

HISTORY

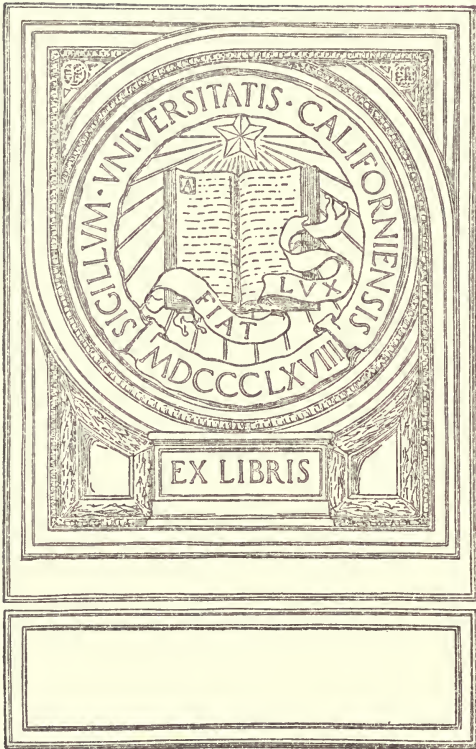
Fourth - First Regiment

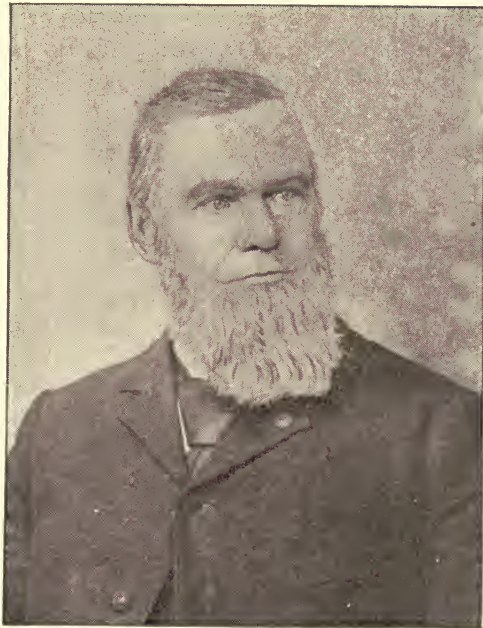


Ohio Volunteers - 1861-1865

1893.

D. C. Kilbourn





CAPT. S. S. CANFIELD.

HISTORY

OF

THE 21ST REGIMENT



OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

IN

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

BY

Captain S. S. CANFIELD.

TOLEDO, O.
VROOMAN, ANDERSON & BATEMAN, PRINTERS,
1893.

TOLEDO, O.:
VROOMAN, ANDERSON & BATEMAN, PRINTERS,
1893.

E 52.5

. E.

21st

C 3

PREFACE.

COMRADES:—The task assigned me at the reunion of the 21st Regiment, Ohio Infantry Volunteers, held at Rawson, on the 7th and 8th of September, 1892, is completed to the best of my ability, and the means at my command.

Up to the time of the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, no reports of the operations of the Regiment had been made, no record of its marches, battles or campaigns existed, except the brief report of the battle of Stone's River, by Colonel Neibling, herein given. At the battle on Snodgrass Hill, or Missionary Ridge, on the afternoon of the 20th of September, 1863, than which but few more sanguinary battles are recorded in history, the services of the 21st Ohio are practically ignored. General Brannan in his report mentions it last, in a list of four regiments, by which he was "reinforced at intervals," but in an additional or amended report he mentions it more favorably.

Van Horn and Turchin mention it favorably, but neither of them were present to know of its services.

The commanding officers of the 35th Ohio and 2d Minn. both agree in saying, those regiments relieved the 21st Ohio about 2:30 p. m. The prevailing opinion is, the battle for the possession of the Ridge commenced about this time, and the question naturally arises, —if the 21st Ohio was relieved at the commencement of the battle, where did the regiment spend the afternoon, and under what circumstances did it lose 149 of its number either killed or wounded?

Little notice seems to have been taken of the first attack on the Ridge, which if successful would have decided the fortunes of the day, adversely to the Army of the Cumberland.

Colonel Sirwell refers to this attack in his report, when he says, "My men rapidly threw up fine breastworks of logs and rails, but we had no chance to try their defensive qualities, for the sharp, quick firing of skirmishers in our rear, made us face about, and hasten up the hill immediately behind us." *

Major McMahan also refers to this in his report, but does not give it that prominence and emphasis, the severity of the contest, and the importance of the result demand.

Ordering the Regiment to "occupy a position on the extreme right," with empty guns, under circumstances which rendered its capture certain, seems unjust if not uncalled for.

Colonel McMahan was at great pains to ascertain who was responsible for this, but strange to say, no one has yet been found who will confess it was by his order.

All we know, and probably all that will ever be known, is, the officer who gave the order wore colored glasses. We know of one officer who belonged to General Brannan's Division, who wore colored glasses, and who was on the Ridge a part of the afternoon, but he denies giving the order, and as there might have been another officer on the Ridge who wore colored glasses, we are not able to fix the responsibility of our capture on any one.

To correct errors, show the injustice done the Regiment, and place it in its true light among its friends, Colonel McMahan first conceived the idea of writing its history in the battle of Chickamauga, and later concluded to give a sketch of its entire service. Before much had been accomplished, except by way of preparation, death claimed him. The general plan and scope of his intended history, from the material prepared by him, I have been unable to determine.

* This applies only to the 21st Ohio, as that was the only regiment of Sirwell's Brigade that was engaged with the enemy that day.

All the prepared matter found among his papers, is herein given with the proper credit, except a partially prepared article on "discipline." This by advice is omitted, and in its stead the reader will find a substitute.

I have studiously avoided provoking controversy, either by claiming for the 21st Ohio what does not belong to it, or by adverse criticisms on the reports and claims of others.

What justly belongs to the Regiment I have boldly set before the reader, and the corroborative testimony introduced, I think, will convince him of the justness of our claim.

He will find it clearly proven that the Regiment came up on the hill between 8 and 10 o'clock, and that it marched to its last position where it was captured, after sunset.

Every survivor of that battle must testify, that nearly all the time intervening between coming on the hill and marching to its last position, the Regiment spent in line of battle; that no time was spent lying in reserve; that no time was spent in search of ammunition, except in getting it from the dead and wounded, and in this pursuit no time was needlessly squandered; and that nearly all the time spent in line of battle, the Regiment was either engaged in repelling the assaults of the enemy, or exposed to the fire of sharpshooters.

Incidents are given, as aids in determining periods of time. From these and the testimony, the reader must judge of their correctness. Of the responsibility for the sacrifice of the Regiment by capture, I have not been able to elicit anything new. I very much regret General Brannan's writing to Major McMahan, "The surrender of your command was accomplished so quietly, as to escape the notice of all but the regiment on your immediate left, the Colonel of which promptly reported the facts to me, whereupon I promptly sent the 35th Ohio Volunteers to hold the position, which it did against a subsequent attack of the rebels." In his amended report, of October 8th, herein given, he says, "The 21st Ohio fought bravely up to 5 p. m., when their ammunition entirely gave out, were

surrendered at about 7 o'clock, by Major McMahan, (some 40 strong)." He also says in his report, "Shortly after sunset I withdrew without molestation to Rossville." Comment is unnecessary.

If casualties in battle are evidence of service rendered, the Regiment will lose little if judged by this standard.

Seven regiments in the Army of the Cumberland, lost more men killed at Chickamauga than the 21st Ohio. Five of these regiments fought both days—of the other two I cannot say.

Eight brigades lost fewer men each than the 21st Ohio Regiment.

I have endeavored to give a truthful history of the Regiment, without embellishment, and without giving undue prominence or unmerited praise to any. I have found it convenient to designate regiments, brigades, divisions and armies, by their Commanders, but readers should ever bear in mind, commanders never fight battles. To the men belongs the honor of fighting battles; officers can claim credit only for preparing men for, and directing them aright in their duties.

I have designated Federal officers by their rank and name, and Rebel officers by their names only, that the reader may know, on which side the one mentioned belongs.

The narrative is lacking in personal incident, one of the most interesting parts of history, but which I have been unable to supply.

The casualties during much of its term of service, I have been unable to give, without referring to the Roster, which is here given, and to which the reader is respectfully referred. Though this Roster is not absolutely correct, it is the best obtainable.

To Comrades Alban, Cusar, Keller, Mahony, Bolton Comstock and G. S. Canfield, I am indebted for valuable assistance in the preparation of this volume, to which I earnestly hope the friends and descendents of the 21st Ohio can ever look with pride, for a true though incomplete record of the toils, fatigues, dangers and perils, encountered by their friends and forefathers, in the war for the preservation of the Union.

Respectfully,

S. S. CANFIELD.

LIBRARY OF
CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION OF THE 21ST OHIO INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE MONTHS, ORDERED TO GALLIPOLIS.—EXPEDITIONS TO RAVENSWOOD AND RIPLEY.—BATTLE OF SCARYTOWN.—MUSTER OUT.

BY CAPTAIN H. H. ALBAN.

The 21st O. V. I., was organized for the service under the call of Abraham Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers for three months, to protect the National Capitol.

Jesse S. Norton was its Colonel, James M. Niebling, Lieutenant Colonel, and Andrew J. Taylor, Major.

Companies A, F and G were recruited at Findlay, and the other companies in the adjoining counties of Ottawa, Wood and Putnam. They were officered as follows :

CO.	CAPTAINS.	FIRST LIEUTENANT.	SECOND LIEUTENANT.
A	James Wilson.	D. M. Stoughton.	George Foreman.
B	——Strong.	. . . . .	. . . . .
C	Asher Cook.	. . . . .	. . . . .
D	Thomas Allen.	. . . . .	. . . . .
E	A. V. Rice.	. . . . .	. . . . .
F	George F. Walker	Morgan D. Shafer.	Joseph E. Stearns.
G	——Lovell.	Joshua S. Preble.	——Trapp.
H	——Blackman.	. . . . .	. . . . .
I	I. K. Seaman.	Charles H. Vantine.	Ira Kelsey.

It was sworn into service April 27, 1861, at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, armed at Columbus, May 23, and went directly to Gallipolis, Ohio, where it was encamped to watch the movements of the enemy, who were operating on the east side of the Ohio River. From there the Regiment made two expeditions, one to Ravenswood,

where the enemy had been reported to be in force, and who fled at our approach, and one to Ripley with like success. On July 3rd we struck tents, and joined General J. D. Cox, in an expedition up the Great Kanawha river. On the 17th of July a body of the enemy was discovered strongly intrenched at Scarytown, under O. Jennings Wise. A force was sent to dislodge them, consisting of the 12th Ohio, under Colonel John W. Lowe, and companies B and F of the 21st Ohio, under Colonel Norton.

In the charge which ensued the Union troops were repulsed. In this action the 21st lost five killed and wounded. Captain Thomas Allen among the former, and Colonel Norton among the latter, who was also taken prisoner.

The rebels retreated during the night, and we followed them as far as Charleston on the Kanawha.

The term of service of the men having expired, eight companies returned to Gallipolis, two companies, A and E, remaining to guard the place, while General Cox followed on after Wise.

After a few days these companies were relieved, and rejoined the Regiment at Gallipolis, about the 7th of August.

The Regiment was immediately put on board of boats and taken to Cincinnati, and thence by rail to Columbus, where it was mustered out, August 10th, 1861.

On reaching their homes, most of the men re-enlisted in the same regiment, which commenced to re-organize at Findlay, Ohio.

CHAPTER II.

FOR THREE YEARS.—REGIMENTAL PERSONNEL.—MUSTER AT CAMP VANCE.—EQUIPPED AT CAMP DENNISON.—ORDERED TO NICHOLASVILLE, KY.,—EARLY DRILL AND DISCIPLINE.

Soon after the 21st Ohio Infantry Volunteers was mustered out of the three month's service, Colonel Norton began to make preparation for reorganizing the regiment to serve three years.

The first call for seventy-five thousand men to serve three months, made by President Lincoln on the 15th day of April 1861, was responded to by nearly two hundred thousand offering themselves, and ready to march to the the front in twenty days. The call made by the President for "sixty thousand troops to serve during the war," added to the call for five hundred thousand to serve three years, authorized by Congress, by the act July 10th, made provision for all to continue in the service who desired to, and for all that were likely to offer their services to their country. Many of the regiments enlisted for three months, re-enlisted in a body to serve three years. This was of great benefit, as in the stress for troops in the fall of 1861, it would no doubt have been disastrous, if the entire dependence in that emergency, had been upon new levies. The experience these regiments had gained in West Virginia, was of great value too in the organizations to which they were attached, their example and influence assisting in expediting the drill and discipline of newly enlisted regiments.

Colonel Norton issued commissions for raising fifteen companies for the regiment. On these nine companies were recruited: the tenth company, K, was raised on a verbal order.

From the popularity of the Colonel and the desire of many who had served under him in West Virginia to re-enlist, the companies were

soon filled, and they began to arrive in camp the latter part of August.

Some of the companies had not the maximum number, and some of the officers were promised leave to return home and fill up their companies; but the urgency for troops was so great, no leaves were granted, and all went to work with a will, to acquire all the proficiency in drill possible.

In this the regiment was particularly fortunate in having the assistance of the men who had served three months, and re-enlisted, who were proficient in the manual of arms, and in squad, company and battalion drill.

The regiment was mostly recruited in the rural districts of Hancock, Putnam, Wood, Defiance and Ottawa Counties, and composed mainly of farmers and farmers' sons. This implies that the great majority of the men of the regiment were peaceful, quiet, industrious, intelligent and self-reliant, and were not contaminated by the follies and vices of city life.

Brought up to labor, they were strong, hardy men, well prepared for the arduous and fatiguing duties of the soldier. Industry had taught them perseverance, and they had learned to turn aside for no obstacle, and to never stop short of the accomplishment of their purposes.

Their intelligence gave them a just appreciation of the value and advantage of free government, and the necessity of defending and maintaining it, and they enlisted prepared to accept all the necessary labors, fatigues, exposures, dangers and even death for the unity of our Nation, and the perpetuity of our institutions. I regret not being able to say all were of the description given of the great majority of the regiment.

There were men in the regiment who lacked energy and ambition; there were unscrupulous, designing and avaricious men, and a few, a very few, who disliked the smell of gunpowder, the roar of musketry or the booming of cannon.

But these latter classes were vastly in the minority; for whether from the farm, the shop, the office, the store, or from whatever station they occupied in life previous to enlisting, the great majority were honorable and upright men. But while the great majority were farmers and farmers' sons, there were few trades or professions that were not represented in the regiment. Merchant, Tailor, Shoe-

maker, Blacksmith, Gunsmith, Silversmith, Tinner, Telegrapher, Teacher, Mason, Carpenter, Lawyer, Doctor and Minister.

Whatever was necessary to be done, there were men in the regiment capable and ready to do it. I have mentioned the personnel of the regiment, that the reader may conclude if there were glaring faults in it, the officers were responsible for it and not the men. While they no doubt would have rebelled against the slavish, tyrannical discipline of the regular army, they were capable of feeling proud in the proper discharge of all the duties required of the soldier, by the most rigid discipline, so essential to the safety, success and efficiency of an army.

The regiment was mustered in on the 19th of September 1861, by Captain E. Morgan Wood of the 15th U. S. Infantry. No medical examination was had, to determine whether the men were sound or unsound. If a man could use his arms and march well he passed. One man was about to be rejected on account of his teeth, but on demonstrating his ability to tear a cartridge he was retained. Soon after being mustered in, the regiment was ordered to Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, where it received its arms and equipment.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 1

was issued on the 28th of September, 1861, prescribing daily camp duties as follows:

Reveille	at 6:00 A. M.	
Sergeants Call	" 7:00 "	
Surgeon's Call	" 8:00 "	
Guard Mounting	" 9:00 "	
Squad or Company Drill	" 9:30 "	. . . two hours
Non-Commissioned Staff Drill	" 9:30 "	. . . "
Dinner	" 12:00 Noon	
Commissioned Officers Drill	at 1:30 P. M.	. . . one hour
Squad or Company Drill	" 1:30 "	. . . two hours
Non-Commissioned Officers Drill	" 1:30 "	. . . "
Dress Parade	" 4:30 "	
Supper	" 6:00 "	
Tattoo	" 8:30 "	

The order provided further, that, " Non-commissioned Staff and Non-commissioned Officers will report to Sergeant Major for drill, and Commissioned Officers to the Adjutant.

"All firing of muskets or pistols, within or near the camp lines is strictly forbidden. Lights will be extinguished in Company

quarters immediately after tattoo, and order and silence maintained during the night. The above rules as relates to drill will take effect October 7th."

By order of

JESSE S. NORTON,

G. O. McPHERSON,

Colonel Commanding Reg't.

Adjutant.

On the 1st of October, the following order was received :

"COL. J. S. NORTON: SIR:—You will move your regiment from Camp Dennison at 12:00 M. October 2, to Covington, Ky. There you will find transportation to Nicholasville. On reaching this place, you will send, if necessary, a mounted orderly to Camp Dick Robinson, about fourteen miles distant, and report for duty to the Commanding General of the camp. Should the danger be imminent, without waiting for orders, you will furnish your men with three days rations, and march promptly for the camp, leaving a sufficient guard to insure the safety of your baggage, for which transportation will be furnished by General Thomas.

"On reaching this city, you will direct your quartermaster to call on me for funds, and to visit Captain Dickinson, Quarter Master General, and give receipt for ten days rations, which you will find on board the cars ready to accompany you to Nicholasville."

Respectfully,

O. M. MITCHELL,

Brigadier General Commanding.

In obedience to the above order, the regiment proceeded to Nicholasville without incident, save the demonstrations of joy by the slaves, along the route from Covington. These were very amusing to us who had never before witnessed anything of the kind, some standing with uncovered heads—others throwing their hats in the air—others making low obeisances—clapping their hands—performing antics, such as only Africans can, and, "Bress de Lawd de Yankees comin'."

The regiment, not being required at Camp Dick Robinson, went into camp at Nicholasville.

As fast as companies arrived in camp at Findlay, Ohio, they began drilling in earnest; most of them under officers who had served with the regiment in West Virginia, but some under privates who had re-enlisted for three years. These re-enlisted men were of great service, whether acting as drill Sergeants or in the ranks, their

knowledge and experience greatly assisting the recruits in mastering the evolutions in squad, company or battalion drill, and giving the regiment the appearance of age and efficiency.

Most of the officers applied themselves to the study of "Hardee's tactics," and they derived assistance from the knowledge already possessed in the regiment, so that officers without experience were soon able to direct movements, and make a creditable appearance on parade. All were pleased if not surprised at the rapid progress made in drill.

On receiving arms at Camp Dennison, the manual was added to the other acquirements, and to learn this the same zeal and energy were displayed, as in learning the evolutions of the company and battalion, the officers and men displaying a commendable pride to excel, which is a guaranty of a good and efficient soldiery, and without it, a man as a soldier is a failure.

At Nicholasville the officers went out several times with guns to drill under the Adjutant, as ordered, but they soon found that he knew less than they, and these drills were not continued long. The time spent under the Adjutant was mostly spent in discussion, and was of service in establishing uniformity in the regiment.

After a busy and profitable time spent at Nicholasville, the regiment was about to enter upon the duties of an active campaign, and we received the following order. "Commandants of companies will see that one days rations for their several commands are drawn and cooked, this evening, October 14.

Officers and privates will make preparations for marching at an early hour to-morrow morning, October 15."

CHAPTER III.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY—ORGANIZATION OF STATE MILITIA AND HOME GUARDS—ENLISTMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS—LIEUT. WILLIAM NELSON—REBEL ENLISTMENTS—POLITICAL QUESTIONS—MAJOR ANDERSON, THE HERO OF FORT SUMPTER, IN COMMAND.

That the reader may understand why the campaign to Eastern Kentucky was necessary, it will be necessary to consider the condition of affairs in the State. When the country began to be threatened with civil war, party lines were ignored in Kentucky, and the people of the State were divided into Unionists and Secessionists, or Loyalists and Disloyalists, and the election demonstrated that the former were largely in the majority. Then began the Machinations, by which Secessionists hoped to carry or force the State out of the Union.

The governor, Magoffin, was (though not openly,) in full sympathy with secession, while a great majority of the Legislature were as earnestly loyal.

During Buchanan's administration the Gulf States had been making preparations for war, but the first move made by Kentucky with the view of joining them, and by which Secessionists hoped to force the State out of the Union, was by a law passed by the legislature and approved by the governor on the 5th of March, 1860, providing for the organization of the militia of the State, by which it was divided into two classes; "The Militia of the Reserve," and "The Enrolled Militia." The former consisted of able bodied male citizens under 18 and over 45 years of age, which the law provided should be liable to perform military duty in case of "extreme necessity."

The Enrolled Militia, consisted of all able bodied male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45. From this class the law provided

for a sub-division, styled the "Active Volunteer Militia." These were to be organized into Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades, Divisions and Army Corps.

Under the governor, the law designated the Inspector General of the State as Commander-in-Chief. At the time of the passage of the act, none who afterward proved true to the National Government had any suspicion that it had any other significance, than a mere organization, and both Unionists and Secessionists supported the law on its passage, and both were selected as officers in the organization. Simon B. Buckner was Inspector General, and Thomas L. Crittenden, Brigadier. On the 17th of January, 1861, Governor Magoffin called an extra session of the Legislature, and recommended calling a convention, and putting the militia on a war footing; but the legislature failed to provide arms, and declined to unite with the Secessionists in calling a convention, or any act that could be made detrimental to the Union.

The attitude of the governor was not fully manifest, until the call was made by the President for 75,000 men. On being notified by the Secretary of War of Kentucky's quota, he replied from Frankfort, April 15th, "Your dispatch has been received. In answer I say emphatically, Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States."

This drew out strong expressions of approval and condemnation, and caused each party to take a more decided stand. On the 6th of May, the legislature was again called in session.

The tone of the Governor's message indicated that he thought that the State would secede, but the Legislature only affirmed their determination to observe an armed neutrality. About this time as an offset to the Knights of the Golden Circle, a Union club was organized, the members of which were sworn to loyalty to the National Government. Rebels began drilling in Louisville, and threatening to assassinate loyal people, and the Mayor of the city organized "Home Guards," who were furnished arms by the President, and ammunition by Governor Morton. (Mayor Delph, of Louisville, was elected by a large majority, by "The Citizen's and Workingmen's Association," a loyal organization, whose motto was, "Fidelity to the Union.")

The State Guards were composed of both loyal and disloyal.

The Loyalists were anxious to withdraw, as it was thought at

the proper time they would be turned over to the Rebellion. For this they were offered an opportunity, by the Legislature prescribing a new oath—an oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. To procure arms for the State Guards, the Legislature having failed to provide any, Buckner went North, and Dr. Blackburn went South.

Buckner failed to obtain any. Blackburn succeeded in getting a few unserviceable guns, and in a speech at a banquet in New Orleans, pledged Kentucky to the rebellion.

Other cities in the State soon followed the example of Louisville in organizing Home Guards, and it was not long until there was a strong Union armed force in the State, and Lovell H. Rousseau was chosen Brigadier General. On the 23d of April, James V. Guthrie and W. E. Woodruff obtained permission to raise each a regiment, as part of Kentucky's quota of the 75,000 men, called for by the President.

By the advice of Union men, to avoid giving offense, they established a camp in Ohio, above Cincinnati, which they called Camp Clay.

The regiments raised here were mustered on the 6th of May, but the Colonels concluding that men serving for so short a period could be of little use, obtained permission to reorganize them for three years.

A majority of these men were from Ohio, and many refused to enlist for three years, and to fill their places, recruiting was carried on openly in different parts of Kentucky, and the regiments were mustered in for three years on the 10th of June.

In June, Rousseau went to Washington to urge upon the President the importance of raising troops from Kentucky for the Federal army, and the President recommended calling a meeting of the principal citizens to decide it.

At this meeting all were in favor of raising troops, but a majority were in favor of establishing a camp in Indiana, and Camp Joe Holt was selected, between Jeffersonville and New Albany. Here Rousseau soon raised a regiment, a battery, and several companies of infantry.

About this time, William Nelson, a lieutenant in the navy, secured the appointment of officers for four regiments, who began enrolling troops quietly, and on the 2d of July he established Camp Dick Robinson, between Lexington and Danville, and soon 2,000

men previously enrolled, reported in camp armed with rifles, shot guns and such arms as they could get.

For the use of these men the Government shipped 6,000 muskets and 100,000 rounds of ammunition, and some powder and lead, via Cincinnati to Lexington.

The train carrying them was stopped before reaching Lexington, and compelled to return. Next a boat with the arms on board on the Kentucky River, was made to turn back.

They were then sent to Lexington by way of Louisville.

Colonel Bramlette was dispatched for them by Lieutenant Nelson, and was furnished a cavalry escort to conduct them safely from Nicholasville to camp. At Lexington, John C. Breckenridge and John Morgan had prepared to prevent the arms being taken, and Colonel Dudley had arranged for assembling the Home Guards, to protect and secure their safe delivery.

On nearing the city, and learning the situation, Colonel Bramlette sent to hurry the cavalry forward to Lexington.

Colonel Bramlette was offered if he would withdraw his cavalry, the arms would be allowed to be shipped, but he declared his purpose not to depart without them, and threatened if an armed rebel appeared on the street, he would not leave a living Secessionist in Lexington. The arms were taken to camp. On the 28th of May, the Department of Ohio was constituted, General Robert Anderson in command, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

On the 15th of August the territory was enlarged to include Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the 1st of September, in compliance with a request of citizens of the State, General Anderson removed his headquarters to Louisville.

As an offset to Camps Clay and Joe Holt, camps were established by the rebels in Tennessee near the border of Kentucky. Leonidas Polk on the Mississippi River, Buckner near the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and Zollicoffer south of Barboursville. At these camps a large number of recruits joined the Southern army. On the 5th of September, Polk occupied Hickman, and on the 7th, took possession of Columbus, and on the 9th, notified Governor Magoffin of its occupancy, as a "military necessity." About the same time Zollicoffer occupied Cumberland Gap, stationing a part of his forces in Kentucky.

On the 12th, the Legislature by resolution requested the Governor to call out the militia to "drive out the invaders," invoked the "aid and assistance of the United States under the fourth article of the Constitution," and invited General Anderson to enter "immediately upon the active discharge of his duties in his military district." There was great complaint because Kentucky did not sooner take a stand in favor of the Union, but it was afterwards conceded that the loyalists gained by the delay; that discussion and consideration kept many loyal, who, without such reflection, would have joined the Southern army.

On the 15th of August, General Thomas relieved Lieutenant Nelson, (now a Brigadier General,) at Camp Dick Robinson, and General Nelson was assigned to duty at Maysville.

CHAPTER IV.

REBEL INVASION OF THE STATE—FIRST SERVICE UNDER GENERAL THOMAS—MARCH OF THE REGIMENT—RECEPTION AT LEXINGTON AND WINCHESTER—CONCENTRATION OF GENERAL NELSON'S COMMAND—ARRIVAL AT HAZEL GREEN—MEETING WITH MOUNTAINEERS.

It appears to have been the policy of the rebels, to invade Kentucky at three points. Buckner moved north for the capture of Louisville on the 17th of September, but was foiled in the attempt by General Sherman. Zollicoffer moved north from Cumberland Gap, and on the 21st his advance was defeated by Colonels Coburn and Wolford, which delayed his main force, and Colonel J. S. Williams had collected a force of about 3,000 men at Prestonburgh, for the invasion of Eastern Kentucky by way of Hazel Green, or West Liberty and McCormick's Gap, threatening General Thomas' rear. To repel this invasion, the 21st Ohio marched early in the morning of the 15th of October. At Lexington, under the statue of Henry Clay, we were welcomed by a pleasing and eloquent address by a citizen of the city, which was responded to on the part of the regiment by Major Strong. Passing on through the city we bivouaced for the night. Pursuing our journey, nothing worthy of note occurred until reaching Winchester. Here, the people learning of our coming, had prepared a bountiful repast, on which we "fed with eagerness and gratitude." Tables had been prepared for the accommodation of all, and were loaded with everything hungry men could desire, and ladies and gentlemen were there to minister to the wants of all. Not the least of our entertainment, were the expressions of loyalty and patriotism by the citizens, who had so kindly provided for our wants, and who had by this act shown their sympathy for us, and their appreciation of the efforts we were making for the preservation of the Union. Parting with our friends here after many a hand

shake, and receiving their benedictions, we moved forward with lighter hearts.

On Sunday the 20th, we were accompanied by a large number of slaves, and several whites walked with us for some miles. Among the latter was Colonel Dudley, who accompanied General Harrison to the Maumee in 1814.

When he learned that a part of the regiment was recruited in the vicinity of Fort Meigs, he seemed to feel himself among personal friends. He made inquiries about the fort and the country, and seemed surprised to hear that the country which was the theatre of General Harrison's campaign in northern Ohio, had become a habitable region.

He expressed his gratitude, that the people of Ohio had come to the assistance of Kentucky, in her hour of need, and regretted that his age prevented him taking an active part in putting down the rebellion. We conversed freely with the blacks, many of whom were carrying the men's guns. They were bright and intelligent, and many of them expressed a strong desire to accompany us. At Olympia Springs we met the rest of General Nelson's command, which now consisted of the 2nd, 21st, 33d and 59th Ohio regiments, commanded by Colonels L. A. Harris, J. S. Norton, J. W. Sill and J. P. Fyffe, with two battalions of Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, under Colonels Marshall and Metcalf, Battery D, 1st Ohio Artillery, commanded by Captain A. J. Konkle, and McLaughlin's company of Ohio Cavalry. From Olympia Springs we marched to McCormick's Gap. Here General Nelson divided his command, sending Colonel Harris with his regiment, McLaughlin's cavalry and a section of Konkle's battery, to Licking Station, by way of West Liberty. At the latter place Colonel Harris had a spirited skirmish with the enemy, killing ten, wounding five and capturing six. His loss was one wounded. General Nelson with his part of the command marched to Hazel Green. On the morning of the 23d of October, Colonel Norton ordered each Company commander to have his men carry their knapsacks, and draw one thousand cartridges of the quartermaster; but we entered Hazel Green in the evening without opposition. Here we were detained several days, until supplies could be brought up.

The country from Nicholasville to Mt. Sterling is a part of the famous Blue Grass region, and is a delightful country. The surface is undulating, the soil is fertile, and in many parts very rich; the

forest had been cleared of all small timber, and the ground was covered with a luxuriant coat of native grass, affording rich shady pastures; the buildings were commodious, the people with few exceptions were loyal, and their manner toward us indicated they were warm-hearted and hospitable. At Mt. Sterling we entered the hill country. The roads wound around hills and followed depressions as much as practicable, but in our march we found it necessary to cross several high hills.

The soil was less productive, and the country more thinly settled; and as we proceeded on our journey, the people were even more and more shy, until on our arrival at Hazel Green there was an evident disposition on the part of the mountaineers to avoid us altogether. For several days they hardly showed themselves; then they became more courageous, and some ventured to the vicinity of our camp, and some even ventured to bring vegetables to sell. These were brought in the rudest kind of sleds, drawn by little and poor steers, with a straight pole across their necks for a yoke. Their stock in trade consisted of a few heads of cabbage, potatoes and onions. It was amusing to observe their quick nervous glances, as if they were afraid we would do them some harm. Their want of intelligence was remarkable. Ask the distance to a place and each one asked seemed to have his own estimate. "I reckon it's about fifty mile," or "I reckon it's about ten mile," or "I reckon it's about thirty mile," or "I reckon it's a right smart bit down thar."

One old gentleman, whose hair was as white as the snow that covered the mountains in winter, lived near Hazel Green in a cabin chucked against the foot of the mountain, to get it out of the road. He had deadened several acres of timber on the side of the mountain, that rose up from the valley, (if a space between mountains little more than wide enough for a road can be called a valley,) at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and had corn among the trees. When asked how long have you lived here? he answered, "I've always lived about here sir." Have you a good country? "I like it pretty well sir."

How much corn can you raise to the acre? "I reckon about three barl."* How far is it to Prestonburgh? "I reckon it's about eighteen mile." The distance from Hazel Green to Prestonburgh, was, by different ones, "reckoned" all the way from eighteen to sixty "mile."

Is it a wonder such men could be incited to rebellion?

*A "barl" is five bushels.

CHAPTER V.

CAMP SICKNESS AT HAZEL GREEN.—COLONEL NORTON'S REVOLVER
RAID.—MARCH TO PRESTONBURGH.—FORDING THE LICKING AND
CROSSING THE BIG SANDY.—CITIZENS OF PRESTONBURGH
ABANDON THEIR HOMES.—PURSUIT OF WILLIAMS.
BATTLE OF IVY MOUNTAIN.—GENERAL
NELSON THWARTED BY THE BRIGADE
SURGEONS.—PERILOUS RETURN
TO PRESTONBURGH.

Shortly after arriving at Hazel Green, the men were attacked with that scourge of camp life, diarrhea. Very few if any were exempt. All were complaining. The surgeon was overrun with patients, and his medicine had little or no effect, toward staying the plague. Some attributed it to the water, others thought it was caused by eating coarse corn meal which was furnished the men, and still others thought the water had been poisoned; but whatever the cause, or what the remedy administered, the men got little or no relief until after we left the place. There was another source of disability here, the cause of, and remedy for which, are fully explained by an extract from Special Order No. 12, issued October 27, as follows:

“In view of the frequent premature discharge of pistols, and thereby wounding soldiers, it is therefore ordered by the Colonel Commanding, that the commanders of companies collect all the pistols, of every description, in their respective commands, belonging to the non-commissioned officers and privates, labeling the same with the name of the owner and the company to which he belongs, and turn the same over to the regimental quartermaster taking his receipt for the same; to be returned to the owner when deemed practicable by the commander of the regiment.”

How many rebel lives were spared by this order is not known, but in preventing accidents its execution was a success.

On the 31st of October, a permanent Corps of Sappers and Miners was organized, consisting of two men from each company,

and placed in command of Sergeant Major Blakesly; three days' rations were issued, and one ration ordered cooked, and on the morning of November 1, the brigade moved forward toward Prestonburgh, with no regret at leaving Hazel Green. From the time of leaving the place the health of the men improved, and in a few days little complaint was heard of sickness.

Licking river, over which there was no bridge, was so swollen by recent rains that it was necessary for men to haul the wagons across. One end of a rope was fastened to the wagon tongue, the other end taken across the stream, and men hauled the wagon across. An end of the rope was then carried back by a man on horseback, and another drawn across, and so on till all were over. The water was up to the wagon beds. About a quarter of a mile from our bivouac in the Licking river valley, were two stacks of unthreshed oats. A man dressed in blue approached one of these, and began pulling out sheaves. Others seeing him, joined him in his work, and soon both stacks were surrounded with men dressed in blue, and every one who could get near enough was pulling out bundles of oats. As soon as one got all he could carry, he started away with his load. The sight was unique and beautiful; men going out empty and returning loaded, reminded one of a colony of ants going and returning each with a load larger than itself. Soon the stacks began to topple, and almost as soon as the top reached the ground, the last sheaf of oats was on its way to camp, to serve as forage for animals or beds for soldiers.

We reached the Big Sandy river late in the afternoon of the 6th, having marched that day twenty-four miles. Our train was eight miles back, and there was no prospect of supper, but in a heavy rain we turned aside into a field, built fires of rails, and prepared to make the best of our situation, when shortly after dark we received orders to fall in and cross the river. Two regiments were in advance of the 21st. The ferry was a flat boat that would carry but thirty men at a time, and was drawn back and forth by means of a rope stretched across the river.

The rain ceased about the time we marched to the river, but the weather was cold, and it was twelve o'clock before all the regiment was across.

We marched to town a mile and a half distant, and made ourselves as comfortable as we could for the remainder of the night.

In the morning we found the place almost entirely deserted.

People in their fright and haste had taken such valuables as they could carry, and made attempts to secret other things, but houses had much the appearance of owners having abandoned all their goods.

Tables, chairs, bedsteads and beds, bureaus and mirrors, all in place, and ready for occupancy and use, with a good supply of coal for fuel, and more or less provisions on hand, so that the regiment found not only comfortable quarters, but provisions for breakfast. Later quantities of preserved, dried and canned fruits were found to add to our rations.

Foolish wicked people! To induce innocent men to engage in rebellion, they had been made to believe that Yankees were the embodiment of all that was detestable and to be dreaded in human character; that they were the sum of all villanies. If they had told their people the truth, how much misery would have been avoided for, if they had told the truth, there would have been no rebellion, no war, and no consequent suffering.

The rebellion was conceived in falsehood and ambition; and carried on by treachery, deceit, tyranny and cruelty. The presence of a woman would have protected her home against the whole brigade, but this trait in the Yankee character, respect for women, had not been revealed to them.

The valley of the Licking river is a valley of considerable width, and like all river valleys the soil is rich and productive, and this was the only productive land between Hazel Green and Prestonburgh worthy of mention. Except the Licking valley, there is little tillable land between the two towns. The road over which we marched was mainly along narrow valleys, and there was an occasional settler, when the valley was wide enough to furnish a small patch of tillable land. These settlers seemed to be in abject poverty. Their cabins looked like the abode of anything but comfort. Much of the way, these valleys were only wide enough for a road and mountain stream, neither of which possessed the right of way. If the country is of any value, it is not apparent on the surface.

The morning of our arrival in Prestonburgh, October 7th, Colonel Sill with the 33d Ohio and some picked men from the other regiments of the brigade, a section of the battery, and McLaughlin's Cavalry, marched by a detour to gain Williams' rear, and on the morning of the 8th, General Nelson with the remainder of his command, with three days rations marched by the direct road up the

Big Sandy valley toward Piketon, distant twenty-five or thirty miles. About 9 o'clock our advance was fired on by the enemy's pickets from over the river.

The regiment fell into line, the artillery took position and fired several shots, which elicited no reply. While standing in line, a citizen came to the writer and informed him that the rebels had fortified the side of Ivy Mountain, four miles further on, and intended to fight us there. The General was pointed out to the citizen, and he was requested to ride forward, and inform him of Williams' intentions.

They were seen talking together, but no skirmishers were thrown out, no precautions were taken. The column moved forward with the General at its head, in the following order: Sappers and Miners, Colonel Metcalf's Battalion, 2nd Ohio, Section of artillery, 21st and 59th Ohio.

Ivy Mountain, the highest elevation in that vicinity, is hog-back in shape, about a half a mile in length, with the river running close along-side of it, so close a part of the way, that the side of the mountain had been cut down to make a road. At the further end of the mountain, Gauley Creek empties into the Big Sandy. The enemy had burned the bridge across Gauley Creek, a structure ten or fifteen feet high, and constructed a barricade of stones and such things as they could get, eighty or a hundred feet up the side of the mountain. Across from the mountain was a cornfield, with a fence close beside the river. Williams had stationed a part of his force on the side of the mountain, and a part across the river in the cornfield, and when the head of the column had nearly reached the creek, it was greeted with a fire from the side of the mountain, and from across the river. The fire of the enemy was returned by the Kentuckians and 2d Ohio. The artillery was soon in position to scour the cornfield and enfilade the enemy's position on the mountain. The 21st, without halting, hastened up the end of the mountain, approaching them on their right and rear, and the 59th gave their attention to the force in the cornfield.

As soon as the 21st came in range, it began firing into the enemy.

The rebels fought us an hour and twenty minutes, and then retreated precipitately down the end of the mountain and escaped.

The command halted to care for the wounded, bury the dead, and repair the bridge. Our loss was four killed, and twenty-six wounded, two of whom died shortly after the battle.

The enemy lost thirteen killed, and twenty-one too badly wounded to be taken with them, and six prisoners. The next day two more were killed. Among the killed was Dr. Draper, whose house in Prestonburgh was occupied by a company of the 21st Ohio, who found a quantity of canned fruit buried in the cellar.

Among the mortally wounded, was ex-State Senator Rusk, who promised the ladies where he breakfasted that morning, that he would bring them a Yankee's scalp in the evening; saying he was "good for five Lincolnites."

Instead of five Yankee scalps dangling at his belt, he died soon after, his body pierced by five Yankee bullets.

We shall not attempt to account for the disparity of loss in the rebel and Union forces at Ivy Mountain and West Liberty, we leave that to the reader. It hardly seems possible that they could have aimed so wildly at so short a range. A secession almanac found at Decatur Junction the next summer, gave an account of this battle, and put our loss at one hundred and fifty killed. We were not detained long by the burnt bridge, and we started in pursuit, the 21st in advance.

The rebels abandoned several wagons in their retreat, and by felling trees across the road and destroying bridges, did what they could to hinder pursuit. Except a few Union families, the houses from Gauley Creek to Piketon were deserted. The men's haversacks were getting empty, and they helped themselves to chickens, flour, meal, fruit, sorghum syrup, turnips, cabbage, or anything convenient, little effort being made to restrain them. Our progress was slow, and we did not reach Piketon till the evening of the 10th of November.

Williams succeeded in crossing the river at Piketon before the arrival of Colonel Sill's command, but the latter threw a few shells across to hasten the departure of the rebel rear guard. They retreated through Pound Gap into Virginia. Crossing the river, we occupied the camp lately abandoned by the enemy, but they had broken or destroyed everything they could not take with them; pieces of broken pottery, Dutch ovens and stove plate lay scattered about. Shortly after dark the Surgeon of the 21st Ohio, (and it was said the Surgeons of the other regiments did the same,) came around and requested Company Commanders to report as many sick as possible.

The reason for this was said to be, General Nelson ordered the brigade to be in readiness to march the next morning at 4 o'clock, and the Surgeons reported it not in condition to march, to prevent it from going on a winter campaign into Virginia.

The regiment remained in Piketon until the 16th, doing little, except the work necessary to obtain subsistence. Being able to obtain very few utensils, cooking was done in the most primitive style, but the cheerful manner in which it was done, and the evident relish with which food was eaten, indicated that the men were pleased with both provisions and cooks.

About 10 o'clock at night on the 15th, when all was still in camp, the bugle sounded the reveille. Immediately all was commotion. Men fell in for roll-call, and companies were ordered to furnish two men each to butcher, and the men to cook one day's rations and prepare to march immediately.

Delay in butchering caused delay in cooking, and it is impossible to tell how the night was spent, but not much of it was spent in refreshing sleep.

About 3 o'clock in the morning the regiment was ordered to fall in to cross the river, but no part of it was able to get on the ferry boat until after daylight. It then crossed the river, was halted beside the road, where it remained until 8 o'clock, before it was ordered or permitted to go forward.

The distance from Piketon to Prestonburgh, to which place we were bound, was variously stated to be from twenty-five to thirty-two miles. After getting started the order of march was, every man for himself. The strong pressed forward at a lively gait, and the weaker as they were able, and by the time the advance reached camp, the regiment was probably ten miles long. Some reached camp in good season, and men continued to come in till late at night, when arrivals ceased, to be resumed the next morning, and continued until 2 p. m. of the 17th.

CHAPTER VI.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL NEIBLING IN COMMAND—PREPARING FOR THE MARCH—OVERLOADED KNAPSACKS—SUICIDE OF A DISCOURAGED SOLDIER—SUFFERING CAUSED BY CARELESS OFFICERS—AN AMUSING INCIDENT—ARRIVAL AT LOUISVILLE—PARTING WITH GENERAL NELSON.

Colonel Norton went down the river from Piketon in a small boat leaving Lieutenant Colonel Neibling in command, and on the 17th he issued Special Order No. 16, as follows:

“The tents belonging to each company will be immediately struck, and be put in complete readiness for putting on board company wagons. The tents now occupied may remain till morning, but all will be in readiness for moving by daylight in the morning. Two days’ rations will also be cooked, and companies in complete readiness for marching by sunrise. Those unable to march will go on board the steamboat, but no others.”

The same day he issued Special Order No. 17, as follows:

“Commandants of companies will see that one day’s rations are cooked, and that all baggage is packed, preparatory for marching at 6 o’clock to-morrow morning, November 18th. They will also see that those of their respective commands who are unable to march, *and no others*, go on board the steamboat for transportation. Company property and baggage will also be placed on steamboat.”

Not satisfied with the above orders, some of the company officers asked to know definitely the arrangement, that they might provide for their men, reminding the Lieutenant Colonel how the men had suffered since starting on the campaign because of carelessness.

They were informed that the steamboat conveying the company baggage would drop down the river, and stop at night near the camp of the regiment, and the men would have their provisions, cooking utensils and tents if they desired. All were busy preparing

for the march. Captain Alban, who was always on the alert looking for some means to better the condition of his men, had pressed a flat-boat into service, and was having it repaired for transporting his company baggage.

An effort was made to dispossess him of the boat, but nine points of the civil law, possession, were in his favor, he persisted in his claim, and in this instance, rank yielded to determination. The men, too, were busy filling their knapsacks, after the manner of raw recruits; a privilege of which they had hitherto been deprived. Company K at least, now exerted themselves to make up for lost time.

In the deserted town of Prestonburgh, many curious articles had been discovered, useful articles, and ornamental articles, such as carpenter's, blacksmith's and shoemaker's tools, knives, forks, dishes, quaint specimens of smoothing irons and pottery, mineral and geological specimens, a wagon load of Patent Office Reports, and other articles, "too numerous to mention." From the variety at hand, it was hard to select, but after culling, packing and throwing out some articles to make room for others, their knapsacks were finally filled, and they presented a fine appearance, shapely, smooth, the corners nicely filled out; no company in the regiment was likely to compare with Company K.

Though everything was in complete readiness on the morning of the 18th, all day was consumed in crossing the river, and at night we bivouaced on the west bank. Early in the morning of the 19th the regiment fell in, but was not permitted to march till noon. It then had twelve miles to march to reach Paintville, with a mountain to cross on the way.

We had nearly reached a place to bivouac on the bank of the river, when a gun shot from the rear attracted our attention. A corporal and file of men were ordered to return, and ascertain if possible the cause of the firing.

About half a mile back, they found a man of the regiment lying on the ground dead. An empty gun beside him, a bare foot and a ghastly wound under the chin, told all that could be learned concerning him. He was buried near where he was found.

On reaching the river, we learned the boat on which was our company baggage and rations, had gone past to Louisa. The men had been ordered before starting to take a dinner in their haversacks, upon the promise the boat should be with us at night. We afterwards learned that the Quartermaster, who had charge of the

boat, had written orders to be with us every night, but he put the order in his pocket without reading it, and did not stop until he reached Louisa. Fortunately we had blankets, and, supperless, we lay down to sleep. About 3 o'clock in the morning rain began to fall in torrents, and we huddled together as best we could for shelter.

Shortly after daylight the rain ceased. Captain Alban, whose boat containing his company baggage and rations was with us, after giving his men a scanty breakfast, divided the remainder of his commissary stores among the rest of the regiment, giving one cracker to each man.

Thus invigorated, the regiment started on a journey of eighteen miles over a rough country. Some men were sent on ahead, and when we reached the place selected for our bivouac, about three-quarters of a ration of beef and flour were given us, to satisfy our appetites, and give us strength to march ten miles next day.

During the second day's march, it was noticeable that after each rest, Company K's knapsacks looked more and more shriveled, until before reaching Louisa, an examination of their contents would have shown, that a soldier's "wants were few and easily supplied." One, and one only, of all those well-filled knapsacks reached Louisa without a diminution of bulk. A man of great courage and endurance kept his intact, until within seven miles of Louisa, he complained of sickness, and turned over his gun and knapsack to his captain for transportation.

After carrying them seven miles, the captain did not doubt, nor will he ever doubt, the man's being sick. The captain himself was sick—sick of carrying such an enormous load. Only one Patent Office Report reached Louisville.

I need not say we were glad to reach Louisa, or at least our rations; and we were never pained by learning that the Quartermaster who left us to make two days march on so little food, suffered for want of sustenance. At Louisa our regimental baggage was changed to another boat, and on the morning of the 22d we boarded boats and barges, and dropped down to Catlettsburg, where a few changes were made, and we proceeded on our way to Louisville.

An amusing incident occurred on the way. Many of the officers in the brigade were without shoulder straps, to designate their rank, and when dinner was ready, some enlisted men ventured in and took a seat at the table.

Finding it worked well, as soon as one was through eating there was one or more ready to take his place. A major was seen frequently to come in and survey the table, but failed each time to find any vacant seats.

At length in a commanding tone he demanded to know, whether "all the men at the table were commissioned officers?" No one deigned an answer.

Approaching a captain of the 21st Ohio he imperiously asked, "Are you a commissioned officer, sir?" Without answering, the captain in meekness and humility arose, and tendered the major his seat and what remained on his plate, and offered an apology for his rudeness in not waiting until officers of rank were served. A parley ensued, ending with the Major saying, "I command you, sir, to sit down and finish your dinner. I am not going to eat till I can have my friends eat with me." The Major retired in good order.

The campaign ended with our arrival at Louisville, on the 24th of November.

The campaign had been one of severe labor, exposure and fatigue.

Much of the country over which we had marched was a rough, mountainous region, and our way had been over divides and along narrow valleys, courses of mountain streams, that crossed and re-crossed the road at short intervals, and we had frequent rains, and cold, and often frosty nights. In crossing streams over which there were no bridges, the regiment was often stretched out to two or three times its natural length, and being required to keep "well closed up" kept the men on the left walking very rapidly much of the time. Said Colonel Norton to the writer, as we were marching along one day, "Why is it so much harder marching on the left of the regiment than on the right? On the right the men are walking leisurely along, and back here every man is doing his best to keep up."

"It is because you keep us 'closing up' all the time. In crossing the defiles, the regiment gets strung out, and the left is a long way behind, and they have to hurry to catch up, and they are catching up most of the time. Let each company march as a separate command, the men would not have to hurry so. Company B marches no further than Company A."

One day the writer thought he would march his company as men ought to march, and was walking along at its head some rods in the rear of the men in front, who were "closing up," when he saw General Nelson sitting on his horse beside the road. He glanced

back and saw the files were well dressed and the men in step, and was rather looking for a compliment for their fine appearance. Approaching the General, the guns were brought to a shoulder, saluting him in our best style. All the recognition we got was a gruff, "Close up;" and so this lengthening and closing up process went on from morning till night. Helping teams up mountains and out of the mud, marching with wet feet and often in the rain, and lying on the damp ground with wet clothes, and a wet blanket for cover, in cold or frosty nights, could not be otherwise than fatiguing and unhealthy.

I have seen men on arriving at the place of bivouac, wrap themselves in their blankets and lie down, oblivious to everything but rest, and have been obliged to compel them to get up and eat, before suffering them to sleep.

We made but few long marches. The day we reached the Big Sandy, we marched twenty-four miles. The necessity for crossing the river that night, and keeping us out in the cold till after midnight, I never knew.

We could have gone from Piketon to Prestonburgh, with much less fatigue had we been permitted to rest during the night, and start early in the morning; and we could have marched the twelve miles down the river with ease, if we had been allowed all day, instead of compelling us to go the distance in a half day. These, with the inconvenience, (to characterize it by no harsher term,) suffered by the carelessness of officers, not seeing that the men were supplied with rations, were borne with but little complaint.

At Louisville we parted with General Nelson; and I think I voice the universal sentiment of the regiment when I say, little or no regret was felt at the separation. He was a true patriot. Few men in Kentucky espoused the cause of the Union with greater ardor than he. Few if any labored more assiduously to cultivate and propagate Union sentiment, and discourage secession tendencies than he.

He made several journeys to Washington to consult with the President, and it was largely, if not solely by his influence, that arms were furnished to the home guards of the different cities in the State, which enabled them to keep the ascendancy over the rebels. He was first to enlist and organize Kentucky troops within the State, for the Union army. He was brave on the battle field, and was never accused of exhibiting any symptoms of fear. When the battle

of Ivy Mountain began, he was at the head of the column, and taking out his glass he deliberately surveyed the side of the mountain, and said, "The d—n cusses are firing at me;" and speaking to a sapper and miner, a small man from Company K, said, "Bub, give me your gun," and he fired up the mountain. He said to the men, "If they don't hit me you needn't be a bit afraid; for if they can't hit me, they can't hit the side of a barn. (He was a large man.) But he was haughty, dictatorial, overbearing and unfeeling toward his subordinates. He would often give a harsh answer when a kind one would have answered better. Officers and men under him seldom accosted him, because they expected a rebuff in return. His manner to his inferiors in rank, was what might have been expected from a supercilious tyrannical master toward his slaves. Several times after going into bivouac, the regiment was made to move, and it was said the General ordered it to show his authority. A subordinate had no rights he felt bound to respect.

But for these, he would have stood high in the estimation of his command; and had he demonstrated his ability to manage large bodies of troops on the field, he would have been among the most highly esteemed Generals of the war.

His loyalty and patriotism, his watchfulness and perseverance in opposition to rebellion, and his successful labors to prevent Kentucky being forced out of the Union, had enthroned him in the affections of the loyal people of the State, and there was great sorrow at his untimely and tragic death, which would not have been, had he entertained a proper respect for the rights and feelings of others; a respect due from the highest to the most humble in life.

CHAPTER VII.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE REGIMENT.—CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.
ORGANIZATION THE ARMY.—FIRST PAY-DAY OF THE
REGIMENT.—CAMP AT BACON CREEK, KY.,
GENERAL O. M. MITCHELL.
MARCHING ORDERS.

On arriving at Louisville, the regiment went into camp about five miles from the city, where it remained a few days only, when it moved three miles nearer the city to obtain purer water.

During its stay here, it spent the time recruiting its wasted energies, and occasionally drilling, it having had no opportunity for drill since leaving Nicholasville, on the 15th of October.

The sanitary condition of the regiment at this time was bad.

A number of the men had not recovered from the disease with which they were attacked at Hazel Green. The measles broke out on the 23d of November, coming down the river, and the new cases of sickness that developed after arriving at Louisville had greatly diminished the number "present for duty." I find no statistics by which to determine the strength of the regiment, but on the 1st of December, Company K had eighteen men absent sick, and ten in quarters excused from duty by the surgeon.

Judging by this, probably one fourth of the regiment were unfit for duty.

During our absence a change in commanders had been made.

As already stated, when General Anderson was assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, his headquarters were established at Cincinnati, to avoid infringing on the neutrality of Kentucky. On the 12th of September the legislature by resolution requested him to "immediately enter upon the active discharge of his duties," and his headquarters were soon removed to Louisville.

On the 7th of October, being in poor health, he was ordered to turn over his command to Brigadier General William Tecumseh Sherman.

At this time the necessity for men was very great. Buckner threatening Louisville, General Thomas confronted by a large force under Zollicoffer, and Williams invading the State through McCormick's Gap, endangering General Thomas' communications, it is not strange that he called earnestly for troops. For his anxiety, and because he thought 200,000 men necessary for the successful prosecution of the war in his department, he was thought to be crazy, and was called to Washington, and the Department turned over to Brigadier General Dan Carlos Buell.

Troops in the Department of the Cumberland were first organized into brigades, and the brigades numbered consecutively. On the 2nd of December, General Buell issued an order combining brigades into divisions.

General Mitchell remained in Cincinnati until the 19th of November, when he was ordered to take command of Camp Jenkins near Louisville, to assist in organizing and disciplining troops, and was soon after ordered to Bacon Creek for the same purpose. On the 3d of December, he was assigned to the command of the 3d Division, which consisted of the 8th, 9th and 17th brigades, and Edgerton, Simonson and Loomis' batteries. The 21st Ohio was assigned to the 9th brigade, which consisted of the 2nd, 21st and 33d Ohio, and 10th Wisconsin regiments, with Colonel J. W. Sill as its commander. The regiment was at this time at Louisville, but it marched on the 9th, stopping a few days at Elizabethtown. It was paid on the 13th to include the month of October. We had long been suffering for want of money, and the appearance of the Paymaster caused universal joy; for there was great dearth because of empty purses. The regiment reached Bacon Creek the 18th of December, and was soon settled in camp. The health of the men had greatly improved since arriving at Louisville. Some had returned from hospital, but there were others who had contracted or developed disabilities which rendered them unfit for the service, and for which they were afterward discharged.

