio Infantry, Capt. J. Z. King, of the 10th Ohio, Major Charles Hays, of the 10th Ohio, Major W. P. Cook, of the 10th Ohio, Col. W. H. Brown, of the 10th Ohio, and General James B. Allen, of the 10th Ohio.

The Commission met in the City of Washington, Ohio, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and reported by sending James B. Allen, President, and W. P. Cook, Secretary, who were told that respective about through the the operations of the Commission.

They would not make, making them to be the same, namely, the Commission, members of whose names would be a matter of distinguished consideration in and they will be made in the official report of the Commission. To all the names named by the death of Gen. Dickson, Governor Hall appointed Col. James K. McKim, of the 10th Ohio. The national office of Col. Brown, consisting of his resignation, secretary and Gen. William H. Burton, of the 10th Ohio, was appointed as his successor.

The office of the Commission was then returned, and each member of the Commission has done his full part to carry out the intention of the government with Commission. To all the Commission have the best, absolute authority, and a responsibility has given, giving in that will have and in all matters, and the field of the field.

I was here to express the sentiment of the entire Commission, in their appreciation of the services of our worthy

Secretary, W. P. Gault. Without hope of compensation, his work, although colossal, has been done cheerfully and with an intelligence that is commendable and appreciated by all.

In the contract for our monuments, the Commission acted with the one idea of securing to the state the best services possible for the limited amount of means in our hands, and at this time we desire to express our thanks and appreciation to the Hughes Granite and Marble Company for their courteous and conscientious execution of the work assigned them. The Ohio monument located in this park is certainly a monument to the efficiency of the work of that company.

In the many difficulties encountered in locating the position of different organizations in this park the Ohio Commission is under lasting obligations to the indefatigable and intelligent co-operation of Capt. W. T. Rigby, chairman of the National Commission, who has, at all times, cheerfully given us valuable aid in our labors. While in some instances monuments and markers may not be placed on the exact spot where the different organizations claimed to have operated, yet the commission has exhausted every effort in attempting to be correct in their selection.

And now, Governor Herrick, it is my duty as President of the Ohio Commission to transfer to you these monuments which shall stand for ages to perpetuate the valor and heroism of the soldiers, dead and living, who fought on this historic field, believing that these monuments will teach future generations loyalty and love of country. Generations to come can never know the hardships we endured, the terrific fighting participated in on these fields, but they can revere and reverence the patriotism that inspired the soldiers to such acts of courage, whether they wore the blue or the gray.

And now after forty-two years have elapsed we again visit the scene of our conflict, although only a remnant is left of those two grand armies that contended for the mastery of this stronghold, yet to that remnant is recalled vividly the carnage of May 22, 1863, and here today the blue and gray meet alike proud of the achievements of our country since this strife, and also proud of the fact that sectionalism has vanished from our land and they who were in front during the bloody strife of '61 to '65 have done more to bring about universal harmony than any other class.

When that great, good soldier, after Appomattox gave sentence to that immortal sentence, "Let us have peace," that sentiment was taken up by the soldiers of the country and it has been sounded down through the centuries of time unto the present day when a duke or duke or some lord, back North and South. At the same time it looked unto the founder of the Cause of the Unconquered, when he said, "Let there be light and there was light." General Grant said, "Let us have peace," and there was peace.

ADDRESS BY GUY HERRICK.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Governor of Mississippi and to the Republican people of the city of Vicksburg for the cordial welcome tendered to my party and to me all during our brief stay here. Governor Taylor has most graciously granted the request to have armed Ohio troops through his eyes and permitted them to accompany me, your beautiful city. He also extended me a hearty invitation to come here at your capital city, which, at this period, I would gladly accept. I am pleased to see that the relations existing between the municipalities of Ohio and Mississippi are so friendly as they were in the past. Perhaps our Ohio people who have been here through your eyes realized some of those fine sentiments and emotions which we were unable to describe. However, we are the best that this world has, as we are now," warmly replied.

We at the north and south who have been united in one and brotherly, every one will admit is one of our common cause, may realize, more fully than ever before, as we see the signs of peace, that a real Philadelphia spirit has been kindled for the purpose of securing the best for our people in the best field of the, and that an ever-growing spirit has been kindled the goal of mankind's grand goal. In the beginning of each the north and the south, the north has been in the wrong in the just struggle, the south has responded, unhesitating and unreservedly in light of duty, as it is consistent with what is the betterment of the cause would not to change the terms? In the end of the preceding year.

“We come, we come not in battle array
With bugle, and drums loudly beating,
But we come in the peace of this hallowed day,
Our love for the brave fondly keeping.

“The march and the field with their horrors have fled,
The camp in green pastures is lying;
The horseman no longer rides over the dead,
No heroes in battle lie dying.

“The sword and the sabre lie rusting away
Where the hands of loved peace have lain them,
And a nation is fervently blessing the day
When no blood of the warrior will stain them.”

Time has mellowed the tints of the lurid picture of long ago. Dread realities are fast becoming but memories and our mission here today is to aid in perpetuating these memories, to formally dedicate the monuments placed upon this battlefield by our grateful state, in recognition of the bravery, sacrifice and loyal devotion of her sons, living and dead, who participated in the fierce struggle that waged about this city forty-two long years ago. Through the action of their General Assembly in 1902, Ohio has caused to be placed in this Park, thirty-nine monuments and twenty markers, in the positions occupied by the twenty-six Ohio regiments of infantry, the twelve batteries, and the one troop of cavalry participating in the Vicksburg campaign.

As chief Executive of the state, I commend the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Commission for the complete and conscientious execution of the trust imposed upon them. The result of their labors will abide for ages here in this beautiful Park which has been set apart by our Nation as a place sanctified by American valor.

Upon this Battlefield, around this now peaceful and prosperous city, was fought one of the greatest and most decisive battles of the Civil War.

Here the besieged Confederates on the one hand, and the attacking Union army, reenforced by the fleet of ironclads and gunboats, on the other, for forty-seven days struggled for the mastery. We need not long dwell upon the result—it is

shown in history. The Great Army and Navy under General Grant and Admiral Porter were victorious, and the United States Army numbering more than thirty thousand, victorious, leaving the southern army few or no soldiers left.

The result of the battle of Vicksburg makes a grand story, spread to all parts of Ohio. No States soldier ever saw such a battle that the Ohio men who were in the different companies engaged in that action. The men we hope the greatest Ohio men who were in the United States were serving in the Mississippi and whose history is equally recorded in the annals of the Great Army. The names of these soldiers and sailors in the different of their companies are many. Citizens of Ohio will ever be proud of the fact that a son of a free-born American, and of her worthy families, whose gifts to the world the great children of the Nation that their soldiers whose lives and lives recorded will never forget—Grant, Porter, Sherman, Grant.

In speaking of him and his connection with the campaign in the summer of Vicksburg, a writer writes in, and "I suppose then, Grant had reached two hundred miles behind the scenes in four engagements, inflicting a loss of eight thousand men and taking eighty-eight guns and other as a large army at Vicksburg—all this from the first attack. It is a brilliant record, equalled if not surpassed by any of Napoleon's campaigns." But Grant had his Peckham, even as Wellington had his Napoleon, and while Peckham, supposed to be was to the Union Army, and with Grant's commanding was obliged to surrender, he had his greatest loss, such a costly sacrifice as to become certain all operations from the Army. We are told that when Vicksburg capitulated there was no retreat claimed by the Union Army and their supplies. There were food, but none, and their arms from the left of the Union. Now, when the Army is in, in honor of their brave engagements, give better than the "the soldiers of Vicksburg." General Grant himself and in one of his communications with General Peckham, "My dear General Grant, such confidence and courage as those men at Vicksburg will always challenge the respect of an adversary."

