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BRIG. MAJ. GEN. EMLERSON OPDYCKE.

OPDYCKE TIGERS

125TH O. V. I.

A History of the Regiment and of the Campaigns and
Battles of the Army of the Cumberland,

BY

CHARLES T. CLARK.

Captain Co. F, 125th O. V. I.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE 125th O. V. I. ASSOCIATION.

COLUMBUS, O. :
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PREFACE.

THE plan of this volume was adopted in the belief that the services of any regiment, in a campaign or battle, will be best understood and appreciated from a general account of the operations of the army, followed by a more detailed account of the part taken by that regiment. In describing campaigns and battles, we have tried to relate in a general way what was done and who did it. The account is drawn from the official reports chiefly, but we have been materially aided by the work of other writers, and especially by the two volumes prepared by Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox—"Atlanta," and "Franklin and Nashville." The labor of preparing the manuscript has been lightened by words of encouragement from many comrades, and by valuable contributions, letters and diaries sent by Col. DAVID H. MOORE, Capt. RALSA C. RICE, Capt. STEEN B. PARKS, Capt. E. G. WHITESIDES, Sergt. ALBERT MATHEWS, C. L. GILBERT, WILLIAM BECKHOLT, GEORGE STUMP, Sergt. JACOB JEWELL, Lieut. D. K. BUSH and Lieut. HENRY N. PENFIELD.

THE AUTHOR.

We were directed by the Regimental Association to devise and execute plans for the publication and sale of this volume to comrades and friends of the regiment. Having no money in the treasury, it looked like a case of making bricks without straw, but we have obeyed orders.

The plan of the work, whereby many other regiments besides our own receive credit for heroic service, the excellent description of campaigns and battles, the faithful portrayal of army life and experiences, and the portraits of distinguished officers of the army in which we served and of the Confederate army opposed to us, makes this an unusually attractive book. We have provided more copies than are required to fill the advance subscription, and request comrades and friends to solicit orders for them.

HUDSON FITCH,

D. K. BLYSTONE,

C. L. GILBERT,

Committee on Publication.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- CHAPTER I. ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT. The work of recruiting, and descriptive of camp life and of home life in war time.
- CHAPTER II. "ON TO THE FRONT!" From Ohio to the Army of the Cumberland.
- CHAPTER III. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. From organization to and including the battle of Stone River.
- CHAPTER IV. FRANKLIN AND TRIUNSE. A general account of operations from Feb. 12 to June 23, 1863.
- CHAPTER V. TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN. An account of the operations by which Rosecrans turned Bragg out of his fortified camp at Tullahoma.
- CHAPTER VI. CHICKAMAUGA CAMPAIGN. Crossing the Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee River and Lookout Mountain, and the evacuation of Chattanooga.
- CHAPTER VII. BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA. A general account of that most sanguinary struggle of modern times, followed by fuller accounts of Wood's division, and especially of Harker's brigade.
- CHAPTER VIII. CHATTANOOGA. The two months' semi-siege; the cavalry raid on our railroad; the fight at Wauhatchie; Hooker's battle above the clouds; Sherman's assault above the tunnel, and the final grand charge on Mission Ridge by the Army of the Cumberland.
- CHAPTER IX. EAST TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN. Covers the period from the battle at Mission Ridge to the opening of the Atlanta campaign, including the skirmish at Charleston, Tenn., and the battle of Dandridge.
- CHAPTER X. ATLANTA CAMPAIGN. Describes the movements of Sherman's army, telling what was done and who did it; brief descriptions of the numerous battles, followed as usual by fuller accounts of our own regiment, and incidentally of our own brigade and division.
- CHAPTER XI. A BIG RAID. Hood's grand flank movement, by which he reached but failed to hold the railroad north of Atlanta; Sherman's pursuit; the battle of Allatoona.
- CHAPTER XII. HOOD'S CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE. An account of Hood's advance, resisted by the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps and Wilson's cavalry; the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; Hood's retreat and the pursuit.
- CHAPTER XIII. OPDYCKE TIGERS IN 1865. An account of the regiment, its officers and men, from Jan. 1 to final discharge, Oct. 19; incidentally of the brigade, division and corps.
- CHAPTER XIV. THE 125th O. V. I. ASSOCIATION. The organization, meetings and proceedings of the Association.
- ROSTER-INDEX. Includes name of each officer and enlisted man who served in the 125th after leaving Ohio, with reference to pages where mentioned, etc.

LIST OF PORTRAITS.*

UNION OFFICERS.

NAME	PAGE	NAME	PAGE
Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson	183	Brig. Gen. Charles G. Harker	281
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Frank Askew	447	Brig. Gen. Benjamin Harrison	365
Capt. A. P. Baldwin	353	Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen	110
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning	8	Col. Hans C. Heg	92
Col. Milton Barnes	352	Col. James T. Holmes	224
Brig. Gen. John Beatty	108	Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker	157
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Samuel Beatty	29	Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard	186
Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair	185	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Samuel H. Hurst	180
Brig. Gen. H. V. Boynton	151	Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson	58
Capt. Cullen Bradley	196	Brig. Gen. Theodore Jones	164
Brig. Gen. Luther P. Bradley	323	Brig. Gen. Edwin S. Kirk	157
Maj. Gen. J. M. Brannan	112	Mag. Gen. M. D. Leggett	315
Col. Robert C. Brown	324	Maj. Gen. John A. Logan	294
Maj. Samuel C. Brown	403	Col. Eli Long	81
Governor John Brough	141	Brig. Gen. William H. Lytle	86
Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell	184	Col. Arthur McArthur	338
Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside	182	Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook	61
Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin	160	Brig. Gen. Daniel McCook	262
Brig. Gen. Joseph Conrad	318	Col. Alexander Melvain	225
Maj. Gen. John M. Corse	154	Brig. Gen. N. C. MeLean	344
Brig. Gen. B. R. Cowan	138	Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson	293
Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox	318	Col. Robert H. G. Minty	45
Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden	77	Brig. Gen. John G. Mitchell	106
Maj. Gen. George Crook	23	Maj. Gen. James S. Negley	65
Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis	247	Brig. Gen. Edward F. Noyes	285
Governor William Dennison	139	Maj. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus	158
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Washington L. Elliott	356	Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer	71
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Hugh Ewing	168	Maj. Gen. John G. Parke	202
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Manning Force	269	Col. George T. Perkins	181
Maj. Gen. John G. Foster	188	Sergt. Maj. G. S. Pope	275
Bvt. Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller	276	Maj. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom	314
Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield	83	Brig. Gen. James W. Reilly	342
Brig. Gen. Israel Garrard	295	Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans	27
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Kenner Garrard	332	Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rossent	49
Maj. Gen. John W. Geary	155	Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield	216
Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger	17	Gen. Philip H. Sheridan	161, 172
Gen. Ulysses S. Grant	135	Gen. William T. Sherman	224
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grossvenor	109		
Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck	148		