Most of the regiments in camp at Bacon Creek were recently enlisted, and had no practical knowledge of the duties required of soldiers.

Some of them, however, had seen service in West Virginia, and there were a few men in the other regiments who had re-enlisted,

after being mustered out of the three months' service. Out of these General Mitchell set to work determined to have, as he expressed it, "the best division in the army."

To accomplish this, he prescribed rules for camp, he witnessed drills and parades, he inspected men on post and in camp, he visited camp guards, guard quarters and picket posts, at any and all times of day and night, impressing upon outposts the necessity of greatest vigilance where an enemy would be least expected; he regularly superintended artillery practice, and if a fatigue party was on duty directed much of their labors. He was not only busy himself, but he strove to have all under him, both officers and privates, constantly employed.

A morning gun was fired at 5 o'clock, when all were to be out of bed, the men to answer roll call, and all officers to report to the Colonel or commandant of the regiment. Breakfast at six o'clock; Sick call at seven; Inspection of Company quarters at eight; Drill at nine; Dinner at 12:30 p. m.; Drill again at 1:30; Inspection of quarters by the Colonel or Major; Dress parade at four, and supper at five. These with details for camp guards, picket and fatigue duties, cleaning guns, policing Company quarters, etc., kept all pretty busy. Then, it was said three miles of puncheon road were made in the eight weeks we were at Bacon Creek. Few men realized how busily all were employed, and none complained or thought the exactions made of them were burdensome or unreasonable. He never failed to reprove when it was needed, nor to commend for the proper discharge of soldierly duties. When required to get down from his horse at night in the mud to give the countersign, he thought the one requiring it could be trusted on post, in the presence of the enemy.

Such was the success of his labors, that Regular Army officers often expressed surprise, that volunteers could be brought to such a high state of drill and discipline in so short a time.

A history of the regiment would not be complete without mentioning its faults, as well as its good qualities, and I regret I shall be obliged to say, the discipline acquired at Bacon Creek was not maintained throughout the service, though it would have been better, for both the regiment and the service, if it had.

I take occasion here to say, that neither the 21st Ohio nor any other regiment of General Mitchell's old 3d Division, ever disgraced itself or its founder on the battle field. During the stay of the

regiment at Bacon Creek, it made little or no personal history. It had a laudable ambition to excel, and a soldierly pride possessed it, that rendered the discharge of its duties pleasant, and every survivor of the regiment will remember the time spent at Camp Jefferson, as the most pleasant part of its camp life. At no camp were the men so busy, at no time was military duty performed with such care and precision, at no time was discipline so strict, and yet I do not believe a survivor of that time can be found, but will say it was the pleasantest period in the regiment's camp life.

It may not be amiss to relate an occurrence in which the regiment was interested, though it was local in its character. At the commencement of the war, contractors by design or otherwise, purchased large quantities of rejected bacon, meat in the hands of dealers which they were unable to sell for ordinary consumption. This was being received and issued by regimental quartermasters to the men of the various regiments. Necks and shanks of beef were often issued too, contrary to Army Regulations. These things occurring too often, I directed my Orderly Sergeant, Joseph H. Hornback, to "bring no more stinking meat, or necks and shanks into this company."

On the 15th of January, 1862, while I was out of camp, the quartermaster offered him some shoulders, (bacon), which he rejected.

Complaint was made to Lieutenant Colonel Niebling, that the orderly of Co. K had refused to receive and issue the meat, and Colonel Niebling sent for him, and ordered him peremptorily, to "draw that meat and issue it to the men."

The orderly was in no hurry to obey, and was eating supper, when a Corporal and a file of men appeared, by Colonel Niebling's order, to escort him to the quartermaster's. I returned just as the meat was brought to company quarters, and ordering it put in the non-commissioned officer's tent, petitioned Colonel Norton for the appointment of a Board of Survey, and the following order was issued :

Camp Jefferson, January 15, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 1

"A Board of Survey, to consist of Captain A. McMahan, Captain M. Caton and Lieutenant W. Vance to examine subsistant stores issued to Capt. Canfield's Co. K, and report condition of same. This board will convene at such hour of the day as the chairman may appoint."

By order of

JESSE S. NORTON,

Col. Com. 21st Regt. O. V. I.

EDWARD L. BAIRD,
Lieut. and Adj't.

The Board reported the meat unwholesome, and unfit to be issued. No complaint was afterward made of tainted meat being issued to the regiment.

The time was drawing near for the regiment to move against the enemy. The victory of General Thomas at Mill Spring, which resulted in dispersing the forces under Zollicoffer and Crittenden, deprived the army under Johnston of its support on its right, and the operations of General Grant at Forts Henry and Donelson, having drawn off a part of Johnston's force, General Buell determined to move directly on Bowling Green.

The first intimation the regiment had of a move, was a faint cheer from a distant part of the camp, about ten o'clock at night, on the 10th of February, in which regiment after regiment joined, throughout the brigades and divisions of the army, until the heavens rang with glad sounds, from thousands and thousands of throats.

Though at a loss at first to know what it meant, we were not long kept in suspense, for soon the Major proclaimed through the camp of the regiment, "Cook one day's rations and be ready to march at seven o'clock to-morrow morning."

No order could have been received with greater manifestations of joy. Without waiting for morning, officers and men set about making all the preparation that could be made for an early departure in the morning. Everything not actually needed during the night, and for preparing breakfast in the morning, were snugly stowed in the trunk or knapsack.

CHAPTER VIII.

MARCH ON BOWLING GREEN, KY., AND NASHVILLE, TENN.—CAPTURE OF
BOWLING GREEN—REBEL DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY—
ARRIVAL AT NASHVILLE—PREPARATION TO ADVANCE ON
ALABAMA—BUILDING BRIDGES—RECEPTION AT
SHELBYVILLE, TENNESSEE.

In the midst of the hurry and bustle, Colonel Norton appeared at the Headquarters of Co. K, and said, "Captain you will remain here to guard the bridge and such stores as may be left. Be vigilant. The command of the post will devolve upon you. See that no harm comes to anything under your charge." Most of the men of the company were sorely disappointed, and not a few cursed the day they joined the 21st Regiment of Ohio Infantry Volunteers. They, no doubt, felt that the marching of the army meant the death of the rebellion, and they could not bear the thought of not being permitted to assist in its final overthrow.

As ordered, the army assembled at Bacon Creek, moved in the morning of the 11th of February, General Mitchell's 3d division in the advance, and arrived before Bowling Green the 13th. The place had been strongly fortified, eight forts commanding every avenue of approach to the town, and all the timber cut down so as to hinder as much as possible the approach of an army.

All the forts had been planned by the most skillful engineers, and Forts Baker and College Hill were especially strong, and difficult of approach. The former covered about an acre of ground, and the latter was much larger.

As before stated, the dispersion of the force under Zollicoffer by General Thomas, left Johnson without support on his right, and he claims to have sent sixteen thousand men to assist Floyd and Pillow, leaving but eleven thousand for the defence of Bowling Green. The capture of Fort Henry on the 6th, and Fort Donelson on the 12th of

February, placed General Grant on his left flank, and General Buell's army in front of the town, rendered the evacuation of the place necessary. Before leaving, however, the bridges across Barren river were destroyed, but the railroad was not materially damaged.

On arriving before the town, General Mitchell fired a few shots to hasten or hinder the departure of those who lingered. An engine attached to a train ready to leave was disabled, and the train set on fire by the rebels. A smoke-stack was knocked from another locomotive, and several houses were hit. As soon as means of crossing the river could be provided, he crossed and occupied the town, and waiting only for supplies, he marched rapidly to Nashville, which had also been evacuated, the rebels retreating to Murfreesboro. He reached Nashville on the 22d of February.

The company left at Bacon Creek found plenty to do in its isolation, taking care of and sending away the sick, collecting and turning over property left by the army, loading and forwarding Commissary and Quartermasters stores, and perfecting themselves in skirmish drill and bayonet exercise.

On the 15th, Colonel Norton sent an order from Bowling Green, for the company to procure teams and follow until it came up with the regiment.

All the teams at the post were busy hauling forward supplies, and they were not able to get supplies forward as fast as needed. General Wood, at Green River, advised against pressing teams, and at Headquarters at Louisville, the company was ordered to remain where it was, until relieved and ordered away by General Buell.

It was detained at Bacon Creek until the 3d of March, when two teams having been furnished to transport the company baggage, it was sent forward to Bowling Green, and the company followed next day on the cars. Reaching Barren River they found the bridge occupied by General Wood's Division, and were unable to cross until the sixth. The next morning the company went forward on the cars from Bowling Green for Nashville, bivouacking at Edgefield on the evening of the 7th of March, the teams still back. The next morning it crossed the Cumberland River and joined the regiment.

The 16th of March the regiment left for Murfreesboro, where we were again obliged to build the bridge, the rebels having destroyed both the railroad and the wagon bridges across Stone's River. The bridge, over a hundred feet long, was completed in ten days, General Mitchell superintending and assisting in the work. An officer of the

21st Ohio went where they were at work, General Mitchell among the rest, in the mud and water.

The General asked, "What is your business here?"

"I came down to see how you are getting along."

"Then get right away. We don't want you here. We won't have anybody here that don't work." At this, and all other places where we stopped, the 21st furnished its full share of officers and men, for camp, picket and fatigue duty. The bridge completed, supplies brought forward, and Colonel Duffield having arrived with his 23d brigade, on the 3d of April, the division again marched, and on the evening of the 5th bivouaced on the bank of Duck River, two miles from Shelbyville, where another bridge had been burned.

During the two days march from Murfreesboro, it rained almost incessantly. The roads were muddy, and the men were very much fatigued, but invigorated by sleeping on wet ground, with wet blankets for cover, the next day our brigade marched triumphantly through the town of Shelbyville, where we met a royal reception.

Shelbyville, from the intense loyalty of its citizens, was called the "Boston of the South." A large body of citizens, men, women and children, had collected on the street through which we passed, and the stars and stripes were floating and waving in every direction. The troops were cheered vociferously to which they responded with a will. Bands played, and men and women wept for joy. One lady, a little past middle age, whose heart was fired with patriotism, was beside the street making a speech to the men as they passed.

Dead to self and her surroundings, she was pouring fourth the emotions of her soul in a stream of fervid eloquence, that would have secured wrapt attention from any but a body of men infuriated with joy or madness.

The din of rejoicing precluded the possibility of hearing what she said, but catching the inspiration of her manner and tones of voice, the fifes sounded more shrill, the drums beat louder, and the men cheered more vigorously. Seldom has a reception been tendered any body of men, such as greeted the 9th Brigade at Shelbyville, Tennessee.

Passing through town the brigade went into camp.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MITCHELL RAIDERS—THEIR ORGANIZATION AND DEPARTURE— THRILLING STORY OF THEIR EXPEDITION—THEIR FATE—CAPTURE OF HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

In the afternoon of the day of our arrival at Shelbyville, volunteers were called for to go on a secret expedition. For this purpose Marion A. Ross, Perry G. Shadrach, George D. Wilson and William Pittinger, volunteered from the 2d Ohio regiment; M. J. Hawkins, William Reddick, John Wollam, Samuel Slavens, Samuel Robinson, D. A. Dorsey and Jacob Parrott from the 33d, and Mark Wood and John A. Wilson, of Company C; William Knight of Company E; John M. Scott and Wilson W. Brown, of Company F; William Bensinger and John R. Porter, of Company G; Robert Buffum, of Company H, and Elihu H. Mason, of Company K, from the 21st O. They were to be accompanied by J. J. Andrews, their leader, and William Campbell, both citizens of Kentucky. On the evening of the 7th, having procured citizens clothes at Shelbyville, they met outside the pickets, where they received their instructions from General Mitchell.

They were to proceed south to some point near Atlanta, capture a train, and returning, destroy the telegraph lines and bridges, and do all the damage they could to the railroad, returning to our lines at Bridgeport.

Their parting with General Mitchell is described as very tender. Taking each by the hand, with tearful eyes he bade them good-by, saying he feared he should never see them again. Dividing into parties of twos or threes, they reached Chattanooga on Friday the 11th, a day later than expected, and the next day near sunset took a train for Marietta, where they arrived about midnight.

Early the next morning, the party except Porter and Hawkins

(who were by some accident not present), took the train north, and at big Shanty, a station some eight or ten miles north of Marietta, while the conductor, train hands and passengers were at breakfast, the party seized the train and started north with the engine and three box cars. Fuller, the conductor, Murphy and one other man, as soon as they found what had been done, took a light flat-bottomed car, and started in pursuit, and for twenty miles they continued the chase, pushing the car up grade and riding down.

At Etowah River, they found an old switch engine, with which they traveled faster and with greater ease, till meeting a train they procured an engine with which they traveled with greater speed.

The party finding themselves so closely pursued, destroyed the telegraph so that no word could be sent ahead, but did not make sure work destroying bridges to prevent pursuit. If a bridge was set on fire, the pursuers were near enough to extinguish it before much damage was done. If the track was torn up, they ran over, by taking rails from behind and placing them before the engine, until solid track was gained. The fleeing party were not only crowded from behind, but they were hindered by extra trains from the north, so that after passing Dalton, they had no time to destroy the telegraph even, and now it was simply a race for life; and yet the pursued only hoped to gain the seclusion of some friendly forest, through which they might escape; as the enemy would be notified at Chattanooga, by way of Cleveland of their approach. The pursuing engine was in sight, and had been for miles; the fleeing engine was getting short of both wood and water, its journals were heated for want of oil, and they did what only remained for them to do, reverse their engine, sending it back to meet their pursuers, and fled to the woods. Citizens and soldiers aided by dogs soon captured them. The rebels were extremely anxious to find out who the leader of the party and engineer were, and its objects, and "Jacob Parrott, (I quote from John A. Wilson's Adventures,) of the 33d Ohio, the youngest of the party, and who had a boyish appearance, was stripped naked by the inhuman devils who captured him near Ringgold, the same day we left the engine, and four men held him stretched hand and foot on a large rock, while others held revolvers to his head threatening him with instant death if he made the least effort at resistance.

Having thus placed him, a rebel lieutenant scored and gashed his naked back with a raw hide, to make him confess, and more especially to tell the names of the leader and engineer.

Thrice was he released and asked to confess, and thrice put to the torture because he refused, until his inhuman captors had sickened and tired of the inhuman spectacle before them, for although they had whipped him until his back was one mass of bloody welts, and bruised, quivering, lacerated flesh, still did the heroic lad refuse to open his lips and disclose a word that might betray his comrades. His back became a mass of sores, and with a hard floor to lie on and no covering, it was no wonder that his affliction nearly cost him his life." Of these, Andrews, the leader, Campbell, Ross, Shadrach, George D. Wilson, Slavens, Robinson and Scott, were tried and convicted as spies and hung.

Andrews was first executed, and it was intended to bury him where his remains could never be found; but years after the war, a citizen disclosed his grave, and his remains were identified by the rope still around his neck.

All have been removed to the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, and a suitable monument erected to their memory.

About the middle of October the remaining prisoners broke jail at Atlanta, and Hawkins, Dorsey, Brown, Knight, Wood, Wilson, Porter and Wollam, escaped to the Federal lines. The rest were recaptured but afterwards exchanged.

Leaving Shelbyville at 10 o'clock the next morning after the departure of the raiders, we bivouaced ten miles out on the road to Huntsville. The next morning, April 9th, marched again, passed through Fayette, thirty-one miles from Huntsville, at 10 a. m., crossed a spur of the Cumberland Mountains, and rested ten miles beyond Fayette. At Fayette we received news of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. At 3 o'clock p. m., a detail of men was sent back for two days rations. These reached us at 12 o'clock midnight, the rations were cooked, and at 2 o'clock we were ordered forward, and reached Huntsville, Alabama, at 1 p. m., April 11th. The town was already in the possession of our forces, Colonel Dumont having arrived with his brigade before daylight that morning, and captured fifteen locomotives, a large number of passenger and freight cars, a quantity of commissary stores, and 170 prisoners.

CHAPTER X.

EXPEDITION TO STEVENSON.—NORTHERN ALABAMIANS.—SOUTHERN
HATRED AND SPITE.—FIRST LIBERATION OF SLAVES.
EXPEDITION TO ATHENS.—COMPANY
DETAILS TO DECATUR AND
ELK RIVER.—LAX
DISCIPLINE.

Immediately on our arrival at Huntsville, an expedition to Stevenson, 65 miles distant, consisting of companies A, F and D of the 21st, and detachments from the 2d and 33d Ohio Regiments, under the command of Colonel Sill, was sent to secure the railroad to that place, and to meet the raiders who left us at Shelbyville. In the latter they were sorely disappointed.

Returning the next day, the train stopped at a station, and some of the men strayed up town. A man of Co. F, (a boy about 18 years old,) was induced by a citizen to go to his smokehouse to get some meat. As they entered the wife who was near, closed and fastened the door on the outside, and the citizen snatched the soldier's bayonet from its scabbard, and threatened him with instant death if he made a noise. A scuffle for life ensued, and the result might have been doubtful, had not a passing comrade heard the noise, and bursting open the door, secured the citizen; but not until he had inflicted several serious wounds upon the soldier with the bayonet.

The fate of that citizen will probably forever remain a mystery to the public.

Jackson County, where this occurred, is a rough region and consequently inhabited by "poor whites," such as already described as living in the mountain region of Kentucky, except that the Alabamians were more full of prejudice against Yankees, and were more cruel and blood-thirsty than Kentuckians.

For some time a train bearing soldiers was not allowed to pass

over the road without being fired upon by citizens in hiding. On the 25th of April, the 21st was suddenly dispatched to Stevenson to support a detachment near there, that was threatened by the enemy. On the way the regiment was fired on by two bushwackers. Strange to say no one was hit though the tops of the cars were covered with men. Returning the 29th, we were again fired on. General Mitchell by proclamation warned them against bushwacking, telling them if they wished to fight against the government of the United States, they must go into the army, and carry on a legitimate warfare. Later, Captain Gates with a detachment of Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, going over the same road, was fired on, and a man wounded. The train stopped at the station near by, and the Captain by inquiry became satisfied where the men lived who had committed the deed, and going to the house inquired for them. The women represented that they were away on some business, but that they were peaceful loyal citizens.

Captain Gates suggested it was better for such men to remain at home; that their presence at home would be proof of their innocence in case any depredations were committed.

While he was talking with the women, a Sergeant went up stairs, and piling window curtains and other combustibles on a bed, set them on fire, and came down, closing the door. Soon the smell of fire alarmed the women, but the Captain strove hard to quiet their fears, until it could no longer be concealed, when he quietly remarked, "I guess the house is on fire," and walked away. But the depredations did not cease until one village was burned, and the inhabitants assured if any more trains were fired on, the whole country would be laid waste.

On the 23d of April, the prisoners were sent north, in charge of Captain Caton and his Co. H. Most of them were from Mississippi and Louisiana, and were physically much superior to the poor whites we had been accustomed to meeting.

About fifty of them wanted to take the oath of allegiance, and be permitted to go home, but General Mitchell refused to let any go home, that lived outside of territory not in our possession. Several from Kentucky and Tennessee were permitted to return home. Occasionally one would make an effort to appear cheerful, but as a rule they were sober, and quite crestfallen.

Taught as they had been that the Yankees were a horde of barbarians, incapable of feelings of clemency or mercy, and delighting

in cruel and criminal practices, no wonder they looked forward with gloomy forebodings.

The place and length of their confinement, the treatment to which they would be subjected, even if their lives were spared, were mysteries to them, which shrouded their spirits in gloom and sadness.

Many and anxious inquiries were made as to their probable destination, and they were visibly affected when told, probably to the far north.

Many expressed gratitude for the kind treatment they had received since their capture, and hoped the war would soon close and we meet as friends, in a peaceful country. We encouraged them what we could, by assuring them they would be kindly treated.

At Huntsville we saw exhibited more hatred and spite than we had before anywhere seen. It was not uncommon that women on the approach of a soldier, turned scornfully away, as if the air had been suddenly tainted with an odor that was unbearable. One woman spit upon a soldier, and he hit her a back-handed slap that made her squall. The writer was going up town one day and he heard a soldier say, "Call me that again, and I'll kill you by G—d."

"What did he call you" said I? (The soldier had not seen me before I spoke to him.) "I know you're an officer, but if he calls me that again I'll shoot him by G—d" said he.

What did he call you? "He called me an Abolitionist. I never was an Abolitionist, and I'll be d——d if I'll be called one." "Well I guess you can take care of yourself," said I. "We did'nt come here to be insulted; keep cool." I did'nt think that citizen would ever venture to call another soldier an abolitionist, or any other epithet calculated to insult him. On Friday, the 2d of May, Captain Ewing of Company D, arrived in camp, with two hundred men, all paroled prisoners.

The Captain had been home on leave, and he and those with him were coming to join their regiment, (about twenty-five of whom belonged to the 21st Ohio,) when they were captured by John Morgan, paroled, and permitted to join their regiments, and remain until exchanged. Others of the 21st Ohio were captured about this time, among them Sergeant Mahony, who was returning from recruiting service, who were paroled on the field, but compelled to turn back.

Captain Caton, who it will be remembered went north with

prisoners, turned them over at Columbia, and was returning in advance of his company.

At a bridge from which a squad of the 18th Ohio had been driven, the train on which he was, was wrecked, and he taken prisoner. He was reported killed; but after a long captivity he returned, greatly to the joy of all the regiment, by whom he was highly esteemed.

Captain Alban is entitled to the honor of being the first officer of the regiment to set a slave at liberty. On the 3d of May, when Officer of the Day, a colored woman came to him in great distress, saying her husband who belonged to ex-secretary Walker, was in jail, being kept to be sold south.

The Captain went to the jail and ordered the man set at liberty, and when he assured the woman her husband would not be taken away with us, her joy knew no bounds. This day the 33d Ohio returning from Stevenson, was fired on and two men wounded.

About this time, it was said a petition signed by nine hundred of the citizens of Huntsville, was presented to General Mitchell, asking him to assign the regiment to provost duty in the town. If this was in consequence of the gentlemanly conduct of the men of the regiment, it was a deserved compliment; but if it was the result of the attitude of its commanding officer toward citizens, it should have been very humiliating; for the regiment, though not always subjected to the most rigid discipline, had ever been prompt and uncomplaining in discharge of duty, and had always expressed regret that they could not take part in all the conflicts going on. During the stay at Huntsville, the regiment had been very steadily employed. The writer reported to Colonel Sill shortly after arriving there, for "Orders for the Officers of the Day."

"See that there is battalion drill two hours in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon," said he.

"Colonel, please allow me to state the circumstances of the regiment," said I. "Fully one half of the regiment is out of camp on duty each day. These are relieved and return about nine o'clock each morning. One hour for breakfast, two hours for drill before noon, dinner, and two hours drill afternoon, gives but little time to rest." Colonel Sill replied:

"I am glad you mention it, for I did not think of it. Let the men rest in the forenoon, but have drill in the afternoon." This with

fatigue details, policing camp, etc., kept the regiment closely employed.

On Friday evening, May 9th, about sunset, we were ordered to prepare two days' rations and be ready to march at ten o'clock. Taking a train, we arrived in Athens about sunrise next morning. On a hand car on a switch, were five dead men of the 37th Indiana. A Lieutenant of that regiment stated, that he was stationed at a bridge with fourteen men. He was attacked and fought until he lost seven men, and then retreated. The dead were obtained under a flag of truce. About this time a company of the 37th Indiana were captured. That (Saturday) night companies G, I and K of the 21st were on grand guard, but were not attacked.

On our arrival at Athens two citizens came to the writer, and asked to be introduced to the Colonel of the regiment. They complimented the officers and men of the 21st Ohio in high terms, upon the reputation which had preceded them from Huntsville, and pointing out their residences, assured us their houses were open to the officers during the stay of the regiment in Athens.

The next day, Sunday, the regiment was ordered to return, and reached Huntsville at 5 o'clock p. m.

May 14th, General Mitchell captured 237 prisoners without firing a gun, (who he learned had planned to capture a provision train,) by surrounding them while they were lying in ambush. On the 18th of May two thousand men, among whom were two companies and six men from each of the other companies of the 21st, having procured horses, started north to intercept a body of cavalry, who had been busy interrupting our communications. They were unable to compel them to fight, but succeeded in dispersing them, and returned. On our return from Athens the regiment was assigned to provost duty, which with details for various other purposes, kept the men busy. The discipline acquired at Bacon Creek had been well kept up; there was only one complaint, that when there was any fighting to be done, it had been the fortune of the regiment to be somewhere else. The men had been ceaselessly active, and always proud in the discharge of their soldierly duties, and the reckless, lawless element had been kept well in subjection. And too, the discipline thus far sustained had not been irksome; the straight jacket they were wearing had been gradually put on, and so gradually that its constraint was scarcely noticed; and they were wearing it with ease and comfort, seeing that it the better fitted them for the

duties they entered upon when they enlisted to defend and save their country from dissolution.

I am led to the above reflections, because the regiment was about to retrograde from the high esteem in which it had been held, both by itself, and others, with whom it had come in contact.

The 28th of May found the regiment again in Athens, where it relieved the 18th Ohio to allow that regiment to join in an expedition to threaten Chattanooga, to attract the attention of the enemy from General Morgan, who was operating against Cumberland Gap. Our duty was to protect the railroad from Elk River to Decatur, with regimental headquarters at Athens. Company I was stationed at Elk River, Co. K at Decatur Junction, and Co. E four miles up the road from the Junction.

Colonel Norton was nominally in command, but as at Huntsville he had seldom been in camp, so at Athens he delegated his duties to subordinates, and took up his abode with a citizen, from whose mansion he rode out almost daily.

The regiment had not been here long, before it was openly asserted by citizens, that it "would not be attacked while it remained in Athens."

Relieved by this assurance of any apprehension of danger, its duties were only nominal. All necessity for vigilance and discipline ceased. If men went on picket, there was no cause for watchfulness; it was only necessary to spend the time pleasantly and return to camp. Men on duty in the town only sought a good time, chatting and otherwise enjoying themselves as best they could. Guards sent out to protect property were called in to meals, and found in every way a soft place. Officers and citizens met on friendly terms, chatted, drank together and were merry. Though this was to some a pleasant condition of affairs, many, perhaps I should say a majority of the regiment were sorely vexed by it. They could see no honor in the promised safety.

They could see no benefit to the service in an immunity from danger, purchased by being subject to the behests of disloyal citizens, and many of them cursed the day they joined the regiment.

Citizens passed in and out of our lines at will. Several times the Commandant at Decatur Junction received written orders from Colonel Norton to "pass Mr. — through his lines, and assist him to cross the Tennessee River." This gentleman always carried a well-filled satchel, which we have every reason to believe contained mail for the southern army. There was little necessity for discipline and little effort was made to encourage it.

The popularity of its officers had secured safety to the regiment, and it could rest in ease, peace and safety.

CHAPTER XI.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—COLONEL NORTON AT THE FISHBAKE—HIS
RETIREMENT FROM THE REGIMENT—HIS TROUBLE WITH GENERAL
MITCHELL—PLANTERS AFTER THEIR SLAVES—CAPTAIN Mc
MAHAN'S ARREST—THE BLACK CALABOOSE—CAPTAIN
CANFIELD'S REFUSAL TO SURRENDER SLAVES—
FORTUNATE ENDING OF THE WHOLE
TROUBLE—THE ROOT OF THE EVIL AS
DISCUSSED BY COLONEL
McMAHAN.

A history of the regiment would be incomplete without a discussion of the slavery question, and it calls for a fair consideration, for it was at the bottom of some of the most serious troubles that ever arose in the regiment.

But while striving to impartially record the facts as they occurred, I find my mind searching for some way to avoid the difficulties in which I was personally concerned, and as the subject so far as our regiment was concerned was surrounded with blind prejudices, and partisan animosities, from which I was not free, some of the bias may still remain. I may digress still further and say, that there were very few questions that moved the regiment at any time, in which I was not concerned.

When the regiment was mustered into the service in 1861, it was made up of about equal numbers of two great political parties, Democrats and Republicans.

With regard to the principles of these parties, it is sufficient to say here, that the Democratic party held that each state was sovereign, and that property in negro slaves was entitled to recognition and protection, the same as other chattles; while the Republicans held, that the general government was supreme, and negro slavery was a crime, and the civil war was the result of this difference. It would serve no purpose to discuss the difference between what may be

called conservative Republicans and Abolitionists. There was no real difference. When they moved, their tracks all pointed in the same direction. The Douglas wing of the Democratic party, to which I adheared, was opposed to a dissolution of the Union, and further than that, each man had principles of his own. But when Fort Sumpter was fired upon by the Democrats of the south, and the integrity of the Union threatened, the patriots of the north arose to protect the whole nation, and the slavery question so far as our regiment was concerned, had no consideration whatever at that time.

But it only slept, and in the meantime, the Union army was often defeated; but when it awoke it was a monster, crying "Peace! Peace! The war for the Union is a failure!" The audacious military methods of General Ormsby McKnight Mitchell, under whom the regiment was serving, surprised and captured the city of Huntsville in northern Alabama, at daylight, on the 11th day of April, 1862. This is the most lovely country in the world; the land of the magnolia, and the home of the mocking bird; but it was in the heart of the slave power, and here we saw the perfection of systematic slavery. The planters were among the most exclusively aristocratic people of the south, and their southern welcome and gracious hospitality for people whom they saw fit to receive, could not be surpassed.

We were not long in Huntsville until some of the planters came into the camp of the regiment to recover fugitive slaves, who were often secreted in the tents of northern Democrats. There were very few men in the regiment who would deceive the slaves. They were always told that we could not take care of them, and that the land of freedom was directly under the north star. Colonel Jesse S. Norton, who was in command at that time, would allow no interference by the men, and the slaves were retaken without trouble, to the great disgust of the Yankees, as well as the agreeable surprise of the planters, and the slaves. They were only chattles then.

This state of affairs and the prominence of Colonel Norton soon introduced him into southern society, and directly thereafter a party was made up, and a fish-bake arranged at a resort south of Huntsville, beyond the Union picket line, to which he was invited; and he went. That same day General Mitchell collected a mounted escort, and led a reconnoissance on his own account, and for the second time the local statesmen of Huntsville, who were all rebels, as well as Colonel Norton, were not only surprised, but dismayed, to see the

General and his hobbling dragoons tumble in upon them, in the midst of their hilarity. The fish-bake was broken up, and Colonel Norton was reprimanded in severe terms in the presence of the party, for being absent from his command, and outside of the army lines without permission, and ordered to return to his quarters under arrest.

This humiliation was the sole cause of that bitter personal warfare, which Colonel Norton afterwards waged against General Mitchell, and which ended in his own downfall, and the removal of General Mitchell to another department. Colonel Norton was relieved from arrest, after being confined to his quarters for two days, but he never took any interest in his regiment afterwards. He bent his attention to forming the acquaintance of the planters, and prominent men of the country, and laying plans for revenge on General Mitchell, which turned out to be a pit for himself.

After the regiment occupied Athens on the 28th of May and went into camp south of the town, he took up his quarters at the residence of a planter some distance north of town, and remained there until relieved from duty on the 4th of July, and although he did not resign until the 20th day of December following, his military career was practically ended. The reasons for his release from duty are given in a letter of General J. D. Cox further on,* and here is opened a new field for explanation, but not now. Thus while Colonel Norton had no clear convictions on the slavery question, his affiliation with pro-slavery men, who were also enemies of his government, worked his ruin, and deprived the regiment of its commander and original organizer.

While at Athens the black calaboose of the south nearly terminated the usefulness of our regiment. Slaves came to us bringing information of the enemy far south of our lines, and expecting protection and freedom, to be greatly disappointed.

Individual members of the regiment often secreted them or steered them on to the north, but they were usually surrendered to their masters, who came boldly after them.

In one case at least, a slave was not allowed to enter our lines, but was detained at the outpost, and surrendered to his master for ten dollars; and it was a republican who took the money. This was

* The letter here referred to was in regard to Colonel Norton's exchange. A rebel Colonel was captured about the time Colonel Norton was in West Virginia, and both paroled. It was understood that Colonel Norton was to be exchanged for this rebel Colonel, but another Federal Colonel was declared exchanged instead, and it was charged that Colonel Norton was serving in violation of his parole.

reported at regimental headquarters, but nothing was done about it. Lieutenant Colonel Neibling was a pronounced pro-slavery man, and did not hesitate to voluntarily detain slaves in the county jail until their masters came for them.

Slaves were often surrendered, to be taken south beyond the lines of our army, in violation of orders of the Secretary of War.

The fore part of August, Captain Canfield and Lieutenants Wicker and Patterson, each employed a colored servant. About the middle of the month Lieutenant Colonel Neibling went to Co. K's quarters, and thus ordered Lieutenant Wickers servant: "Van! come out of there and go with your master," whereupon the Lieutenant Colonel and Lieutenant Patterson had some harsh words passed between them.*

This, and what was termed rebel influence had now provoked much indignation, and the men of Company K declared if another man came into camp hunting slaves, they would throw him into a slop hole.

On the 23d a planter came near camp, and meeting Captain Canfield, said he heard his servant was in his (Canfield's) camp, and asked the captain if he had any objection to his going to see. "Oh no," said the captain, "not in the least;" but seeing several groups of men casting significant glances toward the stranger, he added, "You will not consider me responsible for anything that happens."

Hearing this the stranger turned back. Shortly after the Lieutenant Colonel's orderly came with an order dated and directed to Captain Canfield, saying:

} HEADQUARTERS 21ST, O. V. I.
 { Athens, Ala., Aug. 23d, 1862.

Negro boy Pat in your company is the property of ——. You will deliver him outside camp lines to his master. Signed,

J. M. NEIBLING.

Lieut. Col. Comdg. Regt.

Captain Canfield wrote in answer, acknowledging the receipt of the order, and added, "I respectfully decline to obey it," signed it officially, as Captain Commanding Company, and kept a copy of the correspondence. Nothing further was said or done about this, however.

Matters were in this condition, when for the first time in two months I was detailed as officer of the day, a duty I should often

*For this Lieutenant Patterson tendered his resignation, alleging he did not want to "serve under a Colonel who returned slaves to their masters" but nothing was ever heard of it.

have performed before. I received my order in the evening, and that night I made up my mind that when I went on duty the next morning, I would break up the slave trade in the regiment for twenty-four hours at least; and my success surprised me. The county jail was full of prisoners, chiefly fugitive slaves, who were not turned over to me, but one of my sentinels was posted there, and I assumed whatever authority I lacked to investigate the reason of their detention. I knew very well there were no charges against the black men. After my guard was fully posted and every duty performed, I took a non-commissioned officer and file of men for escort, and reported to Lieutenant Colonel Neibling for any orders he might be pleased to give me. I found him sitting in the shade of a public house near the depot, surrounded by a number of gentlemen of the town. After informing me that there were no new orders for me, I was turning away to leave him, when he called out to me, "Where are you going with that guard?" to which I answered, "I am going down to release the prisoners in the jail, against whom there are no charges." He answered, "Sir, I order you not to do it." I then said with deference of manner, "Colonel, will you be so good as to have charges preferred against them." He replied in a towering rage, it was none of my damned business, and that I should go to my quarters in arrest. Of course I obeyed the order of arrest, and quite crestfallen, went to my tent, followed by the boisterous laughter and jeers of Colonel Neibling's companions, who were sitting about him and heard all that was said.

I had up to this time been considered a severe disciplinarian, and had incurred the displeasure of many officers and men of the regiment on that account, and their judgment at first was, that I was served just right. But before sundown that day, all the slaves were relieved by Colonel Niebling himself, and the regiment was in rebellion against its commanding officer, and my arrest was made the pretext for the mutiny.

That night a meeting of officers was held in the court house, and an address prepared, wherein they told Colonel Niebling of his sins, which was presented to him next day. A committee of which Captain Silas S. Canfield was chairman, was appointed to prefer charges against him, and eight counts were agreed upon, provided he did not resign his commission at once.

Yet the outcome of it all was, that the slave trade was abolished effectually, and while there was no doubt that grave charges could

have been sustained against Colonel Niebling, none were ever preferred.* It was understood that General Buell, who commanded the army at that time, approved of his course in surrendering fugitive slaves, and nothing could have saved the officers concerned in that address, but he never referred it. I was released from arrest without any explanation whatever, and returned to the command of my company.

This fortunate conclusion of a very ugly affair, was the result of marching orders which left no time to plot mischief. However, I was foolish enough before my anger cooled, to write a communication to the commanding General, and forward it through regimental Headquarters, asking satisfaction for my arrest, and some time afterwards at the Adjutant's office, he showed me my communication, which had been suppressed, and I was glad it had, as an investigation which would have been satisfactory to myself, would have dug up the whole trouble and resulted in the loss to the service of some of the best officers in the regiment.

On the night of the 28th of August, while the Quartermaster's trains were pulling out for Nashville, and the regiment was packing up, fire broke out at "rebel headquarters," and in a few moments fire broke out at several points, and the north part of the town was immediatly in flames. The next day the bushwackers were upon us, and our immunity from rebel attack was ended; but we saved our trains, and arrived at Nashville on the 2d of September, to commence under the vigorous leadership of General James S. Negley, a period of unsurpassed activity, that ended with the battle of Stone's River in victory for freedom and the Union.

There is a condition of depression and enervation, which come upon men after a great battle, that took possession of our regiment when it went into camp after Stone's River. The scenes of death and desolation which had been witnessed, together with hardships and privations of the campaign, crowded hard upon patriotism, with the lax discipline that prevailed. The slavery question was now made the pretext for fault finding, and the whole grief of both officers and men, was piled upon it, and they were encouraged to do so, by the peace party at home.

Colonel Niebling had regained all the prestige he had lost at Athens, and was more popular with his men than ever before, and

*I tried repeatedly to get the committee together to formulate the charges but failed to get them to act. They gave no reason for declining—S. S. Canfield.

this condition of affairs continued until marching orders came, which put the army in motion for the battle of Chickamauga, which settled the slavery question. It was never heard of in the regiment afterward. The result of that battle provoked a spirit of determination in our men, that never could yield until the South was overthrown. After the battle, Lieutenant James Porter of Company G, who was a thorough Democrat, and whose men were nearly all democrats, was the first officer in the regiment to muster a negro into the service upon his company rolls, and give the slave the protection of the government.

And so it was, that "out of the eater came forth meat; and out of the strong came forth sweetness." And thereafter we "plowed with the confederate heifer."

CHAPTER XII.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MITCHELL.—MORE OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—
THE 19TH ILLINOIS DEPARTURE FROM ALABAMA.—BURNT
BRIDGES.—A FRIGHTENED ENGINEER.—
SAFE ARRIVAL IN NASHVILLE.

General Mitchell having been ordered to report to Washington, left us on the 2d of July. I am safe in saying the officers and enlisted men of the regiment who were in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, regretted his departure. By his kind manner, by his untiring zeal, by his energy, activity and perseverance, by his watchfulness, his impetuosity, his firmness, and I may add his method of discipline, he had endeared himself to every lover of his country; every true patriot under him. The seductive arts of southern hospitality had no charm for him.

It is related that in passing through, his train stopped at Athens, and several planters entered his car. The General inquired their business, and their spokesman began to tell him that they called to pay their respects and—He suddenly interrupted him, saying, if that was all he should have to ask them to withdraw at once:—he had no time for such business—his entire time and attention was required for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of “this unholy rebellion.”

He was a native of Kentucky, born in 1810; graduated at West Point, in 1829; engaged in teaching in the college in Cincinnati in 1834, and in 1859 was called to Albany, New York, and given charge of the Dudley Observatory at that place. On the breaking out of the war he tendered his services to the Government, and was commissioned Brigadier General, and assigned to duty in Cincinnati forwarding troops and munitions of war. Early in May, 1862, he was given command of all the troops between Nashville and Huntsville.

By the rapidity with which he moved his troops from point to point, he created the impression that the force under him was much stronger than it really was. When about to depart, he said to the writer, his only regret at leaving the department was, parting with his division, and said when he was established in another department, he intended to ask to have his old division sent to him. On several occasions he spoke very highly of the 21st Ohio, but he never attempted to conceal his condemnation of the course of some of its officers.

He was ambitious to excel, but his ambition was solely the result of his desire for the good of the service—his desire to maintain the unity and integrity of the nation. No true soldier could but admire him.

What the result would have been had he lived, none can tell; but if his success in handling large bodies of troops had been proportionately equal to his success with his division, his reputation as a general at the close of the war would have been second to but few. His loss was a national calamity.

The regiment was now about to leave Athens and northern Alabama was to be evacuated. We had kept the slaves on the plantations during the summer, they had raised good crops, which were now about to be given up to feed the rebel army.

After the siege of Corinth the Army of the Cumberland was turned east, toward East Tennessee, which the authorities at Washington had been anxious from the commencement of the war should be taken possession of, and the latter part of June General Buell established his headquarters at Huntsville:—his army being employed repairing the Memphis and Charleston railroad, in obedience to the order of General Halleck. Having learned that Bragg had gathered a large army, two corps of which were at Chattanooga, and one at Knoxville, General Buell began concentrating his forces so as to resist any advance of the rebels to the west or north. During the month of August the enemy's cavalry were very active in Tennessee and Kentucky, and frequent demonstrations were made in front of the army, evidently to conceal Bragg's intentions.

On the 22d of August General Thomas, who was at McMinnville, reported to General Buell, who had established his headquarters at Decherd, that he had reason to believe that Bragg intended to invade Kentucky; but disbelieving this, he continued the concentrating of his army with the view of fighting near Winchester or Murfreesboro,

should Bragg assume the offensive, or if he remained in Chattanooga, the army would be conveniently located to march to attack him there.

On the 30th of August General Buell thinking from Bragg's movements he intended attacking Nashville, ordered the concentration of the army at Murfreesboro, where it arrived on the 15th of September, but without delay proceeded to Nashville.

General Buell was not convinced of Bragg's intentions until his arrival at Murfreesboro on the 5th, if indeed, he was fully persuaded before Bragg was engaged destroying the railroad between Franklin and Bowling Green, on the 12th.

For three days the regiment had kept on hand one day's cooked rations, and been ready to march at a minute's warning, and at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 26th of August moved its baggage to the depot. About sunset the 27th, at the sound of an approaching train, we fell in and marched to the depot. The train was loaded with the 19th Illinois. This was the first Federal regiment that entered Athens, and it was reported that on taking possession of the town, Colonel Turchin, commander of the regiment, said, "Now poys I shut my eyes for two hours, und ton't see nottink." Whether encouraged by such a remark or not, they sacked the town.

The train stopped, some of the 19th boys got off, took the landlord out of his hotel, (rebel headquarters,) and began beating him, shouting, The 19th Illinois is back again! Turchin is here!" and swearing they would kill him.

The 21st interfered, and after a while quiet was restored, but not until after a barrel of whisky had been rolled out, and some had imbibed pretty freely.

The train moved a short distance out of town where it remained until morning. As it went, guns were fired, greatly terrifying the inhabitants.

The fire that broke out has already been described, and it was only by hard work, that any of the business part of town was saved. About 8 o'clock the buildings on the fair grounds were set on fire, but no one ventured near them.

It was now said the rebels were coming to attack us, and strong guards were stationed on several roads leading to town, and after one o'clock the entire regiment was under arms.

On the morning of the 28th, Company E went on the train with the 19th Ill., which pulled out for Nashville, and at nine o'clock the

rest of the regiment on two trains followed. These trains were partly loaded with cotton and army stores. About noon news was received that the foremost train was attacked, and the second train, lightened by throwing out several car loads of cotton, hastened to its assistance.

Six miles north of Pulaski, Tennessee, a guard had been driven off, and a bridge burned. Three miles north of town, another bridge had been prepared for burning, and when the train passed over it, it was set on fire. The train thus between the burnt bridges, was attacked, but the rebels were driven off; Company E losing one man killed, and the 19th Ill. two killed and several wounded. The hindmost train reached Pulaski at two o'clock.

On the evening of the 29th the bridges having been repaired, the trains moved on, lighted by fires from the buildings on four plantations, burnt in retaliation for the part the owners had taken in the destruction of the bridges, and the attempt to capture the train. South of Columbia is a heavy grade, about three miles long. When the second train reached this, the men assisted the train up. The third train, whose duty it was to pick up the guards along the road, reached the foot of this grade, and after cutting wood and pumping water for the tender, attempted to run up about ten o'clock. After three unsuccessful attempts, two car loads of cotton were thrown out, and a hundred and fifty put off, which enabled the train to go on.

The engineer of this train was terribly excited. Again and again he said, "We'll never get up here without being attacked. These woods are full of guerrillas." It was no consolation to him when told by the commandant of the train, "If we are attacked we must fight. We came here for that purpose, and we must do the best we can."

Neither men nor train was attacked, but the latter did not stop until it had reached a place of safety, where the men arrived about one o'clock a. m. of the 30th. The train arrived at Nashville at 3 p. m., and the regiment went into camp south of the town. After a few days it moved to the west side of the city, where it secured a fine location for a camp, on a ridge or hill owned by Levi Moses. It remained here until the 12th of October, when it moved within the line of defence and occupied a position on the south-west of the city.

On the departure of General Mitchell, General Rousseau was assigned to the command of his division. When the regiment was

placed under command of General Negley, I am unable to say. On the 7th of September General Thomas with three divisions was designated to hold Nashville, but on the 15th by order of General Buell, he turned the command of the troops in the city over to General Negley, leaving General Paine's division to assist in its defence.

CHAPTER XIII.

IN GARRISON AT NASHVILLE—BATTLE OF LAVERGNE—AS TOLD BY A
REBEL MAJOR—OTHER FORAYS AGAINST THE ENEMY—GENERAL
ROSECRANS ASSUMES COMMAND—AUTHORIZED TO DISMISS
OFFICERS WITHOUT TRIAL—COMMANDS THE REGIMENT.
REBEL EFFORTS AGAINST NASHVILLE—MOVE TO
CAMP HAMILTON—ROBIN ROOST IN THE
SOUTH—LAST VISIT OF COLONEL NORTON.

At Nashville the regiment again entered upon a season of active duty. A continuous line of pickets was established around the city, and furnishing details for this, and foraging, and forays against the enemy, kept it well employed. The latter part of September the rebels were very aggressive, and several attacks were made on the pickets, and alarms were frequent, requiring the greatest vigilance. The proximity of the rebels limited our foraging area to the country north and west of the city, and a strong escort was necessary to secure safety to the trains. On Sunday morning, September 28th, a picket post of five men commanded by Lieutenant Patterson was attacked by ten mounted men. Patterson and his men escaped with the loss of three guns. This was the only attack made on any part of the line held exclusively by troops of the 21st Ohio.

Rebel General Robert Anderson having located at Lavergne, sixteen miles from Nashville, a force of six regiments were sent to attack him. A part of this force marched on the Murfreesboro pike, the direct road to Lavergne—the other part, to which the 21st was attached, was to move by a detour to the right and attack in the rear. This part of the column with the 21st in advance, marched at eight o'clock in the evening of the 6th of October. About five miles from Nashville we were fired on by the enemy's pickets, which were soon put to flight, but about four miles further on we encountered a considerable force. A sharp skirmish ensued, but the enemy were

driven. They made another stand before we reached the position assigned us, but the delays caused by the attacks delayed the column, so that most of the enemy escaped. In this affair which consisted of several brilliant skirmishes, the enemy lost forty to fifty killed and wounded.

We captured two hundred and forty prisoners, fifty head of cattle, a large number of horses, considerable ammunition, a quantity of provisions, and all their camp equipage. Anderson himself barely escaped, with the loss of his baggage.

A detachment consisting of a major, an adjutant, and a private of Company G, started in pursuit of the enemy. After pursuing them about a mile and a half, and having gathered up several prisoners, they were suddenly brought to their senses by the command, "Halt!" emphasized by about twenty-five guns pointing in their direction. By turning themselves, their arms and prisoners over to the enemy, they were permitted to pursue their way peacefully to Murfreesboro, where they found the rebels very much alarmed. They returned to us on the 13th excused from duty for an indefinite time, by their captors. (Until exchanged.)

Most of the prisoners captured at Lavergne belonged to the 32d Alabama, which was raised in Jackson County, before mentioned.

Major Sparks of the Texas Rangers, relates, "Shortly after a fight you fellers had with Anderson at Lavergne, General Forrest and I were walking from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, and we met up with a lot of the 32d Alabama; and they were the worst skeered set of fellers I ever saw. Some were on foot and some on hossback—on some old poor hoss they had picked up somewhere.

"Some hosses had two on, and I saw as many as three men on one hoss, and all inquiring the way to Jackson county, Alabama.

"We tried to find out what had happened, but couldn't find out nothing, except one feller said, 'they was up at Lavergne, and the Yankees come and killed nearly all of 'em.' We asked 'em why they didn't go back and fight 'em? They said they wanted to go to Jackson county, Alabama. Forrest cussed 'em but they didn't mind it more'n as if they didn't hear him. They asked the way to Jackson county, Alabama. Forrest beat one feller over the head with his sword, but he didn't mind it more'n as if a musket kicked him. He inquired the way to Jackson county, Alabama. Their eyes stuck right out of their heads they were so skeered. We couldn't do nothin' with 'em and had to let 'em go. They were going right away from home."

A force, estimated at 1500 or 2000, having located eight miles north of Nashville, on the Bowling Green pike, the 21st and 64th O., and 78th Pennsylvania regiments marched against them, at one o'clock Monday morning, October 19th. The enemy fled on our approach. We pursued them two miles, killing five, and capturing a colonel and five men. We lost one killed, and a captain of the 64th Ohio, and several others wounded. We captured also six horses, a wagon load of cooked provisions, and loaded a train with forage and returned to camp at three o'clock p. m.

Another force of the enemy located themselves fifteen miles north of Nashville.

At twelve o'clock Tuesday night, October 30th, the 21st Ohio, 37th Indiana and a battalion of the 1st Middle Tennessee cavalry, marched to attack them. We routed them, killed several, and took forty prisoners, and returned to camp having marched thirty-five or forty miles. Later a party of rebels occupied a position at Wilson's Bend on the Columbia River, about ten miles from Nashville. The 21st Ohio and two companies of the 1st Middle Tennessee cavalry marched against them.

Five or six miles from the city the outpost of the enemy fired on our advance, and fled. We followed them several miles, routing the main body, but being unable to overtake them, the pursuit was abandoned.

The foregoing comprises the principal expeditions against the enemy in which the regiment was engaged while in the garrison, but do not include all the operations against them. As before stated attacks on the pickets were of frequent occurrence, sometimes by a sudden dash, and again by a party dressed in the Federal uniform. On one occasion the enemy appeared in considerable force at a ford on the Cumberland River, below the city, where a spirited skirmish ensued, the enemy being finally driven off. Early in the morning of the 5th of November Morgan attacked the force at Edgefield under Colonel Smith, but was repulsed, with a loss of five killed, and nineteen wounded.

At the same time Forrest attacked the pickets on the south side of the city, who retired before him, but he was met by General Negley, who drove him seven miles. Several demands were made for the surrender of the city, but no combined attack was made.

While at Nashville the regiment received special commendation for faithfulness and efficiency on picket. Lieutenant Colonel Von Shrader,

Inspector on General Thomas' staff, and who had charge of the pickets during the siege, said repeatedly the 21st was the best regiment in the garrison on outpost duty—that he always felt safe when the 21st was on post. On the arrival of General Rosecrans, he ordered an inspection of the pickets by Lieutenant Colonel Ducat of his staff.

Before starting in the morning, Lieutenant Colonel Von Shrader shook the writer's hand warmly, and said, "I am so glat de dwenty-firscht isch on posht to-tay." On his return I asked "how did you find things Colonel?" Shaking hands again he said, "Efery man vas toing his tooty like a soleher." I was so clat de dwenty-firscht vas on post." Ven de dwenty-firscht isch on posht, efery ting isch always right." "I dell you de dwenty-firscht isch a goot retchiment." As a result of their inspection the following order was issued.

HEADQUARTERS 14TH A C, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
Nashville, Tenn., November 19, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 20. }

The General Commanding has read with great pleasure the favorable report of Lieutenant Colonel Ducat, Assistant Inspector General, upon the condition of the Grand Guards and Pickets of the garrison of Nashville, on the recent inspection ordered from these Headquarters, without any notice to the troops. The General compliments Lieutenant Colonel Von Shrader, the officer in charge of the Grand Guards, the officers and men of the 21st Ohio, and the 27th Illinois Infantry, on duty the day of the inspection. While the General does not consider it necessary to distinguish a soldier for the simple performance of duty, he feels that where there is so much to censure in our army there is still more to praise.

He earnestly desires to testify to the good and faithful soldiers of his command, all the consideration, respect and affection, he feels for them.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL ROSECRANS.

W. H. SIDELL,

Major 15th U. S. Infantry, and A. A. G.

It will appear from the foregoing, that the regiment since its arrival at Nashville had been actively employed, and had discharged its duties faithfully, and had received the plaudits of officers of ability, and high in rank.

After the return of the army from Kentucky, the necessity for vigilance did not cease, but the responsibility and labor of watching were divided among a greater number, and the army was no longer obliged to subsist by foraging entirely, as heretofore, so that a season

of relaxation followed, a season in which the time and attention of the officers and men were not so fully occupied, and the regiment began to relapse into the course pursued in Athens already alluded to.

With such men as composed the 21st Ohio, discipline could have been easily maintained, if all the officers had been agreed as to the necessity of it, and the means of attaining it. The method adopted in the regular army, was not adapted to the volunteer service. When the men composing the regiment came together all were of the same rank.

I do not mean that all were of equal ability, or equally intelligent, but that all were equal in privilege: one man was as free to an assumption of power as another. Socially and morally, all were not equal, but in personal rights there was no distinction. Some were chosen officers, whose power was absolute in all things pertaining to the good of the service, the good of the regiment, and the well being of the individuals of the regiment, and any assumption of power beyond this, is tyrannical and oppressive. This constituted the sole superiority of an officer; in all else, there existed the same equality that was at the beginning, or before the organization of the regiment. Any spirit of oppression, any spirit of tyranny, any domineering, any exhibition of authority, not necessary for the objects above specified, were all wrong. The man in the ranks who did his duty, was the peer of any officer, and entitled to all the consideration and respect due to officers of whatever rank.

His duties are not identical with officers' duties; each had separate duties to perform, and when each had performed his duty, then were each equal, for neither had performed more than his duty.

That there were mistakes made in selecting officers for the army need not be stated.

There were men in the army wearing shoulder straps, who in the hour of danger, when their example was necessary to assist in deciding the issue of a battle, have sought places of safety behind some friendly rock or tree, while brave men in the ranks were coolly and fearlessly facing death.

We have seen companies like a wall of adamant withstand the shock of battle, and repulse the enemy, and again we have seen them fiercely charge the foe, turn back the tide of battle, and help to inscribe "Victory" on their banner, while their captains were in hiding, and trembling with fear.

There were officers in the army hardly able to write their names

legibly, and private soldiers educated, refined, intelligent and capable of conducting properly any business transaction. There were men high in position whose evil conduct could hardly be excelled by the most abandoned, and men in the ranks whose integrity and uprightness were unquestionable. There were unscrupulous and ambitious officers, whose sole ambition was self-interest, self-aggrandizement or preferment, while there were men under them intent only on the proper discharge of duty.

That there were mistakes made in the selection of officers for the army, will not be disputed, and to these mistakes is to be attributed many of the mistakes, and much of the inefficiency of troops. The 21st Ohio had demonstrated its willingness to submit to healthy army discipline without complaining, and for whatever it lacked, or however much it retrograded, the officers were at fault and not the men. I must not be understood to mean that discipline applies to enlisted men only, it applies equally to officers—nay, it applies to officers with double force. In all things an officer should be an example to his men. He has duties, and unless he is faithful in their performance, he has no right to ask or expect enlisted men to perform their duties; and only the officer who does this is entitled to the respect and confidence of his men.