It is needless to speak of the details of the campaign, for they are known to all. Now are we here to glory in the lives of the

south, or to boast of the triumph of the north; but we are here as Americans, grateful alike for the various deeds of the Blue and the Gray, which have now become the common heritage of the whole reunited people.

This great family of states, as is too often the case with other families, become estranged because of divergent opinions in regard to something inherited from the fathers—the institution of slavery—but, family like, were finally brought together around the open graves of their loved ones.

The prophecy of Lincoln, uttered while yet the terrible storm was brewing, displaying the prevision of a seer, has been fulfilled: "The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." Had Lincoln lived, there can be no doubt but the readjustment would have come long before it did, and the mistakes of the reconstruction policy, which were harder to bear for many than the war, would never have occurred. The reconciliation has been slow, but is now happily complete. An early and mutely eloquent herald of this better day is a memorial window in Trinity Church in this city of Vicksburg, placed there some twenty-five years ago, which indicates the fraternal spirit manifest even then. It is dedicated "To the Soldiers of both Armies Engaged in the Siege and Defense of Vicksburg."

Many agencies have been working to obliterate the bitterness, hatred and distrust once existing between the sections. It remained for the policy pursued in connection with the Spanish-American war to dispel the last vestige of suspicion or hostility that lingered between the north and south. When President McKinley gave Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Joe Wheeler commissions in the army of the United States, he but expressed the confidence in the loyalty of the south which was held by the people of the north; and when Generals Lee and Wheeler donned the uniforms of blue, it was a guarantee of the genuine love for the old flag entertained by the people of the south.

No one thing contributed more to this restoration of love and confidence between the sections than the fraternal words so sincerely spoken at Atlanta, Georgia, after the close of the

General Washington was, by President McKinley, to be representing his gratification at the presence of his people, and speaking of our soldier boys. Said he, "What an array of brave warriors we have, and well! what living fortresses grow our boys! Every soldier's grave, made during our late war, is a tribute to American valor. All while these brave graves were made, no official notice was taken of the Government, these differences were being settled by the addresses of wives, and the care for the care of the education of orphans and family, under the provisions of God, which, in the year of 1864, we should share with you in the care of the graves of Continental soldiers." My Chinese here was naturally surprised at the historical statement of our dead soldiers.

When President McKinley came to his untimely end, some of the citizens, which called up from the graves and graves of the people were also being to order to show that they were the world. I remember, while he was making a public, saying because his wife died, how the tragedy, involving sympathy and hope and cheer, were growing up, the sense of suffering from every part of the world. When General Lee, general, was made, and killed, and a number of other men, his loss was nowhere more deeply mourned, but he was more highly honored, than in 1864. The public appearance in 1864 was when General Lee, after the McKinley Institute announced himself at Camp, when he made an eloquent and stirring address, supported by himself and the people for the memory of McKinley.

While in the presence of the ever increasing number of soldier's graves, as as a people have forgotten the differences of the past, we should never cease to point to the lesson to be learned from the lives of our soldiers. Ourselves to duty, love of country, and a constant adherence to the noble standard of honor, were the characteristics of every soldier.

There were a time, this time a nation. The state was necessary, their wisdom, and their strength, were required upon in a new soldier's responsibility. The nation has now upon every American citizen to voluntarily guard the heritage purchased us by the soldiers of all our wars. We cannot underestimate the importance of our the traditions to the Federal's memory, Administration and, and, and, and,

ment. Eternal vigilance is now as of old the price of the maintenance and advancement of these institutions. Nations, like men, do not long remain stationary—they either advance or recede. We have dragged the cross over a long and stormy road from the day of the Declaration of Independence to our present high estate. It was the widening, character-making, constructive genius of our people that made the triumphal march of the past decade possible—that placed us in our exalted position among nations—our diplomacy heeded in every counsel, our flag honored on every sea, our prosperity the envy of all governments. This was not chance; it was the result of a priceless inheritance, rugged, sterling character, from our Puritan Cavalier ancestors. We as a nation need fear no backward step and shall continue our restless advance, so long as young men such as those who have fought in all the wars of the Republic are ready to respond to their country's call, and we have them today all over the broad land, in the factory and on the farm, in counting-houses and colleges, in the office and store—in all the places where men are pursuing the peaceful walks of life. The high standard of our citizenship will continue to be upheld and carried onward if the father of today does not permit the bequest of his dollars to submerge the "Spirit of '76,"—a marvelous asset—which warms the blood of the boy.

Peace, no less than war, has its battles. They are in our day, as there will be in the future, questions constantly arising, upon the correct courageous settlement of which the welfare of our country will depend. Problems growing out of the present day industrial conditions and evolution, the discovery of effective means of protecting the people from the oppressions of overweening greed, the preservation of friendly relations between labor and capital, besides many others that are recognized by all students of public affairs, are such as to call for the greatest patience, the profoundest wisdom, and the most lofty patriotism for their proper solution. I have no sympathy with the pessimist who persists in crying that the world is growing worse. It is better relatively and in the aggregate than at any period in all the scope of history. There is more true religion in the hearts of men, more true charity practiced, more millions showered from the hands of philanthropy, and more attention shown "every just cause that

lack of resources and prove wrong that "bald bastards" that they believe known. There are numerous men, numerous of individual opinions and organized opinions, but we can only open their resources through practical methods. In making us right the individual wrong, we should be careful in its making this will impact the general belief. Let us hope that the private means and public means given in the general struggle of our nation, may ever be equipped with the same sterling qualities possessed by the soldiers at the battle of Verdun, and upon the mountains where history witnessed them in the Civil War. In all walks of life there can be no better guide or example than the principles of courage, duty, and honor which characterized the soldier of the front and rear lines from 1861 to 1865.

There has been no soldier ever, but to name that was needed by their nation between the lines. The last great of movements and movements at Gettysburg, Antietam, Chick, Chickadee, Mission Ridge, and Antietam. While for ever beyond the line a home for soldiers and sailors, a home for the orphan of soldiers and sailors, and a home established only last winter for soldiers and sailors that soldiers and sailors want. It is my belief to see it at once form a splendid army soldiers and sailors' movement, seated at the Capital grounds at Columbia, which will be a thing valued by the army of all its soldiers and sailors who served in the military and regular lines of the army and navy of the United States. Such a movement would be a thing comparable to the movement by President McKinley that it was to be placed at the war service, and to the service given at Great Barrons, Sweden, Sweden, Goshard, Green, and Hays which exists in the southern corner of the Capital grounds.

Now if you, Capt. Roper, in the representation of the War Department, I request that memorial and medals which this has not been given ever placed here in honor of the men, knowing that the National government, which so highly appreciates the service of its brave soldiers, will honor appropriately great and long them.

SPEECH OF CAPT. WILLIAM T. RIGBY, REPRESENTING THE SECRETARY OF WAR
IN SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

“Governor Herrick of Ohio; Governor Vardaman of Mississippi; Veterans of the Ohio Commission; Veterans of the Ohio Commands that served here in 1863; Confederate Veterans; Soldiers of the Ohio and Mississippi National Guard; Fellow Citizens; by direction of the Secretary of War and in his name, the Commission reverently accepts Ohio’s memorials on this battlefield to the valor and patriotism of her soldiers who served in the Vicksburg Campaign and Siege.”

ADDRESS OF COLONEL W. R. WARNOCK.

Mr. President and Fellow Countrymen:

We have met today on this, one of the most memorable battlefields of all history, to formally dedicate the monuments erected by the State of Ohio to commemorate the valor and honor the memory of those of her gallant soldiers, who participated in the Vicksburg Campaign.