* See Roster-Index for portraits of officers and men of the 125th O. V. I.

LIST OF PORTRAITS.— *Union Officers—Continued.*

NAME	PAGE	NAME	PAGE
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood	329	Brig. Gen. Ferdinand Van Derveer	101
Brig. Gen. J. W. Sill	30	Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner	330
Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum	189	Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles C. Walcutt	162
Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith	359	Col. Nathan H. Walworth	152
Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley	35	Col. James Watson	246
Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman	82	Col. George Webster	316
Maj. Gen. George Stoneman	311	Col. Horatio N. Whitbeck	286
Col. William L. Stoughton	163	Maj. Gen. John T. Wilder	79
Col. Edgar D. Swain	168	Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson	329
Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas	87	Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Wood	102
Governor David Tod	119	Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles R. Woods	159
Col. William R. Tolles	179	Col. William H. Young	153
Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleave	52		

CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. William H. Bates	176	Maj. Gen. E. M. Law	101
Gen. Braxton Bragg	28	Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee	310
Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge	113	Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet	88
Lieut. Gen. Simon B. Buckner	98	Maj. Gen. William W. Loring	363
Lieut. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham	325	Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk	265
Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne	334	Brig. Gen. Preston Smith	97
Lieut. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest	25	Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson	364
Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee	72	Lieut. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart	91
Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman	103	Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn	313
Gen. John B. Hood	318	Maj. Gen. W. H. T. Walker	312
Maj. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson	100	Maj. Gen. Edward C. Walthall	361
Gen. Joseph E. Johnston	222	Lieut. Gen. Joseph Wheeler	145
Maj. Gen. J. B. Kershaw	123		

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Battlefield of Chickamauga	89	Chickamauga Monument—65th O. V. I.	308
Battlefield of Franklin	331	Chickamauga Monument—125th O. V. I.	113
Battlefield of Mission Ridge	136	Lee and Gordon's Mill	96
Battle Scene	372	Snodgrass House	134
Chickamauga Monument—64th O. V. I.	317	Maps	220, 244, 251, 319

BRIGADE ORGANIZATIONS

IN WHICH THE 125th O. V. I. SERVED.

TO JUNE 8, 1863.

Army of the Ohio—Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, Comd'g.
Tenth Division—Brig. Gen. C. C. GILBERT.
Thirty-fourth Brigade—Col. WILLIAM P. REED; Col. O. H. PAYNE.
Regiments in Thirty-fourth Brigade—98th, 113th, 121st, 124th and 125th Ohio.

JUNE 8 TO OCTOBER 8, 1863.

Twenty-first Army Corps—Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.
First Division—Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.
Third Brigade—Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.
Regiments in Third Brigade—3rd Kentucky; 64th, 65th and 125th Ohio; 6th
Battery, Ohio Light Artillery.

OCTOBER 8, 1863, TO SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

Fourth Army Corps—Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER; Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD;
Maj. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.
Second Division—Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN; Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
Third Brigade—Brig. Gen. CHARLES G. HARKER; Brig. Gen. LUTHER P.
BRADLEY.
Regiments in Third Brigade—22nd, 27th, 42nd, 51st and 71th Illinois; 3rd
Kentucky; 64th, 65th and 125th Ohio.

OCTOBER 9, 1864, TO SEPTEMBER 25, 1865.

Fourth Army Corps—Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY; Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD;
Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY.
Second Division—Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER; Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT;
Bvt. Maj. Gen. EMERSON OPDYCKE; Brig. Gen. JOSEPH CONRAD.
First Brigade—Brig. Gen. EMERSON OPDYCKE; Col. JOHN RUSSELL.
Regiments in First Brigade—To June, 1865: 36th, 44th, 73rd, 74th and 88th
Illinois; 24th Wisconsin and 125th Ohio. After June, 1865: 36th
and 44th Illinois; 49th and 57th Indiana; 26th and 125th Ohio.

LIST OF BATTLES.

In addition to numerous skirmishes and combats, the 125th O. V. I. was engaged in the following battles:

1. Franklin, Tenn., April 10, 1863.
2. Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 20, 1863.
3. Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863.
4. Dandridge, Tenn., January 17, 1864.
5. Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 8, 9, 1864.
6. Resaca, Ga., May 14, 15, 1864.
7. Adairsville, Ga., May 17, 1864.
8. Cassville, Ga., May 19, 1864.
9. New Hope Church, Ga., May 27 to June 4, 1864.
10. Pine Mountain, Ga., June 14, 15, 1864.
11. Muddy Creek, Ga., June 18, 1864.
12. Kenesaw Mountain, June 19, 23 and 27, 1864.
13. Nancy's Creek—Buck Head, Ga., July 18, 1864.
14. Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
15. Siege of Atlanta, July 28 to August 31, 1864.
16. Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.
17. Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-4, 1864.
18. Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, 1864.
19. Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.
20. Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 16, 1864.

“OPDYCKE TIGERS,”

125TH O. V. I.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT.

(LETTERS FROM CAMP.)