To show the reader the 21st Ohio was not the only regiment accused of lax discipline, I introduce here an order that fully explains itself.

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
Bowling Green, Ky., November 3, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 4. }

“The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of War, and is published for the information of this army.”

Washington, November 3, 1862.

MAJOR GENERAL ROSECRANS:

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

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The general commanding appeals to both officers and men of this army,

to aid him in bringing it to a state of discipline, at least equal to that of the rebels. He begs them to remember, that neglect of official duty and violation of the rights of individuals, tarnish our national honor, destroy the confidence of people in our justice, and put the greatest obstacles in the way of a speedy termination of this war. Fully satisfied that all our soldierly demands to make it the best in the world, is, to have good officers, he earnestly invokes their united exertions, to establish a spirit of zeal and emulation in the discharge of official duties.

He announces to them that their own honor, the honor and interest of the soldiers and of the service, alike demand the vigorous use of this authority, and that he is determined thus to exercise it.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,

Lieutenant Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

The rebels had been and were, very anxious for the possession of Nashville, and were evidently greatly disappointed that it was not evacuated at the time the army fell back to Louisville. Breckenridge several times during Bragg's absence demanded its surrender, but with his force estimated at 15,000, had not ventured to attack it. The arrival of the advance of Bragg's army at Murfreesboro, on the first of November, indicating an early attack on Nashville, General Rosecrans dispatched General McCook with his Corps to the relief of the garrison. He arrived on the 7th, having marched seventy-two miles in three days; two days later General Rosecrans arrived.

The rest of the army was for some time employed repairing the railroad, building bridges, and clearing the country north of Nashville of rebels. General Rosecrans proceeded to re-organize the Army of the Cumberland into three parts, afterward called Corps, designated as the right and left wings, and center, under command of Generals McCook, Crittenden and Thomas.

Divisions were numbered consecutively. Negley's second Division was placed under Thomas; this consisted of three brigades, and three batteries.

The 21st Ohio was assigned to the third brigade, which consisted of the 37th Indiana, 21st and 74th Ohio, and 78th Pennsylvania regiments, under command of Col. John F. Miller.

The latter part of November, the regiment with the Division moved out six miles south of Nashville, where General Thomas had assembled his command, and went into camp, where it was almost solely employed in camp duties, which have already been sufficiently explained, and need not be repeated here. There was this addition

however to ordinary camp duties, we had corps drills instituted, and most of the time during our stay, the regiment with the rest of the command, was required to be "Under arms at three o'clock in the morning, and perform such evolutions as regimental Commanders may direct." Some of the regiments, notably the 74th Ohio, which was on our right, were taken out in the darkness and put through a course of battalion drill each morning, to the great annoyance and disgust of the men. All that was required of the 21st was, to fall in with arms; they were then dismissed to quarters, and enjoyed some refreshing sleep. Our camp was located near a cane brake, in which was a "robin roost." It seemed as if all the robins of the north came here to winter. Mornings they scattered in search of food, and evenings returned in myriads to this cane brake to spend the night. Some of the men made a business of killing them to eat and sell. It was little trouble to kill a hundred or two in a night, as they were easily knocked down with clubs. Their flesh is dry and not much relished by some.

The most noteworthy occurrence while here, was the last visit of Colonel Norton to his regiment. When relieved of his command at Athens, on the 4th of July, he went to Washington to prefer charges against General Mitchell. What the charges were I am unable to state. On his way, at Louisville, Cincinnati and Perrysburgh, he made his business known, and his mission was published in the papers at each of these places. Arriving at Washington, it would seem that his reception was not altogether what he had hoped for; the papers in the city said that next morning when inquiry was made for him he was not to be found. Returning, he reported to the commanding officer at Louisville, Kentucky, and was assigned to duty on his staff.

On the morning of the 26th of November, it was announced that he was in camp. Several of the officers called on him, but no particular attention was paid to him, and after spending a very quiet day in camp, he left promising to return next morning. This was the last seen of him by his regiment. As already stated, his resignation was accepted on the 20th of December. There was much chagrin felt toward him, for the course he had pursued at Huntsville and Athens, and for his acts toward General Mitchell, the reason for which we may never know.

He was popular with his regiment in the three months service; he was never accused of cowardice, was apparently always cool, calm

and considerate, under all circumstances in which he was placed while with the regiment, and there is little doubt but that it was the universal sentiment of his regiment, that he possessed the ability for a successful regimental commander. It was said that at the time of the organization of the old third division, he aspired to the command of the 9th brigade, to which Colonel Sill was assigned, and that this was the first cause of his dislike to General Mitchell. Whether this was the cause of his strange conduct, or whether he was overcome by rebel flattery and hospitality, he lost the confidence and esteem of his regiment, and retired from its command unhonored.

CHAPTER XIV.

MOVE ON MURFREESBORO, OR STONE'S RIVER CAMPAIGN—FIRST DAY'S
BATTLE—PREPARING TO RENEW THE CONFLICT—BATTLE ON THE
LEFT—ROUT OF BRECKENRIDGE—BRAGG THWARTED BY HIS
SUBORDINATES—RETREAT OF THE ENEMY—OCCUPATION
OF MURFREESBORO—BURIAL OF THE DEAD—
REVIEW OF THE BATTLE—REPORT OF
COLONEL NEIBLING.

On the 26th of December, the army marched from its several camps to meet the enemy in deadly conflict on the field of Stone's River, with full confidence in its leaders, and high hopes and anticipations of victory.

The left wing marched by the Murfreesboro pike, the right wing by Nolensville, Knob's Gap and Triune, and the center to threaten Hardee, and thence to Nolensville, where it would be in position to support either wing in case of attack.

The regiment marched to the sound of cannon nearly all day, and reached Nolensville, from which the enemy had been driven, about dark, and bivouacked for the night. The roads were very bad, so that our train did not arrive until late at night, and the next morning before starting, everything was thrown out of the wagons not absolutely necessary to be carried along, and much of value to the officers was left, which was never recovered by them.

On account of a heavy fog the next morning, the division started late with the 21st in advance. Hardee having fallen back from Triune, we marched from Nolensville across to Stewartsboro, on the Murfreesboro pike, with the rebel skirmishers in our front most of the way, stubbornly resisting our progress. Being unacquainted with the country, General Negley pressed a citizen into the service as guide; his life depended on his piloting us safely across. We bivouacked near Stewartsboro, where we remained the 28th, it being

Sunday, and General Rosecrans being averse to fighting on the Sabbath; yet there was skirmishing throughout the day. On the 29th we moved forward to Overall's Creek, driving the enemy's skirmishers. Here we were in plain sight of the enemy's works, near the Murfreesboro pike. On an eminence was a strong earthwork, and from this, rifle pits extended each way, covering the entire front of their army. The 30th was spent skirmishing, cutting roads through the cedars, and getting the army in position before the enemy, and at night we lay on our arms in line of battle. Early on the morning of the 31st the battle opened, by the enemy making a furious attack on the right of General McCook's command. We were not long in determining by the receding sound of musketry, that the right was being driven. The rebels had been ordered to attack, commencing on their left, by divisions, successively to their right. General Sheridan on the right of General Negley, disposed his division to meet the altered conditions made by the right being swung back, and when attacked repulsed the enemy, who returned to the assault, but he continued to hold them at bay until the enemy had passed his right, and his ammunition was exhausted, when he was obliged to fall back.

Withers massed his division by brigades, and moved to the attack of General Negley's division, about the time Sheridan's men became engaged. A corn field was in front of the 21st O., and as soon as the rebels came in range, the infantry opened a deadly fire on them. More persistent courage on the one hand, or greater coolness on the other, could hardly be displayed. Openings through their serried ranks were several times made by canister shot, still they came boldly on. Men fell at every step, and still they pressed forward.

"Cap, do you want to see that man come out of that saddle?"

"Yes"—and the horse was without a rider.

"Gosh! I had a dead one on him." "He'll never kill any more Yanks." "This gun never deceives me." "I know right where she carries." Such are some of the expressions made by the men of the 21st during the heat of battle.

When the enemy was only about thirty yards distant, the order was given to "fix bayonets;" but about this time they broke and fled, followed by a volley as a parting salute. It was said the bayonets were used on some parts of the line, but not on the left of the regiment. Our front clear, we had a chance to view the ghastly

sight. A deserter and a rebel major captured later, are my authority for saying, seven hundred and forty lay dead on the field before us. Shortly after the repulse, Lieutenant Colonel Neibling came along the regiment and said, "My G—d boys! we gave 'em H—ll; didn't we?" The enemy having passed us on both flanks he called out, "Fall back, we are surrounded!" How we got back through the cedars I can never tell, except that we walked—we didn't run. The rebels were behind us and on either flank. Many of the men of the 21st were fighting, and several were killed on the retreat. In falling back the men of the Regiment became badly scattered, and mixed with other commands, but a portion of them was collected, who procured ammunition and took position in support of the Board of Trade Battery, near the pike, which was being worked with telling effect on the advancing rebels. Again and again rebel officers tried to get their men to charge this battery, but were unable to get them to advance beyond the woods, about one hundred yards distant.

Night closed the conflict, the right having been driven back a mile and a half, and the right and center occupying a position along the pike, at a right angle to its position in the morning.

Soon after dark a small fire was built, and several of the men of the 21st had gathered about it, trying to get a little warmth.

General Rosecrans came up and said, "You are my men and I don't like to have any of you hurt. Where the enemy see a fire like this, they know twenty-five or thirty men are gathered about it, and are sure to shoot at it. I advise you to put it out." Scarcely was he done speaking, when sure enough a line shot came just high enough to miss the heads of the party, and a shell exploded just beyond.

About eleven o'clock we were permitted to go back out of range of the enemy's guns, build fires, and get supper, of which we were sorely in need; a hasty and scanty breakfast being the only sustenance we had had that day.

The regiment with its brigade then took position in support of General Haskell. Early the next morning we were ordered to the support of General McCook's right. About noon, of January 2, a part of a ration of flour was issued to the men, with the admonition to prepare and eat it as soon as possible. Some made paste, sweetened and drank it, others made dough, and in every conceivable way without utensils, tried to bake it. Some ate the dough partly baked, and when the order "fall in" was given, some snatched theirs from

the fire and others went away dinnerless, leaving theirs behind unbaked. The regiment, with the rest of Negley's division, went on the "double quick" about a mile and a half, filled their canteens, and laid down on the right bank of Stone's River, to await the assault of the enemy.

At precisely four o'clock, the gun at Bragg's headquarters was fired as the signal to attack. Immediately the enemy's batteries along their whole front opened fire on the Union line, and Breckenridge with 7,000 men and two batteries, moved forward to the assault of the left wing.

When they came in range, fifty-eight pieces of artillery, which had been placed in a commanding position in anticipation of the attack, opened on the advancing foe. Nothing daunted by this, they swept on.

Van Cleves division which had been stationed over the river, terrified at the onslaught of the rebels, delivered their fire, and retreated in haste, and great disorder. Men and horses a commingled mob; horses with riders and horses without—men with guns and men without, all making haste to escape, the enemy pursuing vigorously and pouring a destructive fire into the retreating mass. "My G—d!" said Colonel Neibling, "it was the most heartrending sight I ever saw." General Negley and Colonel Miller were busy endeavoring to instill calm courage into the men. Colonel Neibling instructing the regiment to measure out the sulphurous regions to the rebels "by the acre," and Colonel Moody urging the 74th Ohio, not to be out done by the 21st.

Much of this, if not most of it, was altogether unnecessary.

The men who had so completely routed the enemy on the 31st of December, had full confidence in their ability to overcome them on the 2d of January.

The rebels elated with their supposed victory, reached the bank of the river, to be met with a destructive volley, and charge from the troops in reserve, when they recoiled, but made a stubborn resistance to the advance of the 2d division. After being driven half a mile, they retreated precipitately to their entrenchments.

A battery of four guns, in the capture of which the 21st participated, was a part of the fruit of the victory. Being relieved, we fell back over the river, and took position in support of the artillery, which had done such excellent service during the battle. This ended the fighting of the 21st Ohio at Stone's River.

Bragg had ordered a renewal of the conflict for the 3d of January, but at 12:15 in the morning of that day, Cheatham and Withers (Major Generals and commanders of divisions,) dispatched the following note to him: "General, we deem it our duty to you, to say frankly, that in our judgment this army should be promptly put in retreat. You have but three divisions that are at all reliable; and even some of these are more or less demoralized, from having some brigade commanders who do not possess the confidence of their commands. Such is our opinion, and we deem it a solemn duty to express it to you. We do fear great disaster from the condition of things now existing, and think it should be averted if possible."

This was forwarded through Corps headquarters, and at 1:30 a. m. received Polk's endorsement, thus: "I am compelled to add, that after seeing the effect of the operations of to-day, added to that produced upon the troops by the battle of the 31st, I very greatly fear the consequences of another engagement at this place in the ensuing day. We could now get off with some credit, if the affair is well managed."

At 2 a. m. this was presented to General Bragg. His endorsement was, "The position will be maintained at all hazards."

At 3 a. m. Lieutenant General Hardee made an endorsement, in which he said: "I think the decision of the General (Bragg) unwise, and am compelled to add, in a high degree."

Yielding to the opinion of his subordinates, Bragg consented to a retreat of his army, and began the movement at noon of the 3d.

A piece of woods known as the Round Forrest, on the north bank of the river, was still occupied by a strong force of the enemy, and at six o'clock p. m. of the 3d, General Spears with the 1st Tennessee brigade attacked them.

After two hours fighting in the darkness, the enemy retreated. This closed the fighting at Stone's River.

On the morning of the 5th we moved forward and occupied the town of Murfreesboro.

I can give no better idea of the campaign just closed, and what the men were called upon to endure, than by quoting from the report of General Negly: "Without a murmer they made forced marches "over almost impassable roads, through drenching winter rains, "without a change of clothing or blankets, deprived of sleep or "repose, constantly on duty for eleven days, living three days on a "pint of flour and parched corn. Ever vigilant, always ready,

“sacrificing their lives with a contempt of peril, displaying the coolness, determination and high discipline of veterans, they are entitled to our country’s gratitude.”

Report of Colonel J. M. Neibling:

CAMP 21ST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, }
Near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1863. }

Sir:

I respectfully submit to you the following report of the action of my regiment in the battle of Stone’s River.

After a march occupying three days, during which skirmishing with the enemy was fierce and continuous, by your order I bivouacked my regiment upon the field on the evening of December 29th ultimo, in its brigade position.

On the morning of December 30th ultimo, my regiment was thrown into position with reserve corps on the right center.

Sharp picket fighting occupied the day, and on the morning of December 31st ultimo, the enemy made his appearance on the center and right wing.

The battle waged with uninterrupted fury, and we lay upon the field during the night. I cannot picture to you the gallant conduct of my men during the fight of the 31st ultimo. Officers and men universally fought with desperation and bravery.

January 1, the enemy refused to show himself in force on the center, and at night we again slept on the field. January 2 indicated fight.

At 3 p. m. by your orders, my regiment took position to support General Van Cleve’s division, on the left. At about 4 p. m. the enemy in force showed his front, in pursuit of our retreating troops.

Lying down in line, we watched the approach of the enemy, exulting over his fancied success. A charge was ordered, and although my regiment was much impeded by the disorganized flight of infantry, artillery and riderless horses, my regiment reached the opposite bank of Stone’s River and engaged the enemy. The struggle which ensued was desperate and bloody. We succeeded in driving him beyond his line of artillery, which he left on the field as trophies. The enemy was completely routed, and night closed pursuit, leaving us in possession of a battle field, two miles in extent.

I could mention many instances of individual heroism. Captain Caton, of Company H, gallantly bore the colors across the river in the charge. Captains McMahan, Canfield and Alban, were conspicuous in the struggle.

Lieutenant Wiley, of Company C, commanding Company A, fell mortally wounded. Lieutenants Knaggs, Allen and Bumpus, fell severely wounded while cheering their men to the charge.

Lieutenant Colonel Stoughton and Major Walker deserve all praise for their efficient and prompt action during the fight. Indeed all vied with each other in the performance of their several duties.

I herewith append a list of the killed, wounded and missing, for whom amid our cheers of victory, let us not forget to drop a soldier's tear.

Very respectfully,

JAMES M. NIEBLING,

Col. Com. Twenty-First Regiment, O. V. I.

COLONEL JOHN F. MILLER,

Com. Seventh Brigade, Eighth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
The Regiment lost in this battle	24	109	26	159
The 3rd Brigade lost in this battle	80	471	97	648
The 2nd Division lost in this battle	161	835	198	1,194
The Army of the Cumberland lost in this battle	1,730	7,802	3,675	13,249

General Rosecrans says there were engaged in the battle . . . 43,400

Bragg states the strength of his army 37,712

We captured prisoners from the following organizations :

132 regiments, estimated at 350 men each,	46,200
12 battalions of sharp shooters, 100 men each,	1,200
29 regiments of cavalry, estimated at 400 men each,	11,600
24 other organizations of cavalry " 70 "	1,680
23 batteries, estimated at 80 men each,	1,840
Total estimated strength of Bragg's army	62,520

Monday and Tuesday, details were busy burying the dead, and bringing in the helplessly wounded, who had lain on the field since the preceding Wednesday. Most of these with the dead, had been stripped of their clothing, and left to perish in the inclemency of the weather. The less severely wounded had been removed from the field, to be held as prisoners of war. This campaign of eleven days in mid-winter, had severely taxed the endurance of the men, who left camp in light marching order, with a single blanket, exposed to frequent cold rains by day and night, bivouacking on cold, damp or wet ground, much of the time without fires, all the time short of rations, in consequence of the destruction of trains at Lavergne, without change of clothing, marching, watching and fighting, all without a murmur or word of complaint.

Nor was the regiment allowed a season of rest and relaxation, immediately after this period of intense activity. Camp and garrison equipage and rations must be brought forward and forage collected; the activity of the enemy made strong escorts necessary,

and in these arduous labors, tramping through rain and mud, loading and guarding trains, the 21st did its full share.

The army was posted in front of Murfreesboro, the right wing extending from Stone's River to the Shelbyville pike, the center covering the Woodbury, Bradyville and Manchester pikes, and the left wing across the Liberty and Lebanon pikes, its left on Stone's river. They were now styled the 20th, 14th and 21st Corps, and Generals McCook, Thomas and Crittenden retained in command.

CHAPTER XV.

SIX MONTHS AT MURFREESBORO—LIEUTENANT COLONEL STOUGHTON IN
COMMAND—EFFORTS TO REVIVE DISCIPLINE—RETURN OF COLONEL
NEIBLING—SCATHING ORDERS—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE
REGIMENT FROM PUBLIC DISGRACE—MISERABLE
BOOK KEEPING—SWORD PRESENTATION.

Once again in camp discipline relapsed to its former low condition. If we were required to have camp guards, the men were allowed to walk, sit, stand and talk with each other, in short, spend the time as they pleased. The object for which camp guards is instituted, to wit: restraining men from going when and where they pleased, was lost sight of. As a rule men went and came at will. If an attempt was made to prevent a man from crossing the line, he had only to threaten to report the guard for neglect of duty, to secure permission to pass.

On one occasion Colonel Neibling was ordered to halt by a guard sitting.

“What are your orders?” said the Colonel.

“To let no man pass.”

“But I want to go out.”

“Well, you can’t pass here.”

“Then I will report you for sitting on post, and not doing your duty.”

“Go where you please then for what I care.”

That there was a lawless element in the regiment, both among officers and men, that needed restraint, if not known at first, soon became apparent. There were a few who could not be trusted anywhere. There were others, who, when relieved of the restraints of home and its surroundings, had no scruples about appropriating to their own use such things as they desired, and there were still others, who looked upon the people of the country as enemies to

them and the government, entitled to no protection—as simply outlaws, who had forfeited their all, and that each soldier had a right to appropriate to his use, the goods of such at pleasure.

To restrain such as these, to keep men in their proper places, where they will be at hand in case of emergency, to accustom them to obedience to orders, to restrain them from plundering, pillaging and crime, are some of the objects of discipline.

The efficiency of an army can be safely rated by its discipline.

Colonel Norton found it necessary by Special Order No. 2, dated Nicholasville, Kentucky, October 6, 1861, to give notice that “any soldier who shall hereafter be found guilty of the crime of stealing, or in any manner violating the private rights or privileges of individuals, whether white or black, shall be punished with the severity which the occasion demands.” Straggling usually implies pillaging, though not all stragglers are thieves. By Special Order No. 6, near Mt. Sterling, he directs: “Commandants of companies will pay particular attention to their men while on the march. Second, that they may not break ranks while on the march, except in urgent cases, and third, that they use no obscene or improper language to persons on the road, etc.”

Special Order No. 10, is directed to Lieutenant —— and is as follows: “Sir: You are charged with ordering a private of Company —, to take a saddle from a white horse on the right hand side of the road, on the march from —— to this point, and are therefore under arrest, and deprived of your position in your company, until the charge can be investigated. You will, should the regiment march from this point before your examination takes place, march in the rear of the baggage train, until after your release.”

This officer was released without examination.

Special Order No. 10, issued at Hazel Green, Ky., Oct. 27, 1861 provides: “In view of the frequent depredations committed on the private property of citizens around town, it is therefore ordered by the Colonel commanding the 21st Reg't. O. V. I., that no private soldier be allowed to pass outside the Camp Guard lines, for any purpose, without being in charge of a guard.”

A lieutenant was arrested at Piketon, Ky., for assisting in taking a hive of honey from a widow, said to have been the last of her property, and he was continued in arrest until some time after the arrival of the regiment at Louisville. He was marked for dismissal from the service, but was returned to duty at the intercession of a friend; an act the friend ever after regretted,

Several non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, for straggling on the march from Louisville to Elizabethtown, and on the 17th of December, when the regiment was about to march from the latter place to Bacon Creek, Colonel Norton issued the following order, No. 22: "Commandants of companies will march in the rear of their respective commands, and will be held responsible for all who may break (ranks) or fall to the rear. It is to be expected that no man will break ranks, unless absolutely necessary. Time will be given on the march for rest and necessary delays."

On the 24th of April, 1862, at Huntsville, Alabama, Colonel Norton ordered that, "No officer or soldier will be permitted to visit the city of Huntsville, or leave camp without a written pass, signed by the commander of his company, and approved by these Headquarters."

At Athens on the 23d of August, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel Neibling issued General Order No. 6, as follows: "Any soldier who shall hereafter be guilty of appearing in the street improperly dressed, or of any similar breach propriety, will be surely punished. And it is hereby made the duty of all officers and soldiers to whom the knowledge of such cases may come, to immediately report the same to these Headquarters."

The above orders indicate the necessity of discipline—the necessity of governing and restraining men. Individual instances might be given of the evils resulting from lax discipline, often rendering men unfit for service, and not unfrequently resulting in death.

About the first of February, Colonel Neibling having obtained leave of absence, Lieutenant Colonel Stoughton was left in command.

On the 11th of February he ordered, "Hereafter there will be company drill from 9 to 11 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m. The skirmish drill will be part of the practice each day, to be conducted by a commissioned officer as far as possible. He required 1st sergeants at dress parade, to report the number of officers and privates present on parade, the number of each on daily duty, and the number sick in quarters.

He instituted roll call on returning from foraging, to detect stragglers. He re-established camp guard duty, and made special details of officers with a view to its correct performance. But officers who were in favor of discipline, were chary in their efforts to secure it, feeling assured they would not long be sustained at headquarters.

For this effort, Lieutenant Colonel Stoughton was under ban in the regiment, from which he did not recover, until by his discretion in marching men, and his calm, cool courage at the battle of Chickamauga, brought out more fully his genius and character.

As was to have been expected, on the return of Colonel Neibling guard duty relapsed to its former condition.

On the 14th of March, Colonel Miller addressed Colonel Neibling as follows :

COLONEL JAMES M. NEIBLING,
21st Ohio Volunteers.

Colonel:—

Your attention is called to the irregularities in your command with respect to camp guard. The sentinels at your camp have been found loafing around camp fires, or resting upon their arms, chatting with passers by, sometimes even sitting down writing letters.

Officers who approach your lines are seldom treated with the courtesy due to rank, and very few of your sentinels care to perform guard duty properly. Nothing short of a complete reformation in this particular, will suffice to give your command that appearance of efficiency it is known to possess. Violation of order No. 200 from these Headquarters, with regard to kitchen sinks and cast off clothing and offal, have also been noticed. Too much care cannot be taken with respect to these matters. By order of

COLONEL JOHN F. MILLER,
Commanding 3d Brigade.

HENRY M. CIST,
A. A. A. G.

This scathing order produced no effect. Whether the persistent course pursued by Colonel Neibling was solely for the sake of popularity, is a matter of conjecture.

At Decherd, Tennessee, I reported to him for orders as Officer of the Day. Said he :

"I want you to see that the guards walk post, and do their duty as soldiers." (We had not had camp guards before for some time.)

"It's of no use to try that Colonel," said I, "Discipline has gone down in this regiment and can't be brought up."

"It's got to be brought up," said he.

"But it *can't* be: and it would be a great deal better not to try—not to have any camp guards."

"We've got to have camp guards, and we've got to have discipline,"

"It is too late," said I. "I am as much in favor of discipline as any one in the regiment, and am willing to do my full share in

obtaining it, but I like the good will of the men as well as any other man in the regiment. If I require the guards to walk post to-day, the officer who succeeds me will let them do as they please, and the men will say, "Old Canfield was putting on style." I don't like that Colonel."

"Well, I tell you it's got to be done, I can't stand getting particular hell from headquarters every day."

I persisted in urging against any attempt at a proper discharge of guard duty, until he said: "You see that the guards do their duty to-day, and I'll see that the Officer of the Guard does his duty to-morrow," and abruptly turned his back on me, thus dismissing me.

I then went to guard quarters, and afterward visited each man of the first relief on post, telling what orders I had received from the Colonel, and asked them to help me out the best they could.

Shortly after, two men were heard talking, and one said: "The other day I was on guard before the Colonel's tent, and old Canfield came along putting on style, and said I must walk post; but before he was out of sight, Colonel Jim came out and said, "guard I'll be d—d if I'd walk post, come here and sit down."

The regiment was not only useless on camp guard, but it became careless on picket; and there can scarcely be a greater fault than this. We know not how to excuse carelessness on grand guard duty.

It is a mistaken notion that there are places where watching is unimportant. An army never knows from what quarter an enemy will approach. His aim is always to attack where he is least expected; where his antagonist is least ready to receive him.

There was one picket post near Bacon Creek, that was thought to be less important than the others, and I remember General Mitchell's greatest vigilance at that point. Said he, "if I were going to attack this camp, this would be the very point where I would assail it." For an army to be surprised is disgraceful; and for it there can be no excuse.

On the 23d of May, General Negley through his Adjutant General addressed Colonel Niebling as follows: Sir, "The General Commanding the Division desires me to say, that the frequency of complaint from the office of the Inspector General of the Department, of the neglect and non-performance of picket duty, on the part of the officers and men of your regiment, demand that you and your field

officers give the matter your personal and immediate attention." This communication was accompanied by an order to arrest a Lieutenant of the regiment, but he was never punished. It was not known that any effort was made to comply with the above. The contrast between the letter of Major Lowrie given above, and Special Order No. 20, issued on the 19th of November by General Rosecrans on the report of A. A. General Ducat already quoted, is very great, and we leave the reader to account for the retrogression.

Later the regiment escaped public humiliation only by the clemency of General Negley.

On the 27th of August, as the army was about to cross the Tennessee River, to engage in a life or death struggle with the enemy, Colonel Neibling was ordered by General Thomas, to "proceed at once and report to the commanding officer of Camp Chase, Ohio, for the purpose of taking charge of, and bringing forward all drafted men assigned to your regiment," though there were no drafted men there. He returned on the 8th of November without bringing a recruit, and notwithstanding the sore disaster to the regiment in the late battle, in which two hundred and sixty five had been killed, wounded and captured, including nearly all of the officers of the regiment, he was ordered by General Thomas on the 12th of November, "to proceed without delay to Ohio on recruiting service for his regiment, and report in person to the superintendent of recruiting for the State, and by letter to the Governor. He will also report his progress in recruiting weekly, by letter to these Headquarters."

In view of the disaster to the regiment, and the sore need of officers, account for the strange conduct of General Thomas, who can.

The departure of Colonel Neibling for drafted men, left Lieutenant Colonel Stoughton in command of the regiment, and at Camp Hurricane, Georgia, on the 6th of September, the following letter was addressed to him:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL STOUGHTON :

SIR:—The following named privates, ——, of the 21st O. V. I., left their post while on picket this morning, and were arrested some distance from their post without arms. The penalty of their crime is death or a disgrace its equal. It is therefore ordered that the men have their heads shaved, and a placard marked in large letters, * * * placed upon their backs, and that they be drummed through the Brigade to the Rogue's March, and then be returned to duty. * * * The parties named show a proper spirit of regret, and have appealed to the sympathy and friendship of Gen-

eral Negley, who feels for every soldier of his command. He has therefore referred this case to the honorable appreciation of the 21st Reg't Ohio Vols. If there are no more instances * * * from this regiment, the punishment of privates ——, will be remitted. By command of

MAJOR GENERAL NEGLEY.

JAMES A. LOWRIE,

Major and A. A. A. G.

The above was accompanied by an order to arrest the Lieutenant commanding the guard. But he was never punished.

(Of the men named by General Negley, one re-enlisted as a veteran, was wounded in battle and was honorably discharged; one re-enlisted as a veteran, was in several battles and was honorably discharged at the end of the war, and one served his full term of three years, was in several battles, and honorably discharged before Atlanta, Georgia.—*McMahan.*)

Nor were these the only criticisms upon the regiment. On the 29th of May, Major Lowrie, A. A. G., addressed Colonel Neibling as follows: Sir, I am directed by the General commanding to call your attention to the fact, that a number of the arms exchanged this morning, were imperfect and very dirty; clearly indicating unpardonable neglect on the part of the officers, whose duty it is to see that the arms are kept in proper order. This is so flagrant a case of carelessness and inattention on your part, in not compelling proper attention to this important duty, that he deems it necessary to officially caution you, to avoid the consequences of a similar offense in the future."

Again, on the 31st of July, Captain Lord, Inspector of the Third (our) Brigade, 2d Division, made the following report to Headquarters, 14th Army Corps: "In neatness of company books and papers, I have reported the 21st Ohio as poorest; as they have failed to make the quarterly returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage to the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., required by existing orders; otherwise the condition of the books is very much the same."

This report was referred, by order of the Commanding General, to Colonel Sirwell, commanding brigade, "For attention and action," and by him to "the commanding officer of the 21st Ohio for compliance."

Colonel McMahan says, "One of the consequences of this miserable book-keeping was, that the final statements of forty-seven of

the men, who were killed at Stone's River, or died about that time, were not forwarded to Washington, until the regiment settled down in camp at Savannah, Georgia, two years afterward; and no doubt, the friends of these men, who were entitled to their arrears of pay and allowances, wondered why they could not procure a settlement with less trouble and delay."

I have been thus particular to show the necessity of discipline, and the criticisms upon the officers of the regiment for want of it, because it is a part of its history. Its short comings and faults, are as much a part of its history as its patient endurance of the fatigues of the march, its exposures to storms, its lonely vigils on picket, or its perils and invincible courage on the field of battle.

The equanimity of Colonel Neibling was little, if at all, disturbed by the criticisms and chidings of his superior officers; he was immensely popular with the men, and firmly established in their estimation, he felt secure. He was their ideal of a soldier. As a testimonial of their regard, in May following the battle of Stone's River, they presented him with an elegant sword and pair of spurs. These were presented on the 27th of May, by George W. Watson, of Company A. The presentation speech and Colonel Neibling's reply were published, and a copy presented by Mrs. Neibling to each survivor of the regiment at the reunion of the regiment in September 1891.

CHAPTER XVI.

SUTLER EVIL-MAN IN THE GUARD HOUSE—INQUIRY BY GENERAL
ROSECRANS—COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION CONVENED—TAX
LEVIED—CHANGE OF SUTLER—FINAL DISTRIBUTION
OF FUNDS.

The lack of discipline in the regiment, was the main cause of the investigation of the manner in which the sutler had carried on business in the regiment.

Early in the morning of the 27th of March, I heard the sutler had had some boots stolen, and that one of my men was in the guard house for not watching the sutler's tent.

Taking a lieutenant with me, I repaired to Headquarters, where something like the following conversation ensued :

"Colonel, I hear one of my men is in the guard house. May I ask what the charge against him is?"

"He didn't watch the sutler's tent, and there was a lot of boots stolen."

"He was under no obligation to watch the sutler's tent, and I would like to have him released."

"By G—d, I'll let him know he was under obligation to watch it. I'm going to have him court martialed."

"No. The men are under no obligation to watch his tent. The sutler is entitled to no protection whatever. Regulations provide that the men are first entitled to protection from the sutler. They provide what he may and may not sell; that a list of prices shall be fixed to his goods and posted in a conspicuous place in his establishment; that he shall pay a per capita tax, to constitute a regimental fund. None of this has ever been done. A Council of Administration has never been convened in the regiment. The sutler has been permitted to sell what he pleased, and you and I know, that he has

sold goods at unheard-of-prices, and several times, camp guards have been put on expressly to compel men to trade with our sutler, when if they had been permitted to go to some other sutler, they could have bought goods at reasonable prices. The sutler is entitled to no protection whatever. When the men are protected, I am in favor of protecting the sutler, but not till then. I would like to have my man released and permitted to go to his quarters."

The man was released. I then went to the Sanitary Commission Agent at Murfreesboro, and stated to him how sutling had been carried on in the regiment, and asked his assistance in having it righted.

He directed me to make a written statement of the facts, as I had related them to him, get a few of the line officers to sign it, and bring it to him, and he would attend to it. Every line officer in camp signed the statement, and the agent forwarded it to Department Headquarters. The next day a General Order was issued, calling for a report of the conduct of sutler's establishments; whether Councils of Administration were regularly convened, and prices fixed to sutler's goods, etc. This was followed by an order to convene Councils of Administration, in regiments and batteries where regulations had not been complied with, and the result was the following:

HEADQUARTERS 21st REGIMENT, O. V. I. }
Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 30, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 17. }

A council of administration is hereby ordered to consist of the following named officers

Lieutenant Colonel, Dwella M. Stoughton.

Major, George F. Walker.

Captain, Arnold McMahan.

It will be the duty of the Council, to investigate the books and papers, regulate the prices, and prescribe such necessaries, and articles which the sutler may be required to keep on hand. The Council will meet at their earliest possible convenience. The junior member will record the proceedings, and report the same to these headquarters, as required by Article XXI, Revised Army Regulations.

By order of

JAMES M. NIEBLING,

Colonel Commanding.

EDWARD L. BAIRD,

Lieutenant and Adjutant.

In obedience to the above order, a council of administration met at the Headquarters of the 21st Regiment Ohio Vols., on the 31st

day of March, 1863, at nine o'clock A. M. The council consisted of the following officers who were present :

Lieutenant Colonel, Dwella M. Stoughton.

Major, George F. Walker.

Captain, Arnold McMahan

The following order was issued :

ROOMS COUNCIL ADMINISTRATION, CAMP 21ST REG'T. O. V. I. }
March 31st, 1863 }

I. MARIENTHAL, *Sutler 21st Reg't. O. V. I.*:

You will report to this Council of Administration immediately, bringing with you all the books and papers necessary for a proper settlement of your accounts. A copy of the order convening this council is enclosed.

By order of

D. M. STOUGHTON,

Lieut. Col. and President of the Board.

A. McMAHAN.

Capt. and Recorder.

In obedience to said order, I. Marienthal reported in person, and from him the council ascertained the following: That the said I. Marienthal, had no other authority to suttle in the 21st Regiment, O. V. I., than a letter of appointment from Col. Jesse S. Norton, formerly of said regiment, of which the following is a copy :

Cincinnati, October 1st, 1863.

ISRAEL MARIENTHAL.

DEAR SIR:—You are hereby appointed sutler to the 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteers, U. S. A., and will forthwith prepare to march with the command, now under marching orders, for October 2d, at 12 o'clock, at noon of that day. Notice of your appointment has been forwarded to the Governor of this State.

(Signed,)

JESSE S. NORTON,

Col. Com. 21st Reg't., O. V. U. S. A.

The said I. Marienthal informed the council, that he kept no books or papers, concerning his transactions as sutler for the 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and that he, the said I. Marienthal, always regulated his own tariff of prices for the goods he sold to the officers and men of the said 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteers. He states to the council further, that he never was required to submit his books, other papers, or bills of purchase to any council of administration, since he commenced sutling for the 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteers. The council then adjourned until April 1st, at nine o'clock A. M.

COUNCIL ROOMS, 21ST REG'T O. V. I. }
 April 1st, 1863. }

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. All the members were present as yesterday. The council having under consideration the case of I. Marienthal, sutler, as per General Order No. 17 from Regimental Headquarters, sent for him and he being before the council stated as follows, to wit: That he, Israel Marienthal, sutler, never paid any tax or assessment, authorized by a council of administration of the 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteers. He says he never paid any money toward a Regimental or Post fund. He states further that he never paid any money directly for his privilege to suttle in the 21st Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, but that indirectly, that privilege cost him about two thousand dollars (\$2000.00).

The following order had been issued :

ROOMS COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION, CAMP 21ST REG'T. OHIO VOLS, }
 March 31st, 1863. }

EEDWARD L. BAIRD, *Lieut. and Adj't., 21st Reg't. Ohio Vols :*

You will furnish to the council of administration immediately, a statement showing the number of men present with the 21st Regiment Ohio Vols., during each month from the 1st day of October, 1861, to include the 31st day of March, 1863. A copy of the order convening this council is enclosed.

By order of

D. M. STOUGHTON,

Lieut. Col. and President of the Board.

ARNOLD McMAHAN,

Capt. and Recorder.

In obedience to the above order, the following statement was received, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS 21ST REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEERS. }
 Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 31st, 1863. }

ARNOLD McMAHAN, *Capt. and Rec., of Council of Administration :*

SIR: In obedience to your order of this day, I have the honor to submit the following report, it being the number of officers and men present with the regiment at the end of each month, from October 1st, 1861, to March 31st, 1863, except for the months of October and November 1861. Of these two months I have no record, therefore have made them the same as December 1861, which I think a low estimate.

October, 1861,	760 men.	July, 1862,	742 men.
November, "	760 "	August, "	724 "
December, "	760 "	September, "	726 "
January, 1862,	794 "	October, "	712 "
February, "	718 "	November, "	779 "
March, "	748 "	December, "	696 "
April, "	717 "	January, 1863,	608 "
May, "	707 "	February, "	593 "
June, "	740 "	March, "	619 "

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. BAIRD,

Lieut. and Adj't., 21st O. V. I.

For the eighteen months mentioned in the above statement, the council finds the aggregate number of men present, to be twelve thousand nine hundred and three; (12,903), and does therefore order, that I. Marienthal, sutler 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteers, pay a tax of ten (10) cents per month, for each officer and soldier present with the regiment, from October 1st, 1861, to March 31st, 1863, and the council finds the aggregate amount assessed, to be one thousand two hundred and ninety dollars, and thirty cents, (\$1,290.30) Which amount, I. Marienthal, is ordered to pay to the Post or Regimental treasurer, of the 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

LIEUT. COL. D. M. STOUGHTON,

President of Council.

ARNOLD McMAHAN,

Capt. and Recorder.

ROOMS COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION 21ST REG'T OHIO VOLS., }
Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 7, 1863. }

JAMES M. NEIBLING, *Col. Com.*

SIR: The council have reviewed the proceedings heretofore had, in regard to Israel Marienthal, sutler 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and are of the opinion, that the proceedings are correct; and that the tax assessed is not too great. The council refuse to consider the bad debts made by the sutler.

Very respectfully,

A. McMAHAN,

Capt. 21st Reg't. Ohio Vols., and Recorder for Council.

ROOMS COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION, 21ST. REG'T O. V. I. }
June 12, 1863. }

To Commanding Officer 21st Reg't. Ohio Vols.,

SIR: The council of administration has again re-considered the case of I. Marienthal, sutler, 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteers. The council has resolved, that the said I. Marienthal, shall pay to the regimental treasurer of said regiment, five hundred dollars, (\$500.00), as a fund for the regiment. Also that he shall quit all claim to debts contracted of him by the enlisted men of said regiment, during the term of sutling. Also, that the debts due by the enlisted men of said regiment, be considered the balance due to the regimental fund, to be disposed of as may hereafter be deemed proper.

LIEUT. COL. D. M. STOUGHTON,

President of Council.

A. McMAHAN,

Capt. and Recorder

On the 1st of April, 1863, Israel Marienthal was succeeded by Thomas Richards as sutler, and on the 28th of August following, a Council of Administration, consisting of Captains Canfield, Cusac and Caton, was convened at Cave Spring, Alabama.

Richards was taxed two hundred (200) dollars for the privilege of sutling from the 1st of April to the 31st of August, 1863.

Capt. Charles W. Allen, of Co. D, was chosen regimental treasurer.

He loaned several sums, but by what authority is not known, or whether they were ever collected.

It will be of no avail to trace the history of sutling in the regiment further. I will add however, that after Colonel McMahan took command of the regiment, sutlers tax and regimental fund received due consideration, and just before the regiment was mustered out, the balance in the hands of the regimental treasurer was divided among the companies, according to the number of men then present with the command, as follows:

Field and Staff, 2 men present,					\$ 2.98
Company A.	29	"	"	. . . . .	43.14
" B.	27	"	"	. . . . .	40.16
" C.	28	"	"	. . . . .	41.65
" D.	28	"	"	. . . . .	41.65
" E.	27	"	"	. . . . .	40.16
" F.	36	"	"	. . . . .	53.55
" G.	27	"	"	. . . . .	40.16
" H.	19	"	"	. . . . .	28.28
" I.	20	"	"	. . . . .	29.77
" K.	21	"	"	. . . . .	31.25

CHAPTER XVII.

SIGNS OF ACTIVITY—EXPEDITION TO SALEM—FLOUNDERING IN THE MUD—EQUIPPED WITH COLT'S REVOLVING RIFLES—GENERAL ROSECRANS AS AN ORGANIZER AND DISCIPLINARIAN—PREPARING TO MOVE ON THE TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN.

At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th of March, the regiment was ordered "to prepare three days rations immediately, and get ready to march." It had rained hard all day, and the rain was still falling in torrents, when the regiment started at five o'clock.

We were being sent to support General Granger, who was at Readyville, and threatened by the enemy. The road over which we were to travel, had been badly cut up with heavy army wagons and artillery. Night set in early, and the men went floundering through the mud—into holes knee deep—a short space of solid ground and a plunge into another pool of mud, and so on for six miles. Reaching our destination at ten o'clock, the rain having ceased, we soon had bright fires of rails, and set about preparing for rest. The writer procured two rails, laid one end of them on a stump, placing them so near together as not to let him fall through between them, and with some dry cornstalks laid across for a pillow, he slept soundly. We remained there three days, sent out scouts in various directions, and meeting no rebels, returned to camp. No one who participated in the march to Salem, will ever forget it.

From the time of assuming command of the Department of the Cumberland, General Rosecrans felt the great need of cavalry.

In this arm of the service the rebels greatly outnumbered the Union army, which enabled them to strike successfully unguarded points, and being among friends they were never at a loss to find weak garrisons, which they could easily overcome, and do great

damage to railroads and bridges in a short time, and leave on the approach of infantry, to strike a successful blow at some other point.

In the summer of 1863, sixteen thousand troops out of forty-one thousand were employed to protect the communications of the Army of the Cumberland, and these were found insufficient. It was estimated that it required three infantry to guard against one cavalryman. As a pursuing force, infantry against cavalry was useless. Notwithstanding his importunities for cavalry, he fought the battle of Stone's River with the odds largely against him, which resulted in the destruction of trains at Lavergne, and between Nashville and Murfreesboro, not only of immense value, but of immediate necessity for the subsistence of his army.

Receiving a consignment of Revolving rifles from Washington, the 21st Ohio was selected to receive them. We were to be furnished horses, and serve as cavalry, sharpshooters or infantry, as occasion might require. On the 11th of April the regiment went to Nashville to procure horses, but returned on the 13th without them. On the 26th of May, eight companies exchanged Springfield rifled muskets for Colt's revolving rifles, and Companies A and B were given Enfield rifles.

This change in arms was opportune if not Providential, as without them, it is hardly possible the regiment could have repulsed the first charge made on it at Chickamauga, in which case, the enemy would have gained General Thomas' rear, which would have resulted in the dispersion or capture of his corps.

It may not be uninteresting to notice the change of sentiment that had taken place in the army, between our first and second occupancy of Murfreesboro. In the spring of 1862, while there under General Mitchell, we formed the acquaintance of a wealthy planter living near Murfreesboro, and he spoke several times of how gentlemanly the officers and soldiers of the northern army were; saying, "Our property is safe, nothing is disturbed—you all treat us better than our own army did." He was warned that he would tell a different story if we were compelled to pass over the country a second time.

Some days after the battle, several officers of the regiment concluded to call on him, and see how he felt. He came in shortly after their arrival, greeted them cordially, and readily engaged in conversation, but not on the topic uppermost in his mind. Abruptly changing the subject he said, "I don't know what we are going to do,

I reckon you all are going to starve us to death. I have protection for this little (picket) fence about my house; except this, every stick of fencing I have in the world is burnt up, and I have no timber to make any more. I can't make any crops and I shant try. It's of no use."

He was reminded of the kind treatment they received on our first coming, and how this was repaid with insults to the sick, when Forrest captured the place the preceeding summer, and by the abuse of prisoners captured during the 31st of December, when they thought General Rosecrans was beaten, and his army in retreat. He was reminded of the army keeping the negroes on the plantations; that they raised good crops, that went to feed Bragg's army, and he was told we had come now to conquer the country.

When we first occupied the town a guard was stationed near a house. A lady one day asked the brigade officer of the day: "Will you be so kind as to have these men removed? I am afraid they will injure my shrubbery." After the battle of Stone River this house was found vacant. It was not long till the frame only was standing. Fence, shrubbery, all else, had disappeared, and the frame followed shortly.

It was not long after the battle, until it was said there was not a fence rail within five miles of Murfreesboro. They had been hauled to camps for firewood.

As an organizer and disciplinarian General Rosecrans had few equals. During the stay of the army at Murfreesboro he dismissed a large number of officers for various offenses and misdemeanors, by authority conferred on him by the War Department, and by drills and frequent inspections, labored to bring the discipline of his troops to a high standard. In all these the regiment participated, bayonet exercises, squad, company, regimental, brigade, division and corps drills. The nearness and activity of the enemy made strong escorts necessary in foraging, and the regiment often went on these expeditions. Large fatigue details were often called for, and frequently for days together the regiment furnished from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men for this duty, so that there was not much time to plot mischief or breed home-sickness.

While here shelter tents were given the men in place of Wall or Sibley tents. Each man was given a piece of muslin large enough to cover him. This had buttons on one side and button holes on the other; and two of these buttoned together, and stretched on such

poles as they could get, made shelter for two men. The men called them dog tents. The first night they occupied them, a part of the time was spent making the night hideous with the barking and howling of dogs. It is doubtful whether a dog or puppy of any age, size or breed, ever made a noise that was not imitated on that occasion, and most of the barks, howls and growls would have been hard to distinguish from genuine.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN—DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY—LIBERTY,
HOOVER AND GUY'S GAPS—CHASING REBELS—EVACUATION
OF TULLAHOMA—REBELS RETREAT ACROSS ELK
RIVER—FOURTH OF JULY—IN CAMP AT
DECHERD STATION—CLOSE OF
THE CAMPAIGN.

Several days before starting on the Tullahoma campaign, General Thomas issued an order for the men to have eight days' rations in their knapsacks, and forty rounds of ammunition in their cartridge boxes, and be prepared to march at a minute's warning. A captain with his company each in marching order, with cartridge box and gun, knapsack, haversack, shelter tent and blanket, marched to corps headquarters for the General to inspect the loads. The General said he did not think the whole would make so heavy a load, and the order was modified.

Without previous warning, at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 24th of June, we received orders to strike tents. Troops had been marching out on the Manchester pike all the morning, but the 21st, having been designated as rear guard, did not get started until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Stone's River and Elk River valleys are separated by a range of high hills, through which are three gorges or gaps, called Liberty, Hoover and Guy's Gaps. These gaps afforded strong positions for defense, and were occupied by the enemy. General McCook's 20th Corps moved out on the Liberty pike. Bragg, anticipating an advance by Liberty Gap, had prepared to defend it, and greater resistance was encountered in this than in either of the other gaps. McCook drove the enemy half way through the gap the 24th, and bivouacked for the night. The next day several attempts were made to drive back his force, but the enemy failed in each. General

Thomas' 14th Corps encountered the enemy seven miles from Murfreesboro. General Wilder attacked them with his brigade of cavalry and drove them three miles, entirely through Hoover's Gap, and took position on the south side. Several attempts were made to dislodge him, but he maintained his position until the arrival of reinforcements, when the enemy retired. The least resistance was made to General Crittenden's 21st Corps, at Guy's Gap. The regiment marched as above stated, and coming up at 10 o'clock, was put on pickets for the night. The next day the army moved, but such was the resistance, it only made four miles, the 21st still rear guard. Friday was a repetition of Thursday's work. General Thomas offered battle at Beech Grove, which was declined by the enemy. Saturday morning at 6 o'clock the 21st Ohio started in pursuit of rebels on a road to the right of the pike. The way was strewn with quilts, blankets and other hindrances to rapid marching. We were unable to overtake them, and after following four or five miles, we turned back and followed the main body to Manchester, where we arrived at 11 p. m., thirty-one miles from Murfreesboro, completely fagged out. Several of the regiment fell out and came to us the next day.

Sunday, June 28th, we remained at Manchester. General Thomas sent a force of cavalry to destroy the railroad south of Tallahoma. They struck the road at Decherd, destroyed the depot and water tank, and tore up considerable track; but on the appearance of an infantry force they retired.

On the morning of the 28th, General Thomas ordered that "All extra baggage that the men cannot carry on their persons, must be sent back with the trains."

"The wagons will be inspected before marching, and all in excess of ammunition, forage, officers' necessary apparatus and baggage, will be thrown out."

The quartermaster of the regiment refused to receipt for stores turned over in accordance with the above order, and they were left lying on the ground. Several officers of the regiment, not having been served with a copy of the order, had difficulty in settling with the ordnance department for stores left.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, the regiment fell in, but was obliged to wait until 3:30, when it marched and bivouacked three miles from Tullahoma, abreast of the town. On the morning of the 30th, news reached us of the evacuation of the town, and the

21st, on the left of General Steedman's brigade, skirmished five miles to the front, meeting no enemy. The next day at noon, Colonel Beaty's brigade met the enemy on the ground over which we had reconnoitered, and we hastened to his assistance. The enemy retreated, the 21st Ohio in pursuit. About 5 p. m. the rebels fired on us with a battery, and retreated across Elk River. We bivouacked two miles from the river. On the south side the rebels had artillery covered with earth works, which commanded the approaches to the stream. Here we were detained until a force crossed higher up stream and threatened their flank, when they again retreated. This force had a fight with the rebel rear guard two miles beyond the river, which resulted in a rout of the enemy.

On the 3d we crossed on the ruins of the bridge, and slept on the field already alluded to, where it was said over one hundred of the enemy lay unburied, and at 7 p. m. of the 4th of July, we reached the foot of Cumberland Mountain, five miles beyond Decherd Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. We returned to Decherd where we went into camp on the 9th.

This closed the Tullahoma campaign, by which the rebels were forced from middle Tennessee, and the two armies now occupied the same positions they did the previous year, before Bragg marched from Chattanooga for the invasion of Kentucky. The campaign had not been bloodless. The Union army lost eighty-five killed, four hundred and eighty-two wounded, and thirteen captured.

We captured of the enemy fifty-nine officers, one thousand, five hundred and seventy-five men, and eleven pieces of artillery. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was not known.

CHAPTER XIX.

REPAIRING RAILROADS—ANXIETY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO POSSESS CHATTANOOGA—URGING ROSECRANS TO MOVE—REVIEW OF OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE—PRE-EMPTORY ORDERS TO ADVANCE.

Our occupation during our stay at Decherd, was but a repetition of our labors at Murfreesboro. None knew better than General Rosecrans the necessity of having men employed ; for idleness always breeds mischief. Repairing railroads, rebuilding and guarding bridges, gathering forage, and grand guard duty requiring large daily details, and with these, and drills, parades and frequent inspections, it was intended to keep, not only the men of the 21st Ohio, but the whole army busy.

While General Rosecrans was exerting himself to bring forward supplies, preparatory to a further advance, the authorities at Washington again began urging him to move forward to capture Chattanooga.

The possession of East Tennessee had been a dominant idea with the War Department, from the commencement of hostilities. It was thought that with this territory in our possession, it would be difficult for Lee to subsist his army. The possession of East Tennessee was looked upon as of more vital importance to the Confederacy than Richmond.

President Lincoln early remarked, "If Knoxville could be taken, it would break the back bone of the rebellion." General Thomas was anxious to march on the place in the fall of 1861, but circumstances forbade it. On assuming command of the Army of the Cumberland, General Buell was urged to take possession of East Tennessee, and when he marched on Bowling Green and Nashville, in February, 1862, he did it in opposition to the wishes and instruc-

tions of the War Department. After the memorable siege of Corinth, when he was about to march toward Chattanooga, he wished to go through middle Tennessee to McMinnville, making Nashville with its water connection and shorter line of railroad, his base, but it will be remembered that General Halleck, then in command of the armies in the west, ordered him to repair the Memphis and Charleston road, and make that his line of supply and advance.

Deeming it injudicious to depend for supplies on a railroad running two hundred miles beside territory held and occupied by the enemy, and believing in the superior advantages of Nashville as a base, General Buell persisted in repairing the roads from the latter place to Stevenson; one by way of Decatur and Huntsville, the other by Murfreesboro and Tullahoma, while in obedience to General Halleck's order, he was repairing the Memphis and Charleston road. Delayed by these labors, General Halleck telegraphed General Buell from Corinth, on the 8th of July, 1862: "The President telegraphs that your progress is not satisfactory, and that you should move more rapidly. The long time taken by you to reach Chattanooga, will enable the enemy to anticipate you by concentrating a larger force to meet you. I communicate his views, hoping that your movements hereafter will be so rapid as to remove all cause of complaint, whether well founded or not." To this General Buell replied from Huntsville on the 11th, in which he enumerated some of the obstacles in the way of a rapid advance. One item is as follows: "We consume provisions alone about 100,000 pounds daily, which with our animals in their present condition, it requires sixty wagons to carry. * * * Three hundred and fifty wagons are required to haul provisions alone over this gap. (A gap of twenty-two miles.) To haul forage over the same distance, even at half rations, would require seven hundred wagons more."

To have these teams to the front, would be indispensable if the army were to be sustained beyond Bridgeport.

The battle of Perryville was fought on the 8th of October, 1862.

On the 19th, General Hallack, who was then at Washington, addressed General Buell as follows: "Your telegram of the 17th received this morning, and has been laid before the President, who concurs in my telegram to you yesterday. The capture of East Tennessee should be the main object of your campaign. You say it is the heart of the enemy's resources.

Make it the heart of yours. Your army can live there if the

enemy can. You must, in a great measure, live upon the country, paying for your supplies when proper, and levying contributions when necessary. I am directed by the President to say to you that your army must enter East Tennessee this fall, and that it ought to move there while the roads are passable. Once between the enemy and Nashville, there will be no serious difficulty in reopening your communications with that place. He does not understand why we cannot march as the enemy marches, live as he lives, and fight as he fights, unless we admit the inferiority of our troops and our generals. Once hold the valley of the upper Tennessee, and the operations in that state and in Kentucky will soon cease."