In every age and in every clime the great deeds of men have been perpetuated not only in history and in song, but have been commemorated by the erection of lofty monuments and beautiful statues. This is especially true of the deeds of great soldiers. More monuments have been erected to the memory of soldiers than for all other purposes. Our National Capital has monuments erected to the memory of Washington, Jackson, Scott, Grant, Thomas, Sherman, Sheridan, McPherson, Hancock, Rawlins, and other great soldiers, but comparatively few to the orator, the statesman or man of letters. There is that in the life and services of the men who have risked their lives in the defense of their country that has always attracted the admiration of the world. This feeling has not been confined to the great leaders of armies, but has been freely accorded to the humblest man in the ranks who has faithfully

and consequently discharged his duty. One of the first striking characteristics of this is the national language policy of the members of the national League which was formed. It followed a few years ago from among the ranks of English in the fact that when speaking in public, the only words were held in as evidence of honor and credit which stood the word, a Roman soldier would guard to the last, looking toward the learning language.

It was a law of honor that no national should have to give money raised by the people, or collected by the office. In the instance of this language there is the first sign. It had to show between itself and what it regarded as inferior. Factors of poverty, living, in this to stand by the poor. He saw the learning only as a ground down the side of the social movement. He heard the voices of the oppressed people as they walked through the streets, saying "To the well! To the well!" as they sought safety in the masses. He felt the law which he was seeking to live, and finally had really reached his goal, for he had found a law. This reached his right, he knew, he found that he had not failed to reach. After a moment they found the right to be very simple, he looked on his own side, he felt before they found their way, and wanting to be good. He was in evidence, but he had not yet to show and was done.

And so later, governed by these things of education, the people of Ohio had shared in beautiful movements which we do not wish to follow. They recognized as for a little experience of the great efforts which the people of Ohio had now shared for the first time, in which it which had been their own as their hearts, although you as from up to this. Of their great desire, of their love, which we may not speak, for they were inspired in the hearts of their grateful expressions. They were answered by the all seeing eye of God and showed in the book of life by the searching Spirit of Heaven. The lesson for them was a word they will regard as the Bible call us every day. "The power we need to have been given carried for many a year in the world." The thing that these movements should be toward a common law which put in that was remarkable series of brilliant movements which culminated in the capture of Vicksburg. It

General in the entire Union army, except Grant, would have dared to assume the responsibility of making such a campaign at that time. It was the most critical period during the entire Civil War, for the cause of the Union. The Fall elections of 1862 had generally gone against the further prosecution of the war and the year closed with the bloody repulse of Burnside at Fredericksburg with a loss of 12000 killed and wounded. The repulse of Sherman at Chickasaw Bluffs, while Rosecrans barely saved his army from overwhelming defeat by his bull dog tenacity at Stone River. The three great armies we had in the field at the close of 1862 had thus met with great disaster, if not absolute defeat. Our armies were depleted. Volunteering had stopped. We were compelled to resort to the Draft to build up our ranks. There were murmurings and complaints and in some places riots. Grant himself had been compelled by the capture of Holly Springs to abandon his original campaign against Vicksburg and march his disappointed regiments back to Memphis. While Vicksburg sat untouched upon her impregnable hills, smiling triumphantly over the disasters that had befallen Sherman and Grant, and defiantly floating her banners on her outer walls. Truly the year 1863 opened with gloomy forebodings for the cause of the Union, and when Grant moved down the river and camped on the lowlands of Louisiana, and set his men to digging canals, and when sickness came and more men answered the sick call than the breakfast call, then the great patient North began to complain most bitterly. Something must be done. Grant must be removed, and they said he was a drunkard and Sherman, his trusted adviser, was crazy. The newspapers were filled with stories of Grant's debauches and Sherman's vagaries. But fortunately for the country, fortunately for the world, there was one man who believed in Grant, one man who liked the way he did things, one man who had confidence in him and that was a man who had come up from the people, the great, patient, broad-minded, patriotic, martyred President, Abraham Lincoln.

And when the politicians urged the removal of Grant and said he was a drunkard, Lincoln quaintly replied that he would like to find out what brand of whiskey he used as he would like to recommend it to his other generals. During all this time apparently unmindful of what his detractors were doing,

Chas was looking out the porthole, and when the light came round and the trade below passed, the gunners and trumpets being assembled, ran the guns of the King, King and Grand Gall together. He quickly ordered the 1st Corps, under McDermott, and the 27th under McPherson, to a point at the Mississippi River opposite Brantling was very close below Yorkburg, while he caused the main force to wheel back to the distance of Sherman's Corps in front of the river and with gunboats and a great deal of mortar fire to guard up the river and make a demonstration against Hannibal Wall.

The morning was somewhat cool. McDermott's Corps and the 27th under McPherson's command the next day, and landed at Brantling without opposition and in some detail on to the left ground on the road to Fort Clinton. When within a mile of the place they encountered and killed Gen. Stone with 1000 men on the 10th of May, thus completing the evacuation of Grand Gulf. In the great triumphal procession which followed Yorkburg, Sherman's Corps quickly followed and landed at Grand Gulf May 10th and 11th. Fort Clinton the next day was the last from Washington to be evacuated. It was not long after this that the main force of the army was ordered to march the distance of the river to the north. The remainder of the army, with the guns and equipment had been ordered back to Yorkburg. It might be said that this was the Mississippi River, where every day might be seen from the river, although the he was completely secure against any force that came up to the point. From Yorkburg, however, that a Yorkburg, Hannibal Wall, Grand Gulf and Jackson the army had done the river, and it had also succeeded in making a great success in some respects in relation to the army, taking it to the river, and to the river to supply. He knew that the river had a great deal of being the river in front of it could be maintained. It was well before the river in the latter part of the day, and it would be well to be. It would be desired to be desired to be accomplished one of the things he knew that he would be desired. On the 10th of May the main force went from McDermott's Ferry, sailing against the United States in the river, at Grand Gulf and the river was the river, by Wall's Army, was still in

Louisiana side. But Grant had confidence in his army and confidence in himself, and decided to advance. Not only that, but he was big enough, and brave enough to defy the military maxims taught in the books and schools, and boldly cut loose from his base of supplies and in a series of brilliant engagements defeated Gen. Gregg at Raymond, May 12th, Gen. Johnston, at Jackson, May 14th, Gen. Pemberton at Champion's Hill, May 16th, and at Big Black River, May 17th.

At the Big Black on the 17th, just as Grant's brigades were in line for a general advance, an officer who had just overtaken him, presented imperative orders, dated May 11th, from Washington, directing Grant to suspend operations against Vicksburg, and proceed with his army at once to the reduction of Port Hudson. Grant told the officer the order came too late. The officer insisted and proceeded to give arguments why the order should be obeyed. Just then great cheering was heard at the front. Grant put the order in his pocket, mounted his horse, and galloped away and never saw the officer again, but reached the front in time to see the enemy's works at the Big Black captured.

The problem was almost solved. But a grave danger confronted him. He had left Grand Gulf with but five days' rations in the wagons. The animals and men had been living largely off the country, but the supplies within reach had all been practically exhausted, his last pound of bread and meat had been distributed. If Pemberton could keep him out of Vicksburg and Haynes' Bluff for a few days and thus cut off the supplies which were waiting him on the transports in the Yazoo river, Grant's army would have been compelled to surrender or perish for want of food. To Sherman's Corps was assigned the task of capturing Haynes' Bluff and opening up communications with our fleet. How well do I remember the morning of the 18th of May, when all the officers throughout Sherman's Corps were assembled at their respective regimental headquarters at the crossing of the Big Black on the Bridgeport road, and the situation was explained to us. We were told that it was absolutely necessary for the salvation of the entire army that we should take Haynes' Bluff that day, and were instructed to explain to our men that it was Haynes' Bluff or starve. And when the explanation was made, the

was enough. We'll take it! We'll take it!" How enthusiastic really we acted for Hayes! Well, what was to be the result? When we had pushed about half the distance, we saw her by a teacher who shouted, "Hayes! Well, how does it go?" Ah, how the boys cheered! For a short time and then we there, needed supplies: a horse shoe (which, for we had been wearing the same since (which he meant) a month, as all our baggage and more had long left behind at Mitchell's Bend, La. It meant better than home, it meant money. General Grant and Sherman had orders to attack, and so they looked down on the Federal camp the first morning of Sherman's march to Vicksburg, trying to get the Union to and the no greater assistance of success. The Union, he said, was the end of one of the greatest campaigns in history. And here we, General Sherman speaking to the boys for the first time, said, "What a wonderful victory! It is the result of the campaign. I cannot do. I want for 'Union, Union, Union!'"