CAMP CLEVELAND, Sept. 1, 1862.

DEAR TOM:—

Your information is correct: I am a soldier. You must select another room mate for the fall term. My school days are probably ended. Father Abraham called for three hundred thousand more volunteers, to serve for three years, or during the war.* My mind was settled to become one of the number as soon as I read the call. My parents plead with me to stay in school one year longer, but I feared the war might end before the year expired. We argued the case for several weeks, for, though resolved to go, I wished to secure their consent, and finally succeeded. It was at the breakfast table on the 22nd of last month, when I mentioned the names of several other boys of my own age who had enlisted, that my father said: “I would rather go myself, and send you back to school.” Turning quickly towards mother I saw an unusual paleness and an expression of pain on her face, and knew at once that they had talked the matter over and decided to let me go. I shall not try to describe my own sensations or



COLONEL OPDYCKE (1862).

* Call of July 6, 1862.

what followed. Before night your old chum was enrolled in Captain Bruff's company, and here we are in camp, drilling eight hours daily. It is hard work, worse than harvesting, but we are told that when we get "set up," so as to stand and walk correctly, the drill will cease to irritate one's muscles and become an agreeable exercise. At present this particular soldier would prefer to play town ball. Will tell you more about camp life in my next: must get ready for squad drill just now. Good-bye. Write often.

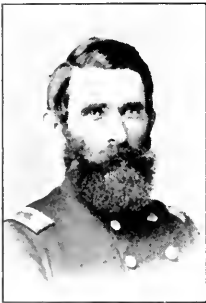
Faithfully yours,

* *

CAMP CLEVELAND, SEPT. 16, 1862.

DEAR TOM:—

We have just been mustered in as Company A, 125th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. We expected to go with the 105th Regiment, but it seems that ten other companies secured the requisite number of men before we did, and we are left out. The Governor ordered another regiment to be recruited from the northeast corner of the State, and assigned us to it. I must introduce you to our officers, those I have seen. Do you remember in the account we read of the battle of Shiloh, what was said about Capt. Emerson Opdycke, Company A, 41st O. V. I.? I do

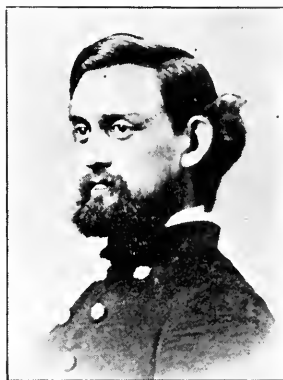


COL. JOSEPH BRUFF.

very well. He was acting as Major, and was wounded, a minnie ball passing through his arm. His regiment had a rough experience, but came out of the fight covered with glory, a result to which Opdycke's heroic conduct and good judgment contributed not a little. He is to be our Colonel. He looks like a hero, six feet in stature, a fine figure, graceful and quick in movement, blue eyes of the kind that seem to look through and see just what you are thinking; and how

they do flash when an awkward fellow goes wrong on drill! His voice is immense. A thousand men in line will readily hear his commands. His home is in Warren, Trumbull County.

Hon. E. B. Taylor, a prominent lawyer of Warren, is to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Those who know him say no better selection could have been made from civil life. For Major we have drawn on the famous 7th Ohio, and taken Capt. George L. Wood of Company D. He looks every inch a soldier and hero, though he is now suffering from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862. Our company officers are Capt. Joseph Bruff, aged 35, of Quaker extraction, I think: well educated, a quiet but firm-appearing man, very much in earnest in his work, insisting on promptness and good order, but kind hearted and fatherly in his demeanor towards us when off duty.



MAJ. GEO. L. WOOD (1863).

First Lieut. Robert B. Stewart, aged 26, handsome, smiling and jolly when things go right: sharp, prompt, imperious in reproof at the slightest infraction of discipline or want of attention on drill.

Second Lieut. Alexander Dickson, aged 24, has a good strong face, a fine figure, makes no mistakes on drill, maintains the dignity becoming the wearer of shoulder straps with an easy grace that excites no envy, and he already commands the respect and has the good will of every member of the company.

How do I like camp life? Well, that is hardly a pertinent question. We do not don blue coats and shoulder muskets, forsake home, and abandon control of our own

movements for three years because the life of a soldier is in itself better or to be better liked than student life. But I will tell you something about the camp, and let you form your own conclusions. It is located across a narrow valley from the edge of the city. We live in barracks, constructed with unplanned pine boards, having a tier of wide shelves across the end, like apple bins in a cellar, one above the other, on which we sleep, and a narrow shelf along each side



CAPT. R. B. STEWART (1864).

that we use for tables: we stand while eating, having no chairs. We have straw and grey wool blankets for beds, and our knapsacks serve for pillows. Our table furniture consists of one tin plate, one tin cup, and a knife, fork and spoon for each man. Bread is sliced on the shelf and placed beside the plates; meat, vegetables and soup are brought in from the cook shanty in the large camp kettle in which they are cooked and ladled out upon the

plates. Coffee comes in the same kind of a kettle, and we dip in with our tin cups. So much for the government fare. We get extras—milk, butter, pies, etc.—according to our finances and appetite. To tell the honest truth, I look forward to a total absence of the extras when we go to the front with some misgivings. There goes the supper call now. Good-bye. I'm hungry.