None of the anxiety felt at Washington for the occupancy of East Tennessee abated on General Rosecrans taking command of the Army of the Cumberland, but he hastened to the relief of the garrison at Nashville. The battle of Stone's River demonstrated that the two armies were nearly of equal strength with the main difference, persistence, on the side of the Federals; but soon after the battle the importance of occupying East Tennessee was brought to his notice, and urged as it had been on his predecessor. General Rosecrans telegraphed General Halleck on the 21st of June: "We ought to fight here if we have a strong prospect of winning a decisive victory over the opposing force, and upon this ground I shall act. I shall be very careful not to risk our last reserve without a strong ground to expect success."

After the Tallahoma campaign on the 3d of August, while General Rosecrans was devoting all his energies preparing for a further advance, General Halleck telegraphed to him to move his army across the Tennessee river.

On the 4th General Rosecrans says in reply: "Your dispatch ordering me to move forward without further delay, reporting the movement of each corps until I cross the Tennessee is received." * * * "I wish to know if your order is intended to take away my discretion, as to the time and manner of moving my troops." To this General Halleck replied on the 5th: "The orders for the advance of your army and that its progress be reported daily, are imperative."

CHAPTER XX.

CHICKAMAUGA CAMPAIGN—ADVANCE ON CHATTANOOGA—CROSSING THE MOUNTAINS—FLANK MOVEMENT ON BRAGG—DESCENT AT STEVEN'S GAP—NARROW ESCAPE IN McLEMORE'S COVE—BAILEY'S CROSS ROADS.

Notwithstanding the order, quoted in the foregoing chapter, General Rosecrans did not commence the movement of his army until the middle of the month.

On the 16th of August at nine o'clock in the morning, the regiment with its division marched from Decherd.

We crossed the mountain on the 17th, and on the 19th reached Cave Spring, Alabama, and laid out a camp. The only thing worthy of note was the bad roads encountered. We remained at Cave Spring until late in the afternoon of the 1st of September, when we again moved forward, crossed the Tennessee on a pontoon bridge at Caperton's Ferry, at 11 p. m., and rested a few miles beyond the remainder of the night. The next day we marched to Moore's Spring, opposite Bridgeport. The morning of the 3d we began the ascent of Sand, or Raccoon Mountain. Nearly all day the 3d brigade, except Captain Alban's Company F, of the 21st O, was engaged assisting teams up the mountain. The train up, we moved forward toward evening to Warren's sawmill, where we found Captain Alban engaged in taking down the upper part of the mill, to build a bridge across a deep narrow chasm, now the bed of a dry stream, in which the mill was situated; there being no eligible crossing either above or below. The lower part of the mill was to serve as part of the bridge. In the work he was relieved by the 78th Pa., who completed the bridge, over which the train and artillery passed safely.

The next day we descended to Will's Valley.

Leaving knapsacks, early in the morning of the 5th, the 21st

O. and the 78th Pa. regiments, with a section of Battery G, 1st O. artillery, started up the valley on a reconnoissance. We were absent two nights without meeting the enemy. The 21st took possession of a mill, ground the grain on hand for our use, returned on the morning of the 7th for knapsacks, and marched to the foot of Lookout Mountain.

After a hastily prepared and hastily eaten breakfast, early in the morning of the 8th, the 3d Brigade was deployed up the mountain, to again assist the teams. Without a complaint the men labored faithfully at this until noon of the 9th, when the teams being all up, we crossed the mountain, and descended to McLeMore's Cove, in the valley of the Chickamauga, at Steven's Gap.

General Thomas having been ordered to march rapidly to Lafayette, Georgia, General Negley's division moved early the next morning, the 21st in advance, and Captain Alban's Company F as skirmishers.

At Bailey's cross roads they came upon an outpost of the enemy. A spirited skirmish ensued, but the rebels, though resisting stubbornly, were steadily pushed back and driven into Dug Gap, a deep narrow pass through Pigeon Mountain. Arriving at the entrance to the gap, the command was halted, and the regiment deployed to watch the enemy. At evening we were relieved, permitted to get supper, and assigned a position for the night. The next morning at three o'clock we were moved about a half mile to the rear, to guard against a surprise. Early in the morning the enemy came through the gap, and engaged our skirmishers without gaining any advantage.

On arrival at the gap, and learning that Bragg had concentrated his army at Lafayette, General Negley sent back for assistance, and shortly after three o'clock on the morning of the 11th, General Baird with his division marched to his support. From information received, Generals Negley and Baird were convinced the enemy intended to attack with a superior force, and they thought it prudent to retire to Steven's Gap.

The train pulled quietly out, the 21st O. took a position near Widow Davis', with Company K thrown out to watch the approach from the south. After informing the men that the enemy was near, and ordering them to watch, and be ready every moment for action, on visiting the skirmish line I found one man with both shoes and socks off paring his toe nails. This called forth pretty strong language. The troops past, the bugle sounded the recall just in time

to allow us to escape from the enemy, who were moving to the attack. Joining the regiment, we hastened back over the Little Chickamauga creek, and past the next position chosen for defence, and where a brigade of General Baird's division was posted; a part of it behind a stone fence. As the rebels approached, a well directed fire from the brigade and a battery made them recoil.

The battle was short but decisive. A gentleman I met in Chattanooga in 1881, informed me that he saw this battle at Bailey's cross roads, and that the rebels lost forty killed. He said he saw them buried next day.

At some distance to the rear from where this fight occurred, the 21st took another position, and when the troops were all past, deployed and marched back to the gap, closely pursued by the enemy, where we arrived after dark.

In this affair, the 1st Division lost three killed, and several severely wounded.

CHAPTER XXI.

CHICKAMAUGA CONTINUED—SITUATION OF THE ARMY—BRAGGS' PLAN
IN DETAIL—THE ENEMY FOILED—ROSECRANS' EFFORTS TO
CONCENTRATE HIS ARMY—MARCH TO THE BATTLE-
FIELD—AN ALL NIGHT'S MARCH—DRIVING
THE ENEMY—A NIGHT ON
THE FIELD.

When General Rosecrans, in obedience to orders from the War Department, marched across the Tennessee River, the rebel authorities made preparation for the certain defence of Chattanooga, knowing, as rebel General Hill afterward expressed it, that the loss of that place meant death to all their hopes. For this purpose, Buckner, from Knoxville, with twenty thousand men, and Johnston, from Mississippi, with sixteen thousand, were ordered to join Bragg. It was estimated that ten thousand Georgia militia came to his assistance, and while crossing the mountain the writer was informed by a citizen, that all the prisoners in that vicinity, paroled at Vicksburg, had been gathered up by provost marshals and put in the army, and Longstreet with his corps, thought to be invincible, was sent from Lee's army to Bragg's assistance.

Finding his communications threatened by General Rosecrans' advance over the mountains, Bragg evacuated Chattanooga on the 8th of September. Taking this as an indication of retreat, General Rosecrans ordered a vigorous pursuit.

General Crittenden was ordered to follow on the Tunnel Hill and Lafayette roads, General McCook was sent to Alpine to cut off his retreat on Rome, and General Thomas was ordered to move directly against him at Lafayette; and General Negley's advance was the initial of General Thomas' move on Lafayette, by way of Catlett and Dug Gaps. Bragg, learning of the divided condition of General Rosecrans' army, resolved to defeat it in detail, and for this purpose

on the 9th of September, the day we descended at Stephens' Gap, at 11:45 p. m. issued the following order, to

“MAJOR GENERAL HINDMAN,
Commanding Division.

“You will move with your division immediately to Davis Cross Roads, on the road from Lafayette to Stevens' Gap. At this point you will put yourself in communication with the column of General Hill, ordered to move to the same point, and take command of the joint forces, or report to the officer of Hill's column, according to rank. If in command, you will move upon the enemy, reported to be 4,000 or 5,000 strong, encamped at the foot of Lookout Mountain at Stevens' Gap.”

At the same time, with orders to Hindman inclosed, he issued an order to

“LIEUTENANT GENERAL HILL,
Commanding Corps.

“You will send or take, as your judgment dictates, Cleburne's Division to unite with General Hindman at Davis' Cross Roads, to-morrow morning. Hindman starts at 12 o'clock to-night, and has 13 miles to make. The commander of the column thus united will move upon the enemy encamped at the foot of Stevens' Gap, said to be 4,000 or 5,000. If unforeseen circumstances should prevent your movement, notify Hindman. A cavalry force should accompany your column. Hindman has none. Open communication with Hindman with your cavalry in advance of the junction. He marches on the road from Dr. Anderson's to Davis' Cross Roads.”

Hill replied that “the movement required of him was impracticable, as Cleburne was sick, and both Dug and Catlett's Gaps had been so blocked by felling timber that it would take 24 hours to remove.”

At 8 a. m., on the 10th, Bragg ordered Buckner, then at Anderson's, to “execute without delay the order issued to General Hill.” Hindman and Buckner's forces united the afternoon of the 10th, three or four miles from Davis' Cross Roads, and Hindman sent a courier to Bragg suggesting a change of plan. To this Bragg replied on the 10th, at midnight, (having learned that General Negley was in the vicinity of Dug Gap), “Attack and force your way through the enemy to this point at the earliest hour that you can see him in the morning.” And to insure success he dispatched Cleburne and Breckenridge's divisions to assist by operating on Negley's flanks. The sound of Hindman's guns was the signal for closing in on us. The guns at Bailey's Cross Roads were the first heard, and we escaped as before stated. Bragg next turned his

attention to Crittenden, with the intention of defeating his corps and gaining possession of the roads leading to Chattanooga.

General Rosecrans was not aware of Bragg's strength and intentions until the 12th, when he made haste to concentrate his army.

On the 13th, at midnight, General McCook received orders to join General Thomas at Stevens' Gap. Leaving a division to guard his train, with the rest of his corps they started back. There being no road up the mountain, he was obliged to return by way of Will's Valley, and cross the mountain where the 14th Corps crossed, and he did not reach Stevens' Gap until the 17th.

The morning of the 12th found us strongly posted in front of the gap. We remained here guarding our position until the arrival of General McCook's Corps, when we marched to Owen's Ford, where we remained until 3:30 p. m. of the 18th. At that time we moved to the left to relieve General Palmer's division.

He not having had marching orders, delay occurred to find what disposition would be made of us. One brigade was ordered to Crawfish Spring; this was changed to an order to encamp the whole division; then two brigades were ordered to return and relieve General Palmer. The distance and the hindrance to our progress, by the crowded condition of the road, filled with troops and transportation moving to the left, or north, prevented us getting in position until about daylight.

We remained here, in hearing of heavy fighting at intervals, until 3:30 p. m., when General McCook's Corps having passed, leaving us the extreme right of the line, we were ordered to the left. Passing General Rosecrans' headquarters, General Negley discovered the enemy coming through a gap in the line, threatening General Thomas' rear, and he was ordered to drive them back. We engaged them about three-fourths of a mile a little north of east of the Widow Glenn's, drove them a quarter of a mile or more, and took position on the east side of a strip of woods, about 500 yards west of the Lafayette road; the 2d and 3d brigades took position in line, and the first brigade was placed in reserve. Company K was ordered to hold the skirmish line in front of the regiment, and was deployed and moved about two hundred yards to the front, and occupied a ridge about three hundred yards from the Lafayette road, on the west side of which were the enemy's skirmishers. Though they were so near they were heard to cough and stamp their feet, to

keep them warm, there was no firing in our front during the night, the regiment being allowed to gain the rest they so much needed. Nothing disturbed the stillness of the night save the groans of the helplessly wounded, and the moving of the enemy's artillery to the left, which began about 1 o'clock in the morning. Permission was asked to bring in the wounded, but it was denied, for fear of drawing the fire of the enemy. Lieutenant Mahony crawled out and gave a couple of them water, and covered them, for the night was very chilly, the ground in the morning being covered with a heavy frost.

CHAPTER XXII.

CHICKAMAUGA CONTINUED—THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY—RELIEVED BY
GENERAL WOOD—CHANGE OF POSITION TO SNODGRASS HILL—THE
REGIMENT TURNED OVER TO GENERAL BRANNAN—TERRIFIC
BATTLE OF SUNDAY AFTERNOON—FALL OF COLONEL
STOUGHTON—OUT OF AMMUNITION—THE LAST
CHARGE WITH EMPTY GUNS—SURROUNDED
AND CAPTURED—REBEL ACCOUNTS OF
THE CAPTURE—POSITION ON THE
FIELD.

So much of the account of the battle of Chickamauga as consists of recollections, the reader will remember are *my* recollections, and I give them with a full knowledge of one's liability to be mistaken in times and events, transpiring during the anxiety and excitement of battle. No one has charged that the regiment did not do its duty on that historic field, and no one will claim that it did more than its duty, and I know of no regiment that was on Snodgrass Hill, on the afternoon of September 20th, 1863, that did not do its duty, and perform it nobly.

If as General Walker has often affirmed, "The 21st Ohio saved the day at Chickamauga," it was because of its meeting and repulsing the enemy, who were already past the flank and in the rear of General Brannan's division. This delayed them, until a proper adjustment of the line could be made, and prevented a further pursuit of Generals McCook and Crittenden's retreating troops.

And even this would have been of little use in preventing the enemy gaining General Thomas' rear, but for the opportune arrival of General Granger's troops. These performed a service later, exactly similar to what the 21st Ohio had previously done—prevented the enemy getting in General Thomas' rear. There can be but two disputed points. One is, the length of time the regiment held

its position on the ridge, and the other is, the circumstance of its surrender, and I think the corroborative testimony here introduced will settle these points.

In attempting to give a true account of the part taken by the 21st Ohio Infantry Volunteers, in the battle of Chickamauga, I approach the subject with great diffidence, being aware I shall not be able to avoid coming in conflict with some who have given accounts of that last desperate struggle on Snodgrass Hill,* which ended in the complete repulse of the enemy, thus saving General Thomas' Corps, if not the Army of the Cumberland and the object of the campaign—Chattanooga. The battle of Chickamauga was fought twelve miles from Chattanooga.

As before stated, Bragg having failed to defeat the force in McLeMore's Cove, turned his attention to General Crittenden's corps, with the intention of defeating that, and this accomplished, with the force he would be able to bring against them, the other two corps would become an easy prey; as a retreat over the mountains in the face of the enemy would be an impossibility.

That the reader may understand the intentions of the enemy, I quote from Bragg's report: "Our movement (in the cove) having thus failed of its justly anticipated results, it was determined to turn upon the 3d Corps of the enemy, approaching us from the direction of Chattanooga. Upon learning the dispositions of the enemy from the cavalry commander, on the afternoon of the 12th, Lieutenant General Polk, commanding the advance forces, was directed in the following note, to attack at daylight on the 13th."

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, }
La Fayette, September 12, 1863, 8 P. M. }

LIEUTENANT GENERAL POLK.

"GENERAL:—I inclose you a dispatch from Pegram. This presents you a fine opportunity for striking Crittenden in detail, and I hope you will avail yourself of it at daylight to-morrow. This division crushed, the others are yours. We can then turn again on the force in the Cove. Wheeler's Cavalry will move on Wilder, so as to cover your right. I shall be delighted to hear of your success.

Very truly yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG."

*This is also called Horse Shoe Ridge, Battery Hill, Pilgrims Hill and Mission Ridge.

At 8 p. m. on the same evening, Bragg's A. A. G. addressed Polk as follows :

"GENERAL:—I inclose you a dispatch marked A, and I now give you the orders of the Commanding General, viz: to attack at day dawn to-morrow, the infantry column reported in said dispatch, at three quarters of a mile beyond Pear Vine Church, on the road to Graysville from La Fayette."

And again at 12:30 a. m. the A. A. G. addressed Polk :

"GENERAL:—The enemy is approaching from the south, and it is highly important that your attack in the morning should be quick and decided. Let no time be lost."

Instead of attacking, Polk took a strong position for defence. General Crittenden's corps recrossed the Chickamauga, and prepared to dispute the crossing of the enemy.

On the evening of the 17th, Bragg issued orders for a general advance on the 18th, but bad roads and resistance of cavalry delayed them, so that but little was effected that day. On the morning of the 19th, the movement was resumed, and the day was spent getting troops in position, during which there was more or less hard fighting.

The closing up of Generals Thomas and McCook's corps on General Crittenden's has already been described. On the evening of the 19th, the two armies were in position to renew the conflict on the 20th.

Longstreet arrived on the evening of the 19th, was assigned to the command of the left wing of the rebel army, and Polk to the right.

Polk was ordered to attack at dawn on the 20th. The attack was ordered to be made by divisions, beginning on the right and extending successively to the left. For some reason the attack was delayed, and G. E. Dolton, of Battery M, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, says he noted in his diary that the battle opened at 9 a. m.

Early in the morning of the 20th, Company K, who had been now two nights without sleep, was relieved by Company E. The enemy's skirmishers advanced to the attack, but they were soon driven back. Ordnance Sergeant Bolton says he was ordered to, and brought forward ammunition, and supplied enough to each man to make him up 95 rounds. Of the amount each was furnished, I only know we urged the men to take all they could carry, and some was put in pockets, some in haversacks, and some in knapsacks.

General Thomas in command of the left of the army, seeing the

importance of keeping possession of the road leading to Chattanooga, and fearing his force was not sufficient, the movement of the enemy during the night having indicated the massing of a heavy force on his left, called on General Rosecrans for additional troops; and at 6:30 the following order was issued:

MAJOR GENERAL NEGLEY:—The General commanding directs you to report with your command to General Thomas at once. You are to be posted on his extreme left. Send a staff officer to show General McCook your present position, who is directed to occupy it. Move with dispatch gathering all your straggles.

(Signed,)

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier General, and Chief of Staff.

The first brigade, being in reserve, moved immediately. Troops to occupy the position held by the second and third brigades not arriving, they were delayed, and just what time they changed position does not appear. General Brannan says, "General Negley's command was changed between 8 and 9 a. m." General Crittenden says, "General Wood was in position, (the position occupied by General Negley the morning of the 20th,) by 9:30 o'clock." James A. Lowrie, major, and assistant adjutant-general on General Negley's staff, says, "His (General Negley's) first brigade was sent to the left about 8 o'clock; the second relieved by General Wood at about 9:30; the third reached the ridge after General Negley had posted the artillery there. We were looking at our watches at those times." The Court of Inquiry, appointed to investigate the conduct of General Negley at the battle of Chickamauga, find: "Early on the second day General Negley was assigned a position in the line, on the right of General Brannan, from which he was relieved between 8 and 10 o'clock."

Colonel Sirwell, in his report of the battle, says: "Receiving news early in the morning from my adjutant that the rebels were massing a heavy force in my front, I brought down a section of Marshall's battery, together with the 74th Ohio, and put it in excellent position. These arrangements had hardly been completed when I was ordered away to the left of our division to the support of General Beatty, who had been for some time exposed to a terrible fire from an overwhelming force of the enemy. As soon as we were relieved we went at a double-quick, and at the distance of a mile, according to the General's instructions, had my men deployed

in an open wood, so as to cover any flank attack from the left. In half an hour I received orders to change position, moving my command by the right flank some four hundred yards. My line was now immediately in the rear of where the fiercest of the fight was going on. Marshall's battery was posted on a hill beside a log house used for a hospital, and in a few rounds completely silenced a rebel battery that was beginning to prove very mischievous. While in this position, which was a good one with open fields in front, my men rapidly threw up fine breastworks of logs and rails, but we had no chance to try their defensive qualities, for the sharp, quick firing of skirmishers in our rear made us face about and hasten up the hill immediately behind us. Here I was solicited by General Brannan to leave a regiment to support one of his batteries. I detached the 21st Ohio for that purpose, taking the 74th Ohio to another point to protect another battery."

(Colonel Sirwell is certainly mistaken in regard to the 21st Ohio taking or occupying any position on Snodgrass Hill previous to the one mentioned where the regiment made the "breastwork of logs and rails," where Marshall's battery fired over the regiment, and where we were in the "rear of where the fiercest of the fight was going on." I have found no officer or enlisted man of the regiment but says the first position occupied by the 21st Ohio on Snodgrass Hill was the one in support of the battery that fired over the regiment and where we made the rail breastwork. For the other regiments of our brigade I cannot speak.)

From the above, the reader must form his own conclusion as to the time the regiment left its bivouac on Sunday morning for Snodgrass Hill, distant about a mile and a half. I will add, however, to the above, there had not only been no fighting in our front before our departure except the skirmishing by Company E, already mentioned, and the attack by divisions did not reach that part of the line until after the withdrawal of General Wood's division, by which we were relieved. General Wood being ordered to "close up on General Reynold's right," and General Brannan's division being between General Woods' and General Reynolds', General Wood withdrew from the line to pass in General Brannan's rear, to reach General Reynolds. Through the gap thus made the enemy came. The left wing of the rebel army moved to the attack, without waiting the successive attacks by divisions, and the right of the Federal army pressed in front, and, threatened in flank and rear, began to crumble away.

Regiments, brigades and divisions were involved in the movement until all to the right of General Brannan, nearly all of Generals McCook and Crittenden's corps were in a disorderly retreat, carrying with them the two corps commanders and the department commander.

Bushrod R. Johnson thus describes the situation from a rebel standpoint: "The scene was unspeakably grand. The resolute and impetuous charge, the rush of our heavy columns sweeping out from the shadow and gloom of the forest into the open fields flooded with sunlight, the glitter of arms, the onward dash of artillery and mounted men, the retreat of the foe, the shout of the hosts of our army, the dust, the smoke, the noise of fire-arms, of whistling balls and grape shot, and bursting shells—made up a battle scene of unsurpassed grandeur." But if it was sport to the rebels, it was death to the Federals, for a more appalling spectacle can hardly be conceived than an army in full and disorderly retreat. To stop this "rush of heavy columns" and "onward dash of artillery and mounted men," the 21st Ohio was turned over to General Brannan. We remained in position behind "the log and rails breastwork" but a short time (not over fifteen or twenty minutes), when we moved by the right flank, south and west, about one-fourth or three-eighths of a mile. Our progress to this point was very much hindered by retreating masses of infantry and artillery, passing north, making it necessary for the regiment to halt several times, until the way was cleared. At the base of the hill, where we were soon exposed to a scattering fire from the enemy, several moves were made, and feeling anxious to avoid a panic, the writer said to Lieutenant-Colonel Stoughton, "I am afraid if we attempt to manœuvre these men much longer under fire we will lose control of them." We shortly fell back, or north, two-thirds or three-fourths the distance to the crest of the ridge and formed line, facing nearly south. Here we were charged by the enemy with great vigor and determination, but they were soon compelled to retire before the rapid fire of our repeating rifles.

We are unfortunate in not being able to fix the exact time of this attack. It has always been in my mind it occurred shortly after 10 o'clock, but Captains Alban, Cusac and Mahony, and Lieutenants Bolten, Welker and others think it was about 11 o'clock; Captain Alban saying, "The first attack was repulsed by 11:30 o'clock."

This attack on Snodgrass Hill was evidently made by Benjamin

G. Humphrey's brigade, consisting of the 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi regiments. His report of the battle is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 8, 1863. }

MAJOR:—"In obedience to orders, I have the honor to make the following report, of the part taken by the brigade in the action of September 20th. The brigade arrived on the battlefield at Alexander's bridge, at 2:00 a. m., on the 20th, from Virginia. About 10 o'clock, General Kershaw ordered me into line of battle on his left. Heavy firing was heard in our front, when we advanced in a line parallel to the Lafayette road. Crossing the road, we found the enemy on a hill at the edge of an old field. General Kershaw at once engaged him, and drove him from his position. At this time, General Bushrod R. Johnson rode up to me, and requested to move my brigade to General Kershaw's right, as the enemy was massing in that direction, and threatening a flank movement. I immediately moved to General Kershaw's right, and met the enemy in force, drove in his skirmishers, and found him entrenched on a hill with artillery. After engaging him, and reconnoitering his position, I found it impossible to drive him from it.

I immediately informed General Longstreet of the enemy's position and strength, and received orders from him to hold my position without advancing, while he sent a division to attack him on the right and left. The attack on my left was first made with doubtful success; the attack on my right was successful, driving the enemy from his position in great confusion. It was now dark and no further pursuit was made. I refer you to the accompanying list of casualties, etc."

(Signed),

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Whether in obedience to orders or not, by sharpshooters and a feint or two, we were not allowed to forget the enemy were in our front.

It is my recollection, that, during the interval between the first attack and the renewal of the conflict in the afternoon, Lieutenant Colonel Stoughton was wounded. Having on a cloak made him conspicuous, and it soon became evident he was the target at which they were aiming. Several shots struck or passed near him, and once he asked me to see if his horse was hit, remarking, "The d—n cuss is firing at me." On being cautioned to keep moving to prevent them getting a fair shot, he said, "I guess they won't hurt anybody."

Presently some one to the left called out that he saw where the shot came from. Surrendering his horse, he stepped that way to see if he could see the one who fired at him, using his glass.

Just as he was through looking, another shot was fired, hitting his arm. I went back with him, and assisted in examining his wound. The ball had passed through his left arm, about two inches from the shoulder joint. Said he, "I think this will use me up." On my saying, I hope not, he answered, "These joint wounds are dangerous." He cautioned me not to say anything to the men about it; told me to take his horse and assist the major in command of the regiment, and said, "I want you to see that the men do their duty, for they have a hard fight before them."

The position now occupied by the regiment, it continued to hold until out of ammunition, except, that later in the day Captain Alban sent a messenger to Major McMahan, suggesting a change in the right. To this the Major replied, directing him to use his own discretion; and the right wing of the regiment was refused, or swung back to secure a more advantageous position, and conform the line more to the trend of the ridge. There was not much to be obtained with which to construct defensive works or shelter, and though the men took advantage of everything at hand, most of the regiment was without protection during the battle.

At what time troops formed on our left, is impossible to determine; reports and testimony are so contradictory. These facts seem to be established—that no troops came to our support on the left until after the departure of Colonel Sirwell with the rest of our brigade, and that none of the 3rd brigade, except the 21st Ohio, was at any time engaged with the enemy on the 20th of September, 1863.

The time of the arrival of two brigades of General Granger's (reserve) corps, is very clearly established by a letter written by G. E. Dolton, of St. Louis, Missouri, dated March 4, 1892, in which he says:

"At precisely 12 m., my battery (M. 1st Ill. L. A.) then in the field near Mullis' house (not over a mile distant) was ordered off to the right, in the woods to the right of you (21st Ohio), where it remained until dark."

Meanwhile Longstreet was preparing for the mighty struggle, upon the result of which so largely depended the fate of the Confederacy,* by concentrating the victorious left wing of the Rebel

*Rebel General Hill says in a letter written since the war, that the Southern soldiers were too intelligent, not to know that the loss of Chattanooga meant death to all their hopes.

army, with which to assault the last stronghold of the Federal army. General Brannan says in his report, "My entire force during the day and afternoon on this ridge, could not have been over 2,500 men, including the stragglers of various regiments and divisions, besides my own immediate command."

Against this force, Longstreet was preparing to hurl six divisions, comprising seventeen brigades.

Inasmuch as the troops on the ridge fought almost entirely on the defensive, and it is impossible to designate the particular commands that assailed the 21st Ohio, I shall treat of the regiment as a part of the force defending the ridge, and by extracts from Rebel reports, show the means resorted to, and the efforts made, to drive the Union force from its position. By this I hope to give the reader a better idea of what we had to contend with, than by any description I could give of the battle.

The time of the second attack on the ridge is clearly established by the letter of G. E. Dolton, already referred to. He says: "As we went in, we were fired on by about 100 men, Union or Rebels, on the crest of the hill where the 89th Ohio was latterly.* The infantry marching on each side of my battery, formed line at once, and started up the ridge on a charge. General Steedman came back from the head of the column on a gallop, yelling "halt," with all his might. By taking their flag he succeeded in halting them, and marched us along to the right. * * * * This was about 12:30, not later."

General Granger says, "As rapidly as possible, I formed General Whitaker and Colonel Mitchell's brigades, to hurl them against the threatening force of the enemy. With loud cheers they rushed upon the foe, and after a terrific conflict, lasting but twenty minutes, drove them from their ground, and occupied the ridge and gorge."

This was the beginning of a conflict that was to terminate only with the light of day. As often as the enemy were repulsed, they reformed and returned to the charge, or procured fresh troops with which to renew the conflict. Such was the obstinacy of the resistance, and the effect of the fire of the Federal troops, that the enemy fancied the Union line was entrenched, behind barricades, or continually being reinforced. It is related by some members of Company C., that in one charge the enemy approached to within a few yards of the regiment, when they retreated in great disorder. One

*As the 21st Ohio was formed quite a distance down the slope, south of the crest of the ridge, this force of the enemy must have been past the right of the regiment at the time.

man threw up his hands and came in. Looking around and seeing only a single line, he asked in great astonishment, "Where are your men?" "Here they are," was the answer. "My G—d!" said he, "I thought you had a whole division here."

Toward night it was reported to me that the men were getting out of ammunition. I rode back and ordered the adjutant, who was posted some distance in the rear of the regiment, to send for more immediately. He informed me we could not get any we could use in our guns.

Starting to go to the right of the regiment, I had not gone far before a ball struck the Lieutenant-Colonel's horse in the left lower side of the neck, not far from the shoulder. Dismounting as quickly as possible, and getting on his side opposite the enemy, I took off saddle, bridle and holsters, and laid them down by a tree.

I then proceeded to notify company commanders, where to have their men rendezvous when out of ammunition. All that could be found was taken from the dead and wounded.

At what time two regiments (the two about equal in numbers to the 21st Ohio), came and laid down in our rear, I cannot say.

Rev. John B. Shay, of the 35th Ohio, now of Anabel, Missouri, wrote me on the 7th of November, 1892: We soon found General Thomas, who was surrounded by his staff, at the foot of what I suppose was Snodgrass Hill. We were ordered into line on this ridge or hill; I think it must have been about 4 o'clock; and what direction it was from where we were engaged in the morning, I cannot say. It may have been an hour later when we took our position on this ridge." * * * "We found some five shooters on the ridge, left there, I suppose, by the troops that we relieved."

I only recollect they were there some time before I went to the adjutant as above related.

This was impressed on my mind, by this circumstance.

A boy apparently not more than 16 years of age, was standing by a tree, back of the regiment, which was lying down, on our left, and after passing him several times, I said, "give them a shot, my little man;" whereupon he went to work with a will. I recollect passing and speaking to him several times, and admiring his fearlessness and energy. Forgetting his cover, he was intent only on his work. A few moments before the horse was shot, I met him going to the rear (he was 30 or 40 yards to the east of me). He had been shot through the cheeks, but he still had his gun, and looked as

animated and determined as ever. I supposed he belonged to the regiment lying in reserve, but W. H. Bayliss, of the 2d Minnesota, wrote me, he helped him up after he was shot, and that he did not belong to their regiment. The men retired singly, or as their ammunition was exhausted, and when the line became about like a skirmish line, I ordered in the two regiments lying in reserve, which I afterward learned, were the 35th Ohio on the right, and 2d Minnesota on the left. I then went to where I thought I left the saddle and holsters, for the purpose of taking the latter to Lieutenant-Colonel Stoughton; they contained a fine pair of pistols.* Not finding them where I expected, I spent a little time searching for them, and when I came to the regiment it was about ready to march; having received an order, Major McMahan said, to "occupy a position on the extreme right, from which a part of our line had just been driven." Equalizing the ammunition, which amounted to about one round to the man, of those present, the regiment fixed bayonets, moved as ordered, charged the enemy, pushed them back, and occupied the position; the enemy retiring out of sight. It was said the bayonet was used in this charge. Just what time the regiment was relieved by the 35th Ohio and 2d Minnesota, I am unable to say. It was about sunset. Firing ceased soon after we left, and the smoke of the battle settling down among the trees, and the lateness of the hour, gave it the appearance of twilight.

The only definite and reliable testimony I have been able to obtain, is a statement made to me by George W. Hathaway, First Sergeant of Company K, 21st Ohio, who commanded the company from after the battle until the close of the war, and whose truthfulness no one acquainted with him will ever doubt. He writes me:

"The last charge that was made that day, while I was on the ground, was about 5 o'clock. During this charge I was wounded in the left thigh. I got back to a tree, where I remained some time, then, taking an extra gun for a crutch, I went to the rear. As I got to the top of the ridge, the sun was just going down out of sight, and the regiment was then on the line holding its position. In this last charge, I used my last round of ammunition—150 rounds that day."

But a very short time elapsed between vacating the position we had held, and marching to the right, and General Granger's troops

*I mention the wounding of the horse and searching for the holsters, to show why, or by what means, I remember, but a short time elapsed between the regiment being relieved, and marching to the right.

with battery M, 1st Illinois, that had come so opportunely to our assistance, and fought so obstinately and successfully during the long hours of that afternoon, had retired from the line (except the 22d Michigan and 89th Ohio, two regiments temporarily assigned to General Granger's command), and we were ordered to take their place. Of the time they retired, General Steedman says: "My troops maintained their position against superior numbers until 6 o'clock, when having expended our ammunition, my troops fell back under orders, slowly and in good order."

Colonel Mitchell, commanding a brigade, says: "At sundown, after the last cartridge was fired, we fell back to the ridge first in our rear."

G. E. Dolton, of battery M, 1st Illinois, to whom I am indebted for many favors, and who kept a diary, says: "My first entries on Sunday, September 20, were before sunrise; my next at 9 a. m., just as the roar of battle opened; and my last were closed at precisely 12 m., when we were ordered to march to the right. * * * Monday morning early, I wrote up for the balance of the day." * * * My four guns on the extreme right, and all the infantry on its left, seeing the coming storm, had fallen back to the high ridge, 1,000 feet north. * * * It was then just dusk." All the troops except the two regiments named, had retired out of sight before we marched to the right or last position. G. S. Robinson, of Storm Lake, Iowa, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State, in a letter to Colonel McMahan, dated July 13, 1888, writes: "I was a member of the 115th Illinois (of Granger's command), and after my brigade had been withdrawn, I returned to the battlefield to find a wounded comrade. It must have been nearly sunset, as I passed along the ridge from east to west, going through the ranks of the 22nd Michigan and 89th Ohio, formed across the ridge, facing west or southwest, until I reached the skirmish line. After a few minutes on that line, I was wounded, and rendered nearly helpless.

While lying on the ground just as twilight was coming on, between the lines, I suddenly saw a line of blue from our rear coming on the charge. It seemed to me I never saw a steadier or better line on review or dress parade. As it reached me, files dropped out to avoid treading on me, then the gap was filled and the line went on. A few moments, and a fragment of that line came back, such men as had ammunition left, stopping occasionally to fire. One of these men, H. H. Van Camp, of company C, as I now know, helped me for

a short distance to the rear, at the risk of his life, and disappeared. It was the only time I ever saw that regiment, which I soon after learned was the 21st Ohio; but I shall remember it as long as memory lasts. That charge was, as I believe, the last charge made at that battle. It was made against overwhelming numbers, and hopeless from the first, but it was made with remarkable coolness and bravery. Colonel J. B. Wall, of the 17th Kentucky, says a part of his regiment was formed on your right at that time,* but it seemed to me there were not over 300 men, all told. I saw no other troops on the ridge at that time, excepting stragglers from Steedman's command, acting as skirmishers, and a strong rebel line of battle."

Having pushed back the enemy as above described, and fallen back to the position designated to be held, the regiment waited in suspense with fixed bayonets and empty guns. After an indefinite period of intense anxiety, troops were heard approaching. Some thought reinforcements were at hand, and some thought they were the enemy. A messenger sent to ascertain who they were, was taken in by them; another sent, was not permitted to return, and when they were but a few yards distant, being still unable to decide whether they were friends or foes, Captain Alban went to ask, and was greeted with, "All right, come in here, we are Virginians." Finding ourselves surrounded, or nearly so, surrender was a necessity. During the time the enemy were approaching, a number of the men went quietly away, and as we were being marched off the field, some troops fired a volley at the rebels and us, at which the rebels scattered, and a large number broke for liberty. But few of these were re-captured.

The capture of the regiment is thus described by rebel Colonel Trigg: "When near the base of this ridge, I learned from Colonel Kelly the precise locality of the enemy, and immediately determined with him to attempt the capture of that part of the force in my front. * * * I immediately wheeled my brigade to the right, which brought me in the rear of the enemy, and moved rapidly up the hill, to within twenty paces of his line. This movement surprised him, and resulted in the capture of the 22d Michigan, the 89th Ohio and a part of the 21st Ohio regiment, and five stands of colors. * * * Darkness having fallen * * no further movement was made." Hindman says, "between 7:30 and 8 p. m., the enemy was

*The 17th Kentucky, at the battle of Chickamauga, was commanded by Alex M. Stout. According to his report, he was to the east of the 21st Ohio, in the afternoon. He says nothing of being to the right. We saw none of them.

driven from his position, surrendering to gallant Preston, 600 or 700 prisoners, with five standards." Of the time of the capture, Preston says, "it was now moonlight."

Hawkins, commanding the 5th Kentucky, says: "As the column commenced moving with the prisoners, a volley was fired into our ranks, causing a good deal of confusion, it then being night-fall. Colonel Trigg's command moved off, leaving them. They would have escaped had I not re-captured them (249, including 3 field officers.)"

CHAPTER XXIII.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE BATTLE—EVERY ASSAULT REPELLED
—GREAT GALLANTRY AND DEVOTION—LAUDATION OF THE 21st
OHIO—REBEL ACCOUNTS—CHARGE AFTER CHARGE RE-
PULSED—OVER FOUR HOURS' FIGHTING AT
CLOSE QUARTERS—CALLS FOR HELP—
LONGSTREET'S LAST DIVISION
PUT IN—THE BAYO-
NET USED.

In his report of the battle on Snodgrass Hill, General Thomas says: "Every assault of the enemy from that time until night-fall was repulsed in the most gallant style by the whole line."

General Granger says of the troops whom he assisted in defending the ridge: "Although they were not under my command, I can not refrain from herein noticing the troops that held the Horseshoe Ridge, and from testifying to their heroic bravery and unflinching steadiness under the heaviest fire."

General Brannan says: "Nothing can exceed the desperate determination with which the rebels endeavored to gain possession of this point; hurling entire divisions on my small force in their fierce eagerness to obtain a position which would undoubtedly have given them the grand advantage of the day. My troops maintained their ground with obstinacy, evincing great gallantry and devotion in the most trying circumstances." General Brannan's report was dated September 30th, and on the 8th of October he submitted the following: "Captain: Owing to the short period allowed me in which to make the official report of the part taken by my command in the battle of Chickamauga, I have the honor to submit the following addition and correction to the list of casualties to my report of the 30th of September:

"In the position where the last stand was made, I omitted to mention the 21st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of General Negley's

division, having fought bravely up to 5 p. m., when their ammunition entirely gave out; were surrendered at about 7 o'clock by Major McMahan, (some forty strong)."

I introduce here a few brief extracts from rebel reports of the battle to show more clearly the efforts put forth and the desperate assaults made on the Union troops to drive them from the Ridge.

John S. Fulton, commanding Johnson's rebel brigade, says: "Between 1 and 2 p. m. I advanced to the top of the hill, where we were again upon the enemy, who opened a heavy fire upon us. Our batteries and small arms were here engaging the enemy some fifteen minutes, when our line fell back some fifteen paces, under cover of the hill, Gregg's command on my right giving back at the same time. * * * Just at this time two brigades, (Deas and one other,) were marching to connect with our lines on the left. * * * A general advance was ordered and our batteries opened simultaneously. The firing was heavy, and the enemy's massive columns were hurling against our wearied heroes. Again our line fell back. Two brigades now came up in our rear. One of these brigades moved in advance of us and receiving the enemy's fire, fell back behind us again. My line was again ordered forward, the enemy being within fifty yards of the batteries and but one piece firing. Here commenced a most desperate struggle for the possession of this ground, Missionary Ridge.

"The battle raged furiously, and the tide of success wavered in the balance. Charge after charge was repulsed, only to rally and charge again. Again our line fell back and the untiring, indomitable and determined officers rallied again their fast thinning ranks and again moved forward. Here officers and men behaved most gallantly. Appeals to the love of home and wounded comrades and the perils of the moment, were made, and never did men rush forward more eager, daring, desperate and defiant. * * * This series of engagements lasted four long hours."

Manigault says: "The movement was scarce begun ere the entire line became engaged, and a deadly fire of musketry and canister was opened upon it at short range.

"The line for a short time was thrown in much confusion, but was quickly rallied and again advanced.

"Again and again they were driven back, but as promptly rallied. * * * Nothing but the determined valor of our soldiers could have withstood the withering volley poured into them by the enemy, who at this point certainly fought with great obstinacy."

Deas says: "Here I met the most obstinate resistance I had encountered during the day, and after contending with the enemy in this unequal contest during an hour and a half, my men in this time having been partially driven back several times, my whole line was finally driven down the hill."

Hindman says: "The movement began at 3:30. * * * In a few minutes a terrific contest ensued which continued at close quarters without intermission for over four hours. Our troops attacked again and again with a courage worthy of their past achievements. As showing the fierceness of the fight, the fact is mentioned that on our extreme left the bayonet was used, and men also killed and wounded with clubbed muskets. * * * At 4:20, Brigadier General Preston, of Buckner's Corps, in answer to my application for help, brought me the timely and valuable reinforcement of Kelley's Brigade, and within an hour afterward the remaining brigades of his division. From this time we gained ground, but though now commanding nine brigades, * * * and all in action, I found the gain both slow and costly. I have never known Federal troops to fight so well. It is just to say, also, that I never saw Confederate soldiers fight better."

Kershaw says: "General Hindman informed me he was about to attack, * * * but sent me word the attack was likely to fail unless a demonstration was made along the front. I determined on an attack combining all our forces: McMair's Brigade, Gracie's, Kelley's, Anderson's, my own Eighth, Fifteenth and Second Regiments participating. * * * This was one of the heaviest attacks of the war on a single point. The brigades went in in magnificent order, * * * and for more than an hour and a half the struggle continued with unabated fury. It closed at sunset."

Longstreet says: "About 3 o'clock in the afternoon I asked the commanding general for some troops of the right wing, but was informed by him that they had been beaten back so badly that they could be of no service to me. I had but one division that had not been engaged and I hesitated to venture to put it in, as our distress upon our right seemed to be almost as great as that of the enemy upon his right. I therefore concluded to hold Preston for the time, and urge on to renewed efforts our brave men who had already been engaged many hours. The heights extending from the Vidito house across to the Snodgrass house gave the enemy strong ground upon which to rally. * * * It was evident that with this position I

should be complete master of the field. I therefore ordered General Buckner to move Preston forward. * * * Preston dashed gallantly at the hill. * * * Preston's assault, though not a complete success at the onset, taken in connection with other operations, crippled the enemy so badly that his ranks were broken, and by a flank movement and another advance, the heights were gained."

CHAPTER XXIV.

REPORT OF THE BATTLE BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL ARNOLD McMAHAN.
CORRESPONDENCE WITH GENERALS NEGLEY AND
BRANNAN.—ACCUSATION OF DIS-
GRACEFUL SURRENDER.

HEADQUARTERS 21ST REGIMENT, OHIO INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS, }
Near Atlanta, Ga, July 14, 1864. }

SIR:—Herewith is transmitted a statement of the part taken by the Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Infantry Volunteers, under my command at the battle of Chickamauga. The letters of Generals Negley and Brannan in reply to my letters to them, copies of all which are herewith transmitted, are made a part of this report, and referred for the information of all concerned. Special attention is called to the letter of General Brannan, in which my command is charged with “surrendering so quietly as to escape the notice of all but the regiment on my immediate left, the colonel of which promptly reported to him the facts, etc.” He will be surprised to know, that Colonel Carlton, of the 89th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Colonel La Favour, of the 22d Michigan, were colonels commanding regiments on my left, both of whom were captured a short time before I was captured myself. General Brannan may have been misinformed in regard to the location of his troops.

Very respectfully,

A. McMAHAN,
Lieut. Col. Com. Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers.

INCLOSURE No. 1.

CAMP CHASE, COLUMBUS, OHIO. }
April 6, 1864, }

Brigadier General William D. Wipple,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. Department of the Cumberland,

SIR:—Having been a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, I was unable sooner to report the part taken by the Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in the battle of Chickamauga, fought on Saturday and Sunday, September 19th and 20th, 1863.

The regiment moved into action Saturday evening, an hour before sundown, under command of Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Stoughton. We had position on the left of our brigade, and joined Colonel Stanley's (second brigade) on its right.

We engaged the enemy's skirmishers until dark, when the firing ceased, after which breastworks of logs were constructed, facing east and south-east, in front of an open field. This position was held by us until Sunday morning (20th), at which time our skirmishers became engaged with the skirmishers of the enemy at daylight.

Late Sunday morning, (20th), we were withdrawn from this position, and moved with our brigade to a new position.

Skirmishers from the 26th Ohio Volunteers, (General Wood's division), relieved our skirmishers, and that regiment moved to the position from which we had just withdrawn. This position is marked by two large vats, used for the manufacture of niter, about 200 yards to the rear. At 12 o'clock Sunday, (20th,) our regiment was assigned a position upon a curved ridge, our front being south. A deep ravine was in front of this ridge, and on our right heavy timber; on our left an open field with timber beyond. There was an old house about 200 yards to our rear, which was subsequently occupied by our wounded. Our effective support on this position consisted of the Twenty-second Michigan Volunteers and Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteers on our right, troops under command of Colonel Walker, (of the 31st Ohio Volunteers,) and Ninth Ohio on our left, and the Second Minnesota Volunteers in reserve.

I have not learned any name by which this position may be designated, therefore have substituted a description of it.

Immediately after taking position, (12:00 m.,) the enemy's skirmishers engaged us, and in a short time a strong force moved against us. A severe engagement resulted in the repulse of the enemy.

This demonstration of the enemy for the occupation of this important position, was made before the arrival of the support heretofore stated, and though superior in numbers, he was unable to endure the repeated volleys of our superior arms, (Colt's revolving rifles).

Heavy skirmishing continued until 2 o'clock, when the enemy again made an attempt to carry this position, in which he failed.

Our position was maintained, however, with severe loss in killed and wounded. At 2:30 o'clock, Lieutenant-Colonel Stoughton, who was commanding the regiment until this time, was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon myself. By 3 o'clock every effort had failed to procure a further supply of ammunition. Orderlies sent to report our condition and position to Colonel Sirwell, commanding our brigade, and to General Negley, commanding our division, and to obtain ammunition, returned without being able to accomplish the object for which they were sent. Our brigade had retired in the direction of Chattanooga.

I was unable to communicate with General Negley, and no general was designated to whom I might report. But we continued to hold our position. The cartridge boxes of our killed and wounded were carefully searched, also

the hospitals, for any ammunition that might be carried there in the cartridge boxes of our wounded, and by this means obtained sufficient ammunition to meet the enemy in a third assault upon our position about 5 o'clock.

In this assault the enemy crossed the ravine in our front and carried his banners up the hill to within twenty yards of our line. He was repulsed and did not retire in good order. During the afternoon a battery had range upon our position, inflicting some damage upon us, also setting fire to the leaves and brush in our front, and the enemy advanced under cover of our smoke. The wounded, under cover of our fire, were removed. A heavy line of skirmishers continued to annoy us, and a sharp fire upon this line exhausted our ammunition a short time before sundown, at which time the 2d regiment Minnesota Volunteers relieved us. A further search for ammunition resulted in finding one round each for the men composing my command, which had now become very much reduced in numbers. At this time Colonel Van Deveer (who assumed command), ordered me to occupy a position on the extreme right, from which a part of our line had just been driven by the enemy. In obedience to the order, we occupied the position and captured nine prisoners. A sharp fire from the enemy forced us back, but we regained our position and held it until dark at which time a brigade of four regiments, under Colonel Trigg, moved upon us and overwhelmed us. Simultaneous with this movement of the enemy, which was upon our right flank and rear, we received a fire from the enemy who had also opened upon our left, which took effect upon the enemy upon our right and ourselves. During the misunderstanding thus occasioned, a part of my men escaped under cover of the night. Colonel Van Deveer having withdrawn the troops under his command, my command was unsupported and both flanks exposed.

Thus we lost our stand of colors, which were made sacred to us by the blood of many comrades who fell in their defense and for their honor on other fields as well as on the unfortunate field of Chickamauga.

Great credit is due to the gallant officers and brave men of my command for their soldier-like bearing and good discipline, who stood by their colors and contested the fortunes of the day to the bitter end. I have the honor to report that my regiment did the last firing upon and offered the last resistance to the advance of the enemy which he received, and which checked his progress and ended the battle of Chickamauga. Having been separated from my brigade and division commanders without orders, and not being in communication with any general officer, I was not informed of the movements of the army, and held my regiment too closely engaged for the nature of the contest at dark.

The reference made to other officers and troops than those under my command is not intended as a report of any part of their conduct on the field, but to describe the position of my own command, yet I would be pleased to note the gallant conduct of the troops I have mentioned. Our losses were as follows:

				Total.
Killed and died of wounds	1	Officer,	47 Enlisted Men,	48
Wounded	3	“	98 “ “	101
Prisoners	12	“	104 “ “	116
Total				265
Rounds of Ammunition expended				43,550

We moved into action with 22 officers and 517 men with rifles.

Very respectfully,

A. McMAHAN,

Major 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

INCLOSURE No. 2.

CAMP CHASE, OHIO, April 12, 1864.

Major General J. S. Negley,

GENERAL:—AS SOON as I can obtain the necessary information I will submit a report, as complete as practicable, of the part taken by the Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Chickamauga, fought September 19 and 20, 1863. To obtain this information I must, under present circumstances, (being a paroled prisoner), inquire by letters for several facts which I wish to embody in it. I will state here, however, that my report of the conduct of my regiment on the field during its participation in the battle referred to, is now written, and as soon as the facts above alluded to are obtained, will be submitted.

I would be pleased to have my report accompanied by a letter from you, showing why I received no orders from you before night, or in time to prevent so severe a loss of my command on the 20th of September, above referred to. Be assured, General, that the unfortunate officers and men of my command now suffering the miseries of imprisonment in the hands of the enemy, as well as myself, will be slow to believe that our old commander, who defended Nashville with such signal ability, and who acquitted himself with honor in the battle of Stone's river and Dug Gap, came short in the discharge of his high duty, and the expectations of the army and country in the battle of Chickamauga.

It would be useless to call attention to the brave men of my command who fell in the line of their duty, though fighting against hope; but I would be pleased to communicate to the surviving officers and soldiers of my regiment who fought with me on that memorable occasion, that their general appreciates their services and conduct on the field. As before stated, I will submit a report at the earliest possible moment, and would be glad to annex to it a copy of your letter and this. Be assured of my kindest personal regards.

Very respectfully,

A McMAHAN,

Major, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

INCLOSURE No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, Ky., }
April 18, 1864.*Major A. McMahan, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, Camp Chase.*

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 12th instant has my attention. The intelligence of your safe return is highly gratifying. Please accept my grateful appreciation of the sentiments of personal respect and confidence you have so kindly expressed. You are doubtless aware that Generals Brannan and Wood indulged in severe and unauthorized reflections upon the division and myself. These reflections received my prompt notice, and were investigated before a count of inquiry, which I have requested, (as you have or will read), with the most satisfactory results.

During the battle on Sunday, and after my first and second brigades were detached from my command, General Brannan applied earnestly for a regiment to support his position. The Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers was sent him for that purpose.

Shortly afterward the tide of battle, and the assault of a largely superior force of the enemy, separated my command, which then consisted of the remainder of the third brigade and some fifty pieces of artillery from the troops on my left, and compelled the withdrawal of the artillery to McFarland's for safety.

The Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers remained under the immediate command of General Brannan, and, as I have been informed, covered his retreat after dark. I have received no official report of the operations of the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, after it was placed under the command of General Brannan; therefore I am ignorant of the facts, and you know best what orders he gave, if any, and how far he is responsible for the circumstances which occasioned the fearful loss of so many heroic men.

I shall take pleasure in reading your statement of the facts.

Yours very truly,

JAMES S. NEGLEY,
Major General.

INCLOSURE No. 4.

PERRYSBURG, OHIO, APRIL 22, 1864.

*Brigadier General Brannan :**Commanding Third Div., 14th A. C., Sept. 20, 1863.*

SIR:—On the 12th instant, I wrote General James S. Negley in regard to the dispositions made of the Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the battle of Chickamauga, Sunday afternoon, September 20, 1863. In reply I received his letter, dated Louisville, Ky., April 18, 1864, from which the following is an extract, viz:

“During Sunday, and after my first and second brigades were detached from my command, General Brannan applied earnestly for a regiment to support his position. The Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers was sent to him for the purpose. * * * *

"The Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers remained under the immediate command of General Brannan, and, as I have been informed, covered his retreat after dark." I have lately returned from an imprisonment in the hands of the enemy, having been captured at the battle and on the day above referred to, and intend to submit a statement of the conduct of my regiment in said battle as soon as practicable. My object in writing to you is, to learn why I was not informed of the withdrawal of the troops on the Horseshoe Ridge at dark, and why I received no orders from you, in regard to the retreat of my own command. Having no ammunition, and the troops having been stealthily withdrawn from my flanks, I was forced to meet the enemy under serious disadvantages. The interposition of my regiment between the enemy and our retiring forces, made their retreat an easy matter after dark, as they were not disturbed in the even tenor of their way toward Chattanooga.

I will be glad to accompany my report, which is now written, by a letter containing such information as may seem proper to you.

Very respectfully,

A. McMAHAN,

Major Twenty-first O. V. I.

INCLOSURE No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3, 1864. }

Major A. McMahan, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers.

MAJOR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of April 22, 1864, inquiring wherefore you were not informed of the withdrawal of troops on your flanks, nor ordered to withdraw your command of the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, from the Horseshoe on Sunday night, September 20th, at Chickamauga, and would state in reply, that at the time of your command being captured, no portion of my troops had been withdrawn from the field, nor had orders been issued to that effect. The surrender of your command was accomplished so quietly, as to escape the notice of all but the regiment on your immediate left, the colonel of which promptly reported the fact to me, whereupon I sent the 35th Ohio Volunteers to hold the position, which it did successfully against a subsequent attack of the rebels. The extract quoted from General Negley's letter of April 18, 1864, to the effect that the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers covered my retreat after dark, is incorrect; as that duty was performed by the Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and first Indiana Volunteer Regiments, being the only troops that had any ammunition left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,

*Brig. Gen. Chief of Artillery, 14th Army Corps.
Late Com. Third Division, 14th Army Corps.*

[P. S.]—The troops on your right belonged to Major General Granger's Corps, and were withdrawn before you were captured, without my being notified of the fact. My command was not withdrawn for a considerable time after.

CHAPTER XXV.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BATTLE BY CAPTAIN ISAAC CUSAC—LIEUTENANT
J. S. MAHONY.—LIEUTENANT J. H. BOLTON AND A. COMSTOCK
OF COMPANY C.

McCOMB, OHIO, June 7, 1890.