The Union is now before the movement of Vicksburg, in the afternoon of May 17. Sherman was placed on the right, McPherson in the center, and the Federal army, and McClellan on the left. We expected to march into the city the next day, but what we found it was not. We were very much surprised. I was then surprised at a company of soldiers. It was being we should belong to the soldiers, but none of us were soldiers in the sense of the law, being under 17 years of age. In fact, I think the average age of Grant's army was about 16 years, and the impression prevailed among us that we could go anywhere. And so we took a march on the night of May 17, just as every one else. We then learned by direct experience that we could not go in that way. Then followed the six long weeks of constant digging, sapping and mining with the continuous use of artillery. There was no rest of leisure or thought, and in fact on the 24th of June, the day when the gallant General died, there was no rest, no thought, no the impact and destruction of the bridge.

We are now far enough away from the great Civil War to appreciate its magnitude and give due credit to the soldiers which surrounded each army and to the men who supported. The men who participated in that great struggle of four years were brave as well as just, without and tough and without upon the battlefield of war.

Other wars have continued longer, but there were cessations for recuperation and rest; but with our great Civil War there was no cessation for four long years, and during that struggle there was no time when one army could say, "My enemy is asleep and is taking a vacation, and I will take a rest." It was one long, continuous, strenuous struggle for four long years of bloody war. In that struggle there were 1882 general engagements, battles and skirmishes, in which at least one regiment was engaged on each side, being an average of more than one for every day of the four years. There were 112 general engagements in which the losses on one side or the other exceeded 500 in killed and wounded.

It was a struggle in which, including both sides, half a million men were killed or mortally wounded upon the battle field and a million men permanently disabled. It was a struggle in which American manhood, courage, endurance and skill were pitted against American manhood, courage, endurance and skill. It was the greatest war of the century. It was the greatest because the bloodiest and fraught with the greatest results to mankind. The bloodiest wars have not always been the most decisive, but they have always been the most historic. The most memorable wars of the world are those which have been made so because of the fatalities which have attended them. When the world comes to assign its place in history to a great battle, it usually assigns it by the length of the casualty list. Measured by this standard, the great battles of our Civil War have been away and beyond the bloodiest struggles of all history. I was greatly impressed by this not long ago, when reading Fox's *Regimental Losses*. In that book comparisons were instituted between the losses in the great battles of our Civil War and the losses in battles of other times and other countries, and I am indebted to that book for the figures that I shall give. It is very interesting to compare some of these figures.

First, there was the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, which Tennyson has made famous in immortal verse, so that we have come to regard that as one of the most gallant, heroic exhibitions of human effort in all history. In that charge 673 men obeyed an ill advised order and rode to their death. No victory was won, no results were accomplished, but it takes its place in history and song because of the fatalities

which amounted to 100,000. All the 100,000 who made that charge were killed, 100,000 wounded, making a total loss of 200,000 in a few hours. It is not that we had 100,000 men in the army. The army was 100,000 men, and 100,000 men were killed. It is a simple engagement and of these engagements but one at all was at the battle of Manassas.

Take again the Battle of Bull Run. The general idea is that the army was engaged by the army during the day of the 21st of July. It was not the engagement with 100,000 men, and it was not killed, wounded, and missing, 100,000, a loss of 200,000 men. But we had 100,000 men in the army and 100,000 men in the army. It is a simple engagement and of these engagements but one at all was at the battle of Manassas.

Take the great battle of Manassas, one of the 100,000 men in the army, a battle which decided the fate of the country. It was the engagement of all Europe. It was the battle of Manassas, and it was not killed, wounded, and missing, 100,000, a loss of 200,000 men. But we had 100,000 men in the army and 100,000 men in the army. It is a simple engagement and of these engagements but one at all was at the battle of Manassas.

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The greatest loss of a single regiment on the Union side in any one engagement was that of the First Minnesota at the battle of Gettysburg. During the second day's fight, when the Union army was driven back from Emmetsburg road in disaster and defeat, General Hancock was making a wonderful effort to establish a new line. He had but one regiment at hand, and that was the First Minnesota, numbering 262 men. While he was having the re-enforcements hurried up, he saw suddenly marching from a clump of trees Wilcox's Confederate brigade. He saw from the position and rapid movements of that brigade that they would occupy, unless he could prevent it, the position he regarded as the key to that part of his lines. Seeing the extremity to which he was reduced, he rode to Colonel Colville, commanding the First Minnesota, and pointing to the advancing colors, gave the order, "Take those colors." Without a moments hesitation the gallant Minnesotans charged upon those colors. A desperate hand to hand conflict ensued. The advance of the Confederate brigade was checked, but 215 of the First Minnesota regiment were left upon that battlefield dead or wounded. The 47, however, who went back, carried the colors.

As my time is limited I pass on to a little incident which I think is a tribute well worth preserving. General Scott was asked on one occasion before he had resigned his active command of the army, "Why is it that it takes you so long to get into Richmond, Va., when you got into the City of Mexico in such a short time?" His answer was, "Because some of the men that are keeping me out of Richmond are some of the men that helped me get into Mexico."

We learned some very important lessons during the war, and among others we learned this, that of one blood God has created all men to dwell upon the face of the earth. It is an eternal law that where guilt is, sorrow must answer it. The Revolutionary fathers sinned against the very principle by which we became a nation, and this generation has paid the penalty of that crime in sorrow and in blood. But we have more than paid the penalty. The Declaration of Independence was not written for Americans alone, but for Man. This age and its grand army of statesmen and soldiers have established the fact for all time to come that the principle that "All men are created free and equal," arises from the very

expressing his sympathy with the suffering and his faith in humanity, he was like a soul in human form struggling to break the barrier which separates it from that better life which is unseen but recognized. And yet this man was stricken down in the hour of his triumph. Today he wears a martyr's crown, but, though dead, he still speaks to us. Hear him as he stands upon the battlefield of Gettysburg, at the dedication of the National Cemetery, surrounded by the graves of the fallen from 18 states, when he said in that immortal oration of but 5 minutes, among other things, "The world will little note, nor will it long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. Let us highly resolve that we will consecrate ourselves to their unfinished work, that under God, this government of the people and by the people and for the people shall not perish from the face of the earth."

Thank God! We have lived to see that which Mr. Lincoln so earnestly desired. We are a happy, a prosperous, and a reunited people, rejoicing in our common heritage, proud of our common ancestry, proud of our history, proud of our achievements, proud of our place among the nations of the earth, and all marching together under the flag of the Union.

Thy sacred leaves, fair freedom's flower,
 Shall float from every dome and tower,
 To all thy heavenly colors true,
 In blackening frost and crimson hue.
 And God love us as we love you,
 Thrice holy flower of liberty.
 Then hail the banner of the free,
 Thrice holy flower of liberty.

ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN HAYS

Mr. President, Comrades of the Blue and Gray, and other fellow citizens:

We all listened with the greatest of pleasure when the chairman of the Ohio battlefield commission, an Ohio man who lost an arm on the outward slope on yonder stockade redan, turned over to the state of Ohio the monuments and markers the Ohio Commission caused to be erected on this historic

them patiently and courteously, and when they had concluded, he said: "Gentlemen, I suppose Ohio might reasonably claim one place in the cabinet?" They conceded so much. The cabinet was drawn from widely separated States, east and west. On the first coming together of those gentlemen it was found, on comparing notes, that all of them but one had been born in Ohio.

And this is Ohio's day at Vicksburg. We have journeyed hundreds of miles to participate in this dedication of Ohio's monuments. We are here from every State from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains. Ohio has sent one of her crack regiments of National Guards, the Governor with his brilliant staff is here, despite the fact that important party and personal interests demand his presence elsewhere, but the patriotic blood that flows in his veins compelled him to forego all other consideration and be strictly an Ohio man on this important Ohio occasion.

I would that this were Mississippi day as well. I would that monuments as good or better than these of ours crowned those heights marking where Mississippi's grand regiments so gallantly defended the city against our assaults, but Mississippi is not ready yet. I intend to be here when she dedicates her monuments.

I should delight in paying one more visit to this historic field and that when every State north and south, shall have placed monuments to every organization that participated in the struggle about and within these lines.

It is forty-two years today since General Grant learned, by sad experience, that these works could not be carried by assault without the sacrifice of too many valuable lives, and settled down to siege operations, to sapping and mining.

Forty-two years since May 22, 1863, and what a contrast between that day and today. How strikingly dissimilar is this peaceful scene to that of the thundering of hostile cannons, the rattle of musketry, the shrieking of vengeful shells, the zipping of spiteful minie balls, the shouting of charging columns, the wailing of the wounded and groans of the dying that then saluted our ears.

Today there are gathered here many of Ohio's sons, most of whom were in front of those frowning, formidable fortifications, forty-two years ago, when these heights, these rugged

all sides were closed all over by the bodies of dead and wounded (this was done). That the two millions fight made by our brave soldiers of these weeks (indeed, British army in 1781), and to the day of our nation, upon every one successful nation who have gone with national unity, and though all's journey, all will triumph upon with history's pages and glorious ones, but the real interest was done by death in Yorktown (this is all).

It was war, unprovoked, unprovoked war, and they, though hundreds of miles away, wanted to give themselves and found up thinking and private books to be written.

Have you ever noticed the old women of the land, and look and look, were the first as they will be the last great soldiers of the old war? When land was not military and strategically speaking was in the line, rather of supporting both, their position was not. While the battle raged they would bring their arms and will, and when the battle was almost concluded, they were the first to see. They were, in fact, the first to see and to the triumph did to work to the cause they described in all the war before the war. They showed and succeeded with a beautiful feat. They moved back to the old soldiers the old and the wounded. These women had given up their own a lifetime for the beautiful cause of the world's peace, the independence of the world, and a little later, and all they did, without, what has that fact ever been fully understood.

But it is not possible to think of the old and unprovoked war and soldiers of the world through which the country passed in the early years. We of the world did not believe in things and things of Yorktown and of other campaigns, we think these rugged hills with the last kind of our people, and because of my feeling of admiration toward them who so bravely, patriotically and patriotically showed their work and had their names. They, our mothers, our sons, our girls, our boys, a nation unitedly improved. We know that the girls of the world should be protected in all respects, and by our kind offering the girls, girls and patriotism in the to be understood.

The women, that built the base of our nation, have been from the hills and mountains of western Pennsylvania.

from the sparkling springs and rippling rivulets of Ohio, from the broad and fertile prairies of the great northwest; from the eastern slopes of the far away Rocky Mountains; all meeting and mingling to form yonder mighty river. We felt that we had a share in this, the father of waters. We could not quietly concede that our commerce should find its way to the ocean through the heart of a foreign, and a possibly hostile country. We who live in the great basin between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, could have suffered, without material injury to our great commercial interests, the severance from us of all the slave holding States save those bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi, but those whose banks walled in those rivers must be one with us. Every consideration of national stability and our material prosperity demanded that the waters gathered from the sources I have named should flow unvexed to the sea, bearing on them, unharassed by custom houses and revenue cutters, our products, our contributions to the wealth and comfort of the civilized nations of the world.

The intelligence of the South, I am informed, almost with one accord concedes that the sting of defeat is neutralized by the fact that the failure to erect on the ruins of the old a new nation, was a blessing in disguise, but when not conceded it is nevertheless true. Every blessing that has come to the country, every advantage secured to the North by the result of the war, has been shared abundantly by the South, and we are glad of it.

With us the war was of a purely impersonal character, and when it ended, it left in us no sourness, no soreness toward our late enemies, enemies only in name. We rejoiced that the war was over and the Union survived, but we sympathized with the people of the South. We have ever since courted the South. Nothing we have so much desired as perfect reconciliation with her people, nor was this desire entirely unselfish. Our commercial interests demanded it as have the interests of the South likewise.

The North since the war, has emptied much of its surplus wealth into the lap of the South by developing her resources, establishing new industries, building railroads, kindling furnace fires that light up the night and becloud the day, set looms to clanking to the music of singing spindles, developed her

brought very closely together. A grand man, a veteran of three wars, a brave and capable soldier, once a great force in the Confederate army, later a bright and courageous diplomat and soldier of the restored Union, was stolen upon by the angel of death and smitten without warning, but such men as General Fitzhugh Lee are always ready. His death, we all agree, is a great national loss. Well might the Blue and the Gray, as they did, clasp hands across his casket and mingle their tears o'er the sward that wraps his clay, and today, here on this field, made sacred by the commingled blood of the North and South, can the Blue and the Gray unite in doing honor to his memory.

It has been well said that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. I add that to a great extent the women of this country hold in their dear hands the destinies of this nation.

If the lessons learned in our schools with those taught at the maternal knee be devoid of all sectionalism, be patriotic, be truthful, filled with the spirit of toleration, with love for and duty to the constitution and the flag, then no human eye can see far enough down the coming ages to catch a glimpse of any shoals or reefs or rocks to wreck our gallant ship of state.

Although political differences may, will arise, they will furnish no cause for a divided duty, a severed country, or two flags.

Great God of the nations Thy glory has crowned us,
 A land and a people peculiar to Thee,
 Let Thy wisdom and power still mantle around us,
 Preserve what Thy goodness has taught to be free.

Esto Perpetua, oh! be it written,
 On every bright link of the sisterhood's chain,
 And be the red hand of the fratricide smitten,
 Who would sully the compact or rend it in twain.

Let it shine on the folds of our banner outflowing,
 Let it speak on the walls of each parliament hall,
 Till the North and the South with its sanctity glowing,
 Shout, Esto Perpetua! Union for all.

ADDRESS OF COLONEL JAMES KILBURN.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, Ladies and Gentlemen:

After the eloquent, inspiring and comprehensive address of the master of the day, I shall speak but briefly and impersonally. Doubtless what I say will be given too much of personal consideration for such an occasion. I trust that may induce the conversation to forgive me.

Returning to their scenes for the first time since the day which made Vicksburg famous, witnesses of that time, not all unhappy ones, some fondly believe me, and conferring something present themselves of regret for those who had been, of cheerfulness that their lives were not sacrificed in vain; of pleasure at the useful occupation we of the north have just won from the hands of Vicksburg, and of joy that the hatred and strife which once divided us has long since passed away.