* *

CAMP CLEVELAND, Oct. 10, 1862.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN:—

Your letter received. Glad to hear from old friends at the front. The victory at Perryville proves to have been less decisive than the people longed for, and, as usual, the news-

papers contain some criticisms. I find the work of organizing a new regiment quite a difficult task. It is almost a month since my first company was mustered in, and none of the others are ready yet, though three captains have each enough men to insure success, while three others are less hopeful. I have only seven companies started, and do not know where the remaining three companies are to come from. The territory assigned to me as recruiting ground is limited in extent, and has furnished several regiments already. When the call for troops was issued in July, Ohio already had eighty-eight regiments of infantry in the field, and also a fair proportion of cavalry and artillery, making in all over one hundred thousand men. Under the present call, thirty-eight regiments of infantry, numbered from 89th to 126th, have been authorized, the higher numbers being assigned after one of the lower was about ready for the field. We followed the 105th Ohio, which secured ten full companies from the same territory in a few weeks. The 124th is in the same camp with us, and are getting along about as we are. If

the two were consolidated we could fill and go to the field very soon, but that would involve the sacrifice of ambitious officers who have rendered valuable service, and raise questions of precedence difficult to adjust, and is an expedient not to be adopted while there is hope of success for both. There is but one advantage in slow growth. The men who come to camp first become thoroughly drilled and disciplined, and that makes it easier and quicker work to bring the recruits up to the standard of efficient soldiers. I would forego that advantage most joyfully for the privilege of



COL. E. P. BATES (1863).

joining you next week at the head of a full regiment, even if the men did not know enough about war to right face. Write often; I'm always hungry for news from my old comrades. Remember me to friends in the 41st.

Faithfully yours,

E. O.

CAMP CLEVELAND, NOV. 1, 1862.

DEAR TOM:—

It is six weeks since Company A was mustered in, and the second company was mustered in only to-day. Two others have nearly enough men, and hope to muster in before long, while three others have not more than half the required number. The company mustered in to-day has been acting as the color company, and is designated Company C in order to retain the colors. Its officers are Capt. Edward P. Bates, First Lieut. Hemon R. Harmon and Second Lieut. Ridgley C. Powers, all three bright men and popular officers. Neither of the three are over twenty-four or five years of age, and Harmon is probably not yet a voter. Bates and Harmon served in the 19th Ohio three-months' service. Powers graduated from college last June.



CAPT. R. C. POWERS (1864).

We are getting quite proficient in the manual of arms, company evolutions and skirmish drill. Having so few companies we have not tried battalion drill very often. We are now using bugle calls instead of oral commands on skirmish drill, and the boys learn the calls quite readily. The one we like to hear most is recall from drill, and the next best is the dinner call. Reveille is good music, but would be more

appreciated if it came a little later than sunrise. Tattoo finds us ready for bed most nights, and a majority of the lights are out before "taps." I do not like guard duty, especially at night, but fortunately my turn does not come often. The guards are stationed to keep men from going to the city at night. Some of them go all the same, either by slipping across the line, or by arrangement with a comrade on guard, who expects the favor to be reciprocated. We can get passes in day time, a few at a time, and I prefer that to the loss of sleep and risk of capture and confinement in the guard house, with extra duty under guard cleaning up the camp.



CAPT. A. YEOMANS (1861).

Up to date I have had no occasion to respond to the surgeon's call. Next week I will get a furlough to visit my home, and will then see you. Until then good-bye.

Sincerely yours,

* *

CAMP CLEVELAND, Nov. 22, 1862.

DEAR TOM:—

Two more companies have been mustered into the 125th, and I will introduce you to their officers, of whom you will, doubtless, get good reports if our correspondence is maintained. Company B was mustered in on the 17th inst. Its officers are Capt. Albert Yeomans, of Warren; First Lieut. Elmer Moses and Second Lieut. Charles Harshman, all tall, fine-looking gentlemen. Lieutenant Moses was a sergeant in Company A. 41st O. V. L. and receives promotion, no doubt, from having won the good opinion of the colonel, who, you will remember, comes to us from that regiment.

Company D was mustered in to-day. Capt. Isaac D. Spaulding, First Lieut. Marshall M. Richards and Second Lieut. Ephraim P. Evans are Portage County men, and, judging from appearances, will prove to be popular and successful officers.

We have gained three companies in two months. At



GEN. H. B. BANNING (1880).

that rate of progress we will not get to the front before next Spring. There are three other companies projected, but neither has over fifty men. There is also a camp rumor that negotiations are in progress for a consolidation of our own and another regiment of about equal strength now in camp at Mansfield. If that is accomplished, it may become necessary to decline all holiday invitations and prospects. We begin to think ourselves veterans, and im-

agine that even regulars would find it difficult to outline us on drill. My health is perfect and appetite corresponds.

Faithfully yours,

* *

CAMP MANSFIELD, Dec. 1, 1862.

DEAR COUSIN JOHN:—

Your very interesting letter came to my hands to-day, having been forwarded from my home. If compliance with your request for a full and detailed account of my life and experiences since we parted would give you half the pleasure I had from reading your account of yourself and other college chums, it would be ungenerous not to attempt the role of autobiography; but I fear my natural aversion to writing and inability to draw on imagination for materials wherewith to embellish the narrative would rob it of that charm which

your facile pen gives to all your letters. However, you shall have some of the prominent facts in the recent career of your soldier cousin.

I left college with full intent to enlist and join old friends in the 16th O. V. I. Reached home in the night: next morning learned that there was a call for several short-term regiments, and that a squad of about twenty boys from the village, including two of my cousins, had enlisted for one of these regiments. It required but little persuasion to induce me to join them.

We left home on the same date, bound for Camp Chase. The hurry of preparation kept our minds from dwelling on the dark side of things, and mothers and sisters busied themselves getting together little things that might be useful in camp, but from time to time their faces would show too plainly what it cost them to support the Union. Long before the train arrived the entire populace was gathered about the railway station, and we recruits for once in our lives were objects of public interest.



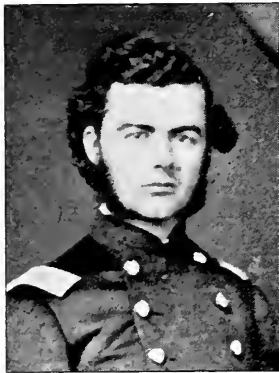
CAPT. STEEN B. PARRIS (1863).