Col. A. McMahan, East Toledo, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, that I should write you what I know of the position and movements of the 21st Regiment O. V. I., at the battle of Chickamauga, on September 20th, 1863, I now give you the facts as near as my memory now serves me. “On the night of the 19th, the 21st lay on their arms, about one-half mile east of certain vats, that were situated on the Dyer farm; to the east, and directly in front of the 21st was a field partly cleared, and which reached to, or near the Lafayette road. This field and road was held by the Confederates, and lines were very near each other, and several times in the night fired at each other. In the night of the 20th the Confederates had moved to the left, and there appeared to be no enemy in our front. It was some time after sunrise before we had any orders, then we were ordered to move to the rear and to the left. The brigade moved to the rear until it reached the Dyer farm, and there formed in close columns by companies and marched to the left, or north through the farm until we reached what is known as the Snodgrass house, at the east end of the ridge. The house is a small one, and there were several peach trees standing near. A road passes through this farm on the east of the house, and running in a north-west direction. The 21st Regiment was deployed on this road, directly east of this house, with the right reaching to the south end of the lane, and near the woods. At that time there was severe fighting going on between three and four hundred yards to the south-east of our line, we could see the Federal troops moving to the left, and we were expecting to have to fight where we were at that time. We threw down the fences on the east of us, and placed the rails so as to protect us from the balls of the enemy. Soon after we had arranged the fence to suit us, we were then ordered away from our position, (and were detached from our brigade), and saw no more of the brigade that day. We were marched by the right flank out of the lane, and moved in a south-westerly direction in the woods, about one-fourth of a mile south-west of the Snodgrass house, there we met as we supposed, a part

of "Brannan's" division retreating in great disorder. The first man I saw that I recognized was Colonel Walker, of the 31st Regiment O. V. I., who was making a great effort to stop the broken lines. As he noticed the 21st move in, he rode up to us and said, "*21st stand firm as adamant,*" this line must be stopped right here. Colonel Walker assisted in establishing the line on the south slope of the ridge. We remained there but a short time, and then moved to the south, down the slope of the ridge to a flat or low piece of ground at the foot of said ridge. Although we had to fight our way down the ridge, the enemy appeared very careful and slow to attack us, as though they did not know what was in their front. Our position in the flat not being a good one, we fell back on the ridge in good order, and formed our line along the south crest of the ridge. It was now about eleven o'clock. We saw no Union troops on that part of the ridge at that time, except a part of a Battery, that was placed near us on our left. I do not know where they belonged, but I do know that the time they were most needed, they were not there, as they had left that part of the ridge.

We had been on the ridge but a short time, when the enemy made a desperate attack on us, but was repulsed. Again and again did they attempt to drive us from the ridge, but we were not to be moved by lead nor demon-like yells, but we lay close to the ground, and with our Colt's Revolving Rifles repelled and repulsed every attack. About one o'clock p. m., some troops came in on our right, and the 22d Michigan, (as we supposed) charged over us as we lay on the ground, but only remained in front of us a short time, when they fell back over us. The enemy then followed up and made a desperate effort to brake through our lines. The enemys loss must have been very heavy, as they came very near us, and we kept up a constant and terrific fire on them, compelling them to fall back. About this time a regiment formed on our left and done some good work, but later in the day they disappeared. I have always been of the opinion that this was the Ninth Ohio.

Some time in the afternoon, a regiment, said to be the 2d Minnesota, came in our rear and laid down and began firing over us, their balls passing very near our men. We feared they would kill some of our men. I requested those in the rear of my company to cease firing, or else to raise up and fire. It has been claimed by some that the 2d Minnesota relieved the 21st that evening, but that is not correct. There was no other regiment in front of the 21st that afternoon except, (or at least the left of the regiment), the 22d Michigau, and that but a very short time. But instead of being relieved the 21st held their position amidst showers of bullets, shot and shell, until sundown, when they were out of ammunition and could not get any. The regiment then moved to the rear a few rods into a hollow, where we were then secure from the fire of the enemy. While in this position, I was standing in front of the regiment, when a Colonel, (whom I was unable to recognize,) rode up to me somewhat excited, saying to me "move those men up on the line." I said to him, "Colonel we have no more ammuniton," His reply to me was, it does not make a G—d d—n bit of difference. Have the men fix bayonets and hold that line. The language and the manner that the command

was given in, stirred up my "Irish" blood, and I said to him, go and talk with the officer in command. He then rode to the rear of the regiment to where Major McMahan was, and gave him the same orders, though not in the same language. Then the Major gave orders to fix bayonets, which was promptly obeyed, but when the order was given to "forward march," not a man moved. About that time some of the men on our right shouted, "boys" do not leave us, and when the second command was given, every man moved forward on double quick, and was met by a most murderous fire, which killed and wounded many of our brave men, myself being wounded in my left hand. When we reached the line on the ridge a short distance to the right of where we were at sun-down, we fell to the ground, and remained in that position until dark. The enemy could have undoubtedly driven us from the ridge at any time, after sun-down, as the three regiments that held that part of the line, were all out of ammunition, but they had a better thing on us, by lying still in front of us, while a part of their forces swung around to the rear of us, shutting us in. This they did in good shape, taking in the 22d Michigan, the 89th Ohio and the 21st Ohio, all except a few on the left of the 21st. The enemy that came in our rear, did not quite cover our left company, and when they ordered us to lay down our arms, Lieutenant Lamb, followed by several others ran to the left and made their escape, the enemy firing at them as they ran but without effect. Those who were taken prisoners gave up their arms, and while standing in line, the enemy in our front (probably not knowing that their comrades were in front of them,) fired a volley at us at short range, but very badly aimed, as I know of no one being hit. A rebel officer near me shouted to them to cease firing, and informed them who they were. That was the last firing I heard that night. And this is my recollection of the most fearful and bloody day the 21st ever passed through during the war. One word now as to the regiments who claim the honor of holding the ridge where we were taken prisoners. If the 115th Illinois fought on and held the ridge as one Captain Royce claims, and if the 2d Minnesota relieved us late in the day, how can they account for them not being taken prisoners. It is a fact that can not be truthfully disputed, that all the troops that remained on that part of the ridge after sun-down were captured. And it is also a fact, that the only regiments captured on that day, on that part of the ridge, were the 21st and 89th Ohio, and the 22d Michigan.

It is evident to me that Captain Royce is mistaken as to the position; and the 2d Minnesota instead of relieving the 21st Ohio, laid down in its rear, and some time before dark left the ground. This, without going into details, is my candid recollection of the movements and work the 21st regiment did on September 20th, 1863. With the greatest regards for right and justice, and for all who participated in that bloody battle.

I am yours very truly

ISAAC CUSAC,

Late Capt. Co. G, 21st O. V. I.

FOSTORIA, OHIO, April 1, 1892.

Capt. S. S. Canfield,

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I began this letter to you some time ago, but our moving, etc., put a stop to all thoughts of correspondence. You must excuse me for my delay.

I will resume. I will not go back of the time, about 9 a. m., of our taking position in the lane, on the east of the Snodgrass house. From there we moved into the open woods, going about south. We had not gone far when we met stragglers and fugitives from some of our regiments, which had been engaged with the enemy. They were coming from the south. I think we may have made a halt for a few minutes at this point. We then changed direction to the west or right, but how far I can't say, but I think the Snodgrass house was in sight and about north-east when we halted.

Colonel Stoughton seemed to be undecided as to what he should do at this time. We were quite alone and under some fire from the enemy in front. I think we were in "column closed in mass" at this time: it was, if you remember, a favorite formation for the Colonel. We were moved back to a position on the ridge. Of the distance we fell back I can form no estimate, but it must have been only a short distance. Our Company K, formed on the west side of a ravine.

The left of the company was refused (I think the term is) to the north, to conform to the shape of the ridge. This must have been about 11 a. m. The enemy came on at once, and we were hotly engaged, but for how long a time I am unable to say. Time flies on such occasions, for when a man is in action he has but a confused idea of the flight of time. However, let it have been what it may, the enemy gave back and retired to try it again. After they had retired, a persistent fire from a sharp-shooter, said to have been hid in a tree to our front, attracted our attention; I may say particularly mine, he having put a ball through my hair, just above my left ear, and Colonel Stoughton walked to the left and front of our company, and while looking for the man in the tree, was shot in the shoulder. If I do not mistake, this must have been between 12 m. and 1 p. m. I have the time 1 p. m. fixed in my mind, as being the time that something happened, but what it was I can't now determine. It was not long until the enemy came on again, and at this time there were no troops on our right.

We had been taken out of our brigade and division, and thrown in to check the enemy coming in on the right flank and rear of General Thomas' army. Here in this position we repelled a number of attacks. With regard to who was on our left at this time, I remember a regiment, said to have been the 9th Ohio, making a charge and coming back in some disorder. I gave orders to help them, by turning an oblique fire to the left on the enemy, who were following them up.

The fire from our Colt's revolving rifles taking them in the flank, was more than they or any other men could endure, and they went back. I do not think there were any other troops between us and them; if there were, they must have been so far in line to the rear, or "en echelon," that we did not notice them.

A ravine being between us would have obliged any troops between us, to have formed in line to the rear, or as I said, "en echelon." Some regiment I do not know what, of my own knowledge, passed over us or through us, say about 3 p. m., but it may have been earlier. They went to the front and very soon we went in again. I do not mean to imply that we changed our position, but it always looked to me that we worked a little to the west of where we had been engaged.

This regiment must have been a part of General Granger's men, as up to this time we were alone—I mean that we were the extreme right. I do not think there could have been any other troops beyond us to the west. Very soon after this regiment went to the front, we became very heavily engaged; I believe our hardest fighting of the day was at this time. Later on in the afternoon, our ammunition began to fail. As you will remember, the cartridge boxes of the dead and wounded were searched, and even the Enfield cartridges was tried, but proved too large.

My memory fails me as to how much fighting we did in this position. It was the same ground we occupied in the morning, about 10 a. m., and we must have held it until near 6 p. m., or sundown. As each man's cartridges became exhausted, he fell back under cover of the crest of the ridge, and near the two large trees we spoke of. The two that I refer to could not have been more than twenty rods, if so much, from our last position at which we fought, and in a northwest direction.

Company K had all gathered in a group under cover of the ridge, and there was a lull in the fighting.

John Patterson, who was in command of Company C, Ara Spafford, then acting Adjutant, W. B. Wicker, commanding Company E, and myself were together. Near us and a few steps to the north were the two large trees spoken of above, and close to them were two mounted officers. They were talking to some one, who, I thought was Major McMahan. One of them who wore colored glasses, was saying an advance must be made, etc., etc.

I could not distinguish all that was said, but I heard enough to interest me very much. Knowing that nearly all the ammunition of the regiment was now exhausted, I stepped up to the officer, who wore the colored glasses, and said, "It will be murder to take men in again." Turning in his saddle he replied in a very emphatic manner, "It must be done, sir." "If it must be done we can do it," I answered, and formed the company with the others of the regiment. With regard to what you said about the regiment having been divided at this time, and the left of it going back on the line at our last position, and the right going to a new one on the right, I would say most emphatically that until you spoke of it I had never heard of it.

Certainly, if the regiment had been divided, some one would have made some remark about it after our capture, something would have been said, that would have drawn out this fact.

If I am certain of anything, I am sure I took Company K, 21st O. V. I., to the front and right, and I suppose the other companies to the right of Company K went with us. I know that Company E went, for when the

enemy opened on us with two pieces of artillery, one of that company was killed close to me, and W. B. Wicker commanding the company picked up the grape shot that struck him. There was no mistake, for it was defective, being flat on one side. We did not have far to go to find the enemy. The few of our men who had a load for their rifles fired, and we fell back to a position on the east side of a ravine running to the south, and on the right of the 89th Ohio. Here we waited for what I knew would and did happen—our capture. The sun sets September 20, about 6 p. m., and allowing for powder smoke hanging in the woods, it must have been dusk about 6:30 p. m. It must have been dusk when I spoke to the officer under the two trees about taking the men in again. It was quite dusk when we fell back from our last advance, and our capture must have been effected just before the moon rose, say about 7 p. m. We were now on the right of the 89th Ohio, and there were no troops on our right.

If there were any, they were not on the line with us and in sight.

Let me recapitulate. We left the lane about E. S. E. of the Snodgrass house and moved into the open woods. This I should say was about 10 a. m., our course being about south. We then marched west, the Snodgrass house bearing about northwest when we took our position on the ridge, and became engaged with the enemy. I think our company must have faced about S. S. E. and the right of the regiment about south. Up to this time there were no troops on our right or our left.

Late in the afternoon, being out of ammunition, we were relieved by some regiment, said to be the 2d Minnesota, and fell back, (individually) a short distance, so as to be under cover of the ridge. We advanced about dusk for the last time, say about 6:30 p. m., in direction south. This move brought us on the right of the 89th Ohio, and from this time until our capture at dark, there were no troops in sight on our right.

Our capture was effected as follows: One force of the enemy came up on our front and right, and Captain Alban, of Company F, went out to find out who they were. At this time a rattling volley came in from the left, and the enemy said at the time that it came from another force of their men, who had come in on the left of the 22d Michigan.

This ends my recollection of the battle of Chickamauga.

I have tried to keep to the main facts as I remember them. One word more in view of what Colonel McMahan is reported to have said, that the regiment showed signs of "being shaky," when the last order was given to advance.

I must say, that neither you or I ever saw our Company K fail to respond to any order, that during my connection with the company, was ever issued. I cannot close this letter without a most emphatic protest against any such imputation. "Come boys, let us go," were the only words I used, and we went—to what result you know.

Yours very truly,

JOHN S. MAHONY,

Com. of Co. K, 21st O. V. I.

Captain S. S. Canfield,

DEAR COMRADE:—Your esteemed letter was received some time ago requesting me to write you my recollections of the events and details as to the positions, etc., occupied by the 21st regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, on the battle field of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, A. D., 1863, but owing to pressing business engagements, my time has been so thoroughly occupied that I failed to comply as promptly with your request as I otherwise would have done. I regret very much the delay thus occasioned, but trust your generous forbearance will be cheerfully extended.

I will endeavor to give you, in a very brief and general way, a correct account as I recollect it of the part our regiment took and the positions it occupied in the engagement on the historic battle-field of Chickamauga.

By the way of explanation I will here state, as you no doubt recollect very well, that at this time I was a Sergeant of Company F, of this regiment, and on detached duty, acting as regimental ordnance sergeant, and present with the command during the entire engagement.

Late on Saturday afternoon, September 19th, 1863, the regiment went into action in the woods with an open field in our front in a north-eastern direction from the "Widow Glenn's House," and there met the enemy in strong force in our front. After a few sharp volleys were exchanged, night came on, and more or less sharp picket firing continued until a late hour after dark. We were close to the enemy, and as we lay on our arms during the night, at intervals could distinctly hear their artillery and wagon trains moving, and frequently words of command from their officers.

Early on Sunday morning, September 20th, the regiment was under arms and ready for action, but everything in our immediate front was quiet, with the exception of some picket firing, and it was evident some very important movements were in progress.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Stoughton I ascertained from each company commander the amount of ammunition on hand, and found there was an average of 25 rounds to each man; after which I rode over to the division ordnance train and secured all the ammunition left in the train suitable for Colts revolving rifles, with which we were armed, which was 70 rounds to each man, in addition to the 25 rounds on hand; consequently we went into action on the top of Snodgrass Hill on Sunday forenoon, armed with Colts rifles and with 95 rounds of ammunition. On Sunday forenoon our regiment was ordered to change position, and we marched in a northerly direction, halting several times, waiting evidently for instructions, we passed what I supposed at the time to be an old ashery, but see it is marked on some maps as a tan-yard, which possibly may be correct as I did not examine it carefully when passing.

We then moved diagonally across the open field westward toward Snodgrass Hill. There was no other regiment with us at this time. While marching across this field my attention was drawn to the enemy driving our troops near and beyond the Widow Glenn's house, in a north-west direction.

The sight was a grand one, as the rebel columns seemed to meet with but little resistance, and were driving everything before them to the hills. The sight was one never to be forgotten, and at the time the result looked to me as being disastrous and very serious to us. We reached Snodgrass Hill and formed a line of battle a short distance east of the Snodgrass House, facing nearly due east, with a large open field before us and woods beyond. This was along pretty well towards 10 o'clock, or possibly a little later, and while we remained in line of battle at this place there were no other troops with us. While in this position, indicated as No. 1 on your diagram, there was very heavy firing in the woods beyond the field in our front, and some of our troops were being driven into the open field. We remained in this position not to exceed twenty or thirty minutes at the uttermost, when the regiment was moved across the hill through the woods, and took a position indicated as No. 2 on diagram, on the southern declivity of the hill in the woods. After some manœuvering, owing to the inequality of the ground, the regiment did not get fully formed in line of battle at this place, and remained here not to exceed fifteen or twenty minutes when the heavy columns of the enemy could be distinctly seen through the sparsely timbered woods moving towards us; there were no other troops with us or very near to us while at this place.

At this time some staff officer hurriedly rode down from the hill and ordered the Colonel to move the regiment up on top of Snodgrass Hill, to the position indicated on diagram as No. 3.

The regiment here formed in line of battle, facing southward, adapting itself as best it possibly could to the irregularities and depressions of the ground. On top of this hill the men hurriedly gathered such logs, pieces of wood and other material of whatever kind that could be secured and utilized the same in hurriedly constructing such temporary protection as they might afford against the fire of the enemy. When we first arrived and took position on the top of the hill, indicated on diagram as No. 3, there were no other troops either on our right or left; but soon after we were in position, other troops belonging to Brannan's Division formed on our left just a few moments before the enemy attacked us. We had been in line on the top of the hill in my opinion about twenty minutes, when the rebels with a heavy column made a determined charge upon us, coming up within a few feet of the muzzles of our guns, but the withering fire from our repeating rifles, as our men lay on the top of this hill, did terrible execution, and the determined and desperate charge was repulsed.

It was during the first charge upon us that Sergeant Major Blakesley was killed, and Lieutenant Colonel Stoughten at once ordered me to act as Sergeant Major; consequently my duties took me along the line of the regiment at different times during the engagement. In my opinion it was about 11:30 a. m. when the battle became general along our part of the line, that is, immediately after the first charge had been repulsed; the firing at intervals was rapid, and the deafening rattle of musketry was kept up with greater or less severity from this time on, and only at intervals of short

duration would firing cease altogether for a few moments. The enemy charged us repeatedly with a determination bordering on desperation, with a force vastly superior to our own in numbers at this point, but with the aid of the Colts rifles they were repulsed each and every time with heavy loss, and several times our regiment followed up the repulse a few rods down the hill in front of our position, where the ground was thickly strewn with the killed and wounded of the enemy. Lieutenant Colonel Stoughton was wounded about 2 o'clock p. m. The enemy had a number of sharp shooters posted in trees at different available points in our front, picking off our officers and men, and shortly after one of their charges had been repulsed during a temporary lull of action, Colonel Stoughton was standing exposed to the fire of their sharp shooters, looking intently towards the enemy and was warned of his danger by our men, when he was shot through the shoulder by a rebel sharp shooter, ambushed in a tree-top in our front. The claim that Colonel Stoughton was shot during a charge is erroneous; the above are the facts. After he was wounded he was carried to the Snodgrass House, where a large number of our wounded were. Perry Byal, of the regiment, took care of him, and after being about an hour and a half at this place, he was taken by ambulance to the Crutchfield House in Chattanooga where he arrived at dark the same evening. After Stoughton was wounded the command of the regiment devolved upon Major A. McMahan, ably assisted by Captains Canfield, Alban and Cusac, the three ranking line officers of the regiment. As the time rolled on the assaults of the enemy continued with a persistent determination to carry this hill, and by 2:30 o'clock p. m. our ammunition was nearly exhausted, and myself, with others along the line of the regiment, rifled the cartridge boxes of the dead and wounded, distributing their ammunition to the surviving men in line. Near about 2 o'clock in the afternoon General James B. Steadman's Division hurriedly marched through the valley in our rear and formed on the right of Brannan's Division where he drove the enemy from his position and bravely defended it, thus protecting Brannan's right.

It will be remembered by all of our regiment that when we left our position this (Sunday) forenoon, which we had occupied during the night, that at the request of General Brannan for aid we were detached from our division and sent to him, and fought during the entire Sunday's engagement under his command. Our regiment maintained its position on top of this hill, and at *no time* were we compelled to fall back or change our position; only slight changes were made of minor importance in the position of some of the companies for the purpose of securing more advantageous protection against the heavy artillery and musketry fire from the enemy, viz.: Captain Alban swung companies A and F a few paces to the rear, keeping well closed up with company D and the balance of the regiment, and my recollection is some of the other company commanders also slightly changed position to secure such advantages as the conformations of the hill and situation best afforded, but *at no time during the entire afternoon was the regiment divided or broken*, our lines were intact. Although hard pressed by superior numbers,

our decimated ranks held the position successfully against every charge made by the enemy.

Every old veteran of the 21st Ohio is well aware that Major McMahan was a strict disciplinarian and knew no fear. His orders were to hold the position at all hazards, and to say the least he successfully used every means within his power to do so. The frequent assaults that were made upon us on this hill, whilst though repulsed in each and every instance, resulted in a heavy loss. The fire from this artillery for a short time was also telling; trees and limbs cut off by shot and shell in several instances seriously injured some of our men. The heavy thundering sound of artillery, intermingled with the deafening rattle of musketry, as ever and anon after frequent intervals of cessation the opposing forces along the line would meet, told too plainly the desperate nature of this conflict. For the most part of this day the troops fought at short range, and several of the enemy's attacks were repulsed with the bayonet. The dry leaves in front of our lines caught fire towards evening and the smoke from their burning, in connection with that from the artillery and musketry fire, very materially added to the darkness and gloom.

Late in the evening the regiment was moved by the flank about four rods further to the right on the hill. It was now getting dark, and you could not distinguish one man from another at a distance of two rods. A short time previous to this, the most of Brannan's Division had been ordered back off the field, and General Steadman's troops also had been withdrawn from the right, thus leaving us without any protection or support, with the only orders that we must hold the place at all hazards.

The enemy came in through the position vacated by Steadman's troops, and gained our rear, it being too dark to distinguish them from our own men, and supposing they were our own forces, Captain Alban stepped down the hill to see what troops they were, when he was quietly taken prisoner. First Sergeant Celestine Crochard, of Company D, also stepped down to ascertain what troops were there, and was likewise taken prisoner. The enemy now moved toward us, ordering the regiment to surrender.

The regiment did not surrender in the full sense of that term. As they charged towards us, ordering us to surrender, a large number of the regiment was captured, and those that escaped did so by charging through their line.

I will here further add that the claim made at different times by Major McMahan, that the 21st Regiment fired the *first shot* in defense of Snodgrass Hill, as well as the *last*, is undoubtedly correct.

I believe the forgoing statement covers the principal points of inquiry regarding the positions of the regiment and the part it took in this engagement. I can not for a moment think of entering into details of the personal bravery of different officers or men in defending the important point assigned to us on the top of the hill, but will simply say that the annals of history show no instances where a brave and patriotic defense was more effectually made at so great a sacrifice of human life. The following are the official figures of the strength and loss of our regiment in this battle. We went into action with 22 officers and 517 non-commissioned officers and men with rifles.

Killed 1 officer and 47 men	Total	48	Killed,
Wounded 3 officers and 98 men	"	101	Wounded
Missing 3 officers and 104 men	"	116	Missing.

Total loss in killed, wounded and missing, 265,

being only a trifle less than 50 per cent of the entire command. The majority of those missing were taken prisoners of war, although there are a number who have never been heard from since, that were either killed or if captured, died from the inhuman and barbarous treatment in Confederate prisons.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN H. BOLTON,
Late Lieutenant 21st O. V. I.

BOWLING GREEN, OHIO, APRIL 16TH, 1892.

Captain S. S. Canfield, Scotch Ridge, Ohio.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:—I am not going to be able to comply with your request for me to write you of my recollection of Chickamauga, as I would like, nor as the subject demands, for want of sufficient time to-day in which to write, from being pressed with other business matters. To the country generally, and to the members of the old 21st Ohio, the subject of Chickamauga is one of deepest importance, and the whole truth, and only the truth, ought to be gathered up and so placed that the events of that day can be known, as they actually occurred. In the first place the disparity of numbers on that field does not seem to be properly understood; even the official records seem inclined to over-estimate the force under General Rosecrans, that was actually present on the field, and many of the commands, detachments, sick and convalescents, etc., that were scattered from Louisville, Ky., to the battle ground, and in various portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, are included in the estimates of our forces engaged in that battle, and too great stress is placed upon the reports of the Rebel authorities for the number of men that were opposed to us. I well remember that immediately after the fight, it was conceded that our forces actually present numbered but about 33,000 men, and I think you will agree that it is extremely doubtful if our forces exceeded that number, instead of reaching to 50,000. Gen. Bragg had a force about equal to our own, (about 54,000 I think), then there was Hill and Longstreet's Corps, Buckner, from East Tennessee, the paroled men from Vicksburg, the militia and conscripts from Georgia and Alabama, and others I do not now recall, making their force actually present and available in that fight of 90,000 to 120,000 men, and when we consider that a large part of this force was the flower of the whole Rebel army, and the balance were fighting in their own door yards, as it were, and all commanded by their ablest officers, then the disparity is tremendously apparent, and the valor of the boys in blue stands out conspicuous for its splendid metal. But of all the men who fought there that day, my liveliest interest is in our own old 21st boys. History as yet has not given them proper credit for what they

did on Sunday, the 20th of September, 1863, and not only that, but others, even those holding the position of commanders of brigades, have claimed to occupy the very grounds that we occupied and held for long, weary hours, and to have done the stalwart fighting which we did alone, and accomplished that, which by our own valor was accomplished, and that laid many of our comrades low upon an inhospitable Southern soil. I will not try in this letter to give all my recollections of that day, but will only allude to some of the main features that are in dispute. We took up our first position soon after 9 a. m., which we left without being engaged, and from there took the position on the hill that we occupied the rest of the day substantially, about 10:15 a. m., where we were soon engaged in terrific battle lasting, perhaps, something less than one hour, losing many in killed and wounded, and inflicting terrible loss upon the enemy with our "five shooters."

Lieutenant-Colonel Stoughton was shot by a sharp shooter about 12 m., or soon after. Certainly much nearer 12 m. than 1 p. m. When the command of the regiment devolved upon Major McMahan. About 1 p. m, again the enemy made a fierce charge upon us, attempting to drive us from the ridge, in which he failed, leaving some of his dead within twenty feet of our line. The next charge they made upon us, which was before 3 p. m., was made, as I have since learned, by a brigade commanded by a South Carolina colonel, that had been doing garrison or provost duty some where, and was very strong in numbers; this attempt to dislodge us was gallantly made, but to them it was a useless slaughter, for I have since read a statement from General Longstreet, who gave permission to the colonel to make the charge, that the loss of the brigade was 65 per cent. of its numbers, though the fight lasted but a few minutes; by this time you will remember that our ammunition was getting low, and the major started to take the regiment to the rear to get ammunition, when he was ordered to retake our position, by this time occupied by the enemy, by a staff officer; brave and obedient to orders, as he was, and typical soldier that he was, Major McMahan protested against taking the regiment back on the front line without ammunition, but the orders being imperative, he looked at the staff officer in his inimitable way and said, "G—d—n it, you rank me; boys we will have to go back," ordered fixed bayonets, forward, charge, and the line was retaken at the point of the bayonet. This was not far from 3:30 p. m. The dead and wounded were searched for cartridges, and Enfield and Springfield cartridges were used by taking the paper from the ball, but the calibre being larger than the balls we used, many of our guns were burst at the muzzle. About 5 p. m, or perhaps a little later, we made our last charge, which was a counter charge, in which we drove their line back down the hill and to a creek lined with high weeds and brush, and behind which a double line of the enemy lay, awaiting our coming. The line we were driving back went all too easily, and we followed them too far, and thus fell into a trap that apparently had been laid for us. Two withering volleys, at very short range, were then poured into us, and many were killed and wounded, but we returned to our position in good order, and held it until surrounded and compelled to surrender. About 7:30 p. m., and at this last charge, is the last

assistance I remember of coming from our right. At the time, I believe, and most of the boys believe that the order given by Major McMahan as we started, or were about to start in on our last charge, gave the rebels the information that we were out of ammunition, and thus concluded to take us in the manner that they did, you doubtless remember it too, as the rebels were coming up and were at close distance, the Major said, "Boys, if you have got a round, give it to them," and a weak, scattering volley was fired and the charge ordered. I regret very much that I did not save a description of that charge as I read it in the National Tribune some four or five years ago. It was written by one of the 89th Ohio boys who was wounded when they went forward in the afternoon, and as he lay there he witnessed the charge, and as the regiment came back one of our boys took him with us. His testimony was that our deportment and alignment were as perfect as though on drill; and he was correct; and yet it would be received with better grace if coming from some one other than ourselves. Now, I wish to say something in regard to the conduct of the men as referred to by Comrade Dolton in his published statement of what Major McMahan said, when he conversed with him the night before he died. I do not question the statement nor integrity of Comrade Dolton in the least. I think he only stated what he understood Colonel McMahan to mean, but certainly, my dear Captain, the icy hand of death must have already grasped the memory of Colonel McMahan and held his mind in thrall, else he never could or would have made the statement he did of the men of the 21st Ohio showing signs of restiveness and fear on that day. The whole testimony of the Colonel has been to the gallantry of his men on that day, and as one who knows, I must say that in all my experience I never saw men exhibit more coolness and bravery than our men did that day; to have looked into their faces and to have heard their talk on that day one would have been led to believe they were devoid of fear. Their conduct, while determined and deliberate, was as nonchallant as though no foe was near, and yet a more grim determination I never saw men exhibit; they knew and realized that they were in the midst of the chances of war; they knew and realized that they must do their whole duty, every man, or the consequences would be disastrous in the extreme, and knowing and realizing all this, they did their whole duty and as only brave men can do it. There was no panicky feeling, there was no hesitation to obey commands on the part of those men; they were every one of them American soldiers and patriots in all that the term implies. At the time the Major ordered the charge to re-take the line we had left but a short time before, a captain of the regiment, who is now dead, Captain Van Tine, absolutely lost all the nerve he ever had and could not apparently lift himself from the ground. The Major, fearing the effect this might have on his men, went to him and urged him to be a man and lead his men back again, but he could not do it, and did not, but his men went gallantly forward without him. Now, Captain, it may be that that incident was in the Colonel's mind in the conversation with Comrade Dolton, but that condition applies only to that one man and not at all to the regiment. Our long and bloody list of dead and wounded, the number taken prisoner at the close of day, and the number who made their escape when the surrender

was made, refutes the idea of cowardliness or unsteadiness of the old 21st Ohio more eloquently than can my pen or that of anyone else. 548 men and 22 officers went into the fight that Sunday morning just as the church bells at our loved homes were calling the people together to worship the God of the universe. Before shades of evening spread their mantle over the strife and turmoil of the day, fifty of those lay stark and stiff, their spirits awaiting us on the other side; 112 more were being hurried to rebel prisons where more than fifty others laid down their lives for home and country's God, after enduring the torments of the damned for long and weary months, and the next morning 106 of us were still left with our faces to the foe, sullen, grim and determined, mourning for those that were gone from us forever, but not dismayed, and feeling that their's was a soldier's death, a patriotic sacrifice. During all the day they were careful of their ammunition, not firing except when an enemy was in sight and easy range, and I imagine, Captain, if we could see in one long array the skeletons of the rebels killed by our regiment alone, it would be a gruesome, ghastly sight. As I have said before, the regiment was surrendered about 7:30 p. m. You ask me if, as the rebels approached, there was cannon firing on our right? I say no; there was no firing; all was still save for the steady tramp of the approaching troops. The last cannon firing on our right was on the column which we counter charged as stated above. When the troops that effected our capture came up, it was impossible to distinguish who they were. They belonged to General Longstreet's Corps, and wore a uniform that at a distance in the smoke and dusk of the evening, looked very much as our own, and men were sent out to ascertain what troops they were. You will remember that to the challenge of the major, they answered "Jeff C. Davis' troops," and as we had a division commanded by a Jeff C. Davis, it was our hope it was they that were approaching us, but you know how deeply we were disappointed in their identity, as they approached from the left front and right rear. Now, was the regiment divided at the time? I say no. I never heard that idea advanced until quite recently, and as a proof that it was not divided, I will call your attention to the following fact: First, a man was sent from Company A, on the extreme right of the regiment, to ascertain what force it was that was approaching us. Then Captain H. H. Alban, of Company F, went out; three men from Company C were sent out, one or two from Company I went, and Company K sent some one out, and Company B, the left company, being the nearest on the line of escape, nearly or quite all escaped, and all the rest that made their escape, went out in the wake of Company B. The position of the two rebel lines were such that they could not fire on the escaping ones until they had cleared quite a distance, without firing into their own men, which in fact they did do, killing and wounding several of their own men, a very meritorious act on their part, as I have always thought. So from this one fact alone, Captain, you can readily see that the regiment was not divided, and why would it be done anyway? putting us astride of the 89th Ohio. Now as to placing the monument for Ohio troops. I would be glad indeed if it were done as comrade Dolton suggests, for if it was, I think that it would mark the place where we held the hill all day Sun-

day, if all things were properly taken into account. Please excuse this disjointed and hastily written letter, and bear in mind it is written wholly from memory, but without bias. I wish after this time, Captain, that justice might not only be done our own glorious regiment, but that each individual member of it could be accredited with all the valor he exhibited on that day, but that can never be. Memory fails to hold in view after so long a time all the little incidents that took place. I would like very much, Captain, if you could receive full credit for that day, but I know that you will not, save in the hearts of the men that were with you. You are too modest, too unassuming, to demand that which you fairly earned. If ever a man earned his knightly spurs, you did it that day, but you know, Captain, some of the reasons why you never got full credit, and facts were withheld, and as the dead cannot give up the truth, nor make reparation for past faults, let us throw the mantle of charity over their memory and banish all resentment.

Yours in F. C. & L.,

ABEL COMSTOCK,

Co. C, 21st O. V. I.

CHAPTER XXVI.

AWAY TO PRISON.—INTERESTING CONVERSATION WITH THE JOHNNIES.—
FALSE PROMISES.—THE GUM BLANKETS TAKEN FROM THE MEN.—RE-
CEPTION AT ATLANTA.—DEFIANT SPIRIT OF THE PRISONERS.
A PERSONAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN A CITIZEN AND A
CAPTAIN OF THE 21st OHIO, PREVENTED BY THE
INTERVENTION OF A GUARD.—WOOLEN
BLANKETS TAKEN.—FATE OF THE
CAPTURED.—RESULTS OF PRI-
SON TREATMENT.—SUM-
MARY OF THE BATTLE.

Twelve officers, and one hundred and twenty men* of the 21st Ohio, moved from the Horseshoe Ridge, with heavy hearts, but full of confidence in General Rosecrans ability to hold Chattanooga.

The disaster of the two corps in the morning, the disorderly retreat, carrying with it all except a very few of the most determined, the long and terrible conflict that ensued, the heartrending sight of the wounded, dying and dead comrades, the scene of death and desolation that met our vision on every hand, as we marched from the field, the gnawings of hunger and the intense thirst, that succeeded the nervous relaxation, as the excitement of the battle died away, the prospect of a long and hopeless confinement, in the custody of a cruel and vindictive enemy, were not calculated to inspire cheerfulness or hope.

Notwithstanding all these depressing influences, we had implicit confidence in General Rosecrans ability to hold Chattanooga; nor was our belief in the ultimate success of the Federal Government shaken.

As we moved from the field we were entertained by our captors by expressions such as

“You western men fight like devils”

*This is the number given in the “Revised List” of the captured.

"You western men fight like h—ll,"

"You western men don't fight like eastern men. We never charged the eastern army without breaking their line, and then we can go where we're a mind to. If we break your line, you rally and fight just as well as you did before."

They evidently thought they fought in the afternoon the troops they routed in the morning.

"What you uns come down here to fight we uns for?"

"Come to fight for our rights."

"I don't see what rights you got here."

"I have as much right here as you have, except the right to vote. And I have a right to vote when I've been here a year. You are trying to deprive me of my rights, and I won't stand it."

"We don't come to your country to disturb you, and I'd think you might keep away from our country."

"This is as much my country as it is yours, and we'll let you alone when you'll let our country alone."

Such was the nature of the conversation with our captors. Other matters claimed our earnest attention. Few if any of us had tasted food since early in the morning, and all were suffering with thirst. As often as food was asked for, we were told they had none for themselves, but a short distance ahead, at the first station, we would find plenty.

When asked for water—"There is a spring a little ahead, and there you'll get all you want;" and so they lured us on until between twelve and one o'clock we crossed the Chickamauga, and were permitted to drink.

A short distance beyond the stream we were turned into a field, and permitted to rest until morning. Here the men who guarded us off the field left us, to return to their commands, and old men on horseback armed with shotguns took their places. These exhibited a great deal of natural military talent, and a commendable pride to have us appear well. "Fall in thar in fo' rows." "Fall in fo' rows thar like fo' rows o' cawn," but the pride was all out of the Yanks and they persisted in a "go as you please" style. As often as we asked for food, we were told there was "plenty at the next station, only a short distance ahead," and this was repeated until we reached Tunnel Hill, at 10 o'clock p. m. Here the officers and men were separated; the officers occupied the depot, a rough building, and the men were put in a field not far away. There were many of the men who had not tasted food since early Sunday morning, fought all day

and walked 35 miles, and yet no rations were given them. There were some sacks of meal in the depot building, to which the officers helped themselves; made mush in their cups and ate it with their fingers; but the men were given nothing until the next morning. The next morning it was announced the gum blankets were to be taken from the men. I obtained an interview with the Major Commanding, and asked him if he was going to take the gum blankets from the men. He very politely assured me, "I am sorry to say such is General Bragg's awdah." "But you don't propose to obey that order do you?" You know I have no choice to obey the awdahs of my superior officer," said he. "I would'nt obey such a nefarious order. I would resign my commission, and retire from the army in disgrace first."

I told him further, he had a right to take any public property, or private arms found on the men, but that he had no right to take their clothing; that the gum blankets were a part of their clothing, their private property; that it was the height of cruelty to deprive the men of their clothing just as winter was coming on, that God would curse them for so inhuman, so barbarous an act. I told him further, that since I had been in the army, I had always respected the rights and property of individuals; but that if he took the gum blankets from the men, if God spared my life to get into the field again, I would have revenge. Amidst all, his equanimity was not in the least disturbed. "I am very sorry it is an awdah of my superior officer, and I have no choice but to obey it."

The gum blankets were taken.

At Tunnel Hill we took cars for Atlanta. Here we were met by a great crowd of citizens, jubilant over the news of the great victory they had been made to believe Bragg had achieved.

"No we've got you."

"Yes you've played hell haint you? I wonder if you don't think you've got all of old Rosy's army?"

"We're going to have Chattanooga."

"Well you'll have to take it first."

"But we're going to have it."

"You'll have a good time getting it. Why don't you go and help take it, so as to see the fun? It'll be nothing but sport."

You'll walk over more dead Yanks than you ever dreamed of, before you get to Chattanooga." More than once we heard the expression. "My God man! Do you know what you're fighting?"

"We don't care what we're fighting, "Rosy's got Chattanooga, and he's going to hold it."

"Has he any reinforcement?"

"Yes. The advance of Sherman's army, 40,000 strong, just came up late Sunday evening."

In several instances sharp and bitter language passed between the prisoners and citizens, and in one instance at least, a personal encounter between an officer of the 21st Ohio and a citizen was prevented only by the timely interference of a guard.

A citizen of Tennessee, whose home was north of Nashville, and who was a refugee, was among those seeking enlightenment, by asking in the stereotyped way:

"What you 'uns come down here to fight we 'uns for?"

"To make you obey the laws of our country."

"I'll never obey the laws of a country that treats me as the Lincoln government has."

"Why? What have they done to you?"

"They took all o' me cattle, and all o' me mules, and all o' me hosses, and all o' me sheep, and all o' me hogs, — took everything I had except me land."

"They didn't serve you right; they ought to have hung you."

"G-d d-n you! If I had you out I'd shoot you!"

Shaking his fist at the man, the Captain said through his teeth, "If I weren't a prisoner of war you daren't tell me that," at which the man raised his cane to strike, when he was hustled away by a guard who called him a d-n coward, and who told him if he wanted to fight Yankees to go to the front where he could have all the fighting he wanted.

The above is sufficient to show the spirit that animated the captured; a spirit that made them prefer death by the lingering, torturing process of starvation rather than gain freedom and plenty at the sacrifice of honor and loyalty.

It is not my purpose to trace the history of all the brave men captured at Chickamauga, through their prison life, but I cannot neglect comparing the mortality of the captured with the casualties of their comrades who were so fortunate as to escape capture.

The regiment started out on the Atlanta campaign about 400 strong, officers and men, and by recruits from time to time its strength was kept at about this number until the close of the war.

Out of this number, the killed and missing during the remainder

of the war amounted to 73. Of the 120 men captured at Chickamauga, 59 died in prison; 2 were lost on the Sultana, and of 7 no record can be found.

I can give the reader no better idea of the effect of the treatment received by men confined in southern prisons, than by quoting from "Smith's Knapsack of Facts and Figures: "

"Sixty thousand prisoners of war died while in southern prisons, or shortly after being exchanged. 36,401 of this number, ascertained by count of headstones, died while in prison; 12,229 died after their release, who never reached home; 11,370 dying within a few weeks afterward, being 15,762 more than were killed from 1861 to 1865, upon the battle-fields. These men daily rejected the proffered liberty from Jefferson Davis, at the cost of their honor and loyalty to our flag, and accepted death from starvation and exposure as a pleasure compared with aiding the so-called Confederate States in their attempt to destroy the Union, and in so doing receive as their reward, freedom, clothing, food, and the hopes of at last meeting father, mother, wife, children, brothers, sisters and other loved ones."

As before stated, the battle of Chickamauga ended, leaving General Rosecrans in possession of Chattanooga, and the rebel army so crippled as to preclude a renewal of the struggle on the 21st. At 3 p. m. on the 20th, the right wing of the rebel army had been "so badly beaten back" as to be of no service except to prevent the withdrawal of troops to assist General Thomas' right, and Longstreet put in his last division only to be repulsed at every charge. The capture of the 22d Michigan and 89th and 21st Ohio regiments, was the only advantage gained during the afternoon, and the capture of these would not have been attempted had the rebels not known we were out of ammunition.

The Army of the Cumberland consisted of 3,876 officers, and 63,816 men. These included infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

Great pains were taken to find out the strength of Bragg's army.

As no one calculates to sustain or build up an unrighteous cause with truth, no dependence could be placed in Confederate reports.

Provost Marshal General Wiles estimated Bragg's infantry at 120,000; his cavalry at 15,000 or 20,000, besides an unusual amount of artillery.

The Army of the Cumberland lost 16,170 men. The rebel loss is not known. Bragg reported over 17,000.

A man who had been a member of Jeff. Davis' cabinet, and who

married a cousin of Captain David D. Smith of the 1st Alabama (loyal) cavalry, said in an interview with the Captain several months after the battle, that as near as he could find out, Bragg lost 22,000 men at Chickamauga.

Considering the disparity in numbers, it is a little short of a miracle that the Army of the Cumberland was not exterminated. The failure to attack the force in the Cove, and later to assail the isolated troops of General Crittenden's Corps; the failure, as Bragg tried to do, to bring on a general engagement before the concentration of General Rosecrans' army; the failure to attack at daylight on the morning of the 20th, for (the rebels having a supply of ammunition and the Federals none, would have met little opposition in another attack,) an hour's more daylight would have given them the field; the interposition of the 21st Ohio, that hurled back a force already past General Thomas' right; the opportune arrival of General Granger's troops in time to protect the right flank during the afternoon, and the spirit and determination with which the little force on the ridge was imbued, look like Providential interferences. In April succeeding the battle, Major McMahan made a corrected list of the casualties as given in his report. I give the losses of five regiments that lost heaviest:

	Killed and Died of	
	Wounds.	Wounded.
21st Ohio	48	101
9th Ohio	48	185
2d Minnesota	35	113
96th Illinois	39	134
14th Ohio	35	167

The 9th and 14th Ohio, and 2d Minnesota regiments fought both days. I cannot say as to the 96th Illinois. The number in those regiments who died of wounds I am unable to find. Whether we consider the loss sustained, the length of time the 21st Ohio defended its position, or the ammunition expended, it must appear that the regiment did not come short of its duty.

Major McMahan reports expended fixed ammunition, 43,550 rounds. Ordnance Sergeant Bolton reports the regiment supplied with 49,115 rounds, and it is safe to consider none remained, unless by accident it was carried off the field by wounded men.

The time the regiment held its position could not have been less than seven hours. Though we have not positive proof of this, the circumstances already given must convince the reader such was

the case. In the first letter written home by Captain Cusac after the battle, while all the circumstances were fresh in his mind, (which letter is now in his possession,) he said: "I must say that no regiment did better fighting at the battle of Chickamauga than did the 21st Ohio; and no regiment held its position in line of battle, where they were compelled to fight a great part of the time, any longer than did the 21st Ohio. Seven hours is a long time to fight without relief, but long as it may appear, it was done without any signs of giving 'way."

A gentleman writing from New York City to Colonel McMahan on the 6th day of June, 1889, said: "On last evening a group of gentlemen, among whom were several who had been Confederate officers, were discussing movements on the field of Chickamauga. * * * The warmest praise was given the 21st Ohio, it being recognized by the muskets it carried, and the services rendered."

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE SIEGE OF CHATTANOOGA.—THE REBEL INVESTMENT OF OUR WORKS OF FORTIFICATION.—HARD SERVICE AND VERY SHORT RATIONS.—FORAGING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—A TRIBUTE FROM GEN. THOMAS.—THE REBEL BOMBARDMENT OF OCTOBER 5.—THE ARRIVAL OF GRANT AND RAISING OF THE SIEGE.—THE BATTLES OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSION RIDGE.—REVISITING THE BATTLE FIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA.—THE COLD NEW YEARS DAY OF 1864.—THE RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE REGIMENT AND ITS VETERAN FURLOUGH.

BY GEORGE S. CANFIELD.

As the men of the regiment, who escaped capture, were making their way from the battlefield, and several had joined in the retreat, they fell in with Colonel M. B. Walker, who conducted them back to Rossville, where they arrived late in the evening, tired, hungry and greatly cast down. Here others joined them, until about 60 of the 517 who went into action in the morning, had collected together, and the night was spent around their dim camp-fires, with all the solemnities of a funeral occasion, discussing in subdued tones the events of the day, and the fates of their comrades. Late in the night rations were brought from Chattanooga, and early in the morning of the 21st, Ordnance Sergeant Bolton procured for them a few rounds of ammunition each, and they were given a position on a hill to watch the enemy. Here they were attacked by rebel skirmishers, which were soon driven off, and late in the day, with the rest of the army, fell back to Chattanooga, where they immediately went to work on fortifications, and where the remnant of this once proud regiment was destined to share the perils and hardships of a period, which should be known as the siege of Chattanooga, but which has rarely been so designated by those who have written of those eventful days, in the many forms in which their histories have been recorded.

The third day after the battle, the regiment was under cover of the breast-works, in which General Rosecrans had buried his broken army, around the city. The regiment then mustered, all told, less 100 men, to which number it had been recruited from scarce 60 rifles, which marched into Chattanooga from the Rossville bivouac, on Monday after the battle.

Our position in the brigade and division, was to the front center of the city, near the Rossville road, and near where is now the Union depot. Here at an angle of the lines under Lookout Mountain, a large fort was laid out, upon which work was immediately commenced, and our little remnant of a regiment assumed its full share in the fatigue work on the fortification. This was named Fort Negley, the same as the work which we assisted to build at Nashville in 1862.

The fort and camp were at a point, where, up to a few years ago, was a large brick yard, and through the deep red clay beds which have since been made to contribute to the building of the city, as it has grown out upon the then open plain, which was then our front, we dug our trenches and constructed the bomb-proofs, into which we crept in the bombardment of October.

Captain Vantine, of Company I, was in command here for a short time before he was dismissed from the service, when the command devolved on Lieutenant J. L. Curry.

An incident of our early service in this camp, was an inspection by our beloved old Corps Commander, General George H. Thomas, who had now succeeded General Rosecrans in command of the army. We were drawn up in line near Fort Negley, our little handful of what remained after the Chickamauga disaster. General Thomas riding along the line, stopped near the right, and remarked in hearing of the musicians, that this seemed to be but the fragment of a regiment.

"Where are your colors?" he asked of an officer. The latter explained that this was all that remained of the 21st Ohio.

At this the General dismounted from his horse, and moved down to about the center of the little line, and spoke a few words to the men. He said that he well knew how well the 21st had fought, and the circumstances of their loss; that no doubt we felt greatly discomfited at the loss of our comrades and colors, but that our losses and sacrifices were to our credit and honor.

It was not a speech ; it was more a fatherly talk, and when he moved away, there was not a dry eye in the line.

Our service here, besides work on fortifications, consisted of skirmish line duty and foraging. The rebel line of investment, made with the view of starving us out, stretched from the river below to the river above the city. All the high points of observation, from Lookout Mountain around to the eastern spur of Mission Ridge at the Tennessee, were occupied by rebel canon and troops, and by forts erected at convenient distances overlooking us. In the valley between their fortified line and our own, the two picket lines were posted. Those in our front along Chattanooga creek, were under an agreement, not to fire on each other, except in case one or the other line advanced.

Here we traded for tobacco, or exchanged newspapers with the Johnnies, or the skirmishers silently watched each other across the narrow stream. As the enemy's cordon drew tighter and tighter around us, and their cavalry reached our rear, our rations decreased, and it was almost impossible to obtain forage for our animals.

About the 1st of October, affairs became very alarming.

Foraging meant journeys of fifty to sixty miles across a range of mountains to the north and east of Chattanooga, into a country which supposably had been previously stripped of both forage and food. Our animals were fast becoming unserviceable, and the foraging teams were so weak they were scarcely able to haul empty wagons as they started, and soldiers had to help loaded wagons back to camp. Exhausted animals were often killed and wagons abandoned. In such cases returning soldiers brought in whatever they could carry on their backs.

At the commencement of the siege, the only government line of supply for the army was by the road from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, which runs most of the way along the Tennessee River.

The rebels now had complete control of this road, their sharp shooters having possession of the opposite side of the river. The route had not been abandoned, however, until after scores of our mules had been killed by them. After the abandonment of this line, all of the supplies for the army were drawn by a circuitous route, more than sixty miles in length. From this on, the hardships of the army and of the regiment increased daily. It was the first and only time in our service, when we were actually in need of food.

We learned to know what it was to be hungry, and many were the devices resorted to to supply our wants, but in vain.

In the need of maintaining our animals, especially for handling artillery in case of attack, then daily expected, the first of all grain forage obtained, was given to the horses and mules. But the soldiers helped themselves to the animals' supplies; so much so, that their drivers had to watch the animals when eating, to keep them from being robbed of their feed by the men. Corn so obtained was parched and eaten, or roasted and made into coffee, and the grounds afterwards eaten. The meat ration disappeared, only as we were supplied from cattle captured far up the valley, and driven in, escaping rebel cavalry which swarmed everywhere. The cattle thus obtained were slaughtered at our division slaughter yard, and issued pro rata. To that yard, when a drove was to be killed, we went, and quarreled with each other for the offal of the animals; tails, hoofs, and even intestines. Out of all, an article of food was produced.

The tails made the delicious ox-tail soup; from inwards, by a short process, was made a sort of tripe, while from hoofs and shanks we obtained an article not unlike common glue, which, while not the greatest delicacy in the world, was so much better than nothing, that he who secured a "dose" of it, deemed himself very fortunate.

Articles obtained on foraging expeditions, where individuals made a haul on their own "hooks," were carefully treasured, and eaten of very sparingly. Towards the last days of October, a member of Company K secured a goose about seventy miles from camp. He partook of it so sparingly, that before the last of it was eaten, it went into decay, or what has since become the fashion to call, "innocuous desuetude." Finally, attracted to a hole in one of the bomb-proofs by a smell of something perishable, the remains of the goose were discovered, and although the owner protested that it was all right, for he had been partaking of it daily, it was buried from the sight and smell of men.

On the morning of the 5th of October, as soon as the fog over the Tennessee lifted sufficiently, the rebel guns of the whole front of the line of investment opened on our half-starved and feeble army. From Lookout's top, overlooking five States of our Glorious Union, which unholy hands were seeking to destroy, from its steep sides, from the long line of Mission Ridge, and from numerous forts along the distance between Lookout and Mission Ridge, all of the rebel

guns let loose their fury upon us. The most of our regiment was absent on a foraging expedition that morning, but it returned in time to know what it was to dodge the shells which had rained upon our camp all day.

The firing was continued all night at intervals. Some of our regiment, who had not learned the accuracy with which the guns to our front had range on our particular camp, because they had been absent, disregarded the order to keep all lights out, and started little fires here and there. But it was not for long. Having our range exactly, as soon as a spark was seen there would be a flash in front, and a screaming shell would drop too near to warrant a continuance of the camp light.

The next day all expected the bombardment to re-open, and under cover of the haze of the morning the troops were withdrawn from the camps and works, and hidden from the enemy by convenient buildings and behind elevations. Later the fog lifted, but lo! the guns were silent. Nor was the firing renewed, except in a desultory manner, and except from the "angel" on Lookout Point.

The reason of this sudden cessation of the bombardment was never explained, but has been stated to be another of the many cases where the operations in the field were interfered with by the Davis government at Richmond.

Very soon after the bombardment the regiment was moved to a camp near the river, directly to the rear of the old rolling mills, and a little to the right and front of General Thomas' headquarters. Soon after this the rebels mounted their heavy seige gun in the timber fort on the point of Lookout, where is now the Summer hotel, and with this they gave us a few shots each day as soon as the fog lifted. The distance as we computed it from the flash and sound of the gun, was the better part of three miles. These shots occasioned us only amusement, as we could easily dodge them by jumping behind breast-works after seeing the flash. The shots usually burst high in the air, but though some of them struck the long row of hospitals containing our own and rebel wounded from Chickamauga, no one was injured, though there were some narrow escapes. We dug several of the shot out of the ground, and one was sent north as a Lookout Mountain relie, and at last accounts was doing that duty in the home of one of the "twenty-onesters." We occupied this camp during the remainder of our service at Chattanooga. Our shelter was rude canvass covered huts, with stick and mud chimneys.

In November Grant arrived, and the siege was soon raised, and from that time we had our usual abundance of full government rations. But we were sorely put to it for fuel. Our supply being from timber at our front, trees were soon being reduced to stumps, and soon the latter disappeared down to the last semblance of the roots. In this camp the regiment re-enlisted for the war as veterans, and in accordance with the rule was given a thirty days' furlough. We were here in our open huts when the whole country experienced the extremely cold New Years Day, January 1864, which was called by the citizens of Chattanooga the coldest weather they had ever known. It was our third winter in the Sunny South, and the experience of that January day, will ever be remembered by those who were there. We were scant for fuel, and all our dishes of food were frozen solid. Ice formed in the ditches and trenches sufficient to bear a man, something before unknown in Georgia or Tennessee. We were also in this camp when the battle occurred which General Grant proceeded to fight, and during which, for the first time in our regimental history, we had a position in reserve. This was because of the awful losses we had sustained at Chickamauga, and the severe service we had seen throughout the whole campaign, which resulted in the capture of Chattanooga.

Our position during the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, was such as is rarely the good fortune of troops in active service to enjoy. We were able to see every movement of both battles. Our small companies had done their full quota for picket and skirmish line duty, during the whole time of the investment, and our men knew every nook and crook of both the rebel and Union lines along Chattanooga Creek, and had learned by heart every point of the rebel position overlooking our front. When, therefore, we found ourselves in reserve, and learned the purpose of our great commander to sweep the enemy from our front, we were in high feather. We witnessed all the great movements of those historic battles from the time Joe Hooker moved against Lookout and his line of blue disappeared in the clouds, until Sherman on the left, and Thomas in the center had swept the foe from height and plain, and Chattanooga was ours, free and untrammelled, and the rebel army broken and scattered to the southward. In some of the movements our regiment participated, but our record was of reserve service. We helped to bring in and park some of the cannon captured, and had the satisfaction of assisting to bring from the field and guard

some of the thousands of rebel prisoners taken, constantly spurred to interest in that direction by the remembrance of the many of our own comrades who were suffering in the hells of the Confederacy.