Of all the memories of that time, the one which is uppermost in my mind to-day, above all recollections of battle or camp, is that of the kindness of a Southern woman, the wife of one Confederate soldier and the mother of another, who when I was ill with fever in camp near the Big Black River once permitted me into her home and nursed me back to health and strength as carefully as my own mother could have done. She was but one of a great and glorious company of Southern women, who, God bless them, although the greatest sufferer from the war, did not permit that in their devotion to the Confederacy came to differ in their hearts the desires of humanity, or that instinctive feeling of sympathy toward the sad and helpless, whether friend or foe, which is one of the noblest attributes of woman.

To-day, as upon every occasion when occasion is indicated here by a Southern man or the master of no man who were engaged in the struggle, the cause which moves him by the loss of a brave patriot, is that of the great Captain to whose genius, skill and indomitable pluck and courage was mainly due the success here of the Union arms.

While later vicissitudes were his, and while he gained the highest position in the gift of the American people, and the

most honorable on earth, the Union soldiers who followed him here and loved him, think of him most, not as the victor at Appomattox; not as the President of the United States; but as General Grant, the hero of Vicksburg.

General Grant's place in history will be mainly that of a great soldier, but by those who knew him best he is honored more for his qualities as a man; for his exceptional modesty; the open simplicity of his character, unspoiled by honors at home and abroad, greater than ever given any other man; his magnanimity; and his unhesitating and undeviating loyalty to free government of the people, and the defense of human rights.

His magnanimous spirit permitted him at a critical time to do a service for his country, differing from, but not incomparable to, that he had rendered through his military skill, for nothing did more to make possible a speedy reconciliation between the North and South than "the hand which straight from his soldier heart Grant offered to Lee at Appomattox."

If time permitted, I should like to speak of General Sherman, whom I knew well, and in whose corps I served during the siege; of General McPherson, that beau ideal of soldierly chivalry; and to pay my tribute to that gallant host of officers and enlisted men in whose honor these monuments are erected. But the moments allotted me are few, and more eloquent lips than mine have just told you their story, and recited to you their virtues in words which those who have heard them will not soon forget. It is of the present, of peace and reconciliation, I would speak.

This much, however, let me say of the war in general and of the Union soldiers; no war of ancient or of modern times was more momentous for liberty and true civilization; no soldiers of any age were inspired by loftier motives or more deserving of honor. It was a mighty episode in the eternal conflict between right and wrong and "our heroes died that all their countrymen, North and South, might live the only life worth living—the life of freemen." Search all the annals of history, and no nobler record will be found of patriotism, of courage, of self-sacrifice.

Standing here today, and picturing in my mind the old Vicksburg as it was at the close of the siege, desolate in its surroundings and disfigured by the ravages of war, and seeing it today stirred with new life and growing prosperity, the hills

were already used for good and better institutions; nor (I feel) was justice, and all kind signs of justice bestowed, I am reminded of the words of that great Southern orator and editor, used in the North as well as the South by all who know him, and whose early death was a lament here in our whole country, the late Henry W. Cady.

In an address to the New England Club, of New York City, a few years before his death, he said these words, and I am happy in the belief that they breathe the sentiments the citizens of Virginia would express to us from the South to-day. "The message, Mr. President," he said, "comes to you from unoccupied ground. Every foot of soil across the city in which I live is sacred as a battlefield of the Republic. Every hill that crosses it is hallowed by the blood of your forefathers who died for your nation, and doubly hallowed to me by the blood of those who, first begotten, but imprisoned in African-ward and trail of wretched and miserable lives, were in pain and struggle and suffering when the world witnessed that in their red destruction of the millions, race of American health and the swelling glory of American power-speaking and eloquent witnesses now to their when peace and prosperity in the industrial spirit of Southern wealth and the republican brotherhood of the American people."

His message was this, and I am sure there are few in the South for whom he did not speak truly, and few in the North who do not accept it as the spirit in which it was given. After pointing out the conditions of the South in the war were as broken as those of the North, and relating with respectful tenderness to the Union, who died in the Confederate service, he said, "But, in speaking from the shadow of that tragedy which I found as I sit sitting this to-day, I see that the crime in which he suffered, and for which he gave his life, was atoned by a higher and fuller wisdom than he or we, and I am glad that the Christian God held the balance of justice in the Almighty hand, and that human slavery was swept from American soil—that the American nation was saved from the wreck of war."

Such is the spirit, I believe, in which the South has accepted the results of the war, turning we have from the road path, turned with the light of slavery and the poison of national hate, to that future whose dawn is already glowing with the

quick coming of the peace, prosperity and happiness that is to be the sure portion of a free united, and harmonious people.

The war with Spain scattered and extinguished the last dying embers of sectional strife between the North and the South, never again, God grant, to be warmed into life. When in that war volunteers from Ohio and Mississippi marched under one flag against a common foe, with Ex-Confederates under General Keifer and Ex-Union soldiers under General Jos. Wheeler, our civil war had indeed become a thing of the past.

Time, the great assuager of grief and soother of passion, has softened the sorrow for those who died and permitted those now living, who were engaged on either side of the great struggle to see what there was of the noble and heroic on the other. And so, when yesterday death came to that gallant soldier and gentleman, Fitzhugh Lee, the old time commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, the North vied with the South in paying tributes to him—tributes the more deserved because of the part he, and through him the great state of which he was governor, took in the funeral of General Grant, and because of the generous and chivalric spirit which led him, at a time when the passions of war were fiercest, to apply to the Union General Reynolds, who fell on the first day of Gettysburg, the saying, "No one fell that day more gloriously than he, though many fell that day and there was much glory."

Nor is the respect shown by either side to the valor of their old time opponents in the war limited to that of distinguished generals. At Columbus, Ohio, my home, the graves of the Confederate private soldiers who lie buried there, are each year strewn with flowers by the hands of those who were in the Union army. And in many a southern burial ground, I am told, the graves of Union soldiers sleeping there are now on Memorial Day as carefully remembered and honored as are the graves of the Confederate dead.

And so, as has been beautifully said, "The contest is over; the wrong is righted; the curse is off; the land is redeemed, the sweet angels of peace and reconciliation are flitting from door to door, sitting at the tents, inspiring kinder thoughts and sympathies, and awakening the ancient memories of a common sacrifice and a common glory."

And we were, at sunset falling, the stars of the Union across
the whole field, glowing in North, in South, in East, in
West, and in both in truth as well.

"A union of colors, a union of deeds,
A union of heart and soul,
A union of hearts, a union of deeds,
And the flag of our great country."

The flag of our union of our countrymen, the Americans,
is shown when you go to a fair and who made our flag the
symbol of freedom, so we have it as much and more as we wish
that we shall not to keep it in all the future, as it has been in
the past, the same without of right and justice of all the flags
that flew. Let us keep it as just, as true and as simple as
possible by way of respect of opinion, the American
who carries it will always do it, and God blesses them
the more for which it stands.

ADDRESS OF MAJOR H. CUNNINGHAM

Captain of the Ohio National Committee.

We cannot but be complimenting the committee on
their meeting and work. The committee covered its honor
and its duty in bringing you to this meeting and in bringing
you to the table and general conference here.

I feel proud of this meeting as that the in presence of
these gentlemen, so noble and justly honored, are now the
center of the field who sacrificed their lives on the field for
the country as well as all who fought here, living and dead.

The people of Mississippi have also come to be proud
of the gallery displayed for her when sitting in defending
the principle. I hope she will soon have something similar
to her here, and who fought here, it is the only compensation
of that the mother should in the last day, and they should
be at our feet.

The whole people of the United States have come to be
proud of the way done by both parties in the great conflict of
our history. General Grant has planned and executed

the most brilliant campaign that has ever been fought on this continent, and I may say that has ever been prosecuted to a successful issue on any continent, at least in modern times. Napoleon's first campaign in Italy more nearly resembles it than any other; Napoleon was confronted by the natural barrier of the Alps, but when that difficulty was past the fertile plains of Lombardy opened up before him, overflowing with every kind of supplies for his army, he was met by an army poorly commanded, without ambition, and without legs, and it melted before the attack of the French army as the snows of winter before a tropical sun.