It was gratifying to be so kindly greeted by neighbors, old and young, and it helped to keep our spirits up to par. John, I shall never forget my mother's face as it appeared when I turned away to board the train. She had been pale but quiet and firm, trying to conceal her distress, and succeeded bravely until the last moment, when, as we parted, an expression of pain and despair came into her eyes and upon her face that I hope never to see again.

The train was well filled with recruits, and accessions to the ranks were received at every station. On arrival at Columbus, a committee conducted us to a room near the

depot, where we were supplied with hot coffee and sandwiches, provided by patriotic citizens. Next we marched to the State House, and our party slept, at least tried to sleep, on the floor of the corridor, between the Supreme Court room and Law Library: but the dignity and grandeur of our surroundings failed to compensate for the absence of bedding.

We were a tired and seedy-looking crowd as we formed line at daybreak and marched off to camp. On arrival we hastened to find the quartermaster and commissary, who counted the squad, filled blank requisitions for camp kettles



LIEUT.-COL. D. H. MOORE (1861).

and pans, fuel and food, and left us standing in line while the papers went to headquarters for approval. In the course of an hour we were assigned to a barrack—you would call it a shanty—and, in course of time, received rations. Next day our squad joined similar groups from Knox and Guernsey Counties, the three making a full company, and then elected officers, one from each county named, and were assigned as Company I of the 85th

O. V. I. Five regiments were organized in the camp within a few days, 84th to 88th inclusive. On muster-in we were provided with uniforms, guns and equipments, and did our best, by judicious exchanging, to make the clothes fit. You will not care for a description of life in a recruiting rendezvous.

We remained at Camp Chase for several weeks, engaged in drilling and guarding prisoners. There were several thousand of the latter confined within a stockade: that is, their part of the camp is enclosed by a very high board fence, near the top of which is a platform, on which the sentinels stand

guard. In July we went to Kentucky, making short halts first at Cynthiana and again at Lexington, and brought up finally at Frankfort, where we bivouacked in the State House yard and remained for some weeks, taking turns on picket duty, drilling a little, holding dress parades for the edification of the citizens, and enjoying the hospitality of unionist families. On one occasion we made a rapid march on a hot day to intercept a body of the enemy's cavalry, and met the hostile horsemen a few miles from the city. Both sides halted. Our force formed line promptly, and a section of artillery unlimbered and opened fire. The enemy was probably advised as to the strength and character of our force: at all events, they halted only long enough to develop our position, then turned off to one side and deliberately rode around us, in plain sight, but too far away for effective musketry fire. We lined up to a stone fence, thinking they might intend a charge, but they had other business to attend to, and soon disappeared. We marched to a railway line, and were taken back to the city on cars.



CAPTAIN WHITESIDES (1862).

At this time there was great excitement on account of Bragg's movement on Louisville and Kirby Smith's advance against Cincinnati. We were taken by train to Louisville, and then, on expiration of our term of service, returned to Columbus, Ohio, for muster-out. The 87th O. V. I. was mustered out at the same date. Its Colonel, Henry B. Banning, was authorized to organize a new regiment for three years, under the call issued in July, and to rendezvous at Mansfield. Nearly all of the Knox and Wayne County men in our company re-enlisted at once, and as our captain, Steen B. Parks, was from Knox County, we naturally fell into the

new 87th. We found in Camp Mansfield the 120th Ohio just ready for the field, and the 112th Regiment not nearly so prosperous.

Up to date the 87th has made slow progress in recruiting. The regiments first recruited under the present call seem to have taken about all the men and boys who care to volunteer this fall. Many of the boys say they will go to



CAPT. D. A. STINGER (1863).

school this winter and enlist for the spring campaigns. David H. Moore, who was Captain of Company A in the old 87th, is to be our Lieutenant-Colonel. Edward G. Whitesides, who served in the 87th, is to be Adjutant. So far four captains have been appointed, Steen B. Parks, Calton C. Baugh, Daniel A. Stinger and Sterling Manchester, but neither captain has men enough, the total force being only about two hundred. It is said that we are to

be sent to Cleveland and merged into another regiment; and there may be some truth in the report, for no furloughs are given and recruiting parties are returning to camp. No doubt we will meet before long, and surely at Christmas tide if not before. Write often.

Faithfully yours,

* * *

CAMP CLEVELAND, Dec. 5, 1862.

DEAR TOM:—

We have been reinforced. The 87th O. V. I., four small companies, marched into camp to-day, and it is understood will be merged into the 125th. Negotiations are now in progress to determine which officers shall be retained. The 87th men have served a short term and they show it. Their

clothes fit, their belts do not appear to chafe: when assigned to barracks, they broke ranks quietly and were at home, without excitement or confusion: their officers are good-looking young men, who seem to know their business. Altogether we are favorably impressed by the new arrivals, and hope another lot of the same quality may be found ere long. We tire of this camp and long for change, but do not hope for marching orders until the regiment secures its full quota of men.

* *

CAMP CLEVELAND, Dec. 23, 1862.

DEAR TOM:—

There has been a general consolidation of detachments, and we now have eight companies. Colonel Banning's four detachments went together and formed two full companies, E and F. The officers of Company E are Capt. C. C. Baugh, First Lieut. Daniel A. Stinger and Second Lieut. Albert Barnes, all of Knox County. The officers of Company F are Capt. Steen B. Parks, First Lieut. David Humphrey and Second Lieut. Charles T. Clark. All are young men excepting Captain Baugh, and have been in service, Stinger and Barnes in the 4th O. V. I., and the others in the 85th O. V. I. Captain Manchester retires, but says he will try again at the first opportunity, and hopes to win a captaincy.

The remaining three companies started for the 125th have been consolidated into two, and mustered in as Companies G and H.

The officers of Company G are Capt. William Cary

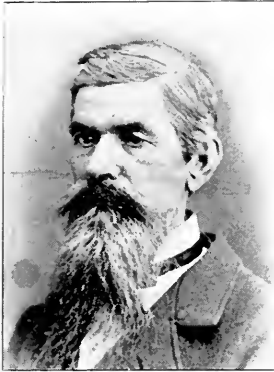


CAPT. W. C. BENTS (1863).