To the field of Chickamauga, ten miles distant, some of us paid a visit immediately after the battles. There we saw many horrors of still unburied dead and decaying carcasses of men and animals. Two of us saw on a stump the partly decayed head of a Union soldier, which had been stuck up on a pole, and had been denuded of flesh by carrion crows. We gave burial to the awful spectacle of southern brutality, and this was said to be but one of many cases of the kind seen by those who first revisited the field.* The regiment's re-enlistment was almost in a body, and was much due to the personal efforts of Quartermaster Sergeant George Scheets, to whom the men in the hard service at Chattanooga following Chickamauga, had learned to look up and respect for his efficiency and care for their interests. The opportunity was seized by those in command to strip the service of all not strictly serviceable soldiers, which included all infirm, and all very young and very old. This included some of our musicians, who were discharged for disability, most of them greatly to their regret, as all desired to continue with the comrades with whom they had shared so many burdens and dangers.

The regiment re-enlisted to date from January 1, 1864, and was sworn in on the 5th. The latter part of the month, the railroad from Chattanooga to Bridgeport having been repaired, between 300 and 400 veterans started for home, in box cars, for a thirty days' furlough.

In passing over a trestle between Chattanooga and Bridgeport, said to be 100 feet high, the two cars next the engine containing the 21st Ohio, jumped the track, and the train ran thirty feet or more on the cross ties before it could be stopped. Though badly shaken up, fortunately no one was injured. The cars replaced, and the train again on solid ground, the men got on board, and, proud of their record, with light hearts moved forward towards their homes from which they had long been absent. After a royal time spent among relatives and friends, they again bade adieu to home and loved ones, said good-bye to comrades left behind, repaired to Columbus, the place of rendezvous, and on the 1st day of March, 1864, left that city to join Sherman's army at Graysville, Georgia, then preparing to enter upon one of the most memorable campaigns in the annals of war, and where they arrived in due time, with not a man missing.

*Surgeons went out after the battle of Chickamauga to care for the Union wounded. After their task was completed, they were sent to Libby as prisoners of war. One of these surgeons informed the author that on a part of the field there was a Yankee's head on every stump.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

GENERAL ROSECRANS RELIEVED OF THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF
THE CUMBERLAND.—AFFECTIONATE LEAVE TAKING—BRIEF RE-
VIEW OF HIS SERVICES.—GEN. THOMAS IN COMMAND.—
GEN. NEGLEY RELIEVED OF THE COMMAND OF
THE 2ND DIVISION.—HIS FAREWELL
CIRCULAR.—CHARGES AGAINST
HIM.—FINDING OF
THE COURT OF
INQUIRY.

On the 19th of October, 1863, General Rosecrans was relieved of the command of the Army of the Cumberland, by order of the President, and Major General Thomas was appointed to succeed him. He took leave of the army in the following patriotic and affectionate language :

“The General commanding, announces to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, that he leaves them under orders from the President. Major-General George H. Thomas, in compliance with orders, will assume the command of this army and department. The chiefs of all the staff departments will report to him.

In taking leave of you, his brothers in arms—officers and soldiers—he congratulates you that your new commander comes not to you as he did, a stranger. General Thomas has been identified with this army from its first organization. He has led you often in battle. To his known prudence, dauntless courage, and true patriotism, you may look with confidence, that, under God, he will lead you to victory.

The General commanding, doubts not you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future, as you have been in the past. To the division and brigade commanders, he tenders his cordial thanks for their valuable and hearty co-operation in all that he

has undertaken. To the chiefs of the staff departments, and their subordinates, whom he leaves behind, he owes a debt of gratitude for their fidelity and untiring devotion to duty.

Companions in arms—officers and soldiers—farewell; and may God bless you."

The reason for the removal of General Rosecrans will no doubt ever remain a secret. As a general commanding troops in the field, he had been uniformly successful. He planned and executed the movement against the enemy at Cheat Mountain, which gave General McLellan command of the Army of the Potomac, the latter arriving just in time to claim credit for the victory.

At Juka and Corinth, he displayed superior ability, and as commander of the Army of the Cumberland, he demonstrated that as an organizer and disciplinarian, he had few equals. Constantly under the impression that his force was not sufficient for offensive operations against the enemy in his front, being particularly wanting in cavalry, he achieved the victory of Stone's River, and compelled the evacuation of Tullahoma. As already stated, the move against Chattanooga was in obedience to peremptory orders from the War Department.

That the campaign was not well planned, no one has ever claimed. He was not notified of the movement of troops from Virginia and Mississippi, which were sent to augment Bragg's army, in time to complete the concentration and properly posting of his army, before the shock of battle came.

How far he was responsible for the disaster to the right wing of the army on the morning of the 20th of September, none can say. From early in the morning, General Thomas was calling for troops to strengthen the left wing. Responding to these calls, left gaps in the line, and the responsibility for these not being filled, has not been fixed. I may say without fear of contradiction, that the officers and men under him, had full confidence in General Rosecrans' ability to lead them, and considering the combination against him, and all the circumstances, it is truly a wonder that the Army of the Cumberland was not dispersed or captured at Chickamauga, and Chattanooga lost to Federal control. While our sympathies are largely with General Rosecrans, and while we regret he should have been humiliated for the partial disaster at Chickamauga, neither the army nor the cause of the Union, lost by the command of the former being given to General Thomas. Few armies could suffer loss by being placed un-

der him, who was always equal to every emergency ; who never lost a battle or suffered a reverse.

After the battle of Chickamauga, some aspersions on the military conduct of General Negley having been made, General Brannan having accused him of agreeing to protect his right flank, when on Snodgrass Hill, and afterward without notice having withdrawn his troops, leaving General Brannan's right entirely unprotected, General Negley asked for and was granted a court of inquiry, to investigate and decide upon his military conduct during the battle.

He was relieved of the command of the Second Division of which he took his leave in the following :

CIRCULAR.	HEADQUARTERS, 2D DIVISION, 14TH A. C. Camp Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 9, 1863.	}
-----------	--	---

Officers and Soldiers, 2d Division, 14th A. C.

Having obtained a leave of absence to return home and restore my health, which has been seriously impaired during the present campaign, and to attend to important military affairs, I am sorry that the moment of our separation approaches.

Our long and agreeable military connection has created ties of affection toward you which cannot be severed without pain.

I am pleased to acknowledge that my administration over you even amidst the gravest circumstances, has been rendered easy through your intelligence, cheerful obedience and exalted patriotism. I shall never forget the virtues which ennoble you, or the consideration and respect I have received from you.

In the necessary re-organization of the army, I know not who will succeed me in the important duty of commanding you. I trust you will continue to display toward him the same confidence and support you have shown to me.

Remember that you are fighting for National Liberty, and the grand principles of a thorough christian civilization, against the barbarism of anarchy and the baseness of a government founded upon oppression and wrong.

Renew your devotion upon the bleeding altar of your country, and continue to follow with unflinching bravery and noble purpose your old bullet-torn and smoke-begrimmed standard through fresh avenues of blood, until they wave triumphantly over a united country and a free people. I shall watch your future with anxious prayers

for your welfare, ever confident that you will remain as martial in spirit and distinguished in discipline as when I shared with you the toils of the march and the fortunes of the battle field.

God bless you, and in his inscrutable kindness permit you soon to return to your homes, there to intertwine your imperishable laurels with the olive branch of a permanent and honorable peace.

Official :

Yours very truly,

JAS. A. LOWRIE,

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

Major and A. A. G. Commanding Officer 21st Ohio.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.—ONE HUNDRED DAYS UNDER FIRE.—FROM BUZZARD'S ROOST TO JONESBORO, BY WAY OF ROCKY FACE, RESACA, PUMPKINVINE CREEK, BALD KNOB, KENNESAW, VINING STATION AND ATLANTA.—SWORD CAPTURED BY CORPORAL SKINNER.—CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

After the commencement of the Atlanta campaign until the close of the war, reports of operations were regularly submitted by company and regimental commanders.

I can produce no history of the regiment so interesting, none so complete and authentic, as that embodied in these reports.

Though all are interesting, the reports of companies differ mainly in diction, and to avoid needless repetition the report of a single company commander is given.

REPORT OF COMPANY F.

HEADQUARTERS Co. F, 21st O. V. I. }
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 8, 1864. }

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following list of casualties, together with a report of the engagements in which Company F, 21st Ohio Volunteer Infantry participated, during the campaign which commenced May 7, 1864, and ended September 2, 1864.

On the 7th day of May, the company left Ringgold, Georgia, numbering two commissioned officers, and fifty-eight enlisted men present.

May 9th, while the regiment was moving to position in close proximity to Rocky Face, private James M. Latham was seriously wounded with a fragment of a shell, and 2d Lieutenant Mark Wood, was injured by a fall, which incapacitated him for further active service during the remainder of the campaign.

During the engagement before Resaca, Ga., May 14, the regiment was held in reserve, in consequence of which Co. F sustained a loss

of but one slightly wounded, private Napoleon B. Platner, who returned to duty in a few days. During the engagements of May 27th and 28th, and up to the time Dallas was evacuated, the company sustained no loss, although subjected to heavy fire of musketry at different times. June 15th brought us up again in close contact with the enemy. Though brought under a murderous fire of artillery, and subjected to frequent skirmishes, yet strange to say the company suffered no loss whatever, during the siege at Kennesaw Mountain.

July 6th found us pressing the enemy's rear, near the banks of the Chattahoochee river. Nothing unusual occurred until the 9th, when the regiment was ordered to report at the skirmish line, at 6 o'clock a. m. Upon arriving at the designated place, orders were received to advance the skirmish line, and feel of the enemy's position. In accomplishing this, privates Thomas Foreman and James Dorsey were killed, and Mahlon Povuemire severely wounded.

In justice to the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of Co. F, I must here say, that they conducted themselves on this occasion like true soldiers. From that time until July 20th, the company participated in no actions or skirmishes. When Hood assaulted the 20th corps and a part of the 14th, on the 20th, the company was on the skirmish line, and held its position under a severe fire of musketry and canister.

While in front of Atlanta, August 11, 1864, the company was detailed for duty on the skirmish line. During the day the line was advanced, and during the action that ensued private Abraham Powell, and on the 12th, Corporal Samuel Powell, and private Uriah Grable were wounded; the latter dangerously with a piece of shell. No other action or casualties occurred till September 1, 1864, near Jonesboro. In the charge made by the regiment in the afternoon privates James E. Scott and John T. Reed were wounded, and Jacob Liter missing, supposed to be taken prisoner. At this time the company numbered one officer and forty-six men.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

J. L. KELLER,

A. McMAHAN, *1st Lieutenant Commanding Company.*
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 21st O. V. I.

To give the reports of all the company commanders in the Atlanta campaign would be but a repetition of the foregoing. They are therefore omitted.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL ARNOLD McMAHAN.

HEADQUARTERS 21ST REGIMENT OHIO INF. VOLS. }
 Atlanta, Georgia, September 9, 1864. }

SIR:—In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report the operations of the 21st Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers under my

command in the Georgia campaign, to the morning of the 2d of September, 1864.

The regiment moved under command of Colonel James M. Neibling from Ringgold, Georgia, on the 7th of May, and he continued to command it until the morning of May 28, when he was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon myself. Not being present the first sixteen days of the campaign, I cannot mention definitely the operations for that time. The regiment, however, participated in the affair at Buzzard Roost, and subsequently in the affair at Resaca. The casualties in the regiment to the time of my taking command, was one (1) enlisted man killed and fourteen (14) enlisted men wounded in action.

May 31st Lieutenant John W. Berry, having his company, K, deployed as skirmishers, in an attempt to gain a hill which was abandoned without a fight on the morning of the 27th, at Pumpkinvine Creek, lost six (6) men killed, and two (2) wounded. This little dash gave us the crest of a hill which commanded the position of the enemy in our front, which position was held by this regiment until the enemy withdrew.

The firing on both sides continued incessantly between the skirmishers and pickets. It would make the report too voluminous to detail the numerous skirmishes and firings, earth works built and marches performed by this regiment during the campaign. It has written its history in this respect very indelibly from Ringgold to Jonesboro, Georgia, during a period of three months and twenty days of restless vigilance. For twelve days together it occupied the front line at Bald Knob, before Kennessaw Mountain, sustaining a loss of one officer, the gallant Lieutenant Dilworth, killed, and eleven (11) men killed and wounded. The artillery practice at this position was the most desperate I have ever witnessed.

Near Vining Station, Georgia, on the 9th day of July, 1864, the regiment had a most spirited affair with two regiments of the enemy, the 4th Mississippi and 54th Louisiana, driving them out of their rifle pits into their main works, killing and wounding a number, and capturing seventeen (17) prisoners, and their ordnance stores. My regiment commenced the attack with twelve (12) officers and three hundred and eighty-two (382) enlisted men. Our loss was fifteen (15) enlisted men killed, and two (2) officers, and thirty-seven (37) enlisted men wounded, and one (1) officer missing. The regiment continued to hold the captured works, and to annoy the enemy in his main works. During the night he abandoned his whole line north of the Chattahoochee, and by 4 o'clock, a. m., of the 10th, the skirmish line under Captain Daniel Lewis advanced and in a short time reached the river.

In this affair no other troops but my own regiment was engaged on our side, and it was a fair specimen of the tenacious fighting qualities displayed on other occasions by the gallant officers and brave men comprising the command. On the 21st of July, while

marching in line of battle, the gallant Captain Lewis, above named, was killed.

In the operations before Atlanta, the regiment was under the enemy's fire every day, and though no general battle was delivered by either side along our immediate front, our list of casualties became large from the almost incessant shelling and musketry of the enemy. In the battle before Jonesboro, September 1st, instant, which resulted so gloriously to our arms, this regiment was again engaged, charging through a dense bush thicket, under a murderous fire from the enemy, losing five (5) enlisted men killed, thirty (30) enlisted men wounded, and one (1) enlisted man missing, and capturing one (1) rebel adjutant, six (6) men, and twenty-four stands of arms. We took prisoners as follows:

July 9th, eighteen privates at Vining Station	18
July 10th, five privates at Vining Station	5
July 20th, one private at Nancy's Creek	1
July 22d, two privates at Peach-tree Creek	2
September, one officer and six privates at Jonesboro, Ga.	7

Total	33
Total stands of arms captured	54

Our casualties are:

Officers killed, two	2
Officers wounded, five	5
Privates killed, thirty-two	32
Privates wounded, one hundred and nineteen	119
Officers missing, one	1
Privates missing, one	1

A list of casualties accompanies this report.

I have a desire to mention the never-failing gallantry of Adjutant E. L. Baird, whose efficient aid under all circumstances during the campaign greatly contributed to the success which has attended this regiment in every operation.

Sergeant Major Earl W. Merry displayed courage and coolness in action on all occasions worthy of emulation. He lost his foot July 20th.

Respectfully submitted,

A. McMAHAN,

Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding 21st Ohio Inf. Vols.

The casualties of the Army of the Cumberland, from the 1st of May to the 6th of September, were:

One hundred and ninety-six officers, killed	196
Two thousand, eight hundred and forty-five men, killed	2845
Total	3041

Eight hundred and ten officers, wounded	810
Fourteen thousand, nine hundred and seventy - three men, wounded	14973
Total wounded	15783
Total killed and wounded	18824
One thousand and sixty-seven died of wounds	1067

CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS 21ST REGIMENT, O. V. I. }
Atlanta, Ga, September 9, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 9.

Officers and Soldiers, Comrades in Battle:—Your glorious conduct in the brilliant campaign just closed, is the subject of praise with all your fellow soldiers throughout the department. No commendation of mine can add any luster to your well-earned fame. Your laurels gathered on every well contested field, will ever remain fresh in the memory of a grateful nation.

You can refer with pride to Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Vining Station, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. You have closed the campaign as you began it—with honor to your country, your families and yourselves.

The memory of your noble comrades fallen, will always be inseparably connected with our memory of honorable deeds on the field of battle, and their names will be handed down as worthy exemplars in the defense of a great nation, and a glorious cause.

Your labors so well begun, still remain unfinished. Do not allow yourselves to be lulled to sleep by the success which has attended you, but by your discipline, your courage, your perseverance in the performance of your high duty as soldiers, in the defense of the great cause in which you are engaged, you will conquer a peace—a peace alike honorable to your fallen comrades and yourselves.

By order of

EDWARD L. BAIRD,
1st Lieut. and Adjt.

A. McMAHAN,
Lieut.-Col., Com'd'g Regt.

ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF A SWORD BY CORPORAL SKINNER.

HEADQUARTERS 21ST REG'T, O. V. I. }
Near Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 16, 1864. }

SIR:—In obedience to orders, I have the honor to forward the sword of Lieutenant Roberts, Adjutant of the 21st Regiment Alabama Sharp Shooters, captured by Corporal Henry R. Skinner, of Company H, of this regiment, in the action before Jonesboro, Ga.

This traitor officer stated that he took the sword from the dead body of a Union officer at the battle of Stone's River, and carried it until taken from him by Corporal Skinner.

The manner of capture is as follows: In the charge of our brigade on the enemy's works, we were thrown across a deep cut for the railroad, near which the color bearer of the 69th Ohio was killed. Being near the enemy's works, this Roberts sprang forward to seize the colors, but in consequence of the interposition of Corporal Skinner, failed, and was taken by him prisoner of war.

I also forward another sword, taken by Commissary Sergeant George T. Squire, July 22, 1864, before Atlanta, Ga.

Respectfully,

To ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
A. A. G. Department of the Cumberland.

A. McMAHAN,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

CHAPTER XXX.

GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.—PURSUIT OF HOOD.—TRIUMPHANT MARCH TO THE SEA.—A REGION OF COUNTRY 300 MILES LONG BY 40 MILES WIDE LAID WASTE. — RAILROAD SYSTEM OF THE SOUTH BROKEN UP. — DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES, STATION HOUSES, WORK-SHOPS, WATER TANKS AND FACTORIES. —HORSES, MULES, FORAGE AND SUBSISTANCE TAKEN.—SIEGE OF SAVANNAH.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL McMAHAN.

HEADQUARTERS 21ST REG'T O. V. I. }
Savannah, Ga., Dec. 30, 1864. }

SIR:—In compliance with orders, dated December 20, 1864, headquarters 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, I have the honor to report the operations of the 21st Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, under my command, from the 3d of September, 1864, to the 2d day of December, 1864.

After the defeat of the enemy before Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1st, my command retired to Atlanta, and went into camp the 8th.

It remained in camp until the morning of October 3, when it moved with its brigade upon the campaign, which resulted in the fall of Savannah, on the 21st of the present month.

I estimate the distance marched during this time, to be at least six hundred and thirty (630) miles. It was difficult to ascertain the exact distance marched over by-roads and through the country. The regiment exchanged shots with a squad of the enemy on the 4th day of December, near Lampkin's Station, without any result, except to check their attempt to annoy the rear of our column.

From the 12th to the night of the 20th of December, the pickets of my regiment were engaged with those of the enemy before Savannah.

During the campaign the regiment destroyed three (3) miles of railroad, and this was the only structure destroyed by my command. At least eight thousand (8,000) rations were used by the men, from

the products of the country, which were necessary, in addition to subsistence furnished by the Commissary Department. But the meat used, which was drawn from the country, was not less than fifteen thousand (15,000) rations.

This estimate does not include the great waste of meat and other foraged subsistence, which could not be transported, or was abandoned by the men each morning.

I estimate the stores wasted or abandoned, equal to the amount used. Twenty-one horses and mules attached to the regiment, were supplied with forage, taken from the country, for twenty days.

Twelve negroes accompanied the regiment to Savannah, having joined us on the march. Twelve horses and thirteen mules were captured, but many of them were comparatively worthless.

Six (6) prisoners of war were captured, and turned over to the Provost Marshal of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps.

The Regiment lost one enlisted man wounded, and ten enlisted men were captured; six enlisted men were either killed or captured, straggling.

The regiment entered the city of Savannah at 9 o'clock a. m., December 21, 1864.

Respectfully submitted,

A. McMAHAN,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

To L. G. BODIE,

Lieut. and A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 1st Div. 14th A. C.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN J. L. KELLER.

HEADQUARTERS CO. F., 21ST REGT., O. V. I. }
Savannah, Ga., Dec. 9, 1864. }

COLONEL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my company, since the 3d day of October, 1864

In reviewing them, I will briefly note the part of the operations of my company, of which the circular from regimental headquarters makes mention. October 3, the company started from Atlanta in pursuit of General Hood, crossed the Chattanooga River and went into camp on the north bank. Our route was as follows: from the river we made a detour to the left, and reached Marietta; from there via Kennesaw to the neighborhood of Ackworth, where we lay a couple of days. On the 11th of October, marched to Kingston; voting on the way. October 12th, marched to Rome, where we remained until the evening of the 13th, when we directed our course toward Resaca, where we arrived on the evening of the 14th.

On the 15th we started for Snake Creek Gap, reached the mountain, and went into camp at its base in the evening; crossed the mountain on the 16th, reached the Gap in the evening, where we

remained two days. Leaving here, we passed through Summerville and reached Graysville about the 24th. We marched four days under Colonel Hambright, commanding brigade. Leaving Graysville the 27th, we reached Rome on the 30th, and received pay on the 2d of November. On the 3d of November, we moved to Kingston, where we remained until the 12th. A part of our rations up to this time had consisted of fresh pork and sweet potatoes. On the 12th we left Kingston for Atlanta. One day was spent destroying the railroad between the Etowah River and Marietta, and we reached Atlanta on the 15th.

November 16, 1864, found us on the road marching eastward.

Passed through Lithonia and camped near by, having marched twenty-three miles. Marched the next morning at 6 o'clock, spent a part of the day destroying the railroad, and camped on Yellow River.

The 18th, crossed the river, passed through Covington, and camped at 1 p. m. November 19, marched nine miles, and the 20th eighteen miles; passed through Sandtown and camped late at night.

November 21st and 22d, made but little distance, on account of the bad condition of the roads. The 23d, reached Milledgeville and camped in the suburbs of the city. The 24th, passed through the city, crossed the Oconee at the long bridge. Foraged quite successfully the 25th and crossed the Buffalo Creek swamp the 26th. The 27th we marched about twenty miles, crossing Deep Step swamp, and passing through Saundersville. November 28th, crossed the Oguchie River, and the 29th crossed a creek near Louisville, passed through the village, and camped a mile beyond. The 30th, marched thirteen miles through a very fine country, went into camp about three miles east of Sebastopol; the regiment on picket during the night. December 1st and 2d, marched about twenty miles. On the 1st of December, three men, belonging to the regiment, were murdered. December 3d, crossed Buckhead creek, and at night went into camp on the Augusta and Millen railroad. The 4th, heard heavy reports of artillery.

We were engaged during the forenoon destroying the railroad, and in the afternoon the corps was on the march. The regiment, now the rear guard, skirmished with the enemy until we went into camp.

The 5th and 6th, nothing worthy of note occurred, the regiment being in camp in the vicinity of Black creek. The 8th, moved forward, and found the roads blockaded. I had charge of forages, but had poor success; crossed Ebenezer creek December 9th; sharp skirmishing during the day.

Our division sent to the left, passed the enemy's flank. This compelled them to evacuate their works. The 10th and 11th made short marches, and formed line of battle south of the canal, and remained here until the 16th, when we changed position, where we remained until the 19th, when we relieved the 2d brigade. Rebels shoot pretty close.

On the morning of the 21st, it was found that the enemy had left his works. The 79th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, supported by the 21st Ohio, moved in pursuit, and reached the city in advance of any troops from the 14th A. C. My company destroyed one-fourth mile of railroad, one cotton gin, took two negroes and two horses. Casualties, none.

It is my opinion the men of my command were subsisted at least one-half on the products of the country. From the record I have kept, I calculate the distance traveled since the 3d of October, at six hundred miles.

Respectfully,

J. L. KELLER,

1st Lieut. Com'd'g Co. F, 21st O. V. I.

To A. McMAHAN,

Lieut-Col., 21st O. V. I.

Van Horne gives the result of the Georgia campaign thus: "Except the failure to capture Hardee's army at Savannah and release the prisoners at Millen, the march from Atlanta to that city was a triumphant success, the full realization of all anticipated possibilities. It illustrated with fearful emphasis the weakness of the rebellion, for no force able to resist one of General Sherman's thirteen divisions was met on the way. It left a track of desolation forty miles wide; broke up the railroad system of Georgia and the South by the destruction of three hundred miles of track, all work-shops, station-houses, tanks and warehouses; crippled the industries of the empire state of the South by burning all the mills and factories on the broad belt of ruin, and made otherwise a heavy draft upon the resources of the people, in consuming and transporting supplies in immense quantities, and by the destruction of twenty thousand bales of cotton. The general significance of the results spread gloom and despair over the South. Coupled with the victory at Nashville, "The March to the Sea," brought near the collapse of the rebellion. The death throes of treason, organized in magnitude most grand, were subsequently in harmony with its proportions and persistence; but all doubt of its quick destruction was now removed. When General Lee should surrender the end would come; and to hasten this result the victorious western armies were under orders to move northward, by sea or land, as circumstances should determine."

CHAPTER XXXI.

A WINTER CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE CAROLINAS—EFFORTS TO FILL UP
THE REGIMENT—LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR—THE WORK
OF DESTRUCTION AND DEVASTATION CONTINUED—BUILDING
CORDUROY ROADS AND FLOUNDERING THROUGH THE
MUD—BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE—BATTLE OF
AVERYSBORO—SURRENDER OF JOHNS-
TON—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

During the stay of the regiment in Savannah, from the 20th of December, 1864, until the 20th of January, 1865, about the only thing of importance that transpired was the effort made by Lieutenant Colonel McMahan to have the regiment filled up. I give his letter to the Secretary of War because it contains matter not elsewhere to be found.

HEADQUARTERS 21ST REGIMENT, OHIO INF. VET. VOLS., }
Savannah, Georgia, January 18, 1865. }

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

I have the honor to request that the 21st Ohio Infantry Veteran Volunteers be furnished recruits to make it a maximum regiment. To do this five hundred and eight (508) enlisted men are required. There are upon the muster rolls of this regiment at this date, present and absent, field and staff, three (3) commissioned officers, and four (4) enlisted men. On company rolls, twenty-two (22) commissioned officers, and five hundred and seventy-nine (579) men; aggregate, six hundred and eight (608). Of this number four (4) commissioned officers, (Captains), and ninety-five (95) enlisted men, are awaiting muster out by reason of expiration of term of service. The four (4) officers and seventy-three (73) of the men are at this time prisoners of war. Twenty-two (22) enlisted men sent to hospitals wounded are still borne upon the rolls, their company commanders awaiting official information of their discharge by reason of expiration of term of service. Clearing the rolls of the regiment of the ninety-nine (99)

officers and men above mentioned, five hundred and eight (508) enlisted men will raise all the companies to maximum numbers.

The regiment was enlisted into the service as a veteran organization on the 5th day of January, 1864. During the campaign against Atlanta and Savannah it has lost two (2) officers and forty-nine (49) enlisted men killed, and five (5) officers and one hundred and five (105) enlisted men wounded in battle.

This requisition is now made because of failure to receive recruits direct from the State under any of the calls for troops since the re-enlistment of the regiment as a veteran organization. I hope to raise it to a high degree of efficiency under the special favor of the Secretary of War. I have the honor to be

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McMAHAN,

Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 21st Reg't Ohio Vet. Vol. Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 21ST REGIMENT OHIO VET. VOL. INF. }
Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 24, 1865. }

SIR:—In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the operations of the 21st Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers from the 20th day of January, 1865, to the 23d day of March, 1865.

The regiment marched under the command of Lieutenant Colonel A. McMahan from Savannah, Georgia, January 2, and remained under his command until March 19th, at which time he assumed command of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 14th A. C.

The only engagement in which the regiment took part during the campaign occurred on the 19th day of March, at Bentonville. In this engagement our loss was one (1) enlisted man killed, and one (1) commissioned officer and two (2) enlisted men wounded, and ten (10) enlisted men missing.

Two-thirds of a mile of railroad was destroyed by the regiment during the campaign; no other structures were destroyed by the regiment. The whole amount of subsistence drawn from the country cannot be correctly estimated, but it cannot fall short of ten thousand (10,000) rations complete.

Eleven horses and mules belonging to the regiment, were supplied with forage taken from the country, for forty-five (45) days.

Twenty-nine (29) mules were captured, most of them being serviceable.

Twenty-one (21) Confederate prisoners were captured by the regiment during the campaign.

Three (3) enlisted men were killed or captured while straggling.

The regiment reached Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 23d, 1865, having marched nearly five hundred (500) miles.

The following is a list of casualties occurring during the campaign :

Commissioned officers, wounded, one,	- - - - -	1
Enlisted men, killed, one.	- - - - -	1
Enlisted men, wounded, two,	- - - - -	2
Enlisted men, missing in action, ten,	- - - - -	10
Enlisted men, killed or captured, straggling, three,	- - - - -	3

Respectfully submitted,

S. F. CHEENY,

To L. G. BODIE,

Capt. Commanding 21st O. V. V. I.

Lieutenant and A. A. A. G., 3d Brigade.

In the battle of Bentonville, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Miles, commanding the 3d Brigade, to which the 2d Ohio was attached, was wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan succeeded him in command. I subjoin his report as giving the operation more fully than the preceding report :

HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 14TH A. C. }
Near Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 22, 1865. }

SIR:—In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the operations of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, from the 20th day of January, to the 23d day of March, 1865.

The brigade moved from Savannah, Georgia, January 20th, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Miles, 79th Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and he continued to command it until the 19th day of March, when he was severely wounded in battle, and the command devolved upon myself.

This change in command at the close of the campaign, leaves this report deficient of the information which the former commander of the brigade could, by reason of his position and experience, embody in it. A statement in detail of the marches, guards and other duties performed, would render this report too voluminous.

The command crossed the Savannah River, February 5, at Sister's Ferry, and moved through South Carolina, via Barnwell, C. H., White's Pond, Lexington, C. H., Thompson, Winnsboro, Blackstock and Rocky Mount. Then via Fayetteville, to Goldsboro, North Carolina; the distance marched, four hundred and ninety-nine (499) miles.

The Brigade built eight (8) miles of corduroy road, and destroyed two and one-half (2½) miles of railroad.

I estimate the subsistence stores drawn from the country for the use of the Brigade, at forty thousand (40,000) rations.

Four hundred and ten (410) head of cattle were captured, but in consequence of our rapid marches, two hundred and ten (210) head died. Thirty-three (33) horses and ninety-six (96) mules were captured. These animals were servicable; the worthless ones having been shot or abandoned.

Two hundred horses and mules pertaining to the Brigade, were supplied with sufficient forage taken from the country, for forty (40) days. The total number of prisoners captured from the enemy is thirty-one (31). The following casualties occurred:

Commissioned officers killed, one	1
Commissioned officers wounded, eight	8
Commissioned officers captured, one	1
	10
Total	10
Enlisted men killed, fourteen	14
Enlisted men wounded, fifty-eight	58
Enlisted men missing, forty	40
	112
Total	112
Grand total	122

During a campaign of sixty-three (63) days, under circumstances which required the command to rely upon the country for subsistence two-thirds of the time, the officers and men of the Brigade conducted themselves with such high, soldier-like bearing, that, at this time, it would appear but flattery to do more than simply to refer to this subject, without special mention.

But as my superior officer, Lieutenant Colonel D. Miles, is by reason of his wounds unable to report the operations of the brigade while under his command, I shall here add, that I found it a pleasure to serve with him, and that in the action of the 19th of March, near Bentonville, North Carolina, where he was wounded, he fought his brigade energetically and skillfully, against superior numbers of the enemy.

Very respectfully,

A. McMAHAN,

To J. E. EDMONDS,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding 3d Brigade.

Captain A. A. A. G., 1st Division, 14th Corps.

The following account of the battle of Bentonville by Captain J. L. Keller will be read with interest, being probably the only account written by any member of the 21st Ohio who participated in the fight:

“The battle of Averysboro had taken place and was over when the 21st reached the battlefield. A number of slain Confederates, principally boys from Charleston, S. C., lay near the road along which we passed.

Our column headed towards Goldsboro, N. C.

On the 18th day of February, 1865, our advance was contested quite stubbornly at different times by what seemed to be some mounted troops, in consequence of which we did not make the distance of a day's march as we usually did. During this day's march our division occupied about the middle of the column.

The road was narrow, the country level, and occasionally a cleared farm was passed. Early in the morning of the 19th our camp was astir; our division had the advance, and the 21st Ohio led the division. We were soon on the move, and the foragers moved out ahead of the regiment to find anything that would be fit for men to eat, as our rations at this time were short. Before advancing a mile we observed that the foragers had found something that checked their advance. An occasional report of a musket warned us of the presence of the enemy. When the regiment had advanced a short distance beyond where the bummers halted, the enemy opened on us with artillery, causing us to form in line of battle after having thrown out skirmishers. We were assigned a position south of the road over which we came, our line facing southeast.

No one, at the time we took our position, knew just where the enemy was. We had scarcely taken position, before the enemy made one of his sudden and furious charges on our rear and left flank, where he was posted in force. He saw us in this awkward position no doubt, and ordered a charge before other troops could form on our left, and in his front. The writer never learned who was responsible for this formation, but supposed Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, our brigade commander, was, from the fact, Colonel McMahan assumed command of the brigade after the battle.

Bullets from our rear, bullets from our left flank, and a few from our front, were too much for even veterans. Every man in the regiment knew somebody had blundered. The writer cannot remember that any one ordered us out of the trap, but thinks the regiment intuitively moved rapidly through the laurel thicket, about one-fourth of a mile to our right, where we formed a new line with General Morgan's (second) division.

In front of this division, we reformed and charged, driving the enemy back a short distance, which gave General Morgan's men more time to complete temporary breastworks.

After this charge we fell in with the second division, and stopped the further advance of the enemy.

Immediately after falling back in the line, and before the division had delivered its fire, Colonel McMahan was struck on a button on his breast. The button saved his life. Captain Wicker was shot through the lung, and Sylvester Trout through the brain. In some fields to our right and north of us, the cannonading was very severe, and musketry was very heavy.

The writer was with the 21st during the darkest days in the history of the four eventful years of its service, yet can remember no time, when gloom and discouragement settled so thick and fast upon us, as it did in this, our last battle.

The battle lasted some hours, the enemy was foiled, and Johnston moved from our front.

The night after the battle, rain set in and continued the next day and following night. The battlefield was covered with water, and the dead were buried in graves filled with water. At 4 p. m., February 21st, orders were given for a charge, but no enemy was found."

The attack at Bentonville was a complete surprise to the Federal army. General Sherman was aware that Johnston, his old antagonist, was in command of an army 40,000 or 45,000 strong, under Bragg, Beauregard, Harder and S. D. Lee, as subordinate generals, but he had little idea a stand would be made nearer than Raleigh.

The progress of the army through the Carolinas had been resisted at different times, by cavalry and bands of the enemy, and as the army approached Goldsboro, General Sherman had given orders that it should move with caution. On the 16th of March, Hardee was found occupying an advantageous position at Averysboro. He was attacked by General Slocum and driven within his fortifications, from which he retreated during the night. In this affair the Federals lost eighty killed and four hundred and eighty wounded. The rebels left one hundred and seventy-eight dead on the field, and one hundred and seventy-five men and three guns were captured.

Hardee retreated in the direction of Smithfield, creating the impression that the road to Goldsboro was unobstructed, but after falling back a short distance, he moved by a by-road, to join Johnston at Bentonville.

On the morning of the 19th, the army moved forward, the 21st Ohio in advance. They soon encountered a strong cavalry force of the enemy, which was steadily driven back on the infantry, when the latter made a furious attack on the Union troops.

Brigades were thrown into position as rapidly as possible, and the enemy stubbornly resisted, but the Union troops fought at a great disadvantage. Johnston had arranged his army with the view of capturing the 14th Corps, but, though he gained considerable ground, he failed in his object.

Late in the afternoon a brigade of the 20th Corps arrived on the field, lines were readjusted, the enemy charged and driven back to the position they held in the morning.

During the night, the remainder of the 20th Corps, which was ten miles distant when the attack was made, arrived, and went into position ready for the morrow.

The 20th and 21st were spent occupying the attention of the rebels with skirmishing and artillery firing, while the army was being concentrated and put in position for a combined attack on the 22d, but the morning of that day revealed that Johnston, leaving his pickets to be captured, had made a safe retreat in the direction of Smithfield and Raleigh. He was pursued but a short distance; the army concentrating at Goldsboro on the 23d of March.

In this battle, the 14th Corps lost 154 killed, 867 wounded, and 233 captured, and buried 167 rebels. The other portions of the army lost 399 and captured 1,287.

The casualties in this battle, and the signal failure of Johnston to disperse or capture an isolated corps, entitles the battle of Bentonville to rank among the decisive battles of the war. The condition of the roads rendered the speedy arrival of reinforcements impossible, and on the 14th corps was hurled the full force of the enemy, which though assailed by thrice its number, stood firm, losing ground only as it became necessary to change positions, to meet attacks from hitherto unexpected quarters. Brigades assailed in flank changed front while being pressed by the enemy, and repulsed them. Others attacked in front and rear, successfully resisted both columns, until the enemy were obliged to withdraw from the field.

To the 14th corps belongs the honor of defeating the rebels at Bentonville.

On the 11th of April, news was received of the surrender of Lee, which was published to the army on the 12th, in the following language:

“The general commanding announces to the army, that he has official notice from General Grant, that General Lee surrendered to

him his entire army on the 9th inst., at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

Glory to God and our country; and all honor to our comrades in arms, toward whom we are marching. A little more labor, a little more toil on our part, the great race is won, and our government stands regenerated after four long years of war."

Two days later General Sherman received a note from Johnston, asking a cessation of hostilities, and the opening of negotiations with a view to disbanding the rebel army.

A memorandum of an agreement arrived at on the 18th of April, was forwarded to Washington, which was disapproved by the authorities there, as well as by the commander in chief.

The agreement provided, that:

- II. The Confederate armies now in existence, to be disbanded and conducted to their several State Capitols, there to deposit their arms. * * *
- III. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governments, on their officers and legislators taking the oath prescribed by the United States. * * *
- IV. The re-establishment of all Federal Courts in the several States. * * *
- V. The people and inhabitants of all States, to be guaranteed so far as the Executive can, their political right and franchise. * * *
- VI. The Executive authority or government of the United States, not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence in the place where they reside.
- VII. In general terms it is announced, that the war is to cease, a general amnesty so far as the Executive of the United States can command, on the condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, the distribution of arms, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing said armies."

It will be conceded that General Sherman made a mistake in assuming to settle in the terms of surrender, all the questions growing out of the war, and restoring States and citizens to all their former rights and privileges, on the simple condition of their abstaining from acts of armed hostility.

On receipt of the notice of the disapproval of the terms of surrender by the authorities at Washington, General Sherman notified Johnston of the termination of the truce, and demanded the surrender of his army on the terms granted to Lee at Appomattox.

On the 26th of April, another interview was held between the commanding generals, and terms of surrender agreed upon, by which "All acts of war were to cease; all arms and public property to be deposited at Greensboro, and delivered to an ordnance officer of the United States army; side arms and private horses and baggage to be retained by officers; each officer and man to give his individual obligation in writing, not to take up arms against the United States, until released from this obligation," and "all the officers and men will be permitted to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities, so long as they observe their obligation and the laws where they reside."

Nothing now remained to be done except to disband the Federal army, and it was deemed proper to return each corps to its department to be mustered out.

CHAPTER XXXII.

FROM GOLDSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA TO COLUMBUS, OHIO.—TRIUMPHANT
ENTRY INTO RALEIGH.—STILL CORDUROYING ROADS.—GREAT RE-
JOICING AT LEE'S SURRENDER.—EFFECT OF THE NEWS OF
THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.—RACE TO RICHMOND.
GRAND REVIEW AT WASHINGTON.—JOURNEY TO
LOUISVILLE.—HAMS MISSING.—LAST REVIEW
BY GENERAL SHERMAN.—FAREWELL
ADDRESS BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL
McMAHAN.—FINAL PAY AND
MUSTER OUT.

BY CAPTAIN J. L. KELLER.

After the battle of Bentonville, Colonel McMahan was given command of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, and Captain Cheeny, next in rank, assumed command of the regiment.

Our army reached Goldsboro on the 23d of March, 1865, where rest and supplies awaited us. The march from Savannah, Georgia, to this place, through the bad weather of a Carolina winter and spring, had been severe on the boys of our command, and we remained in this camp until the 10th of April. While here camp and guard duties were light, and the time was spent cleaning up, visiting acquaintances, learning of the severe battles some of our boys had participated in at Franklin and Nashville, and hearing from home, as we found plenty of mail at Goldsboro.

April 10th we left camp and started out to find Johnston and his army, which we believed to be in the vicinity of Raleigh.

If my memory serves me correctly, our division was in advance of the infantry, and the 21st Ohio well in advance of the division. Our troops entered Raleigh on the 13th of April.

Some cavalry command received the surrender, and when we marched through the city, "Old Glory" was proudly floating from the dome of the capitol. Our regiment was formed in a column by

divisions, right in front with fixed bayonets. Our troops heard such remarks from the spectators as, "What splendid looking men," etc.

This was the third State Capitol, into which our regiment formed a part of a triumphal entry. We missed Columbia, South Carolina, by being assigned a line of march west of the city. We stacked arms on the southwest side of the city, and had our dinner. A few of our men went to a house a short distance away without leave. A detachment of Rebel cavalry swooped down on them, and they were prisoners. They were in the custody of the enemy until Johnston surrendered.

When they returned to their commands, they reported having had a sorry time while absent. On the 10th of April we were again on the march, headed southwest through a tremendous rain.

We were obliged to tear down rail fences to corduroy the roads with, so that our teams could follow. We went into camp that evening, soon had bright fires burning, some hot coffee prepared, our clothes dried, and we slept well on the wet ground.

The next day we went into camp at Martha's Vineyard, where we remained until after the surrender of Johnston.

While in this camp news reached us of the surrender of Lee. Such rejoicing! Such noise! Our division got to shooting with muskets and cannon, and without orders. Some forgot to separate the ball from the powder, and occasionally the whistle of the minnie ball was heard. Our camp was an out post.

How the news reached us sooner than it reached the troops encamped in rear of us, we never learned. Our noise brought reinforcements on the double-quick. When the commanders of these troops learned the cause of the firing, they were mad, and report said some of them uttered bad words. They supposed Johnston had turned on us and was making things warm.

At this camp news reached us of the assassination of President Lincoln. It was easily discernible among the private soldiers, that they felt that they had lost their best friend. Anger and sorrow in turn were depicted in their faces. It was hard to understand the significance of the event. We knew the Confederacy was about dead; yet, was it possible that by assassination, the Rebels would win that which they had lost in the field?

It was well that no battle occurred just after this sad news reached us. A few days after this, we received news of the surrender of Johnston, and orders to return to Raleigh.

When we reached Raleigh we learned that our route to the north was by way of Richmond.

Then began a race between the various corps of General Sherman's army, as to which would reach Richmond first. The 14th Corps had a dirt road in good condition; it was fine spring weather, and the question was, who would first reach the capitol of the defunct Confederacy.

It was said the 14th Corps reached the James River four miles above Richmond first. The march was a foolish race between ambitious commanders, and the infantry suffered severely in consequence of it. The sick list of the regiment was unusually large the next morning after encamping on the James.

There was some loud complaining over what seemed an unnecessarily severe march.

After a few days rest, we started for Washington; the sick were sent by boat in charge of Dr. Young.

In this march there was more moderation used, and our regiment went into camp about three miles from Alexandria. After being in camp a few days, orders came to prepare for a grand review. The business then on hand was to scour and clean up our clothes, so as to present a respectable appearance before the President, and loyal governors of the north, who made it their business to be there, to see the veterans march in review through the capital of the nation.

The Army of the Potomac was reviewed on the 24th of May, and our army on the day following. At an early hour of the morning our camp was astir, and soon the regiment was on the road in good marching order; crossed long bridges and assembled on Capitol Hill.

About 10 o'clock we took our place in line, our formation being in column by divisions, right in front, and moved along Pennsylvania Avenue in review. The writer remembers how soldierly and proud the boys carried themselves; how their arms and accouterments shone; how well they kept their alignment, and what good time they observed. Much had been said and written about "Sherman's Bummers," but civilians and the officers of the Army of the Potomac were greatly surprised and pleased with the appearance of the "Western Troops," as we were sometimes called, and not a few were the compliments we received.

Oh, what a proud day this was for each member of our regiment

who was permitted to be there and take part in such a historical event. We would have enjoyed this grand pageant better, if the members of our organization who were sleeping at Stone's River, Chickamauga, Vining's Station, Jonesboro and Bentonville had been with us.

A few days after this review, we went into camp near the Soldier's Home in the District of Columbia. Here we remained for some time, so that the boys might visit places of interest in and about the capital.

While at this camp, a number of the regiment were mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service.

It having been determined to send the troops belonging to the Department of Kentucky to Louisville to be mustered out, Colonel McMahan received orders on the 8th of June, to hold his "command in readiness to march at a moments notice." Freight cars were provided in which to convey the troops over the Baltimore & Ohio road to the Ohio River, and as each section of the train was loaded, it moved off, another section taking its place to be loaded.

This arrangement often divided regiments, and by it Companies A and F were separated from the other companies of the 21st Ohio.

After passing Harper's Ferry, while the section carrying Companies A and F was moving slowly on a side track, one of its cars left the track. The men being asleep at the time, this caused great confusion.

It seemed as if the car was about to fall over, and several of the men jumped out into the brush; but fortunately no one was seriously injured. It being necessary to leave this car, the men it contained were put into the other cars, which were uncomfortably crowded before the accident.

Some time before noon the day following, our train reached Piedmont, a town on the Potomac River in West Virginia.

Unfortunately for the 21st Ohio, there were some Michigan troops aboard, and still more unfortunately there happened to be a cask of cured hams at the depot. Somebody opened the huge barrel and very shortly there were no hams left. Where they went to the writer cannot tell. Complaint was telegraphed to Department Commander, and our train was ordered to be detained until the missing hams were restored. Whether the meat was nearly all found, this deponent cannot say, but toward sunset our train was permitted to

depart. The writer is quite sure the 21st had no hand in this affair, but unfortunately was in bad company.

The next morning found us at Parkersburgh, on the Ohio River.

The river seemed to be covered with steamboats, ready to take us to Louisville. The trip down the river was much more pleasant than the one from Catlettsburg in the winter of 1861.

Then the heavy work was before us—now it was done.

Then it was stormy and cold—now it was splendid summer weather. It seemed as though all in nature conspired to make our return trip home pleasant. The sight of the hills of our dear Ohio cheered us, and the steamboat captains did what they could to make the trip down the river pleasant. There was racing between rival boats. This seemed dangerous, yet we reached Louisville safely and went into camp some four miles from the city, up the river.

Here our time was spent fixing up our records, and having our last grand review by General Sherman.

The regiment then proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, where it turned over its arms and equipments to an ordnance officer of the United States Army, received final pay, and was disbanded on the 25th day of July, 1865; three years, ten months, and six days from the date of its muster-in."

Colonel McMahan took leave of the regiment in the following:

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.

HEADQUARTERS 21ST REGIMENT, O. V. I., }
Columbus, Ohio, July 25, 1865. }

COMRADES:—Our services are no longer required. Through the Providence of God, our efforts to sustain the government and to perpetuate it, have been successful. We have humbled a proud, cruel and vindictive foe. Thank God we are free, and have the power to demonstrate for all "whom it may concern," that all men are born free; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The pillars of our popular government are strengthened and adorned by the blood of our honored and lamented dead.

The bones of our comrades are upon the fields of more than thirty-one well contested battles. We will remember them kindly,

and extend to their families and friends the hand of a brother and true friend.

In parting with you, my comrades, I congratulate you that you have escaped the casualties of war, to behold the splendor of your achievements.

As my military family is dispersed, my best wishes will follow you to your quiet homes."

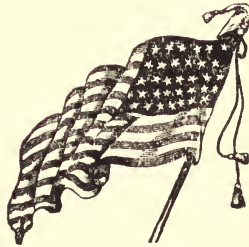
[OFFICIAL.]

GEORGE SCHEETS,

1st Lieutenant and Adjutant.

A. McMAHAN,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.





COL. J. S. NORTON.



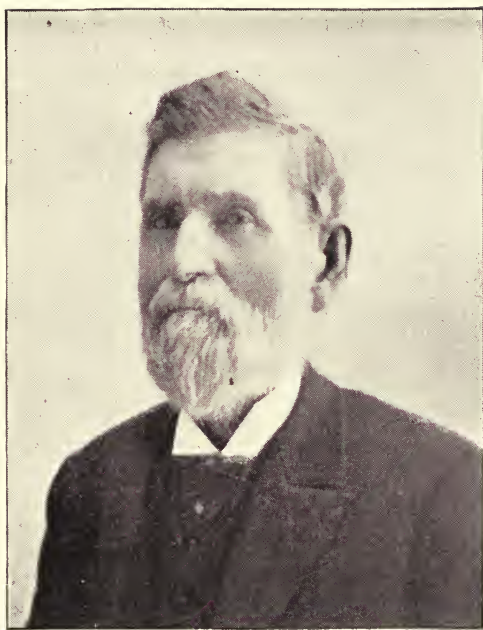
COL. J. M. NEIBLING.

70 1111
ALPHABET



COL. ARNOLD McMAHAM.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



CAPT. H. H. ALBAN.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



CAPT. MILO CATON.

1861
Capt. Milo Caton



CAPT. MILO CATON.

TAKEN SHORTLY AFTER HIS RELEASE FROM REBEL PRISON.





CAPT. J. L. KELLER.

1861
1862
1863
1864
1865
1866
1867
1868
1869
1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900

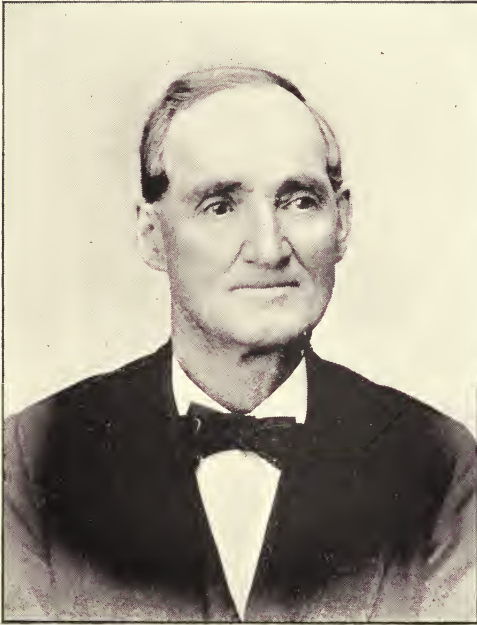


CAPT. JOHN C. MARTIN.

UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA



CAPT. J. S. MAHONY.



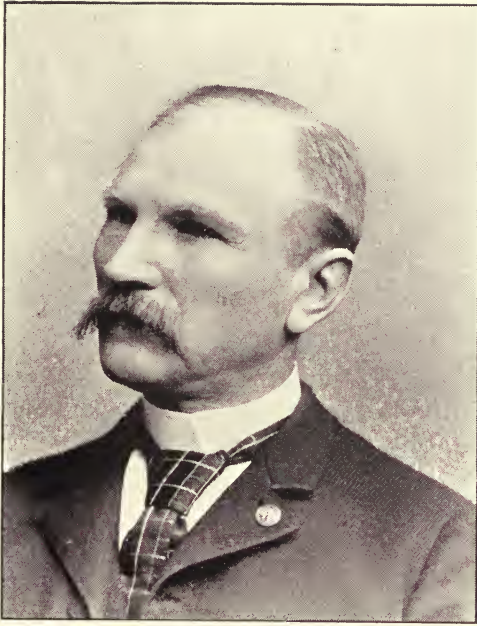
CAPT. J. W. KNAGGS.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, located at the bottom right of the page.



LIEUT. AND ADJT. E. L. BAIRD.

THE
OF
THE



LIEUT. AND ADJT. GEO. SCHEETS.

1863



LIEUT. J. W. HENRY.

THE
OF
COLUMBIA



LIEUT. J. H. BOLTON.

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN



LIEUT. W. H. WELKER.

W. H. WELKER
LIEUTENANT



WILLIAM M. DETWEILER.
HOSPITAL STEWARD.

1880



SERGT. JOHN S. HART.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



ABEL COMSTOCK.
CO. C.

State of
California



GEORGE S. CANFIELD.
MUSICIAN.

APPENDIX.

ROSTER

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Three Years' Service.

This Regiment was organized at Findlay, Ohio, September 19, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 25, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

No official list of battles in which the Twenty-First Regiment bore an honorable part has yet been published by the War Department, but the following list has been compiled, after careful research, during the preparation of this work:

IVY MOUNTAIN, KY.,	NOVEMBER 9, 1861.
BRIDGEPORT, ALA.,	APRIL 15, 1862.
LA VERGNE, TENN.,	OCTOBER 7, 1862.
NASHVILLE, TENN.,	NOVEMBER 5, 1862.
STONES RIVER, TENN.,	DECEMBER 31, 1862, and JANUARY 1-2, 1863.
TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN, TENN.,	JUNE 23-30, 1863.
DUG GAP, GA.,	SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.
CHICKAMAUGA, GA.,	SEPTEMBER 19-20, 1863
MISSION RIDGE, TENN.,	NOVEMBER 25, 1863
BUZZARD ROOST, GA.,	MAY 8, 1864
RESACA, GA.,	MAY 13-16, 1864
NEW HOPE CHURCH, GA.,	MAY 28, 1864
KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA.,	JUNE 9-30, 1864
KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA., (General Assault on),	JUNE 27, 1864
VINING STATION, GA.,	JULY 2-5, 1864
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, GA.,	JULY 6-10, 1864
PEACHTREE CREEK, GA.,	JULY 20, 1864
ATLANTA, GA., (Hood's First Sortie).	JULY 22, 1864
JONESBORO, GA.,	SEPTEMBER 1, 1864
SAVANNAH, GA., (Siege of),	DECEMBER 10-21, 1864
AVERYSBORO, N. C.,	MARCH 16, 1865.
BENTONVILLE, N. C.,	MARCH 19-21, 1865.

21st REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

- Mustered in Sept. 19, 1861, at Findlay, O., by E. Morgan Wood, Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.
 Mustered out July 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by Geo. H. Traey, Captain 15th
 Infantry, U. S. A.