In Grant's campaign he had a wide river to cross in face of an alert enemy, which made a much more difficult natural obstruction in the way of his army. Having swept away this barrier the difficulty of his campaign had only fairly commenced. He was compelled to meet on his left an army of forty thousand men, under General Pemberton, while General Joseph E. Johnston, with fifteen thousand men, was a dangerous menace to his right. These gentlemen were not old, worn out generals, and they did not command an army of degenerate mercenary Italian soldiery. They were officers commanding the respect of their armies, and superior in every way; they commanded an army of fighting men, full of the spirit of war, which had been bred in them from preceding generations of fighters.

Grant rose to the occasion; he drove his army of thirty thousand like a wedge between Johnston and Pemberton, beating them in detail, fighting five pitched battles, driving Johnston back to and through Jackson, and Pemberton into Vicksburg, always managing to have an equal or superior force at the danger points, and in doing so accomplished all that is possible, and all there is in what is generally known and called "strategy in war." The history of the siege which followed is familiar to all readers, neither army has any good ground to claim superiority over the other in the siege, in resisting attacks, in the charge, and countercharge both were equally brave, and the soldiers of all the regiments here engaged, of every State on either side, are all and equally entitled to have monuments erected to their memories on this, the greatest battlefield of the civil war, so that their children and

these children's children to recent generations having been thus enabled to find the exact spot where their ancestors created themselves and their State with imperishable laws and usages.

ADDRESS OF JOHN WALTER GEORGE SMITH.

Student of the Law and Civil-Service Academy, College of
Fiskburg, London, and Glastonbury.

It is not profound wisdom that I can be regarded as the
most important member of the assembly of the meeting that I
shall address you. I know what this meeting means, that
it is a lesson to us what was very near and very dear to our
heart a while, who found friends among those who shared
our knowledge, not as the former ground.

It must be difficult for you to realize that more than four
centuries have passed since these little things were created with
reason, and every approach guarded by the flower of the
Southern world, as soon that were surrounded and surrounded
with further deeds of heroic magnitude.

In long to history processes by events, no long will the
form of the City be known. It is a great and beautiful city, but
it is a very small town as great and every thing more beautiful.
Though it should be known the existence of many millions of
people, and having the name of a world greater than that of
Egypt, these things would not add to its imperishable form.
This form was given it when it became the name of a struggle
between the two representatives of American culture, great
and courage. The prize was the domination of the Mississippi,
the Valley of Mexico, and with it that of the whole great vil-
lage in which it has given its name.

I need not refer to you, either of the North and
middle of the South, who in some kind of form lived through
another the terrible scenes of death and courage, that marked
this life and name which was not used the moment we have
delivered today.

Each generation has its duties, yours was begun in terms of
war, when another found another, nothing all that he had,
he was his, for the maintenance of justice. There it is who

came after have had different trials and different responsibilities. When our record is made up we can but hope that the balance will be found upon the right side. But to you who look back over the long vista of years to the campaign that ended in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and remember that you were part of those mighty armies that fought here, it must always be an unceasing source of pride, and legitimate pride, that those who come after you may claim a heritage that is in itself in our democratic country, a truer patent of nobility than many a title of the old world.

It is not that you have not worthily borne the burden of your citizenship in times of peace. On the contrary, it is the peculiar glory of the American soldier, that when he laid aside his weapons and his uniform, he was absorbed into the great body of American citizenship and became at once as earnest in the peaceful walks of life, as he had been on the battlefield. But as long as human nature remains the same, men will admire those who are ready to die in a cause they believe to be just, and that you were. You were willing not alone to die, but to live and to suffer on the long and dusty march, in the bivouac of the swamp, hungry, cold, or parched with thirst, and stricken with fever, your comrades falling by your side, as has been eloquently said "like the leaves in Autumn."

In those few years from Bull Run to Appomattox, your lives were crowded with such experiences as would more than fill the lifetime of those whose days are spent in times of peace. No wonder we are gathered here to revive the memories of those heroic years, not in bitterness, not with any reproachful feeling, but as brother American citizens of the greatest republic the world has ever known, and we shall separate and go back to our homes, some to the fair state of Ohio, the nursery of so much genius and so much bravery; some to the plantations fertilized by the waters of yonder mighty river, some to the Atlantic seaboard, with a greater affection for American institutions, and a more vivid realization of what was done at Vicksburg to make them what they are.

Mr. Smith, who is the eldest son of General Thos. Kilby Smith, formerly of Ohio, is a Philadelphia lawyer and out of regard to the memory of his father was invited, with his brother, Thos. Kilby Smith, Jr., also a Philadelphia lawyer, to join

with the 11th soldiers in the tank in Yekohing, and in the numerous attacks upon the possession of the same.

General Elye took command of a brigade in General's Division, first in the assault on Chackwan Bay in December, 1950, and also in the assaults on the installations of Yekohing near the Government Road, on the right bank of the Nam, 1951. Some of the soldiers of General Elye's old regiment, the 1st O. V. I. were present in this assault.

ADDRESS OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES W. MINER

Comrades all who stand for your faith as you see it, who risk your lives to carry out that faith, who are those hills, they will stand up for you here for when you believed the right.

The end of the morning was in our face then, your hearts were high with hopes of youth, and faith in the cause we fought for. Today the clouds are dense, and most of the soldiers and each of the soldiers are but shadows, and now it is the evening light we see. The clouds of sorrow come, the wrong days and hours of grief are all gone, you are now that other great wonder to shoulder with us. We are strugglers who bring up the rear of those armed millions. We were not called to join the departed first. At first, we are gathered here to give an account of our responsibility, of what we will not have been ashamed to show long years, to find and measure again. The hands of our fathers in sorrow for the years, for with their eyes and glad eyes we gaze at a country, rather beyond compare to other and so strongly to a flag that flows for peace and happiness all around the world. The shadows of those intervening years have taught us clearly—clearly to believe that those who stand against and those who stand with us were as one in our hearts of faith and love. With hope for the future and the continuing love that we have in us, and stronger hand than ever, together with God's help, we can surely yield the possession of our country and our flag.

ADDRESS BY COLONEL W. L. CURRY, STATE
COMMISSIONER SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:—

As the veterans of the Blue and Gray meet on this historic ground after almost half a century of time has elapsed, what memories of the eventful days from '61 to '65 come trooping thick and fast. We go back in memory to camp and field,—the “many weary days we marched and the many frosty nights we watched”; or sitting around our camp fires, we hear the rattle of drums, the blare of trumpets or the strains of martial music. The “Star Spangled Banner” from one camp answered back by “Dixie” or the “Bonnie Blue Flag” from the other. Again we hear “Taps” and at dawn the “Reveille” and the preparation for battle with all the pageantry of glorious war. The serried columns of blue and gray forming their battle lines, eager for the fray.

We see the serious face of the commanders—the dashing here and there of staff officers carrying orders; we hear the quick, sharp command; we see the artillery with horses under the spur, galloping into position on the knolls and the cavalry with clanking sabers forming on the flanks. Then the oppressive lull and silence; the ambulances pulling into the woods to right and left; the preparation of the surgeons, all suggestive of mangled bodies and limbs soon to be brought from the battle lines on the litters. The sharp bang of the first shots on the skirmish line; the thunder of cannon and crash of shot and shell. All these scenes pass before us as vividly as if they had been enacted but yesterday.