Bunts, First Lieut. William W. Cushing and Second Lieut. Martin V. B. King, all of Mahoning County and young men. King comes from the 19th O. V. I.

The officers of Company H are Capt. Anthony Vallender, late of the Prussian Army: First Lieut. Riley M. Merrill and Second Lieut. Francis Hendry.

It has been decided that Lieutenant-Colonels Taylor and Moore will both retire and Banning is to take the Lieutenant-Coloneley, leaving Opdycke Colonel and Wood Major. Edward G. Whitesides is to be Adjutant and Abner B. Carter Quartermaster. The latter served in the same capacity in the 87th. The staff organization will be completed by the muster-in of Henry McHenry as Surgeon and John E. Darby as Assistant Surgeon.



DR. MCHENRY (1880).

The regiment now presents a fine appearance on drill and parade.

A number of officers and men have spoken for leave of absence to go home during the holiday season, and you may look out for me on Christmas morning.

Faithfully yours,

* *

CAMP CLEVELAND, Jan. 1, 1863.

DEAR MOTHER:—

The telegram sent last evening to notify you of my inability to get away was worded so as to give some hopes of better luck for to-day. My leave of absence had been signed and was in my pocket, and I was busy preparing for the trip when an orderly came in with a message from the Colonel to the effect that all leaves of absence and furloughs were suspended, marching orders having been received, or rather

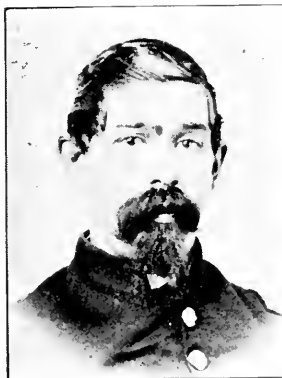
orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice. It is probable that the great battle now in progress near Murfreesboro, Tenn., has induced the order as a precautionary measure, and that it may be countermanded in the event of a Union victory. In that case you will see me within a few days, for I'm determined to visit you before going to the front if it is possible to do so. No doubt similar orders have been given in all recruiting camps, and thousands of mothers have had their New Year's dinner and festivities spoiled, while thousands of homesick boys are writing letters of similar import to this one. After all, our mothers will be less distressed than the mothers of the boys now in Rosecrans' army. * *

* *

CAMP CLEVELAND, Jan. 2, 1863.

DEAR TOM:—

We are under orders for Dixie. Everything packed. We could sling knapsacks and march out of camp on five minutes' notice. There is a well-defined fear that it will prove a false alarm, and that is predicated (as Professor H. would say) on the fact that we have only eight companies; but our officers are anxious to get away, and may succeed. The Governor is on our side, and promises to furnish the two additional companies after we go to the field. We have lost a good many men by desertion, a few from sickness and a few more by transfer to cavalry regiments, so that not over six hundred are present for duty out of 751 enlisted men mustered in. The deserters were men picked up in the city, and came to us through the



CAPT. ELMER MOSES (1863).

efforts of ward or township committeemen, who hired them to enlist in order to fill up the ward or township quota. We call such fellows bounty jumpers, and perhaps it is just as well for the reputation of the regiment that they are gone. We expect to go to Kentucky or Tennessee, because our marching orders came with the first news of Rosecrans' advance on Murfreesboro, and there seems to be some connection between the events. However, we do not know anything about it, and have been in service long enough to realize the folly of inquiring.

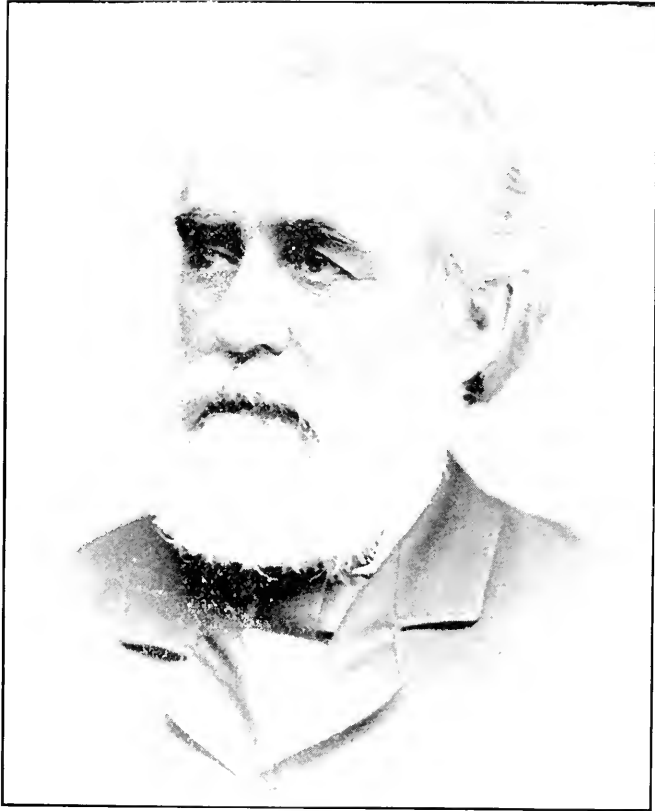


CAPT. ALEXANDER DICKSON (1862).

Sergt. Freeman Thoman just came in with the latest news. We are to march to-morrow morning sure, and must send home everything of value that cannot be carried. As I have a package to send will close here. Good-bye.

Faithfully your friend,

* *



CAPT. ALBERT YLOMANS, B (1885).

CHAPTER II.

ON TO THE FRONT.

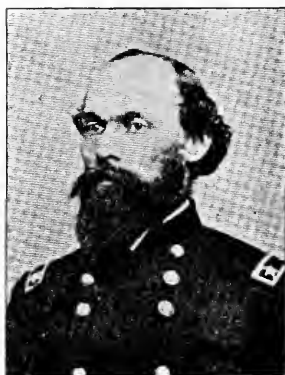
(EXTRACTS FROM DIARY, 1863.)