Names	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Jesse S. Norton . . .	Colonel.	35	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Resigned Dec. 20, 1862.
James M. Neibling . . .	do.	34	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from Lieut. Colonel Dec 20, 1862; resigned Dec. 6, 1864.
Dwella M. Stoughton	Lt. Col.	28	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Major from Captain Co. A Oct. 3, 1862; Lieut. Col. Dec. 20, 1862; died Nov. 19, 1863, of wounds received Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Arnold McMahon . . .	do.	29	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Major from Captain Co. C June 14, 1863; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; returned to company March 1, 1864; promoted to Lieut. Col. Feb. 29, 1864; brevetted Col. March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 25, 1865.
Samuel A. Strong . . .	Major	34	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from Captain Co. B Dec. 20, 1862; resigned June 14, 1863.
George F. Walker . . .	do.	26	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	
William M. Eames . . .	Surgeon.	33	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Resigned Oct. 3, 1862.
Daniel S. Young . . .	do.	35	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from Asst. Surgeon Dec. 20, 1862; mustered out with regt. July 25, '65
William C. Payne . . .	As. Surg	32	Dec. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Resigned August 14, 1863.
Richard Gray, Jr. . . .	do.	32	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865.
George O. McPherson	Adjut't.	34	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Resigned Dec. 17, 1861.
Edward L. Baird . . .	do.	25	Sept. 5, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 1st Lieut. and Adjutant from Sergt. Major Dec. 12, 1861; mustered out Dec. 27, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
George Scheets	do.	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Q. M. Sergeant from private Co. C March 1, 1863; to 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, Feb. 10, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 25, 1865.
Robert S. Mungen . . .	R. Q. M	36	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 18, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
George T. Squire	do.	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Com. Sergeant from Sergeant Co. E Jan. 14, 1863; to 1st Lieut. and Regt. Quartermaster Feb. 15, 1865; resigned July 3, 1865.
Henry C. Skinner . . .	Chapl'n.	33	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Resigned March 11, 1862.
James Blakely	Ser. Maj.	33	Oct. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 29, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Earl W. Merry	do.	18	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from private Co. C Nov. 1, 1863; wounded July 20, 1864, in battle of Peachtree Creek, Ga.; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Daniel Lewis	Q. M. S.	31	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 2d Lieut. Co. A Feb. 8, 1862
Joseph Power	do.	45	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from Sergt. Co. H Apr. 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 25, '65
Henry H. Vancamp . . .	Com. Ser	26	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from Sergeant Co. C April 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 25, 1865; veteran.
Wm. M. Detweller . . .	Hos. Std	29	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from private Co. D March 25, 1862; mustered out Sept. 18, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Robert H. Milliken . . .	do.	33	Sept. 5, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 7, 1862, to accept promotion in Medical Department.
John J. Dahlen	do.	39	Sept. 3, 1864	3 yrs.	Promoted from private Co. C October 1, 1864; mustered out June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Ebenezer Wilson . . .	Prin Mu	20	Sept. 5, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out March 19, 1863, by order of War Department.
James Warmesley . . .	do.	19	Sept. 5, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from Musician Co. D—; mustered out March 19, 1863, by order of War Department.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

REGIMENTAL BAND.

Names	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
John Babbatt	Ldr. Bnd	25	Sept. 20, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1862, by order of War Department.
Edwin Galer	Musician	22	Oct. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1862, by order of War Department.
James Adams	do.	24	Oct. 21, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1862, by order of War Department.
Walter Post	do.	21	Oct. 17, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1862, by order of War Department.
George B. Squires	do.	22	Oct. 17, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 17, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Duane Gillmore	do.	27	Oct. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1862, by order of War Department.
Samuel H. Hull	do.	23	Oct. 17, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1862, by order of War Department.
Elbridge Post	do.	18	Oct. 17, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1862, by order of War Department.
Mendon L. Prentice	do.	23	Oct. 17, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1862, by order of War Department.
Alva C. Miller	do.	16	Oct. 17, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1862, by order of War Department.
Orwin S. Redfield	do.	22	Oct. 17, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 7, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Trumbull Granger	do.	14	Oct. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1862, by order of War Department.

COMPANY A.

Mustered in Sept. 19, 1861, at Findlay, O., by E. Morgan Wood, Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.
Mustered out July 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by Geo. H. Tracy, Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.

Dwella M. Stoughton	Captain.	28	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Major Oct. 3, 1862.
James L. Curry	do.	35	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieutenant Co. H Dec. 20, 1862; discharged Aug. 27, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Jacob L. Keller	do.	27	Sept. 15, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieutenant Co. F May 11, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
John A. Williams	1st Lieut	27	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Resigned Jan. 8, 1862.
George Foreman	do.	28	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant Feb. 3, 1862; resigned Nov. 4, 1862.
Daniel Lewis	do.	31	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant from Q. M. Sergeant Feb. 8, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Nov. 18, 1862; Captain Co. C Feb. 29, 1864
Daniel Richards	do.	23	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed 1st Sergeant from Sergeant Sept. 14, 1861; promoted to 2d Lieut. Nov. 18, 1862; 1st Lieut. Feb. 29, 1864; discharged Jan. 31, 1865; veteran.
David McClintock	do.	26	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant from Corporal Feb. 29, 1864; 1st Lieutenant Feb. 10, 1865; Captain July 12, 1865, but not mustered; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
John Morrell	1st Sergt	20	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed 1st Sergeant —; died July 10, 1864, of wounds received July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; veteran.
Jonathan Fellers	do.	22	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed 1st Sergeant —; died Oct. 2, 1864, of wounds received Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro Ga.; veteran.
Squire J. Carlin	do.	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 4, 1864; Sergeant Aug. 1, 1864; 1st Sergeant March 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.

Names.	Rank.]	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Brice Huling	1st Sergt	21	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 30, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
William Didway . .	Sergeant	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal—; captured September 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Dec. 7, 1864, by order of War Department.
Erastus Beggs	do..	21	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 2, 1863, of wounds received Dec. 31, '62, battle of Stone River, Tenn.
John Ward	do..	20	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 5, 1864; Sergeant March 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Lewis Diebly	do..	27	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tennessee.
Richard E. Harritt .	do..	27	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died May 1, 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky.
Samuel Pickett . . .	do..	25	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 5, 1864; Sergeant March 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Lycurgus Willams .	do..	23	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1864; Sergeant April 18, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Abraham Brown . . .	do..	20	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Aug. 1, 1864; Sergeant June 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Wesley Bradford . .	do..	40	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed Sergeant—; killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Chauncey A. Boucher	do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed Sergeant—; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 22, 1864.
Michael Newman . .	Corporal	21	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal—; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Feb. 21, 1865, by order of War Department.
Albert Hasner	do..	24	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal—; died Feb. 10, 1863 of wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Harrison Stockhaus .	do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal—; died Oct. 8, 1863 of wounds received Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
James Mertz	do..	21	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. Jan. 5, 1864; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Philip Newman	do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 18, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Stephen Leonard . . .	do..	28	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 18, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Russell Kinion	do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 18, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Solomon Wells	do..	23	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 18, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Asa Babcock	do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. June 15, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
James B. Morrison . .	do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
James Hines	do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 1, 1864; captured April 12, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C.; veteran. No further record found.
David Williams	do..	23	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 12, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Andrew Wiseman . . .	do..	43	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 1, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
George M. Jones . . .	do..	41	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 23, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Joseph Wilson	do..	29	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 6, 1864, by order of War Department.
Henry Isham	Musician	41	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Walter Isham	do..	15	Feb. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out July 7, 1865, by order of War Department.
Anderson Alexander	Private..	22	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Alten, Aaron	Private..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Paroled prisoner of war; discharged June 27, 1865, at Camp Chase, O.; veteran
Barger, George . . . .	. . do..	26	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 27, 1861, at Louisville, Ky.
Bradford, Ovitt . . . .	. . do..	25	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 30, 1862, at Bacon Creek, Ky.
Boucher, Levi . . . .	. . do..	22	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 25, '63, of wounds received Dec 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Beard, Henry W. . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Aug. 25, '64, at Kingston, Ga.; vetrn
Beard, David . . . .	. . do..	23	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Bradford, William . . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Boley, John . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged April 27, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bowman, Henry . . . .	. . do..	36	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged April 27, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bolander, William . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; mustered out May 28, 1865, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Blake, James . . . .	. . do..	26	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 5, 1864, of wounds received— in action at Nashville, Tenn.; veteran.
Burghart, Michael . . . .	. . do..	40	Oct. 13, 1863	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 14, 1864; mustered out June 5, 1865, at Camp Chase, O.
Carpenter, Geo. A. . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 10, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Conn, Robert R. . . .	. . do..	33	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 21, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Coons, Jacob A. . . .	. . do..	19	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Coons, James O. . . .	. . do..	18	Nov. 27, 1863	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 25, 1864, at Savannah, Ga.
Clark, Hugh . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Oct. 28, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Drake, Perry O. . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Dukes, Eli . . . .	. . do..	20	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1865, on expiration of term of service.
Ernst, George . . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Eaton, John . . . .	. . do..	43	Jan. 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Absent, sick April 9, 1865; mustered out June 30, 1865, at David Island New York Harbor, by order of War Department.
Fellers, Rufus . . . .	. . do..	24	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Fitzgibbon, Thomas . . . .	. . do..	20	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Foster, John . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
French, Grovey . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 15, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Frienstine, Michael. . . .	. . do..	22	Dec. 30, 1863	3 yrs.	Absent, sick June 3, 1864; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Dept'mt.
Fabun, Reuben D. . . .	. . do..	31	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 33, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Funk, David . . . .	. . do..	31	Oct. 26, 1863	3 yrs.	Discharged May 7, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Gorden, James. . . .	. . do..	19	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Absent, sick June 13, 1864; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Dept'mt.
Hook, Jacob . . . .	. . do..	20	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died July 10, 1862, at Athens, Ala.
Henderson, Sheldon . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 23, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 20, 1863, of wounds received Sept. 19, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga
Hershey, Isaac . . . .	. . do..	. .	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in battle of Chattanooga, Ga.; absent, sick —, in hospital; murdered out July 25, 1865 by order of War Department.
Hoy, Daniel . . . .	. . do..	18	Feb. 16, 1864	3 yrs.	Died March 28, 1864, at Loudon, Tenn.
Hawkins, Richard. . . .	. . do..	20	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Hawkins, Sylvester . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Helms, Aaron. . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Sept. 22, 1864, on expiration of term of service

OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

5

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Helms, John	Private..	26	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Com'y July 25, 1865; veteran.
Helms, William P. . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Hodge, John . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 13, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hazen, Jacob . . . .	. . do..	24	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Hershey, Henry . . . .	. . do..	18	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 1, 1865.
Hallabaugh, Henry..	. . do..	23	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to 4th U.S. Cavalry, Dec. 4, '62
Kimble, Er. H. . . .	. . do..	28	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 13, 1862, at Findlay, O.
Kleckner, Tilden . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 18, 1863, of wounds rec'd Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Kampf, Squire . . . .	. . do..	18	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Died Aug. 12, 1864, of wounds rec'd Sept. 19, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Kampf, Joseph . . . .	. . do..	20	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found
Kleckner, Absalom..	. . do..	22	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Koons, Lyman J. . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
King, Lafayette . . . .	. . do..	20	Aug. 23, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Kimmel, J. A. . . . .	. . do..	19	Feb. 16, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out May 29, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky.
Kugle, James . . . . .	. . do..	20	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—
Knepper, Wesley . . . .	. . do..	24	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Leedy, Isaac B. . . . .	. . do..	33	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan 1, 1863, by order of War Department.
Leonard, John . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died June 11, 1864, in Rebel Prison, at Andersonville, Ga.
Lafferty, Lewis . . . .	. . do..	26	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Marvin, Ambrose J . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Morehart, Andrew L . . . .	. . do..	35	Feb. 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.
Myer, Jacob W. . . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 23, 1862	3 yrs.	Absent, wounded Aug. 11, '64; mustered out July 25, '65, by order of War Dept.
Marvin, William J. . . .	. . do..	29	Nov. 27, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Marvin, George R. . . .	. . do..	18	Nov. 27, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of Service.
Mertz, Lewis . . . . .	. . do..	21	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Discharged Jan. 7, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Needles, William E . . . .	. . do..	26	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. —, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Newcomer, Nathan'l . . . .	. . do..	22	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Nusser, John J. . . . .	. . do..	23	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Nusser, Godfrey. . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Pifer, Peter. . . . .	. . do..	20	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; absent, sick —; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Pickett, Joseph . . . .	. . do..	28	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan-1, 1862, by order of War Department.
Platte, Moses . . . . .	. . do..	24	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Wounded—, in action; absent, sick, July 21, 1864; mustered out May 26, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by order of War Dep.
Phillips, Cyrus . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 19, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Rosenberger, David . . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Rigby, Thomas . . . . .	. . do..	..	Feb. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Stump Freeman . . .	Private..	20	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Apr. 10, 1862, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Swartz, Daniel . . .	do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Smith, George W . . .	do..	22	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in battle near Vining Station, Ga.; veteran.
Sheets, Michael . . .	do..	36	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	On muster-in roll, but not on muster-out roll.
Shoemaker, John W . . .	do..	20	Feb. 22, 1864	3 yrs.	Absent, sick, April 28, 1865; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Dept'mt.
Stroub, Thoma ^s . . .	do..	18	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Stevenson, Robert. . .	do..	22	Sept. 24, 1863	3 yrs.	Captured Aug. 29, 1864; died Jan. 8, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.
Smith, John B . . .	do . .	21	Aug. 23, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington D. C., by order of War Department.
Smith, Francis M . . .	do..	22	Aug. 23, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington D. C., by order of War Department.
Tanner, William E. . .	do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 21, 1862, at Bacon Creek, Ky.
Twining, Jacob . . .	do..	23	Aug. 68, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 3, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Twining, Thomas . . .	do..	28	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Twining, Joseph. . .	do..	28	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 25, 1863, of wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Twining William . . .	do..	22	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Dec. 4, 1862.
Thompson, James K . .	do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded and captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Sept. 23, 1863.
Teems, Andrew . . .	do..	34	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 17, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Teinuer, William C . .	do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	On muster-in roll, but not on muster-out roll.
Tisdal, Martin . . .	do..	19	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 8, 1863, by order of War Department.
Vannatta, Samuel . . .	do..	26	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 17, 1862, by order of War Department.
Vail, John	do..	23	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Apr. 24, 1865, by order of War Department.
Warner, Zimri	do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Watson, George W . . .	do..	21	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Aug. 3, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Ward, Jesse	do..	44	Sept. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 21, 1864, at Louisville, Ky.
Williamson, August. . .	do..	18	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Died March 23, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Wise, Henry	do..	24	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 31, 1862, by order of War Department.
Welker, Wallace W . . .	do..	18	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Worsley, Fred. G . . .	do..	26	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 17, 1865, by order of War Department.
Williamson, Isaac . . .	do..	32	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Weaks, John W	do..	21	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out April 21, 1865, by order of War Department.
Wise, William	do..	26	Feb. 10, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington D.C., by order of War Department
Worsley, Albert. . . .	do..	18	Sept. 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Engineer Corps April 28, 1864; veteran.
Warner, William	do..	33	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10, 1864.
Walters, Josiah	do..	34	Aug. 28, 1861	3 yrs.	Died February 12, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn;
Wyer, Jacob W	do..	21	Aug. 23, 1862	3 yrs.	

OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

7

COMPANY B.

Mustered in Sept. 19, 1861, at Findlay, O., by E. Morgan Wood, Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.
 Mustered out July 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by Geo. H. Tracy,
 Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
George F. Walker . .	Captain.	26	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Major Dec. 20, 1862.
James W. Knaggs . .	. . do . .	29	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieut. Co. C Oct. 3, 1862; resigned July 20, 1863.
Samuel F. Cheney . .	. . do . .	29	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieut. Co. E Feb. 29, 1864; mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
William Vance . . .	1st Lieut.	34	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Resigned Dec. 5, 1862.
Alexander Monroe . .	. . do . .	26	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieut. Co. F Dec. 5, 1862; resigned May 2, 1863.
Elisha H. Mason . . .	. . do . .	28	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from Sergeant Co. K Feb. 20, 1863; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; discharged May 15, 1865. Awarded medal of honor for distinguished services, under resolution of Congress, approved July 12, 1862.
Joseph E. Stearns . .	2d Lieut.	21	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Captain and Asst. Adjt. General, Aug. 26, 1862.
Thomas B. Lamb . . .	. . do . .	22	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Sergeant Aug. 26, 1862 to 1st Lieut. Co. E May 13, 1863; captured July 9, 1864, at battle near Vining Station, Ga.; resigned Jan. 3, 1865.
William H. Welker . .	. . do . .	25	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from Sergeant Feb. 26, 1864; discharged May 15, 1865 as Columbus, O. by order of War Department; veteran.
John L. Place	1st Sergt	20	Aug. 23, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Sergeant —; wounded May 9, 1864, in action near Buzzard Roost, Ga.; discharged May —, 1865, at Camp Dennison, O., by order of War Department; veteran.
William H. Shively .	Sergeant	19	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed Sergeant Feb. 28, 1863; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Philip Willich . . . .	. . do . .	21	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal Jan. 5, 1864; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Washington Swank . .	. . do . .	23	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal March 4, 1864; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Valentine Hardy . . .	. . do . .	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 5, 1864; Sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
George W. Ferguson . .	. . do . .	23	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed Sergeant Feb. 25, 1864; killed July 9, 1864, in battle near Vining Station, Ga.; veteran.
Isaac N. Keller	Corporal	19	Aug; 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Mar. 4, 1863; wounded Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; absent, sick —; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Frederick Keller . . .	. . do . .	26	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out September 18, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Jacob F. Oman . . . .	. . do . .	22	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Nicholas B. Welker . .	. . do . .	24	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Aug. 3, 1864, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received July 21, 1864, in action near Atlanta, Ga.
John Griffith . . . . .	. . do . .	19	Feb. 11, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Mar. 4, '63; died July 27, '63, in hospital at Tullahoma, Tenn.
John Johnson . . . . .	. . do . .	28	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 5, 1864; wounded July 21, 1864, in action near Atlanta, Ga.; discharged March 19, 1865, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department; veteran.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Robert H. Stewart .	Corporal	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal—; wounded July 24, 1864, in action near Atlanta, Ga.; sick, in hospital—; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
James Holland	do..	19	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal—; captured March 19, 1865, at Battle of Bentonville, N. C.; mustered out June 16, 1865, at Camp Chase, O.; veteran.
John Godfrey	do..	21	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Rufus Crossley	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Wilson S. Swank	do..	19	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Jacob Krouse	do..	24	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Robert Tinneman	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
John Mullen	Wag'ner	42	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Died April 13, 1862, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.
Aurand, William	Private..	23	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 18, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Arnold, Frank C.	do..	23	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Alfred, Isaac	do..	28	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded May 16 1864, in battle of Reseca Ga.; discharged June 5, 1865, at Washington, D.C., by order of War Dept.
Beran, Evan T	do..	19	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal—; mustered out Sept. 18, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Bishop, Jacob W.	do..	20	Sept. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 25, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., by order of War Dept.
Boger, Isniele	do..	25	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 21, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn., by order of War Department.
Baker, Charles H.	do..	25	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Veteran.
Bumap, Daniel G.	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Sergt. Major. June 1, 1862.
Blakesly, James	do..	23	Oct. 1, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 30, 1864, by order of War Dep't.
Bartley, William	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865.
Rushong, George W.	do..	18	Feb. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 11, 1864, near Jacksonboro, Ga.; veteran.
Burns, Walter S.	do..	19	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, '63, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Beardsley, Henry C.	do..	18	Oct. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Department.
Bibler, John L.	do..	20	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Prisoner of war—; mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Department.
Bowers, William F.	do..	22	Sept. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 30, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga, by order of War Department.
Byall, Perry	do..	20	Oct. 1, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 18, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Dep't.
Bohart, John	do..	21	Oct. 16, 1863	3 yrs.	Captured Dec. 31, '62, at battle of Stone River, Tenn.; mustered out Sept. 21, '64 on expiration of term of service.
Courtwright, Abrhm	do..	24	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Died March 27, 1864, in hospital at London, Tennessee.
Crossley, Henry	do..	18	Feb. 22, 1864	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 11, 1863, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received Dec. 31, '62, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Crane, John	do..	23	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged May 6, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Cook, Harman	do..	24	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 30, '64, by order of War Dep't.
Cahill, John M.	do..	20	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 30, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Dep't.; veteran.
Cassel, Abraham	do..	33	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Dennis, Benjamin	do..	24	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 18, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga., on expiration of term of service.
Dray, John R.	do..	25	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	

Names.	Rank.]	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Dipert, John W. . . .	Private..	19	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 11, 1862, in hospital at Louisville, Kentucky.
Davis, William N. . . .	. . do..	28	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 14, 1864, to re-enlist in Co. G. as veteran.
Decker, Enoch . . . .	. . do..	26	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 30, 1864.
Decker, Jacob . . . .	. . do..	18	Jan. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Edwards, William . . .	. . do..	20	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 14, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Ebaugle, Annanias . . .	. . do..	28	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 10, 1862, at Athens, Ala. by order of War Department.
Elsea, Jacob . . . . .	. . do..	22	Jan. 27, 1864	3 yrs.	Prisoner of war—; mustered out June 16, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department.
Engle, John . . . . .	. . do..	19	Nov. 15, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out May 18, 1865, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department.
Fox, Henry P. . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Folk, Henry . . . . .	. . do..	38	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran
Ferguson, Charles . . .	. . do..	22	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Died July 27, 1863, in hospital at Mulfreesboro, Tenn.
Feazel, James . . . . .	. . do..	24	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 16, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Falkner, George. . . . .	. . do..	43	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged April 20, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Fisher, Joseph H. . . . .	. . do..	19	. . . . .	3 yrs.	Veteran.
Fellers, Perry . . . . .	. . do..	23	Jan. 27, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Fisher, Peter C. . . . .	. . do..	23	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Department.
Fox, John . . . . .	. . do..	30	Sept. 27, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Department.
Firmer, Thomas J. . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Grimes, William . . . .	. . do..	23	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 18, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga. by order of War Department.
George, Stephen. . . . .	. . do..	18	Jan. 28, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865.
George, Samuel . . . . .	. . do..	21	Jan. 27, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged May 11, 1865, at Columbus, O. by order of War Department.
Howard, Seymour C. . . .	. . do..	25	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Drowned Nov. 15, 1861, in Big Sandy River, Ky.
Hains, John H. . . . .	. . do..	33	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Honmud, Lewis F. . . . .	. . do..	22	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Engineer Corps—, by order of War Department; veteran.
House, James H. . . . .	. . do..	31	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Prisoner of war —; mustered out June 16, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department; veteran.
Helt, John C. . . . .	. . do..	22	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Hall, Charles G. . . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Com'y July 25, 1865; veteran.
Hartman, Lewis . . . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded June 22, 1864, in battle near Atlanta, Ga.; left arm amputated; discharged Feb. 18, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hartman, Henry . . . . .	. . do..	18	Sept. 29, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Department.
Helt, Jacob . . . . .	. . do..	29	Oct. 5, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged June 8, 1865, at Camp Dennison, O., by order of War Department.
Keeler, William. . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Prisoner of War Feb. 27, 1865; mustered out June 30, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Kibler, William . . . . .	. . do..	45	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Apr. 10, 1863, by order of War Department.
Korn, Augustus . . . . .	. . do..	33	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 15, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Kibler, Martin . . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Keel, Absalom . . .	Private..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Krouse, Wellington . . .	do..	19	Jan. 29, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Kimmel, John . . .	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 2, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Lamb, Bass R.	do..	26	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 18, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga., by order of War Department.
Lloyd, James	do..	23	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged April 20, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Lamb, John H.	do..	20	Feb. 28, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Morquerat, Philip . . .	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sep. 20, '63, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Martin, Clay C.	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 23, 1863 in hospital at Mulfreesboro, Tenn., of wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Montgomery, Geo. . . .	do..	20	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 26, 1863, at Louisville, Ky., by order of War Department.
Meeds, Isaac	do..	22	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Dec. 11, 1864, in action near Savannah, Ga.; veteran. No further record found.
Masters, Alpheus . . .	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Aug. 2, 1862, at Athens, Ala.
Mull, John	do..	22	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Mull, George	do..	18	Feb. 1, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Morgan, Alpheus . . .	do..	18	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Matter, Jacob	do..	31	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded July 21, 1864, in action near Atlanta, Ga.; left arm amputated; discharged Feb. 18 1865, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department; veteran.
Morgan, Levi G.	do..	21	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 20, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Dept.; veteran.
Neff, Emanuel	do..	29	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 9, 1861, at Nicholasville, Ky., by order of War Department.
Orwig, Joseph	do..	19	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 21, 1863, in hospital at Mulfreesboro, Tenn., of wounds received Dec. 31, '62, in battle of Stone River, Tn.
Oman, Jacob	do..	22	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 14, 1864, to re-enlist in Co. F as veteran.
O'Hara, Thomas J. . . .	do..	18	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 10, 1865, by order of War Dept.
Pierce, George W. . . .	do..	28	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Peterman, Joseph. . . .	do..	21	Sept. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 11, 1864, in action near Jacksonboro, Ga.; veteran.
Perry, Lucius	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded July 5, 1864, in battle of Vining Station, Ga.; discharged July 3, 1865, by order of War Dept.; veteran.
Rose, Silas G.	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 5, 1863, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Rader, Henry J.	do..	23	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	
Rowles, William	do..	24	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Signal Corps Oct. 22, 1863, by order of War Department.
Rentz, Jacob	do..	21	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 7, 1863, in hospital at Nashville Tenn., of wounds received Sept. 20, 1863 in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Rundio, Frederick . . .	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; veteran.
Shearer, David	do..	19	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 18, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga., by order of War Department.
Swisher, Samuel	do..	28	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 18, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga., by order of War Department.
Scothorn, Lewis	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 18, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga., by order of War Department.
Swisher, Jacob	do..	40	Nov. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 12, 1863, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Swank, Franklin	do..	18	Oct. 1, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 5, 1863, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Soper, Eleazer D. . . .	do..	29	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 18, 1862, by order of War Department.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Shewalter, Reuben	Private..	41	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged April 20, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Shine, Charles	do..	19	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Swan, Daniel	do..	33	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, at Camp Denison, O., by order War Dep.; veteran.
Shine, Christian	do..	37	Sept. 29, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Department.
Smith, Henry	do..	21	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in battle near Chattahoochee River, Ga.; discharged June 3, 1865, at Cleveland, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability; veteran.
Taylor, Isaac	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 18, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga., by order of War Department.
Thompson, Bennett	do..	41	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Uhler, Nelson M.	do..	32	Nov. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	
Vance, Wilson J.	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant Co. D May 2, 1862.
Vannatta, John	do..	22	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 28, 1863, by order of War Department.
Vannatta, Emor P.	do..	19	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Department.
Vannatta, Henry	do..	20	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Walters, Adam	do..	21	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded May 10, 1864, in battle of Buzzard Roost, Ga.; mustered out Feb. 20, 1865, at Columbus, O., on expiration of term of service.
Walters, Jacob Jr.	do..	19	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Wickham, John C.	do..	31	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Watt, John.	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Walters, Jacob Sr.	do..	24	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded May 9, 1864, in action near Reseca, Ga., and sent to hospital; veteran. No further record found.
Walters, Henry	do..	18			See 118th O. V. I.

COMPANY C.

Mustered in Sept. 19, 1861, at Findlay, O., by E. Morgan Wood, Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.
 Mustered out July 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by Geo. H. Tracy,
 Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.

Arnold McMahon.	Captain.	26	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Major June 14, 1863.
Daniel Lewis	do..	31	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieutenant Co. A Feb. 29, 1864; killed July 21, 1864, in action near Atlanta, Ga.
John V. Patterson	1st Lieut.	27	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant Co. K Dec. 20, 1862; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; promoted to Captain Feb. 29, 1864, but not mustered; mustered out April 5, 1865, at Goldsboro, N.C., on expiration of term of service.
James W. Knaggs	do..	29	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Captain Co. B Oct. 3, 1862.
Enoch B. Wiley	do..	29	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant Oct. 3, 1862; died June 5, 1863, of wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Asa C. Spafford	2d Lieut.	24	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Sergeant Oct. 3, 1862; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Oct. 14, 1864, while prisoner of war at Columbia, S.C.
Henry Grahlman	1st Sergt	22	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; 1st Sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Augustus Besanson..	1st Sergt	29	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from private Jan. 1, 1864; promoted to 1st Lieutenant Co. H Feb. 15, 1865; veteran.
Thomas Crooks . . .	Sergeant	18	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from private Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Lewis Kingfield.	do..	18	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1864; wounded July 9, 1864, in battle of Chattahoochee River, Ga.; appointed Sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Oramill Forbes	do..	21	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded May 27, 1864, near New Hope Church, Ga.; appointed Corporal Mch. 1, 1865; Sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Lyman Wilson	do..	19	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 1, 1865; Sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
George W. Clutter	do..	28	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from private March 1, 1862; discharged July 18, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Francis Belonga	do..	45	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 18, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Alfred Patterson	do..	23	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 26, 1863, by order of War Dept.
Hiram Ordway	do..	21	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; killed Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; veteran.
Henry Vancamp	do..	26	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal—; promoted to Com. Sergeant April 1, 1865; veteran
Samuel Cooley	Corporal	18	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran
Fred'k. Nevinberger	do..	22	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran
Henry H. Houston	do..	19	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran
Price Clough	do..	37	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran
David Plemon	do..	19	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran
Nicholas Dieust	do..	20	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded June 24, 1864, in action near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Almon G. Harrison..	do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal June 1, 1864; mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
James J. Hopper	do..	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
James H. Deaf	do..	33	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 4, 1862; mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Seneca Hodge	do..	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tennessee.
Samuel Housley.	do..	23	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. Jan. 1, 1864; died June 22, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.; veteran.
Abel Comstock	do..	18	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out April 8, 1865; at Columbus, O., by order of War Department; veteran.
Mark Wood	do..	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. —; promoted to 2d Lieutenant Co. F Feb. 26, 1864. Awarded medal of honor by War Department under resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, for special service under General Mitchell.
Smith, Joshua O	Wag'ner	42	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 6, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Asting, John	Private..	42	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Abbott, Manning . . .	Private..	18	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 9, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Avery, Thomas . . .	do..	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	
Bond, Aaron K. . . .	do..	18	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 16, 1865, at Camp Chase, O. by order of War Department.
Besanson, James . . .	do..	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Bordner, Jerry	do..	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Bruster, Sidney	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 19, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Borsdorf, Henry . . .	do..	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 12, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Bates, Reason	do..	22	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Sergeant from private Jan. 1, 1864; reduced Nov. 15, 1864; mustered out with Co., July 25, 1865; veteran.
Bennington, Jerry..	do..	18	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Veteran. Died Sept. 24, 1863, in hospital of wounds received Sept. 19, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Besanson, Charles..	do..	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	
Bordner, Hiram. . . .	do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 23, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Barkhammer, Nwt'n . .	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged April 2, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bramer, Daniel D.. . .	do..	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 19, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bently, Dennis. . . .	do..	23	July, 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Nov. 19, 1864, at Richmond, Va.
Bell, George	do..	18	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Captured Dec. 16, 1864, at battle of Savannah, Ga.; mustered out April 8, 1865, by order of War Department.
Cramer, Reason. . . .	do..	18	Feb. 20, 1864	3 yrs.	Wounded May 26, '64, in action near Resaca, Ga.; and sent to hospital; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Dept.
Cleveland, Orange.. .	do..	19	Jan. 22, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Caswell, George	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	
Crook, Herbert	do..	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 19, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Sept. 1, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Crook, Thomas	do..	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 19, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Dec. 3, 1863, in Rebel Prison, at Richmond, Va.
Collins, Willam. . . .	do..	28	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	On muster-in roll, but no record of muster-out found.
Collins, Willam. . . .	do..	28	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 19, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Cox, Joseph	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 20, 1863, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Chapman, William . .	do..	28	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 18, 1864, in hospital at Chattanooga, of wounds received in action.
Creppe, Charles	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 18, 1861, at Prestonburg, Ky.
Canfield, Frederick . .	do..	45	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 10, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Condit, Philip H. . . .	do..	18	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Died March 23, '64, at Tyner's Station, T'n
Coan, Aaron H.	do..	18	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Veteran. Captured Sept. 19, 1863, at Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out April 8, 1865, at Columbus, on expiration of term of service
Dienst, Andrew. . . .	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	
Dauternan, William . .	do..	18	July 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed Jan. 1, 1863, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Defrantz, David	do..	35	Aug. 9, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 27, 1863, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Denton, Thomas	do..	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Hospital Stewart Oct. 1, 1864
Dahlen, John I	do..	39	Sept. 5, 1864	1 yr.	
Eddleman, George . . .	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	
Evans, James	do..	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 5, 1863, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.
Eberly, Benjamin. . . .	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	
Elder, Joseph	do..	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 15, '64, by order of War Department Transferred to 4th U. S. Cavalry.

Names	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Finkbiner, John . .	Private.	18	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Fisher, William C do..		21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
French, Riley do..		25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 6, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Flack, John W do..		24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 9, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Fishbone, James do..		23	Aug. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington D. C., by order of War Department.
Franks, William do..		18	Sept. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Gulliver, William do..		18	Aug. 29, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington D. C., by order of War Department.
Gaddis, William do..		18	Dec. 5, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out May 21, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department.
Hall, John R do..		30	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Holt, George W do..		18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 5, 1863, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.
Horford, Henry do..		21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 6, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hixon, Henry G do..		23	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 24, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hafford, George W do..		30	Sept. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 6, 1864, by order of War Dept.
Harnan, John F do..		23	Feb. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Helpman, John do..		18	Feb. 29, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Havil, George do..		19	Feb. 26, 1864	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Hampton, Robert M . . . do..		27	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 20, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga., of wounds received Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.
Harman, Thomas J . . . do..		17	Feb. 12, 1864	3 yrs.	Prisoner of war—; mustered out June 9, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department.
Hopper, Benjamin do..		18	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Prisoner of war—; mustered out April 8, 1865, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department; veteran.
Ireland, Robert do..		18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died March 14, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Richmond, Va.
Ireland, Henry do..		18	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 30, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Jones, Wesley do..		26	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 15, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Jones, Horace do..		23	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	
Jennings, John W do..		18	Feb. 20, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 29, 1865, by order of War Department.
Lundy, James do..		21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in action near Chattahoochee River, Ga.; mustered out with company July 25, '65; veteran
Landy, Charles do..		19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sep. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Limbrick, Henry do..		26	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 19, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out May 30, 1865, at Columbus, O., on expiration of term of service.
Lindsey, Joseph do..		18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G, 1st O. Artillery—
Litbrick, Robert do..		18	Feb. 12, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Longbrick, Isaac do..		20	Feb. 24, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
McLargin, Frederick . . . do..		25	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in action at Chattahoochee River, Ga.; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
McLorgin, James do..		31	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died June 20, 1863, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
McMahan, Francis	Private..	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged— at Camp Dennison, O., by order of War Department.
McMillen, Orlando	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cavalry—
Morehead, John	do..	34	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 2, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Danville, Va.
Merry, Earle W	do..	18	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Sergt. Major Nov. 1, 1863.
Muncil, Henry	do..	26	Aug. 26, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 30, 1865, at Columbus, O. for wounds received July 9, 1864, in action near Chattanooga River, Ga.
Manning, Abbott	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Nurnberger, William	do..	29	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Norris, William	do..	19	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Pinert, Frantz	do..	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 19, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Sept. 13, '64, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Pinert, Frederick	do..	30	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 18, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Plemur, Thomas	do..	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 1, 1864, by order of War Dept.
Peek, John	do..	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died April 29, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.
Pice, John D	do..	24	Oct. 13, 1864	1 yr.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Pike, Devalson	do..	28	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 5, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.
Rhodes, Benjamin	do..	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 19, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out April 8, 1865 on expiration of term of service.
Robison, Henry	do..	31	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 25, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.
Rust, Benjamin	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died May 27, 1862, in hospital at Huntsville, Alabama
Richardson, Geo. S	do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sep. 20, 1863 in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; discharged Sept. 12, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Rush, William B	do..	18	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Died May 16, 1862, near Huntsville, Ala.
Rush, Andrew	do..	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cavalry—
Shaw, John	do..	32	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Sargeant, Archibald	do..	26	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Spencer, Harvey	do..	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 19, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Jan. 3, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Danville, Va.
Stump, Sylvester	do..	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Simonds, William	do..	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. —, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Scheets, George	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Q. M. Sergt. March 1, 1863
Scheets, Christopher	do..	19	Oct. 15, 1864	1 yr.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Shaffstall, Michael	do..	33	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Died May 21, 1864, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.
Smith, Vance	do..	18	Aug. 28, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Department.
Shaw, Isaac	do..	20	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Dept.
Smith, Abraham V.	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out May 30, 1865, in hospital at Baltimore, Md., by order of War Dep.
Taylor, Isaac	do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Thornton, Reed	do..	29	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 27, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
VanCamp, Franklin	do..	18	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Dept.
Wilson, John A	do..	29	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service. Awarded medal of honor by War Department under resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, for special services under Gen. Mitchell.
Wade, Ebenezer F	do..	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

Names	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Webb, Thomas L. . .	Private..	42	Aug. 29, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 9, 1863, on Surgeon's Certificate of disability.
Woods, John A.	do..	18	Feb. 3, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Webb, John C.	do..	42	Feb. 11, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Wakefield, William . . .	do..	18	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in battle near Chattahoochee River, Ga.
Wilson, McDowell.	do..	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 24, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

COMPANY D.

Mustered in Sept. 19, 1861, at Findlay, O., by E. Morgan Wood, Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.
Mustered out July 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by Geo. H. Tracy,
Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.

Matthew Ewing.	Captain.	26	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Resigned Feb. 20, 1863.
Charles W. Allen	do..	22	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant from 2d Lieutenant Jan. 21, 1862; Captain Feb. 20, 1863; wounded Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; discharged Oct. 4, 1864.
Matthew H. Chance	1st Lieut	36	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Resigned Jan. 21, 1862.
Thomas Anderson.	do..	22	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant Jan. 21, 1862; 1st Lieutenant May 2, 1863; discharged Jan. 23, 1865.
Christian B. Sholty.	do..	27	Sept. 1, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant Co. G Feb. 29, 1864; 1st Lieutenant Feb. 10, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865;
Wilson J. Vance	2d Lieut	18	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from private Co. B May 2, 1861; resigned April 2, 1864.
Celestine Crochard	1st Sergt	27	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Sergeant Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
David C. Pugh	do..	33	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered as Corporal; appointed 1st Sergeant—; discharged Aug. 6, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Alex. G. Anderson	Sergeant	20	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service
Daniel Fairechild	do..	21	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Oscar A. Clark	do..	28	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in battle near Chattahoochee River, Ga.; absent, sick—; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Quincy A. Randalls.	do..	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; Sergeant Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Myron Warrington.	do..	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; Sergeant April 1, 1865, mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
John H. Askam	do..	23	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 27, 1864; wounded May 4, 1864, in action near Resaca, Ga.; appointed Sergeant April 1, 1865; died June 22, 1865, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.; veteran,
James Russell	do..	27	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 4, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
William E. Coyn	do..	20	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 5, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
William L. Trask	Corporal	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Ezekiel Jones	do..	22	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; veteran.
Francis Lindsey	do..	23	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed July 23, 1864, in action near Atlanta, Ga.; veteran.
Jacob Corrine	do..	32	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
John L. Hart	Corporal	19	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 27, 1864; captured March 19, 1865, at battle of Bentonville, N. C.; mustered out June 13, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department; veteran.
David H. Randalls . . . do..			Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran
Charles Welson do..		19	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; captured March 19, 1865, at battle of Bentonville, N. C.; mustered out June 20, 1865, at Camp Chase, O.; veteran.
Lewis Weber do..		37	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran
Aaron Gingery do..		18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran
William Bunne do..		32	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran
Martin Blodget do..		29	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 4, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Oliver P. Baughman . . do..		25	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sep. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Jackson Sylvis do..		34	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, '64, in action near Chatahoochee River, Ga.; discharged Feb. 28, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Valentine Coyn do..		22	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—
James Warmesley . . . do..	Musician	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Principal Musician—
Alexander Long do..		34	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Elam D. Fairchild . . . do..		18	Feb. 11, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Washington McCave . . do..		28	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 26, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Calvin B. Sherrard . . . do..	Wag'ner	35	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	On muster-in roll, but no record of muster-out found.
Henry Leiter do..		33	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Ozra D. Byers do..		19	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; veteran.
Adams, John Private..		22	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Died June 1, 1863, at Murfreesboro Tenn.
Armbrecht, August.. . . do..		35	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Sep. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died July 24, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Baughman, Abram.. . . do..		19	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sep. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Burgess, Robert do..		18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Bordener, Henry.. . . do..		25	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Died March 31, 1862, at Murfreesboro, Tn
Baughman, Theo do..		20	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Died June 3, 1862, at Elk River, Tenn.
Bunn, Thomas do..		18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Bushong, Joseph do..		20	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Com'y July 25, 1865; veteran.
Batterson, Nathan . . . do..		37	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Aug. 2, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by order of War Dept.; veteran.
Beemer, Henry do..		41	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 1, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bardid, Frank do..		21	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 13, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Buckley, Elijah do..		20	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Baughman, Paul do..		43	Jan. 20, 1864	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 11, 1865, in hospital at Madison, Iowa.
Burgess, Bosta, F. . . . do..		20	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged June 13, 1865, by order of War Department.
Butler, Willis H. . . . do..		18	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged May 30, 1865, by order of War Department.
Croshaw, John do..		19	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Coon, Thornton do..		18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Aug. 14, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
Carr, Daniel do..		20	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Chase, Deloss	Private..	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured March 24, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C.; mustered out June 9, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department; veteran.
Croshaw, Spencer. . . .	do..	21	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Croshaw, Fillmore	do..	18	Jan. 13, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged March 12, 1865, by order of War Department.
Chaney, Charles. . . .	do..	18	Feb. 22, 1864	3 yrs.	Absent, sick—, in hospital at Jeffersonville, Iowa; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Cramer, William W. . . .	do..	44	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Clover, Edward H. . . .	do..	25	June 13, 1863	3 yrs.	Discharged May 17, 1865, by order of War Department.
Crowl, Edson G. . . .	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded June 2, 1864, in action; discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Darron, Madison	do..	19	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 1, 1864 in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Dunham, Joseph	do..	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Davis, Henry	do..	19	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 14, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Davey, William	do..	18	Sept. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged May 4, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Dettwiler, Wm. W. . . .	do..	29	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Hospital Steward March 25, 1862.
Dunham, Daniel H. . . .	do..	18	Nov. 23, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Erb, Perry	do..	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Elms, Benjamin	do..	39	Dec. 25, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out July 31, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by order of War Department.
Folk, William. . . .	do..	32	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Frantz, James	do..	20	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in action near Chattahoochee River, Ga.; mustered out—, by order of War Department.
Fike, Peter	do..	19	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed March 24, 1865, near Goldsboro, N. C.; veteran.
Gails, John G. . . .	do..	24	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 26, 1861, at Cincinnati, O.
Gingery, John	do..	19	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in battle near Vining Station, Ga.; died Feb. 20, 1865, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.; veteran
Hinly, John G. . . .	do..	26	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Oct. 22, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Harris, Joseph	do..	21	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Hashbarger, Henry D. . . .	do..	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Haskins, Joab L. . . .	do..	29	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Killed May 11, 1864, in action near Buz-zard Roost, Ga.
Hassen, John W. . . .	do..	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 23, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
Hubbard, Edson	do..	21	Sept. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Died July 12, 64, of wounds received July 9, 1864, in battle near Vining Station, Ga
Hibbert, William	do..	24	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chick-amauga, Ga.; died Aug. 16, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Hashbarger, Hrvy L. . . .	do..	29	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 12, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Harris, Henry	do..	24	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Aug. 1, 1863, by order of War Dept.
Hickerson, Newton	do..	23	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Absent, sick—; mustered out July 18, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Department; veteran.
Harrit, Marion	do..	19	Aug. 23, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Kerns, Marshall	do..	29	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Keene, John	Private..	27	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Kelsey, Edward	do..	36	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 18, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Kilnefelter, Jno. F.H	do..	18	Feb. 11, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Kelsey, Edward. . . .	do..	39	Feb. 22, 1864	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Lindsay, John C	do..	26	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died July 20, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Lindsay, William	do..	31	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded and captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 28, 1865, by order of War Department.
McDowell, Hugh	do..	20	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
McDowell, James	do..	21	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
McKinnis, Peason. . . .	do..	20	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
McBride, Richard. . . .	do..	26	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Oct 3, 1864, by order of War Department.
McDowell, Hiram	do..	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
McBride, James	do..	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 20, 1864, of wounds received July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.
Miller, Edward H. . . .	do..	23	Feb. 19, 1864	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 2, 1864, of wounds received Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.
McCreary, Thomas	do..	22	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 13, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
McKinnis, William	do..	30	Oct. 7, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged March 11, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Mills, Abraham M. . . .	do..	26	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec 5, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
McIntyre, Ebenezer. . . .	do..	43	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 1, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Miller, Alfred G. . . .	do..	21	Feb. 8, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged May 17, 1865, by order of War Department.
Morrison, Robert	do..	32	Sept. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Sept 26, 1864, at Findlay, O.
Nelson, Robert A	do..	19	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 4, 1862, at Findlay, O.
Nelson, John	do..	21	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Payne, William G. . . .	do..	29	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 22 '63, of wounds received Sep. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Price, Lewis	do..	23	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Died July 8, 1864, of wounds received July 6, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; veteran.
Payne, George M	do..	23	Aug. 21, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in battle near Vining Station, Ga.
Parker, James M	do..	31	Oct. 14, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out May 8, 1865, at Tod Barracks, O., by order of War Dept.
Perry, Awrista	do..	18	Oct. 19, 1864	1/yr.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Radabaugh, William	do..	32	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sep. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro
Radabaugh, Gilbert. . . .	do..	21	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 20, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn
Rice, Aaron	do..	20	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Rouston, David R. . . .	do..	22	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Rosecrans, Anson	do..	36	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Rice, Seth	do..	18	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Rice, Levi A. . . .	do..	20	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Stultz, John	do..	30	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 27, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Stateler, William B. . . .	do..	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Stevenson, Philip	do..	21	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 21, 1862, at Bacon Creek, Ky.
Shiley, Andrew	do..	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Aug. 23, 1862, at Murfreesboro, Tenn
Scobby, George W. . . .	do..	19	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 24, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn, of wounds received Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Stausfire, Henry . . .	Private..	42	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged April 9, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Stewart, John	do..	20	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 27, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Stout, Isaac S.	do..	19	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged April 4, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Shpley, Jacob.	do..	29	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	
Smith, Harvey H.	do..	18	Oct. 12, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to 9th Kentucky Cavalry Aug. 1, 1862.
Stout, John S.	do..	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs	Captured Sept. 11, 1863, at battle of Dug Gap, Ga; mustered out June 3, 1865, at Columbus, O., by order of War Dept.
Stout, James M.	do..	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of War Department.
Simpson, Albert.	do..	22	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged May 23, 1865, by order of War Department.
Smith, Abraham B.	do..	43	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged June 29, 1865, by order of War Department.
Strother, William T.	do..	22	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Thuston, Jacob	do..	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Trask, Nathaniel	do..	34	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Todd, Samuel	do..	20	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Trask, James R.	do..	27	Aug. 26, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded March 24, 1865, in action; absent, sick—; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Dept.; veteran.
Vausoder, Jacob D.	do..	31	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Wagoner, Daniel	do..	41	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran
Williams, Edm'nd P.	do..	26	Jan. 29, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Zinn, Elias	do..	25	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

COMPANY E.

Mustered in Sept. 19, 1861, at Findlay, O., by E. Morgan Wood, Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.
Mustered out July 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by Geo. H. Tracy,
Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.

James P. Arrantes . . .	Captain.	22	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Resigned April 9, 1862.
Lewis E. Brewster.	do..	24	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieutenant April 9, 1862; resigned May 13, 1863.
William B. Wicker	do..	21	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieutenant Co. K May 13, 1863; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Samuel F. Cheney . . .	1st Lieut.	29	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant April 9, 1862; to Captain company B Feb 29, '64
Thomas B. Lamb	do..	22	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant Co. B May 13, 1863; resigned Jan. 8, 1865.
John W. Berry	2d Lieut.	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from Sergeant April 9, 1862; to 1st Lieutenant Co. K June 14, 1863.
John Mercer	do..	23	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed 1st Sergeant from Sergeant Dec. 1, 1861; promoted to 2d Lieutenant June 14, 1863; mustered out Feb. 4, 1865, on expiration of term of service.
William J. Henry.	1st Sergt	29	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal Feb. 27, 1862; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Osgood S. Crary	Sergeant	29	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Reduced from 1st Sergeant Dec. 1, 1861; discharged Jan. 1, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Finlay Britton	do..	27	Sept 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.

OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

21

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Horace Ginter.	Sergeant	18	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; Sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Samuel Hull.	do.	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal May 31, 1862; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died June 10, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Edward M. Brown.	do.	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal July 17, 1863; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Oct. 2, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Isaac Dunafin.	do.	28	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal Feb. 1, 1863; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
George T. Squire.	do.	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Com. Sergeant Jan. 14, 1863; veteran.
William A. Rawles.	Corporal	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 1, 1862; discharged Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Simon W. Fligle.	do.	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal May 28, 1862; killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga Georgia.
Nathaniel Smith.	do.	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Nov. —, 1862; died Jan. 20, 1863, in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Hiram Sweet.	do.	20	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Jacob W. Dowell.	do.	19	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Peter Foust.	do.	25	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Chas. C. McConkey.	do.	18	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Peter Huffman.	do.	18	Jan. 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865.
Peleg L. Gingery.	do.	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died July 25, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Matthew B. Scott.	do.	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 10, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Samuel Marshall.	do.	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Feb. 14, 1863; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died July 26, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Henry Amaden.	do.	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. —, 1864, at Cleveland, O. Surgeon's certificate of disability; veteran.
Marion Cox.	do.	18	Dec. 21, 1863	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865.
Loyal B. Wert.	Musician	31	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Joseph Felnogle.	Wag'ner	35	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Ames, Nehemiah.	Private.	30	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Died June 27, 1864, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.
Bame, Nicholas.	do.	25	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Bronson, Chester.	do.	18	Feb. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Burton, James.	do.	39	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Beerbower, Joseph.	do.	20	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Boyles, George W.	do.	21	Feb. 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Battershell, Joseph.	do.	34	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 12, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bronson, Levi M.	do.	20	Aug. 21, 1861	3 yrs.	
Baker, Jason C.	do.	24	Dec. 27, 1863	3 yrs.	Died July 12, 1864, in field hospital of wounds received —, in action near Atlanta, Ga.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Cornwell, Charles W	Private..	19	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Cory, Milan L . . . . .	. . do..	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Crowell, George W . . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Crawford, George . . . . .	. . do..	27	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; killed July 3, 1864, in action near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Click, Henry . . . . .	. . do..	20	Oct. —, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; died April 11, 1863, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.
Crawford, Edward . . . . .	. . do..	18	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Christie, Anson . . . . .	. . do..	18	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Coulter, William . . . . .	. . do..	19	Feb. 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Crawford, Jerry A . . . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 9, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Crostand, Leonidas . . . . .	. . do..	23	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 12, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability
Cory, Asa H . . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Oct. 16, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Crary, Osgood S . . . . .	. . do..	29	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Died July 20, 1864, in hospital of wounds received July 20, 1864, in battle of Peachtree Creek, Ga.
Clemner, Washing'n . . . . .	. . do..	19	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Doty, John W . . . . .	. . do..	23	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Duffield, William . . . . .	. . do..	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cavalry Dec. 5, 1862, by order of War Department.
Davis, Charles W . . . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cavalry Dec. 5, 1862, by order of War Department.
Dutterer, Levi . . . . .	. . do..	30	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Died June 19, 1864, in hospital at Louisville, Kentucky.
Evans, James M . . . . .	. . do..	41	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 26, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Fisher, Benton . . . . .	. . do..	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Ferry, Truman . . . . .	. . do..	42	Aug. 30, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 18, 1863, in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Freedline, William..	. . do..	20	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Sick at Ripley U. S. A. General Hospital May 22, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Ferry, George . . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Fish, Simon W . . . . .	. . do..	18	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Forlan, William . . . . .	. . do..	18	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
France, David W . . . . .	. . do..	27	Jan. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged May 10, 1862, on Surgeon's Certificate of disability.
Field, Anson . . . . .	. . do..	31	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Gilbert, Henry . . . . .	. . do..	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 18, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Godfrey, Charles . . . . .	. . do..	18	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Ginter William . . . . .	. . do..	25	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Ginter, Alfred . . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Gilbert, George . . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; mustered out Sep. 19, '64, on expiration of term of service
Gingery, Henry . . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 21, 1861, in hospital at Elizabethtown, Ky.
Grier, Samuel C . . . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died March 23, 1863, in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Galligher, John F. . . . .	. . do..	26	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	
Grandy, Ezra . . . . .	. . do..	18	Feb. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Died April 10, 1864, in hospital at Graysville, Ga.
Gilbert, Charles . . . . .	. . do..	18	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Died June 5, 1864, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Gingery, Daniel . . .	Private..	42	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 20, 1865, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Headley, Reuben . . .	. . do . .	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Hyde, Reuben C . . .	. . do . .	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Hoy, Solomon . . . .	. . do . .	18	Oct. —, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; died July 12, 1863, in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Hopkins, Appleton..	. . do . .	24	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Hopkins, George. . .	. . do . .	29	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 23, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hutchinson, Samuel	. . do . .	24	Aug. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged, July 3, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hutchinson, Robert	. . do . .	21	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Died July 25, 1864, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.; of wounds received July 20, 1864, in action at Peachtree Creek, Ga.; veteran.
Hutchinson, Alex . .	. . do . .	18	Feb. 8, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged June 14, '65, at Parkersburgh, W. Va., by order of War Department.
Hopkins, Lucius . . .	. . do . .	22	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 21, '65, at Cleveland, O., on Surgeon's certificate of disability; vet.
Johnson, Wesley . . .	. . do . .	23	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Jacobs, Thomas R. . .	. . do . .	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 2, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability; veteran.
Kauffman, Jonathan	. . do . .	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 27, 1863, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Kile, Cornelius . . .	. . do . .	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 1, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Kemmel, William . . .	. . do . .	22	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	On muster-in roll, but no record of muster-out found.
Kile, Josiah . . . . .	. . do . .	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 22, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Kimmel, Rinaldo . . .	. . do . .	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sep. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Knight James . . . . .	. . do . .	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sep. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Aug. 4, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Knight, William . . .	. . do . .	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to 115th O.V.I. March 13, 1863. Awarded medal of honor by War Department under resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, for special service under General Mitchell.
Lord, Benjamin F. . .	. . do . .	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 11, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Logan, Washington . .	. . do . .	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 24, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Lowery, Henry . . . . .	. . do . .	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 31, 1864, by order of War Dept.
Musser, Wilson S. . . .	. . do . .	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Mullinix, Joshua . . .	. . do . .	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 26, 1863, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.
Miller, Anthony W . .	. . do . .	28	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Merrihugh, John . . .	. . do . .	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 4, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Moore, Henry . . . . .	. . do . .	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Feb. 1, 1865, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department.
McConkey, Alex. . . . .	. . do . .	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Jan. 24, 1865, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department.
McConkey, Andr. P. . .	. . do . .	23	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sep. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Mullinix, Thomas . . .	. . do . .	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cavalry Dec. 5, 1862, by order of War Department.
Moore, George W . . . .	. . do . .	43	Feb. 21, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Miller, Lafayette	Private..	19	Nov. 29, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
McKown, Henry	do..	27	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Died June 7, 1864, in hospital of 1st Division, 14th Army Corps.
Miller, John B.	do..	18	Dec. 10, 1863	3 yrs.	Discharged March 6, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Nelson, James	do..	18	Feb. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Died March 13, 1864, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.
Norrick, Jacob G.	do..	18	Feb. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 22, 1864, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.
Pifer, Adam	do..	23	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Powell, William C.	do..	18	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Palmer, Charles P.	do..	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sep. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Richards, Daniel	do..	19	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Rouch, Adam	do..	24	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; discharged April 10, 1863, on geon's certificate of disability.
Rittick, John	do..	25	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted.
Steinman, Adam B.	do..	24	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Sipple, Richard	do..	30	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Smith, Solomon	do..	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Spriggs, William	do..	35	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; died Jan. 31, 1863, in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Scham, Emanuel	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 25, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Spears, John P.	do..	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Feb. 28, 1865, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department.
Spindler, John R.	do..	30	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Spindler, David	do..	18	Feb. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Shatto, William A.	do..	18	Feb. 6, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Saltzman, John	do..	31	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Sheen, Milton	do..	22	Feb. 11, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Spangler, Michael	do..	18	Jan. 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged July 7, 1865, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department.
Thornton, David	do..	26	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Aug. 27, 1862, in action at Reynold's Station, Tenn.
Tracy, Jesse D.	do..	18	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Tustison, Martin V.	do..	22	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sep. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Aug. 26, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Vanaman, Newton	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	
Weits, William	do..	23	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Welch, Michael	do..	33	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Wise, Nelson	do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 31, 1864, by order of War Dept.
Wartenbe, Nathan	do..	19	Sept. 11, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed June 25, 1864, in battle near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; veteran.
Ware, Henry B.	do..	22	Dec. 25, 1863	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; died Feb. 10, 1865, in hospital at Savannah, Ga.
Young, John W.	do..	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	

COMPANY F.