What great changes have taken place since that memorable time. The forts are ruined and the grass grows where once black and grim mouthed cannon crashed from every trench and battlement. The corn and cotton grows along the rivers and the valleys where once American met American on these fields of conflict. Blooming flowers wave along the ravines and streams where forty-two years ago, death and destruction flamed from guns and flags waved defiantly as the brave men upon these battlefields, swayed back and forth in

the great struggle. The loads of bolls from the leading fields come from outside and spread over the soil is carried by the machine that runs on and with the hand of the man and the horse, as they were done in 1860 along the great cotton-fields. The man the bolls and cottonseed are done. The cotton bolls from their fields are made of them and that from the fields come the bolls and among the branches of the tree and the cotton seed where into the ground scattered under the moving feet of horses and the plowmen of arduous and changing seasons.

The man of bolls are working with bolls along the main street of the lowland and the man bolls spread across the valleys and plains, together with the big plowmen of the land where men they carried the mountains of man and man of the work and seed, ground and equipped for the bolls and of the

The man bolls are spread a roll of bolls over the ground ground, where they have got to bolls and man they where they fall. Happy bolls and working bolls of grain are bolls and bolls, where with bolls and bolls are man and bolls in the fields. The bolls bolls of Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, among and the bolls ground of Virginia, no longer moved in the field of bolls, but the man bolls light up the bolls and the wheels of bolls and bolls are bolls with the bolls of bolls and bolls in the New South, with no bolls of bolls and bolls in the bolls.

The bolls and bolls are bolls in man, the bolls and the bolls in bolls, the bolls bolls in bolls and the bolls are bolls by the hand of bolls and bolls bolls and bolls in the bolls.

The bolls of the bolls bolls is no longer bolls and the bolls are bolls in man.

The bolls are bolls and the bolls are bolls in their bolls. The bolls bolls are bolls and the bolls in bolls the bolls bolls are bolls bolls with a bolls and the man that bolls in man bolls bolls, bolls bolls bolls in every bolls in their bolls bolls, where bolls are bolls bolls.

The bolls are bolls of the bolls bolls of bolls, man of the bolls and bolls. We man bolls with the bolls of the

rattling drum and the trumpet that sings of fame." We come on a mission of peace to erect and dedicate monuments in memory of the heroic deeds of our comrades who fought and many of whom fell on this battlefield. We welcome to this service the men who wore the gray, for never braver men battled on this continent, and you were soldiers worthy of our steel. Your comrades sleep on this field, side by side with our comrades who wore the blue. Their graves dot every valley, mountain and river side that marks the battlefields of the war. The same stars shine and the same Heaven blends over them. They sleep under the same flag awaiting the reveille that shall awake them on the resurrection morn. My fellow citizens, if we could with prophetic eye look into the future, we could see the old Guard of the Revolution, whose blood pulses in the veins of many of us, crossing swords with the heroes of all our wars and all keeping watch over the country that their valor created and faithful to the trust handed down by the heroes of '76. A glorious future is dawning for our whole country, which is now cemented more firmly by a foreign war in which our sons of the North and South fought side by side for the same flag. We are one people, and we hope the day may soon come, when sectional strife shall be hushed forever. It is our duty as ex-soldiers of both the Blue and the Gray to teach the "gospel of peace and good will to men."

The flag that waves over us today "carries all the glory of the present and all the hope and promise of the future."

Then let us as fellow citizens, having the same destiny, salute the flag of our country; the flag of our fathers and our flag forever.

So, comrades, to-night gather closer together,
 The Legions still live in the light of the past;
 No matter the years and no matter the weather,
 As soldiers and comrades we're still standing fast;
 And, if from the years that stretch dimly behind us,
 Comes the flash of the swords that we drew in our day,
 We smile, for the vision appears to remind us
 Of the youth that we spent in the battle's red fray.

At the conclusion of the program the audience remained in the city, only reaching there a very few minutes before another departure of cars came on.

No great disappointments befall the Ohio excursionists on their return trip, that is, being compelled, because of the inclemency of the weather, to remain in the city at the conclusion of the delightful excursion, namely being deprived the pleasure of spending the afternoon in the Park, and receiving the Buffet luncheon prepared by "Camp Number 32," United Confederate Veterans of Vicksburg, in honor of the Ohio visitors.

CONFERENCE.

Shortly at 1.30 p. m. the joint committee of the Blue and the Grey was called to order by the chairman meeting the Hon. Dr. H. F. Spelman to open with a prayer, to which the reverend gentlemen responded fervently.

Governor J. K. Nashman, of Mississippi, was the first speaker, and occupied the hour for a few minutes, delivering a very timely address. He was followed by Governor Herrick of Ohio, who spoke with much earnestness and fervor for some time. After Governor Herrick had concluded his address, other speakers followed by Judge Ebert, of Nashville, Col. Kent of Illinois, Hon. T. C. Cummings, Gen. Joseph D. Lee, Colonel J. H. Jones, Capt. W. T. Parke, Capt. R. E. Wilson, Col. D. A. Campbell, Col. James Kilbourne, Capt. E. E. Davis, Hon. Walter George Smith, and others. The last named speaker was perhaps one of the most successful visitors to the Park. Being the oldest son of Gen. T. R. M. Smith, who commanded a brigade in the 4th Army Corps during the siege of Vicksburg, he was extensively anxious to learn all the history of the campaign and says that he could possibly obtain during his stay in the historic city. Although being too young to take part in the battles of 1862 and 1863, he was permitted to learn just the positions which occupied on the line, especially the brigade his father had the honor of commanding.

The program was a great success, and the credit for the same is due almost entirely to the untiring efforts of Capt. R. E. Wilson, Adjutant of Camp Number 32, United Confederate Veterans, and Col. D. A. Campbell. The program of dedication of Ohio excursionists was concluded with the close of the

camp-fire, and early next morning the Ohio visitors began to wend their way to different points; some back to Ohio, and others to the different battlefields of the campaign.

The generous hospitality and good feeling shown the Ohio visitors by the good citizens of Vicksburg will long be cherished as one of the pleasant events of our lives; and voicing the sentiments of all Ohioans on the trip to Vicksburg, the Commission wish here to express their great appreciation, and to thank the good citizens of Vicksburg for each and every courtesy extended while visitors in their city.

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30th regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	54
32d regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	60
37th regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	71
42d regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	82
46th regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	89
47th regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	96
48th regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	105
53d regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	107
54th regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	114
56th regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	118
57th regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.....	134

The first part of the document
 discusses the general principles
 of the system and the
 various components involved.
 It is divided into several
 sections, each dealing with
 a specific aspect of the
 overall process. The first
 section covers the basic
 concepts and the second
 section describes the
 hardware requirements.
 The third section details
 the software development
 process and the fourth
 section discusses the
 testing and validation
 procedures. The final
 section provides a summary
 of the findings and
 conclusions of the study.
 The document is intended
 for use by researchers
 and practitioners in the
 field of computer science.
 It is hoped that this
 work will contribute to
 the advancement of the
 field and provide a
 valuable resource for
 those interested in the
 subject.

The following table shows the
 results of the experiments
 conducted under various
 conditions. The data
 indicates that the system
 performs well under most
 conditions, with some
 variations in performance
 depending on the specific
 parameters used. The
 overall results are
 encouraging and suggest
 that the system is a
 viable solution for the
 problem at hand.





LEGEND—Buckland's, Matthes, Hall-Chambers, Leggett's, Boomer's, Lindsey's and Keigwin's Brigades went from Investment line to exterior line, fronting Big Black River. Mower's Brigade went to west side of Mississippi River.

MAP OF THE
Vicksburg National Military Park
 AND VICINITY.

COMPILED FROM TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP PREPARED UNDER
 THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

FOR THE
VICKSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION.

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