January 3.—The 125th Ohio marched this morning, through deep mud, from Camp Cleveland to the railway depot, and boarded cars for Cincinnati. The train consists of ordinary passenger coaches, in which each seat is occupied by two men, the guns and accoutrements, knapsacks and haversacks making a crowded condition in which it is quite impossible to secure comfort.

The boys express their dissatisfaction in language more forcible than polite. The placing of guards at the doors and the order requiring company officers to ride with the men and see that they remain in the cars, is generally regarded as an unnecessary exercise of authority over free-born Americans.*

January 4.—We left the cars this morning at the Little Miami depot in Cincinnati, and marched to the boat landing, advertising ourselves a new regiment, as every new regiment invariably does, by marching, with music and in the best of order, a roundabout way through some of the principal streets.

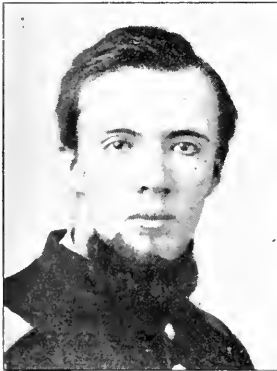
Arrived at the wharf we marched on board the transport. Guards were stationed forthwith under orders to let no one go on shore, and in a short time we were *en route* down the Ohio.



GEN. GORDON GRANGER (1863).

* NOTE.—Later in its career the regiment was time and again transported by rail, packed closely in and on top of freight cars, and no one thought of grumbling about accommodations.

An order had been issued to furnish tents, camp equipage and new Springfield rifles at Newport, Ky., and we found the outfit on the boat. The guns and accoutrements are first-class. The ammunition consists of a conical ball of lead fixed in one end of a paper tube, the latter filled with powder and the end folded down to retain it. In loading, the soldier carries the cartridge to his mouth, bites off the end, pours the powder into the muzzle of the gun, presses the paper and ball down with his thumb and then rams it to the bottom with an iron ramrod; the percussion cap, carried in a separate box attached to the belt, is then placed on the nipple.



LIEUT. CHARLES T. CLARK (1863).

Each movement is distinct and always performed in the same way. The order, "Load in nine times; load!" sends every hand to the cartridge box, then to the mouth, then to the ramrod, and on through the process in unison as perfect as the motions of a musician beating time.

I am on duty as officer of the guard. As it was impossible to sleep on the train last night, the prospect of a second night of wakefulness was not relished, but, fortunately I am to sleep. Worn out by the tedious ride from Cleveland and the duties of the day, the men have retired early and will sleep soundly. About 9 p. m. Colonel Opdycke inquired about the location of the guards and their instructions, and then said: "Lieutenant, you can leave orders for the Sergeant to call you if necessary, and go to sleep." If that order would hold good for three years, or during the war, it would be a great comfort. Several officers were with the Colonel in the cabin, and one of them inquired, "Where are we going, Colonel?" The Colonel replied: "To the Army of the Cumberland I hope."

“Why do you prefer that army to Grant’s?” was the next question. “Grant’s work will be done when the Mississippi River is opened, and that will be accomplished in the spring campaign. The river will be kept open by gunboats and small garrisons in strong forts at important points. New regiments are most liable to detail for garrison duty. I would not like that. The Army of the Cumberland must advance step by step to Chattanooga, thence following the railway to Atlanta and thence to the Gulf or the Atlantic, and then everything west of that line will be lost to the Confederates. That work will require several campaigns and a good many battles. We will have opportunities for usefulness there.”

“What about the Army of the Potomac?” was asked.

“The enemy must hold their Capitol, and will keep an army in Virginia able to cope with the Army of the Potomac as long as they can get men and materials.”

That conversation may be called a first lesson in “grand tactics,” and is recorded here to see how things turn out. The Colonel was in a talkative mood, and gave an account of the movements and battles of the past year that was very interesting. We begin to see the relation of rivers and railways to the movements of armies, and to see why the armies have followed one or the other.



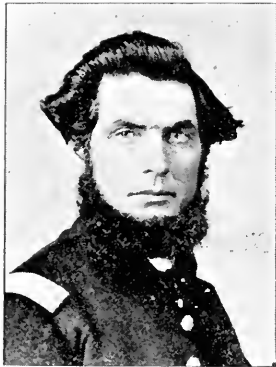
LIEUT. M. V. B. KING (1863).

January 5.—When reveille sounded this morning we rubbed our eyes open and discovered that our transport was lying at the wharf in Louisville. Colonel Opdycke had been ordered to report on arrival to Brigadier-General Boyle, and the latter ordered the regiment to go into camp at the southern edge of the city, where during the day we pitched

our new tents, and begin to realize that barracks with soft pine bunks were, after all, superior to tents minus stoves or flooring or even straw.

The men have been supplied with the old-fashioned Sibley tent. The tent is about fifteen feet high and as many in diameter at the bottom, the canvas extending in a straight line from the top of the center-pole to the ground, having a slit in one side for an entrance. One can stand erect at the center-pole, and can sit on the ground a few feet farther from the center. Their bulk and weight make them unfit for active campaigning. Major Wood is accompanied by his

good wife, and their tent has been erected and furnished with extra care. The presence of even one lady in camp has a civilizing effect on all of us.



LIEUT. CHARLES HARSHMAN.

January 6.—An order was received from General Boyle to have the men supplied with rations and ammunition and ready to move.

The order to prepare to move does not interrupt the routine of camp life for an hour. Colonel Opdycke issued an order for the officers' school to resume daily recitations, and for regular drills, the latter to consist of company drill in the forenoon and battalion drill in the afternoon. Six hours' drill daily when the weather permits, added to fatigue duty, that is, cleaning up the camp, and guard duty, with dress parade, will leave little spare time on short winter days. Many of the boys consider the incessant drill an unnecessary hardship, believing the regiment to be already well versed and sufficiently practiced in all the movements and in the manual of arms. Indeed, few regiments have gone to the field as well drilled, but the Colonel says the daily drill will *never*

stop except in the midst of an active campaign. In time the boys will regard it, as their commander does, an essential to keep muscles solid for inevitable long marches and the hard work of active campaigning.