Mustered in Sept. 19, 1861, at Findlay, O., by E. Morgan Wood, Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.
 Mustered out July 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by Geo. H. Tracy,
 Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Henry A. Alban. . .	Captain.	39	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and paroled; discharged March 8, 1865.
John C. Martin . . .	1st Lieut.	23	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Captain Co. I Feb. 29, 1864.
Jacob L. Keller . . .	. . do..	24	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed 1st Sergeant from Sergeant Sept. 19, 1861; promoted to 2d Lieutenant Dec. 5, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Feb. 29, 1864; Captain May 11, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Alex. A. Monroe . .	2d Lieut.	26	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant Co. B Dec. 5, 1862.
Mark Wood . . . . .	. . do..	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from Corporal Co. C Feb. 26, 1864; discharged Nov. 3, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Robert F. Bonham .	1st Sergt	23	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Sergeant Feb. 28, 1864; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran. Awarded medal of honor by War Department under resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, for distinguished service under General Mitchell.
Jeremiah E. Milhuf	Sergeant	32	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
John Lamott . . . . .	. . do..	27	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal May 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Alfred Larkins . . . . .	. . do..	18	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal May 15, 1864; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Eli W. L. Alspach . . . . .	. . do..	22	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 5, 1864; Sergeant June 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Samuel M. Biggs . . . . .	. . do..	23	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged April —, at Columbus, O., for wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
John Fravis . . . . .	. . do..	28	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died April 1, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Danville, Va.
John H. Bolton . . . . .	. . do..	22	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal Sept. 6, 1861; promoted to 1st Lieutenant Co. I May 18, 1865; veteran.
Wilson W. Brown. . . . .	. . do..	22	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 15, 1864, by order of War Department. Awarded medal of honor by War Department under resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, for special service under General Mitchell.
John M. Scott . . . . .	. . do..	22	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Executed by the Rebels June 18, 1862, at Atlanta, Ga. Awarded medal of honor under resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, for special service under General Mitchell.
David Stokes	Corporal	28	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 1, 1863, of wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Ralph C. Watson . . . . .	. . do..	19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Wm. B. Morehead . . . . .	. . do..	21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
George Kelley . . . . .	. . do..	21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. May 1, 1864; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Jesse Walters . . . . .	. . do..	22	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. May 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Samuel Powell . . .	Corporal	18	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal May 15, 1864; wounded Aug. 11, 1864, in action; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
John B. De Haven . . . do..		19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. June 15, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Andrew S. Kelley . . . do..		32	Nov. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Edward Gifford do..		35	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 9, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Isaac Fellers do..		26	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 14, 1862; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and paroled; mustered out Dec. 7, 1864, by order of War Dept.
Henry Metzler do..		20	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 4, 1862; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and paroled; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Dept.
George W. Bourel . . . do..		26	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. March 4, 1863; transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps Apr. 28, 1864. Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Maion F. Beals . . . Musici'n		22	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Charles J. Eckles . . . do..		40	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 1, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
William W. Latham . . do..		19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran
Adams, Jacob Private..		19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Adams, William . . . do..		18	Feb. 17, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Bauham, Robert . . . do..		27	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, by order of War Department.
Bare, Richard do..		19	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Died —, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Bare, Christian D . . . do..		21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Bolten, Jeremiah . . . do..		18	Sept. 2, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Bushong, Isaac do..		19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 23, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bame, George W . . . do..		20	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 8, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Barber, Winfield . . . do..		23	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Engineer Corps Aug. 28, 1864, by order of War Dept.; veteran.
Batton, Cyrus S . . . do..		24	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Signal Corps Oct. 22, 1862, by order of War Department.
Boharman, David R . . do..		23	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	
Coates, William A . . do..		22	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Cantener, Solomon . . do..		19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 5, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Carr, George do..		23	Feb. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Cramer, Jesse do..		23	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 16, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Carr, George do..		18	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged April 7, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Dorsey, James do..		18	Feb. 10, 1864	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in battle near Vining Station, Ga.
Dietz, Phillip do..		29	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Davis, Henry do..		21	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Deltzman, Frederick . do..		23	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 23, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Downing, Joseph . . . do..		26	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged —, by order of War Dept.
Engleman, Albert . . . do..		18	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Ewing, David do..		21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 6, 1861, at Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Edwards, Charles . . . do..		21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Engleman, Wm. T . . . do..		25	Sept. 3, 1862	3 yrs.	
Foreman, Thomas . . . do..		21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in battle near Vining Station, Ga.; veteran.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service	Period of Service	Remarks.
Fellers, Noah	Private..	19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Fenstermaker, Geo. . . . .	. . do..	21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Fuller, Ira . . . . .	. . do..	40	Dec. 26, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Fellers, John C. . . . .	. . do..	18	Dec. 7, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Foreman, Geo. W. R. . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Foust, Amos. . . . .	. . do..	27	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 26, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Greer, Nathan . . . . .	. . do..	18	Feb. 16, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Greer, Henry . . . . .	. . do..	20	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 17, 1864, by order of War Department.
Grable, Uriah H. . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded Aug. 12, 1864, in action; mustered out May 19, 1865, by order of War Department.
Harpst, Jacob . . . . .	. . do..	20	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Helms, Jacob . . . . .	. . do..	21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Died May 22, 1864, at Camp Dennison, O.
Helms, George . . . . .	. . do..	25	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Apr. 25, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn
Haven, James S. . . . .	. . do..	27	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 7, 1861, at Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Hammond, Geo. F. . . . .	. . do..	24	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Huffman, David . . . . .	. . do..	18	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Hampton, John F. . . . .	. . do..	18	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Hook, Eli . . . . .	. . do..	18	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Hawkins, Robert T. . . . .	. . do..	21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 11, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hart, John . . . . .	. . do..	20	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 3, '63, at Camp Dennison
Huber, Rufus . . . . .	. . do..	18	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; reported dead May 8, 1864. No further record found.
Hartman, Francis . . . . .	. . do..	20	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps June 1, 1863, by order of War Dept.
Jones, James . . . . .	. . do..	23	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Kibler, George . . . . .	. . do..	31	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Kibler, Washington . . . . .	. . do..	18	Jan. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Kelly, Benjamin . . . . .	. . do..	20	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 8, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability
Loy, George . . . . .	. . do..	25	Feb. 8, 1864	3 yrs.	Died Mar. 15, '64, at Tyner's Station, Tenn
Latham, James M. . . . .	. . do..	21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded May 9, 1864, in action near Reseca, Ga.; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Lanning, David . . . . .	. . do..	21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and paroled; mustered out Dec. 7, '64, by order War Dep.
Longwith, William.. . . .	. . do..	21	Sept. —, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 12, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Lenox, Thomas G. . . . .	. . do..	22	May 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out May 21, 1865, by order of War Department.
Marshall, Hiram P. . . . .	. . do..	19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Miller, John W. . . . .	. . do..	19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Moore, John B. . . . .	. . do..	29	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Died April 19, 1862, at Huntsville, Ala.
Mays, James H. . . . .	. . do..	31	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 27, 1863, of wounds received Dec. 31, '62, in battle of Stone River, Tn
Main, John L. . . . .	. . do..	19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Feb. 1, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Danville, Va.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Morgan Charles D.	Private..	19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged—, by order of War Dept.
Miller, James H.	do..	21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 6, 1864, by order of War Dept.
Moore, Irvin	do..	19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out May 17, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Mitchell, Jacob	do..	23	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
McBride, Richard	do..	..	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Oct. 3, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Oman, Jacob	do..	20	Sept—, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Powell, Abraham	do..	19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Aug. 11, 1864, in action before Atlanta, Ga.
Presler, Simon	do..	18	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed May 23, 1864, by accident at Resaca, Ga.; veteran.
Presler, Samuel	do..	19	Sept. 29, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 22, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
Povuemire, Mahlon	do..	19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Plotner, Napoleon B	do..	18	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Powell, Gideon	do..	18	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Powell, Peter F.	do..	28	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Powell, John H.	do..	18	Feb. 2, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Perry, John	do..	19	Nov. 22, 1864	3 yrs.	Died April 2, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C.
Price, John D.	do..	20	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged—, by order of War Dept.
Poe, George L.	do..	38	Sept. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Reed, Edson, G.	do..	18	Aug. 23, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Reed, John T.	do..	19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Com'y July 25, 1865; veteran.
Reeg, John	do..	36	Feb. 5, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged July 10, 1865, by order of War Department.
Reed, William	do..	23	Aug. 30, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Ream, Henry	do..	20	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 3, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Shoemaker, Geo. W.	do..	24	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal March 10, 1862; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Smith, Joseph	do..	23	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	On muster-in roll, but no record of muster out found.
Shelly, John	do..	20	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 26, '63, of wounds received Dec. 31, '62, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Stokes, Cyrus	do..	23	Aug. 23, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Jan. 2, 1863, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Scouder, Solomon.	do..	23	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Solt, Cornelius	do..	31	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Died June 6, 1864, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.
Shoemaker, Elm'reS	do..	19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 6, 1863, of wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Swayer, Joshua	do..	21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 12, 1863, of wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Slater, John J.	do..	19	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 21, 1863, of wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Smalley, Robert.	do..	27	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Scott, James, E.	do..	20	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Stokes, Darius R.	do..	24	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged April 4, 1863, for wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Smith, Davis D.	do..	..	Apr. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to 1st Alabama Infantry July 29, 1862, by order of War Dept.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Sites, Jacob	Private..	23	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 1, 1864, at battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; mustered out June 8, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Shafer, Hiram. . . . .	. . do..	29	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Shafer, Mordecai . . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Trout, Sylvester . . . . .	. . do..	18	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Killed March 19, 1865, in action at Bentonville, N. C.
Taylor, William H. . . . .	. . do..	21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged —, by order of War Dept.
Vaughn, Joseph . . . . .	. . do..	18	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Vantilbury, William . . . . .	. . do..	21	Jan. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 9, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Vigneron, August . . . . .	. . do..	18	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured March 19, 1865, at battle of Bentonville, N. C.; paroled —; mustered out June —, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department; veteran.
Wade, Isaac . . . . .	. . do..	18	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Wilkison, John C. . . . .	. . do..	20	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Wolf, John . . . . .	. . do..	24	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Wolf, David . . . . .	. . do..	21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 10, 1864, by order of War Department.
Wiley, Henry . . . . .	. . do..	. .	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out April 13, 1865, at Columbus O., by order of War Department.
Yates, Thomas . . . . .	. . do..	23	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 9, 1863, of wounds received Sept. 19, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga
Yates, William . . . . .	. . do..	30	Nov. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 10, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Yates, Jackson . . . . .	. . do..	20	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.

COMPANY G.

Mustered in Sept. 19, 1861, at Findlay, O., by E. Morgan Wood, Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.
 Mustered out July 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by Geo. H. Tracy,
 Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.

Isaac Cusac	Captain.	31	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, '63, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out April 13, 1865, on expiration of term of service.
James Porter	1st Lieut	43	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 18, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Simon B. Webber	2d Lieut	30	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Resigned Feb. 2, 1862.
Robert S. Dilworth . . . . .	. . do..	24	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant March 1, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Co. I June 13, 1862.
John R. Porter . . . . .	. . do..	21	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Sergeant from private Feb. 1 1863; promoted to 2d Lieutenant June 13, 1863; mustered out March 31, 1865, on expiration of term of service. Awarded medal of honor by War Department under resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, for special service under General Mitchell.
Herbert Humphrey	1st Sergt	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed 1st Sergeant —; killed Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga; veteran.
Robert F. McDonald. . . . .	. . do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 17, 1864; 1st Sergeant Sept. 15, 1864; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
George F. Cumings . . . . .	. . do..	24	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Sergeant —; discharged Jan. 31, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Christian B. Sholtz . . . . .	. . do..	27	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal Jan. 5, 1864; promoted to 2d Lieutenant Co. D Feb. 10, 1865; veteran.

Names	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
William Chapman .	Sergeant	34	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Robert B. Mitchell . . . do . .	do . .	29	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from private Feb. 29, 1864; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, at Cincinnati, O; veteran.
Henry B. Thomas . . . do . .	do . .	24	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 27, 1864; Sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Samuel L. Burman . . . do . .	do . .	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Oct. 1, 1864; Sergeant June 20, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Jonathan Fast do . .	do . .	21	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 14, 1864; Sergeant June 20, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
George McMurray . . . do . .	do . .	26	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died May 24, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
George W. Bretz do . .	do . .	21	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died June 26, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Jacob Hill do . .	do . .	24	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 7, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Wm. H. Waltman Corporal	23	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal —; mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.	
Walter D. Cumings . . . do . .	22	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 19, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died March 7, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Danville, Va.	
Uriah E. Bearse do . .	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded June 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.	
John A. Davis do . .	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.	
Joseph McKinsey . . . do . .	24	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.	
Linneus Jenkins do . .	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; captured —, near Bentonville, N. C.; paroled —; mustered out June 30, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.	
Jerem'h Shoemaker . . do . .	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal June 20, 1865; must'd out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.	
Thomas Collins do . .	28	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died May 22, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.	
George W. Davis do . .	21	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Aug. 31, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.	
John S. Trout do . .	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 22, 1864, by order of War Dep't.	
Isaac J. Blakeman . . . do . .	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 31, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.	
George W. Bysel do . .	22	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 19, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.	
William D. Porter . . . do . .	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 26, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.	
Jacob R. Wilfong Wag'ner	26	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Aug. 5, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.	
Ager, Henry B Private.	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.	
Archer, Franklin do . .	21	Sept. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 31, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.	
Brook, Calvin W do . .	24	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.	
Bowersox, Edward . . . do . .	18	Feb. 12, 1864	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.	
Baker, Isaac P do . .	18	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 6, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.	
Butler, Edmon A do . .	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 10, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.	
Bard, Elijah do . .	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Apr. 18, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.	

OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

31

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Bartlow, Daniel D.	Private..	21	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died April 21, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Bond, William G.	. . . do..	18	Nov. 27, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Bensinger, William.	. . . do..	21	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	On muster-in roll, but no record of muster-out found. Awarded medal of honor under resolution of Congress approved July 12, '62, for special service under General Mitchell.
Beltz, Peter . . . . .	. . . do..	23	Aug 23, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864, at Columbus, O., on expiration of term of service.
Brooks, George W.	. . . do..	34	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 7, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bryan, Andrew B.	. . . do..	26	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 4, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bishop, Reuben H.	. . . do..	40	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 20, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bartlow, Elijah S.	. . . do..	22	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died April 9, 1865, at David's Island, New York Harbor; veteran.
Boyer, William . . . . .	. . . do..	35	July 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Carris, Peter C. . . . .	. . . do..	23	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Carris, George W. . . . .	. . . do..	24	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Accidentally wounded June 28, 1863, at Manchester, Tenn. and sent to Nashville, Tenn. No further record found.
Carr, William . . . . .	. . . do..	32	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Mar. 8, 1862, at Elizabethtown, Ky.
Copus, George . . . . .	. . . do..	35	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Died July 20, 1863, at New Albany, Ind.
Coy, Henry . . . . .	. . . do..	42	Feb. 24, 1864	3 yrs.	Died March 4, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
Cook, Mordecai H. . . . .	. . . do..	43	Feb. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Died June 20, 1864, at Jeffersonville, Ind.
Copus, Henry . . . . .	. . . do..	18	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 19, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Danville, Virginia.
Cramer, Frederick T. . . . .	. . . do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died March 4, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
Cook, George M. . . . .	. . . do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 1, '64, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; absent, sick — in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order War Department; veteran.
Copus, John H. . . . .	. . . do..	23	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Crosser, James . . . . .	. . . do..	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Cumerine, Joseph W.	. . . do..	21	Jan. 24, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Cramer, William C. . . . .	. . . do..	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 4, 1862, on Surgeon's Certificate of disability.
Cumerine, Joseph W.	. . . do..	18	Oct. 20, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 7, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Chase, George D. . . . .	. . . do..	19	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 10, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Copus, Joseph. . . . .	. . . do..	18	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., discharged July 3, 1865, by order of War Department.
Claybaugh, Levi W.	. . . do..	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Dyche, Jason A. . . . .	. . . do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Durr, Daniel . . . . .	. . . do..	42	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Drayer, Edward . . . . .	. . . do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured March 19, 1865, near Bentonville, N. C.; mustered out June 26, '65, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department; veteran.
Davis, William W. . . . .	. . . do..	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Diehl, Christian . . . . .	. . . do..	19	Feb. 13, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Doolittle, Charles W.	. . . do..	36	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Dayneger, Henry J.	. . . do..	24	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Edgecomb, John . . . . .	. . . do..	30	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 25, 1863, of wounds received Sept. 20, 1863, in Battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Frick, Isaiah . . . . .	. . . do..	18	Feb. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Fast Henry . . . . .	. . . do..	20	Sept. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 4, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Fackey, John C . . .	Private..	18	Feb. 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Foulk, William . . .	do..	32	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	On muster-in roll, but no record of muster-out found
Foust, Henry	do..	17	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, '63, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died April 20, 1865, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Griffith, David . . .	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; escaped and died April 16, 1865 at Wilmington, N. C.
Green, David	do..	41	Feb. 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Hilfrich, Adam . . .	do..	34	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 12, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Heminger, Jonas . .	do..	20	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in Battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Hough, Henry D . . .	do..	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863 in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Hockenbarger, Laz . .	do..	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Hartman, John . . .	do..	18	Oct. 8, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Apr. 23, '63, at Murfreesboro. Tenn.
Hollenbeck, Daniel .	do..	18	Dec. 30, 1863	3 yrs.	Died May 13, 1864, at New Albany, Ind.
Hatch, Harvey W . .	do..	31	Feb. 4, 1864	3 yrs.	Died June 4, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
Henry, Thomas H . .	do..	18	Aug. 23, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 15, 1863, in Rebel prison at Danville, Virginia.
Haynes, Philip H . .	do..	18	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged April 15, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hicks, Solomon . . .	do..	38	Jan. 29, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Heekman, John . . .	do..	17	Oct. 20, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Feb. 3, '65, on expiration of term of service.
Kelley, Ephraim . .	do..	23	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865, veteran.
Kennel, Amos O . . .	do..	18	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; discharged Feb. 21, '65, by order of War Department.
Kilpatrick, Alex J . .	do..	22	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 6, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Kelley, Ephraim A . .	do..	21	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 26, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Leiter, David	do..	26	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Leiter, John P . . .	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Lymangrover, Jere . .	do..	21	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Apr. 10, '64 in Rebel Prison at Raleigh, N. C.
Lano, Charles	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Jan. 21, '65, at expiration of term of service.
Lindsay, Thomas . . .	do..	23	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 23, 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky.
Lape, William	do..	23	Feb. 8, 1864	3 yrs.	Absent, sick —; mustered out July 18, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by order of War Department.
Monthaven, Joseph . .	do..	27	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; absent, sick —; Mustered out July 5, 1865, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department.
McCormick, Law'n'e . .	do..	18	Oct. 20, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Oct. 22, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
McClintick, James H . .	do..	25	Feb. 2, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 20, 1864, by order of War Department.
Mitchell, Aaron B . .	do..	21	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	On muster-in roll, but no record of muster-out found
McKinsey, Lewis . . .	do..	41	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died May 5, 1862, at Huntsville, Ala.
McKinsey, Samuel . .	do..	20	Sept. —, 1861	3 yrs.	Died July 12, 1862, at Athens, Ala.
Miller, David	do..	26	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; died Feb. 24, 1863, at Murfreesboro. Tenn., of wounds received Dec. 31, '62, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Milikan, Robert H . .	do..	23	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged, Sept. 7, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Musgrove, William . .	do..	44	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug 9, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Nigh, Martin L	Private..	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 19, 1861 at Hazel Green, Ky.
Noss, Henry.	do..	20	Oct. 20, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 26, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Noss, Conrad.	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 21, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Oram, Henry Y	do..	41	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 19, 1862, at Bacon Creek, Ky.
Poe, George	do..	20	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 2, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Piffer, Hilbert	do..	22	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 31, 1861, at Louisville, Ky.
Palmer, William	do..	30	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 21, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Pohner, William	do..	35	Feb. 22, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Peterman, William	do..	26	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Robb, Jacob S	do..	25	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Robinson, John	do..	35	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted: mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Rotz, John	do..	19	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted: mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Rader, James	do..	20	Feb. 8, 1864	3 yrs.	Absent, sick, May 27, 1864; mustered out July 25, 1865 by order of War Dept.
Shaw, Ephraim	do..	20	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted: mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Scott, John	do..	25	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 13, 1862, at Louisville, Ky., of wounds received in action.
Sultzbaugh, Fred'r'k	do..	38	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; died Jan. 25, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
Shoemaker, Robt. W	do..	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 3, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn. of wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Shoemaker, Seth W.	do..	39	Feb. 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Shilling, Collins.	do..	18	Dec. 23, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Snyder, George W.	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	On muster-in roll, but no record of muster-out found.
Seltz, Samuel	do..	22	Feb. 24, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Thomas, Levi M.	do..	21	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863 at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Sept. 29, 1864, by order of War Department.
Thomas, John A	do..	18	Dec. 5, 1863	3 yrs.	Absent, sick —; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Thomas, Eli C.	do..	18	Nov. 27, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Thomas, William R.	do..	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Jan. 2, 1863, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Taylor, Charles A.	do..	19	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 1, 1863, by order of War Department.
Tyner, James	do..	21	Sept. 6, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; mustered out Aug. 3, 1865, at Springfield, Ill., by order of War Department.
Vansickle, George W	do..	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 8, 1861, at Louisville, Ky.
Vanguilder, Jerem'h	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged, Nov. 13, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Writler, William C.	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Wolf, Solomon	do..	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Winder, Joel	do..	20	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Wallace, Lewis	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Jan. 2, 1863, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Whitmore, James A	do..	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to 1st U. S. V. V. Engineers Aug. 15, 1864; veteran.
Wilson, Aaron	do..	26	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 18, 1861, at Louisville, Ky.
Ward, James	do..	28	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Wilson, William D.	do..	25	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 25, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Wilson, William H.	do..	17	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died July 22, 1862, at Athens, Ala.
Wolf, John	do..	18	Feb. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 2, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Wisegiver, Michael	do..	22	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died June 3, '63, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service.	Remarks.
Wade, John	Private.	39	Feb. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.
Whaley, Cyrus E.	do..	18	Dec. 29, 1863	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 27, 1865, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Zoebaugh, John B.	do..	24	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Zoebaugh, Wm H.	do..	23	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 19, 1862, on Surgeon's Certificate of disability.
Jerry Murphy.	Cook . . .	..	May 15, 1863	3 yrs.	Colored under cook; mustered out with company July 25, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Mustered in Sept. 19, 1861, at Findlay, O., by E. Morgan Wood, Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.
 Mustered out July 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by Geo. H. Tracy, Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.

Milo Caton	Captain.	34	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; returned to duty May 8, 1865; reinstated as veteran by Special Order No. 121, War Dept., Adjutant General's Office, from Sept. 19, 1864, with rank from Sept. 19, 1861; resigned June 5, 1865.
James L. Curry	1st Lieut	35	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Captain Co. A Dec. 29, 1862.
James I. Bumpus	do..	31	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant Co. I Dec. 20, 1862; resigned May 16, 1865.
Augustus Besanson	do..	29	Aug. 9, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Sergeant Co. C Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Joab Squire, Jr.	2d Lieut	25	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Resigned March 10, 1862.
William A. Pryer	do..	38	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Sergeant May 9, 1862; resigned Feb. 15, 1863.
Robert Buffum	do..	33	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from private April 24, 1863; resigned May 1, 1864. Awarded medal of honor by War Dept., under resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862 for special service under Gen. Mitchell
Christopher Grundy	1st Sergt	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed Sergeant Dec. 11, 1863; 1st Sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Ebenezer Donaldson	Sergeant	35	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
John Hoover	do..	42	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal—; mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Silas McDonald	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal—; killed Dec. 31, '62, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Henry R. Skinner	do..	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal Feb. 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Lafayette Hale	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan 1, 1864; Sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Eugene Brisbin	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; Sergeant June 4, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
John O. Dubbs.	do..	27	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 4, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Hiram Henderson	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered as private, appointed as Sergeant—; wounded July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; absent—; mustered out July 25, 1865 by order of War Department; veteran.
William H. Barber	do..	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; Sergeant Apr. 1, 1865, mustered out July 25, 1865 by order of War Dept.; veteran.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Joseph Power	Sergeant	45	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from Q. M. Sergeant April 1 1865; veteran.
Robert Black	do.	25	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal —; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 31, 1863, by order of War Department.
John W. Barber	Corporal	23	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga., on expiration of term of service.
George W. Barber	do.	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Apr. 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Jonas W. Daish	do.	21	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Apr. 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Edward Knifer	do.	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Apr. 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
John C. Swartwout	do.	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Apr. 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Is'c Van Valkenberg	do.	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Apr. 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Silas S. Daish	do.	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Apr. 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
William Middleton	do.	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal June 4, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Alfred D. Searles	do.	27	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died July 5, 1864, in hospital at Columbus, Ohio.
Addison Searles	do.	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 5, 1863 at Chattanooga, Tenn.
James H. Brisbin	do.	27	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 26, 1862 at Louisville, Ky on Surgeon's Certificate of disability.
William Deputy	do.	34	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, '63 at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died May 6, 1865, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville; Ga.
Wash'g'n Henderson	Music' n	45	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 29, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
John Carder	Wag'ner	43	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864 on expiration of term of service.
Amanders, Michael.	Private.	35	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed June 29, 1864 in action near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Aller, William R. . . .	do.	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died —, in camp at Green River, Ky.
Als pach, David D	do.	24	Oct. 3, 1862	3 yrs.	Drowned July 3, 1863, in Stone River, Tennessee.
Barber, James M. . . .	do.	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; discharged Nov. 18, 1864, on Surgeon's Certificate of disability.
Burchstead, James	do.	27	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Brookman, William	do.	18	Feb. 17, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Brown, Daniel M. . . .	do.	18	Feb. 2, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Burkhart, Francis H	do.	22	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Reduced from Sergeant Apr. 1, 1864; absent —; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Bugh, David	do.	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 26, 1863 in hospital at Stevenson, Ala., of wounds received Sept. 19, 1863 in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Brisbin, Levi	do.	25	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 18, 1863 in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn. of wounds received Dec. 31, '62 in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Bullis, John R.	do.	22	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 26, 1862, at Louisville, Ky., on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Burdett, Lewis	do.	20	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Died May 11, 1864, at Graysville, Ga.
Burdett, George	do.	18	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Died April 10, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
Brisbin, Albert	do.	18	Feb. 20, 1864	3 yrs.	Absent, sick —; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of the War Department.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Bumber, Curtis L . . .	Private.	18	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Captured Nov. 29, 1864; mustered out at New York June 7, 1865, by order of War Department.
Brisbin, Francis M . . .	do..	22	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co.K, 18th U. S. Infantry April 25, 1863, by order of War Department.
Bugby, Calvin	do..	44	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga. Ga. No further record found.
Butler, John M	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	
Cornell, George	do..	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in action near Vining Station, Ga.; veteran.
Cantner, Irwin	do..	18	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 3, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Crawford, Johnson . . .	do..	21	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; died May 8, 1863 in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Calkins, Alvery	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 30, 1861, at Weston, O.
Caster, Thomas W	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	On muster-in roll; veteran. No further record found.
Castle, Malbron	do..	18	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 11, 1864, in hospital at Graysville, Ga.; veteran.
Combs, Dyer B	do..	18	Feb. 19, 1864	3 yrs.	Died June 14, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
Cavan, John F	do..	23	Mar. 4, 1865	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Dalsh, Edson G	do..	18	Mar 26, 1864	3 yrs.	
Diamond, James	do..	32	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died June 11, 1862, in hospital at Louisville, Ky.
Dean, James F	do..	27	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 30, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Durkee, Alva	do..	18	Feb. 20, 1864	3 yrs.	Died Aug 25, 1864, of wounds received July 22, 1864, in action near Atlanta, Georgia.
Everett, Sylvester T. . .	do..	36	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Ellsworth, Freeman. . .	do..	45	Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 15, 1863, in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Edgar, Jacob B	do..	27	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out June 20, 1865, at Louisville Ky., on expiration of term of service.
Fowler, William W. . . .	do..	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Foltz, Tobias, H.	do..	19	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 3, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Finkinbinder, Dav'd . . .	do..	43	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 17, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Fellers, Andrew	do..	41	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; discharged March 17, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Foreman, John	do..	27	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; captured Sept. 2, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Gingery, Abraham	do..	22	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed May 1, 1862, in action at Pulaski, Tenn.
Gunter, George M	do..	29	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died June 15, 1862, in hospital at Bacon Creek, Ky.
Gray, William	do..	26	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 4, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Grant, Alonzo	do..	18	Feb. 20, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Mar. 9, 1865, by order of War Dept.
Hartman, Henry	do..	26	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 3, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Hollis, Charles W.	do..	24	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal May 11, 1864; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Huff, William	do..	20	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 3, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Huff, Benjamin I.	do..	28	Feb. 28, 1864	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.
Heusted, Harvey	do..	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Jan. 2, 1863, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Hunter, Walter F.	do..	22	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 4, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hamilton, John P.	do..	29	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 22, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Hoobler, Henry. . .	Private..	24	Sept. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Apr. 27, 1864, by order of War Dept.
Henderson, Geo. G. . . . do..		20	Sept. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, —, by order of War Department.
Kromer, John H. . . . do..		20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Koch, Adam. do..		21	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Krill, Frederick M. . . do..		28	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Jan. 16, 1864 in Rebel Prison at Danville, Va.
Long, William H. . . . do..		18	Feb. 19, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Lytie, David do..		19	Feb. 11, 1864	3 yrs.	Died May 24, 1864 at Tyner's Station, Tenn.
Malez, John H. do..		25	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Morrison, John H. . . do..		24	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 28, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.; veteran.
Mowers, William . . . do..		23	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
McCombs, Jacob . . . do..		23	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 11, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
McClellan, Fergus . . do..		24	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; died May 26, 1863 in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Muffley, George . . . do..		25	Sept. 5, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Nov. 18, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
McCracken, John T. . do..		18	Feb. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 12, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
McCrery, John do..		41	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 30, 1863, by order of War Dept.
McCrery, Mars do..		24	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	
Oaks, Henry S. do..		18	Feb. 24, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Peters, Tillman do..		24	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Pennyfather, Sam. J. . do..		24	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Absent, sick—; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Pepple, Samuel F. . . do..		21	Feb. 23, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Pepple Reuben G. . . do..		18	Feb. 23, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Phenix, Abraham H. . do..		27	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died June 30, 1863, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Rigg, Freeman do..		19	Feb. 19, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Rigg, Hiram do..		23	Feb. 19, 1864	3 yrs.	Died July 27, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Reed, George H. . . . do..		18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Aug. 14, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Soush, James K. . . . do..		18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Smith, Josiah do..		25	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Sullivan, James . . . do..		23	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in battle near Vining Station, Ga.
Smith, George do..		19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 16, 1863, in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., of wounds received Dec. 31, '62 in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Springer, Leander . . do..		18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 25, 1861, in hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sterling, Henry . . . do..		21	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 18, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Shark, Henry do..		19	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; discharged April 20, 1863, by order of War Department.
Sholes, Henry do..		18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Aug. 19, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received July 9, 1864, in battle near Vining Station, Ga.
Stewart, Alexander. . do..		33	Oct. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Absent, sick—; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Smith, Phillip do..		23	Mar. 4, 1865	3 yrs.	

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Taylor, James	Private..	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed July 9, 1864, in battle near Vining Station, Ga.
Taylor, William	do..	28	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Jan. 2, 1863, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Thomas, Walter	do..	18	Feb. 23, 1864	3 yrs.	Died June 30, 1864, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.
Thomas, Robert P	do..	18	Feb. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Captured Aug. 25, 1864, in action near Atlanta, Ga. No further record found.
Todd, Joseph	do..	27	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 29, 1864, by order of War Department; veteran.
VanTassel, Reuben	do..	18	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Com'y July 25, 1865; veteran.
Vogle, Nicholas	do..	20	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, at battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Wickham, John C.	do..	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Wickham, Albert R,	do..	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863 at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out May 26, 1865, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department.
Warner, Liberty	do..	19	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Webb, Thomas J	do..	34	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 19, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Wilhelm, George H	do..	18	Feb. 19, 1864	3 yrs.	Absent —; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department
Wisgiver, Michael	do..	23	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Co. G, Jan. 1, 1862, by order of War Department.
Whitne, Ezra, N	do..	24	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Sept. 29, 1864, in Rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Ward, Ira	do..	29	Sept. 2, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Oct. 6, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Zoll, Eli	do..	37	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 13, 1863, on expiration of term of service

COMPANY I.

Mustered in Sept. 19, 1861, at Findlay, O., by W. Nelson, Brigadier-General, U. S. A. Mustered out July 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by Geo. H. Tracy, Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.

David Gibbs	Captain.	44	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Resigned Jan. 31, 1862.
Charles H. Vantine	do..	27	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieutenant Feb. 8, 1862; resigned Dec. 10, 1863.
John C. Martin	do..	23	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Lieut. Co. F, Feb. 29, 1864; appointed Act. Asst. Quartermaster—; mustered out Aug. 3, 1865.
Amos E. Wood	1st Lieut.	22	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant Feb. 8, 1862; died June 14, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Robert S. Dilworth	do..	26	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant from Sergeant Mar. 1, 1863; to 1st Lieutenant June 13, 1863; killed June 27, 1863 in battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Ga.
John H. Bolton	do..	22	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from Sergeant Co. F, May 18, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865
James Q. Bumpus	2d Lieut.	28	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 1st Sergeant Feb. 8, 1862, to 1st Lieutenant Company H, Dec. 20, 1862.
George L. Cleghorn	do..	29	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed 1st Sergeant from Sergeant Jan. 29, 1862; promoted to 2d Lieutenant Dec. 20, 1862; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. mustered out Feb. 8, 1865; on expiration of term of service.

OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

39

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Matthew P. Culican.	1st Sergt	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Feb. 26, 1864; 1st Sergeant Oct. 11, 1864; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Michael Rice	Sergeant	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Jan. 17, 1865, by order of War Department.
Russell Rice	do.	23	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
John M. Rice	do.	34	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed from Corporal—; mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Preston Rice	do.	26	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed corporal Feb. 26, 1864; Sergeant Mar. 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Logan Mezener	do.	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 9, 1864; Sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Martin Bowland	do.	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 5, 1865; Sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Robert H. Caldwell. . . .	do.	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 8, 1863, of wounds received Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tennessee.
George W. Smith	do.	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Sept. 10, '64 in Rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Joshua Rogers.	do.	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed Sergeant—; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Maxw'll C. Reynolds	Corporal	23	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal—; killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Alenson J. Veon	do.	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal—; killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Washing'tn D. Smith	do.	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
George Smith	do.	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
William Willey.	do.	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
William H. Cheney. . . .	do.	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
David Brett	do.	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal—; died July 1, '64 in Rebel prison at Danville, Va.
Charles Tyler	do.	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal—; died Sept. 27, 1863, of wounds received Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Warren Barnes	do.	39	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 21, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Windsor C. Perse	do.	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 18, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Jacob P. Frederick	do.	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	
James M. Parker	do.	28	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal—; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 11, 1864, by order of War Department.
Joseph Higgins	do.	22	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal—; killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Philander Rose	do.	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 1, 1865; veteran.
Edward Fields	do.	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal March 9, 1864; discharged Nov. 29, 1864, for wounds received June 24, 1864 in action near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; veteran.
Noah S. Jones	do.	18	Aug. 24, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Alfred Dean	do.	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal—; captured Sept. 20, 1863 at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Isaac Fellers.	do.	..	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Dec. 7, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
George Billings.	Musician	34	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Absent, sick—; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
William H. Fink . . .	Wag'ner	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	On detached duty—; mustered out July 25, '65, by order of War Dept.
Alcorn, John	Private..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 1, 1864 in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; mustered out Dec. 17, 1864, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department.
Anderson, John	do..	26	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 16, 1863, for wounds received Jan. 2, 1863, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Ames, Lyman	do..	20	Aug. 24, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Ames, Davis	do..	18	Aug. 24, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Ames, Lysander	do..	22	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Black, Isaac	do..	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	
Black, Alfred	do..	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Nov. 4, 1864, at Columbus, O., by order of War Dept.
Buffington, George . .	do..	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept 23, 1861, on expiration of term of service.
Bleile, Ferdinand . . .	do..	30	Oct. 7, 1864	1 yr.	Absent, sick—; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Dept.
Brumley, Glenn	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Nov. 18, '61, near Paintville, Ky.
Boggs, James	do..	44	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 31, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
Bears, Harvey.. . . .	do..	37	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 2, 1863 of wounds received Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Bond, Amos K.	do..	18	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Died Apr. 4, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Bennett, James F. . . .	do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged —, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Beach, Simeon.	do..	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	
Bryant, George W. . . .	do..	43	Feb. 23, 1864	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 1, 1865, in hospital at Louisville, Ky.
Beach, John J.	do..	18	Feb. 13, 1864	3 yrs.	
Buffington, George . . .	do..	23	Mar. 21, 1865	1 yr.	
Burkett, John	do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Jan. 7, 1865, in Camp Parole Hospital, Annapolis, Md., after exchange.
Canfield, William R. . .	do..	27	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Absent, sick—, at Columbus, O.; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Cosner, Adam.	do..	43	Jan. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Chase, George D.	do..	21	Feb. 10, 1864	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Creglon, Obediah	do..	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged —, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Caldwell, John.	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 1, 1864, by order of War Dept.
Draper, Edmund	do..	20	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sep. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Decker, William	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 21, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Easterly, William. . . .	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Egart, Daniel	do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Prisoner of war—; mustered out June 9, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department; veteran.
Fitzgibbon, John	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Ferguson, Archibald . .	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 28, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
Goit, Laqunia	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Gephart, Philip.	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged —, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Harrison, Davis W.	Private..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Hissong, John F.	do..	21	Jan. 21, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Hays, George W.	do..	19	Feb. 10, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Harrison, Andrew W.	do..	30	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged —, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hill, James	do..	18	Aug. 26, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 26, 1864, for wounds received Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Hutchinson, Philson	do..	21	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged May 18, 1864, for wounds received Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Henning, John T.	do..	31	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged —, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Harrison, Isaac	do..	32	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Sept. 18, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Ingraham, Alex.	do..	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Absent, sick —; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department.
Ingraham, Oliver	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Feb. 15, 1865, near Lexington, S. C.; mustered out June 9, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department; veteran.
Ingraham, Ethan	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 22, 1864, for wounds received Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Jackson, Elias S.	do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Jan. 2, 1863, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Jones, George	do..	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 4, 1862, for wounds received Nov. 8, 1861, in battle of Ivy Mountain, Ky.
Jackson, Philip	do..	25	Aug. 20, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Kane Henry	do..	23	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Kramer, Richard	do..	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Absent, sick —; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Kating, Garret	do..	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Klump, Gottlieb	do..	39	Feb. 25, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Lee, George D.	do..	37	Jan. 20, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Lear, Anthony	do..	18	Feb. 24, 1864	3 yrs.	Died May 18, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Linton, Samuel	do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 19, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Lane, Stephen	do..	19	Aug. 26, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Long, Philander	do..	18	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Lanning, David	do..	21	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Dec. 7, 1864, on expiration of term of service. (See Co. F.)
Manahan, Jefferson	do..	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
McCarty, John	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Myers, George	do..	18	Feb. 11, 1864	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 1, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.
Morrills, James	do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal April 1, 1865; reduced June 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Milliser, Andrew J.	do..	30	Jan. 28, 1864	3 yrs.	Absent, sick —; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Markle, Volney A.	do..	18	Jan. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Manahan, Thomas	do..	18	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Aug. 17, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Moore, Samuel	do..	19	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
McNeal, William	do..	23	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Myers, Charles . . .	Private.	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Aug. 22, 1864, in Rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Peet, John F. . . . .	. . do..	18	Dec. 29, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Preston, Hiram . . .	. . do..	22	Aug. 19, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 6, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Preston, Franklin . . .	. . do..	25	Jan. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged July 3, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Rice, Ezekiel . . . .	. . do..	32	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Reduced from Corporal —; mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Rhinehart, William. . .	. . do..	38	Feb. 24, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865.
Ryer, Henry. . . . .	. . do..	19	Oct. 7, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Roush, Thomas . . . .	. . do..	43	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 27, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Rood, William. . . . .	. . do..	22	Feb. 26, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 2, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Reynolds, James . . .	. . do..	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died June 14, '63, of wounds received Jan. 2, 1863, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Snider, Andrew. . . . .	. . do..	32	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Swab, John . . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Spade, Abraham . . . .	. . do..	29	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864 on expiration of term of service.
Siefeld, Henry . . . .	. . do..	. .	Oct. 7, 1864	1 yr.	Mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Shoemaker, Absalom . . .	. . do..	29	June 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Died June 7, '63 at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Sweet, Timothy . . . . .	. . do..	18	June 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Died June 17, '63 at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Sweet, Henry . . . . .	. . do..	26	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Died March 11, 1864 at Louisville, Ky.
Sams, Eli . . . . .	. . do..	23	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Aug. 2, 1863, for wounds received Jan. 2, 1863, in battle of Stone River, Tennessee.
Stacey, John P. . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Veteran.
Shell, John . . . . .	. . do..	25	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged May 17, 1865, by order of War Department.
Sams, Levi . . . . .	. . do..	25	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. No further record found.
Trout, Sylvanus W. . . .	. . do..	18	Jan. 30, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Travis, Henry C. . . . .	. . do..	19	Jan. 30, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Aug. 14, 1864, of wounds received Aug. 12, 1864, in action near Atlanta, Georgia.
Tryon, Charles . . . . .	. . do..	23	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	
Wainwright, Evers'n . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Wallace, Abraham . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Wight, Lyman . . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Wight, Daniel. . . . .	. . do..	25	Aug. 28, 1862	3 yrs.	Died Aug. 16, 1864, in Rebel prison at Richmond, Va.
Wright, Joseph B. . . . .	. . do..	. .	. . . . .	. .
Willey, Henry. . . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Apr. 13, 1865, at Columbus, O., on expiration of term of service.

OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

43

COMPANY K.

Mustered in Sept. 19, 1861, at Findlay, O., by E. Morgan Wood, Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.
 Mustered out July 25, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., by Geo. H. Tracy,
 Captain 15th Infantry, U. S. A.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Silas S. Canfield. . .	Captain.	37	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, '63, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; discharged April 1, 1865.
William B. Wicker . .	1st Lieut.	21	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to Captain Co. E, May 13, 1863.
John W. Berry. . . .	do..	24	Aug. 29, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted from 2d Lieutenant Co. E, June 14, 1863; resigned Jan. 6, 1865.
John Patterson . . .	2d Lieut.	27	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 1st Lieut. Co. C Dec. 20, 1862
John S. Mahoney . . .	do..	31	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed 1st Sergeant from Sergeant Aug. 1, '62; promoted to 2nd Lieutenant Dec. 10, 1862; captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; promoted to 1st Lieutenant Jan. 6, 1865; Captain May 11, 1865, but not mustered; discharged May 15, 1865.
Jos H. Hoernback. . .	1st Sergt	38	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant 1st Alabama Regiment July 29, 1862.
John W. Pember . . .	do..	18	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Jan. 5, '64; Sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; 1st Sergeant June 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Alpheus C. McIntyre . .	do..	35	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed May 31, 1864, in action near Kennesaw Mountain, Ga.; veteran.
Royal F. Lewis	Sergeant	32	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Engineer Corps, Aug. 15, 1864, by order of War Department; vet.
David N. Loomis	do..	25	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Elihu H. Mason	do..	28	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant Co. B Feb. 20, 1863. Awarded medal of honor by War Department under resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, for special service under General Mitchell
Jesse Walker	do..	23	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Apr. 25, '64; Sergeant April 1, 1865; mustered out with Company July 25, 1865; veteran.
James T. Inman.	do..	26	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered as private; appointed Sergeant Jan. 1, '64; died Oct. 1, 1864, of wounds received in action at Atlanta, Ga.; vet.
John Russel	do..	23	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Sept. 1, '64; Sergeant April 1, 1865; discharged July 3, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran.
David N. Wetmore	do..	25	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, '63, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Jan. 24, '65 at Columbus, O., by order of War Dept
William Fish	Corporal	29	Sept. 22, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 22, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
John Myers	do..	20	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Dec. 31, 1862, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Philip Harns	do..	19	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Died April 9, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio, of wounds received April 7, 1862, in battle of Shiloh, Tenn.
Charles Myers.	do..	19	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. March 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
George W. Wright	do..	18	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. March 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Daniel Zimmerman. . . .	do..	26	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Adam Hinds	do..	30	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
James A. Forrest	do..	23	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Lost a leg.
Hiram Augustine.	do..	20	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.
Robert Forrest	do..	18	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Corp. April 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865; veteran.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service	Period of Service	Remarks.
Geo. W. Hathaway..	Corporal	29	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Appointed Sergeant from private Jan. 1, 1864; 1st Sergeant Aug. 1, 1864; reduced to ranks June 15, 1865; mustered out with company, July 25, 1865; veteran.
George Shanks.	do..	23	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 22, 1863, of wounds received Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Georgia.
George W. Jolley	do..	28	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Aug. 15, 1864, in Rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.
William Stacy.	do..	18	Sept. 1, 1862	3 yrs.	Appointed Corporal Oct. 1, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Sidney R. Patterson.	do..	21	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged April 3, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability
Joseph Russell.	do..	21	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Jan. 24, 1865, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department.
Willard Caryl	Musici'n	45	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
George S. Canfield.	do..	13	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 16, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Altman, Samuel	Private..	24	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Ackley, Levi	do..	34	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Anderson, Joseph	do..	31	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 20, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Augustine, George.	do..	19	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 22, 1862, on expiration of term of service.
Banks, James	do..	26	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Battells, Alfred	do..	18	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Burk, Samuel	do..	22	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Jan. 1, 1863, in battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Bushnell, Sherman	do..	18	Aug. 24, 1862	3 yrs.	Died April 9, 1863, in hospital at Cincinnati, O., of wounds received in action.
Byall, John D.	do..	28	Sept. 6, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Bartoon, John E.	do..	19	Feb. 22, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged June 8, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Carr, David H.	do..	30	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Carey, Lucius	do..	21	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 9, 1862, in Wood county, O.
Case, Thora	do..	20	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Died July 22, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn. of wounds received —, in battle in front of Atlanta, Ga.; veteran.
Croom, John A.	do..	28	Feb. 28, 1864	3 yrs.	Died March 21, 1864, at Tyner Station, Tennessee.
Clymer, James A.	do..	18	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 29, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Calvin, William.	do..	39	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Absent sick —; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
Clements, Henry	do..	25	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Dec. 2, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Comer, John D.	do..	28	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted.
Davidson, Thomas S.	do..	18	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Aug. 5, 1864, in Rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Dunn, James A.	do..	18	Jan. 26, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged Mar. 4, 1865, at Columbus, O. for wounds received May 31, 1864, in action near New Hope Church, Ga.
Elder, Joseph	do..	25	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	On muster-in roll, but no record of muster-out found.
Forrest, James	do..	25	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed May 31, 1864, in action near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; veteran.
Forrest, James A.	do..	23	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 21, 1865, for wounds received in action; veteran.
Forrest, William	do..	18	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 7, 1864, in Rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.

OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

45

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Fair, Elisha	Private..	20	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Died May 7, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Fair, Leonard . . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 22, 1862, at Cincinnati, O.
Fisher, Peter . . . . .	. . do..	43	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Sept. 22, 1862, at Nashville Tenn.
Forrest Alexander . . . . .	. . do..	20	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran
Finlay, Thomas. . . . .	. . do..	20	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 1, '64, in battle of Jonesboro, G.; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Fox, Henry A. . . . .	. do..	23	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Forrest, Thomas . . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 25, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, '63, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; Lost on the steamer Sultana.
Fair, Isaac . . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Flowers, Charles W. . . . .	. . do..	18	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded Sept. 1, '64, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 1, 1865, by order of War Department; veteran
Foor, Joshua . . . . .	. . do..	26	Jan. 2, 1864	3 yrs.	Discharged May 17, 1865, by order of War Department.
Forrest, John S . . . . .	. . do..	43	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 16, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Forrest, William R. . . . .	. . do..	20	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, '63, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out Jan. 24, '65 at Columbus, O., by order of War Department.
Gano, Charles M. . . . .	. . do..	30	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 18, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Hastings, Waite. . . . .	. . do..	23	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 22, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Hathaway, Isaac M. . . . .	. . do..	32	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed May 31, '64, in action near Kennesaw Mountain, Ga.; veteran.
Heckman Henry . . . . .	. . do..	18	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Hathaway, Sam'l P. . . . .	. . do..	18	Feb. 22, 1864	3 yrs.	Captured March 19, 1865, at battle of Bentonville N. C.; mustered out June 9, 1865, at Camp Chase, O., by order of War Department.
Hutchison, Samuel.. . . .	. . do..	25	Oct. 2, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865
Harris, Elisha. . . . .	. . do..	40	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Oct. 26, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, died Nov. 25, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Harris, Ransom. . . . .	. . do..	29	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged July 10, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Jones, James. . . . .	. . do..	19	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Krows, William. . . . .	. . do..	31	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Keller, George. . . . .	. . do..	28	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Kelly, John D. . . . .	. . do..	29	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865 veteran.
Lightfoot, Henry . . . . .	. . do..	37	Dec. 31, 1863	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Listen, Daniel. . . . .	. . do..	34	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged March 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Leach, Clark . . . . .	. . do..	26	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	
Myers, George. . . . .	. . do..	23	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed May 31, 1864, in action near Kennesaw Mountain, Ga.; veteran.
McFerrin, John . . . . .	. . do..	21	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, '63, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga; died Feb. 28, 1864, in Rebel Prison at Danville, Va.
Mosley, Francis . . . . .	. . do..	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Died July 6, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Mitchell, George. . . . .	. . do..	18	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Mohler, John H. . . . .	. . do..	19	Feb. 18, 1864	3 yrs.	Absent, sick March 7, '65; mustered out July 25, '65, by order of War Dept.
McCone, Isaac. . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 13, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Mosley, Thomas . . . . .	. . do..	19	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 12, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

ROSTER TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Morgan, Guy	Private..	20	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 5, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
McFall, George	do..	18	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Dec. 22, 1861, at Louisville, Ky.
Muir, John	do..	20	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 19, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Muir, James..	do..	18	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 29, 1863, by order of War Dept.
O'Brien, William J.	do..	39	Dec. 3, 1863	3 yrs.	Killed May 31, 1864, in action near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Ordway, Andrew	do..	25	Sept. 19, 1861	3 yrs.	Died June 10, 1862, at Athens, Alabama.
Pember, Henry	do..	42	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out Sept. 22, 1864, on expiration of term of service.
Pore, Josiah H.	do..	21	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Pember, Stillwell	do..	19	Feb. 26, 1864	3 yrs	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Pember, James	do..	18	Aug. 22, 1862	3 yrs.	Died March 11, 1863, at Cincinnati, O., of wounds received in action.
Purcell, Ephraim	do..	18	Aug. 12, 1862	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died April 26, 1864, in Rebel prison at Danville, Va.
Powers, James	do..	20	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Dec. 28, 1864, in Rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.
Powers, Martin	do..	19	Aug. 21, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged July 29, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Pember, Homer..	do..	18	Sept. 18, 1862	3 yrs.	Discharged Apr. 29, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Powers, Hiram H.	do..	39	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10, 1864, by order of War Dept.
Ransford, Charles	do..	27	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Feb. 20, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Reed, Alexander G.	do..	34	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; discharged May 30, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Rogers, Frank..	do..	19	Feb. 26, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out July 11, 1865 at Washington, D. C. by order of War Dept.
Rockwood, Byron	do..	19	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Wounded July 19, 1864, in action near Peachtree Creek, Ga.; mustered out with company July 25, 1865; veteran.
Russell, Britton..	do..	18	Aug. 14, 1862	3 yrs.	Wounded Aug. 11, 1864, in action; discharged June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
Shanks, William	do..	19	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Killed Sept. 20, 1863, in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Sawyer, Thomas	do..	18	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 6, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.
Stewart, James	do..	20	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Mustered out with Co. July 25, 1865, veteran
Smith, Stephen E..	do..	30	Jan. 1, 1864	3 yrs.	Absent, sick —; mustered out June 23, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.
Smith, Isaiah	do..	19	Mar. 4, 1863	3 yrs.	Captured Dec. 16, 1864, near Savannah, Ga.; mustered out June 20, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.
Snair, Oliver H. P..	do..	18	Jan. 3, 1864	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 23, 1865, by order of War Dept.
Smith, Justin E..	do..	27	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Feb 2, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio.
Scott, Darius.	do..	19	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died Feb. 1, 1864, in Rebel prison at Danville, Va.
Stocking, Jullus..	do..	31	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 3, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability
Senders, Oliver H..	do..	28	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged June 6, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Stillwell, Thomas J..	do..	36	Aug. 2, 1862	3 yrs.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Apr. 10, 1864 by order of War Dept.
Talbott, David..	do..	17	Feb. 22, 1864	3 yrs.	Mustered out with company July 25, 1865.
Treece, Jesse.	do..	29	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Thompson, Aaron..	do..	43	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Sept. 27, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Names	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Period of Service	Remarks.
Valence, Henry . . .	Private.	43	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Killed May 31, 1864, in action near Kennesaw Mountain, Ga.
Vannetton, Cyrus. . .	do..	23	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Feb. 3, 1862, at Bacon Creek, Ky.
Vancice, Jesse R. . .	do..	29	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged May 15, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Vaas, David	do..	30	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	Died Oct. 7, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
Vailance, John	do..	30	Feb. 15, 1864	3 yrs.	
Wilkins, Absalom . . .	do..	32	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Wood, David	do..	21	Oct. 8, 1862	9 mo.	Drafted; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863, on expiration of term of service.
Wetmore, Martin P. . .	do..	18	Sept. 10, 1861	3 yrs.	Veteran.
Weddell, William. . . .	do..	22	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Discharged Jan. 8, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability; died May 24, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio
Wetmore, Ebenezer. . .	do..	23	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	
Wetmore, Elbridge . . .	do..	20	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Captured Sept. 20, '63, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out March 23, 1865, at Columbus, O., by order of War Department.
Zimmerman, George . .	do..	21	Aug. 24, 1861	3 yrs.	Died Jan. 29, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

14 DAY USE
RETURN TO DESK FROM WHICH BORROWED

LOAN DEPT.

This book is due on the last date stamped below, or
on the date to which renewed.
Renewed books are subject to immediate recall.

INTER-LIBRARY	
LOAN	

LD 21A-50m-12,'60
(B6221s10)476B

General Library
University of California
Berkeley

YC 51206

M198513

E 525

.5

21st

C3

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