January 11.—It rained all last night. Clear to-day but no drills. The regiment acted as a funeral escort at the funeral of Col. James B. Forman, 15th Kentucky Infantry, this afternoon, and are elated by hearing many compliments from bystanders. We *did* do well.

January 12.—John Badenborough, Company G, aged 44, died yesterday in the regimental hospital here in Camp Opdycke, and was buried to-day with honors of war in Cave Hill Cemetery, his grave being No. 17, in Section B, Row 9. Colonel Opdycke and Adjutant Whiteside went to Ohio to-day.

January 14.—Drills have been interrupted to-day by continuous rainfall. Some of the tents leaked, and a good many men are uncomfortable. It grew colder towards night, and at this time, 9 P. M., is snowing steadily.

In the officers' school to-day the Colonel asked an unexpected question having no apparent connection with the lesson, and the answer to which does not appear in any of the books we have: "Why are the companies arranged from right to left, A, F, D, I, C, H, E, K, G, B, instead of A, B, C, D, etc.?" It was evident that none of the line officers had considered the subject, as no one answered promptly and all appeared to have their thinking caps on, but an answer was given presently by one of the lieutenants which is, without doubt, correct. *viz*: The three senior captains, A, B and C, are at the posts of honor, on right, left and center, and when



DR. PORTER YATES (1895).

the battalion is formed by division, either right or left in front, or on the center, each division has one of the five senior captains in it.

January 15.—The snow storm continued through the night and all day. The ground is covered to a depth of eighteen inches. A good many tents have tumbled down upon their unlucky occupants. It is bad enough to be imprisoned in the tents day and night by such a storm, but much worse to have one's tabernacle collapse. By the time the tent is re-erected the boys are wet and cold, and clothing and blankets are in a sad condition. All were good natured, however. Droll remarks and tons of advice, offered by irrepressible wags whose home withstood the storm, helped to relieve the situation.



LIEUT. HENDRY (1895).

January 19.—It has been clear and cold for three days, but moderated in the night, and during the day rain fell and the snow began to melt. We are in for a season of dire discomfort in this camp, but will not be swept away by a flood, because the camp is on level ground. The Colonel and Adjutant have returned from Ohio. Lieutenant-Colonel Banning has gone to Ohio.

January 21.—Clearing weather. Much mud. Men are washing clothing and trying to repair mischief wrought by snow and rain to our canvas homes.

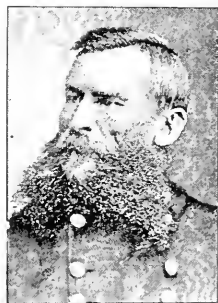
January 24.—Drills in full blast again. After all hard work is more desirable than the idleness and discomfort of the past few days.

January 27.—An order was received yesterday from Brig.-Gen. C. C. Gilbert, commanding Tenth Division, Army of Kentucky, assigning the 125th Ohio to the 34th Brigade, commanded by Col. William P. Reid, and directing us to join the brigade in Preston's Woods, at the head of Broad-

way. We did not move. A later order details the 125th to act as funeral escort to-morrow at the funeral of Col. Samuel McKee, 3rd Kentucky Infantry, who died from wounds received at the battle of Stone River. On return from the funeral we are to march to Portland and embark with the rest of the division on steamboats. Destination not stated.

January 28.—Broke camp. By order of Colonel Reid sent baggage to the steamboat "Jacob Strader." At 1 p. m. marched to attend the funeral of Colonel McKee. On leaving the cemetery at the conclusion of the ceremonies, we marched directly to Portland and went on board the "Strader," finding the 98th and 121st Ohio already on the same boat. We have had a hard day's work, and all are tired. The crowded condition on the boat insures discomfort for the men. Officers have staterooms, and will have slight cause for complaint.

January 29.—Colonel Reid issued an order prohibiting any officer or man of the 34th Brigade from leaving the boat, as orders to move were liable to be received at any moment; also an order directing that the cooking apparatus on the boat should be used in turn by the regiments, each holding it for two hours at a time. The wharf is lined with boats, all loaded with troops. It may prove fortunate for the eating houses, restaurants and saloons near the landing if the orders to keep the command on board are strictly enforced, for if several thousand of the men whose time comes late at the cooking ranges should rush on shore, famine conditions might be produced in this part of Kentucky in a very few minutes. Brig.-Gen. George Crook, commanding the expedition, has issued an order explaining the signals to be used, and giving minute instructions for the guidance of subordinate commanders in the



MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE CROOK.

event of an attack upon one or more boats while ascending the Cumberland River. That indicates the direction of our movement.

(9 P. M.) After writing the foregoing, the 125th was transferred from the "Strader" to the "Clara Poe," and are now not so badly crowded. The boat is smaller, but we have it to ourselves. Adjutant Whitesides went up to the city and telegraphed for Lieutenant-Colonel Banning, who is in Ohio.

January 30.—Ten steamboats loaded with troops arrived from some point up stream and tied up at landings here. Two divisions, commanded by Brig. Gen. George Crook, and Brigadier-General Gilbert, are now here. Weather clear.



JOSEPH TUTTLE, D.

January 31.—Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding the Army of Kentucky, has issued an order directing the commands of Generals Crook and Gilbert to proceed to Smithland and Cannelton: at those points take on sufficient coal to carry the boats to Nashville and back again as far as Fort Donelson, after which the fleet is to ascend the Cumberland River under convoy of seven gunboats, and rendezvous at Fort Donelson until all boats arrive there, when further orders will be given. Companies A and C have been transferred to another boat, and the other companies have room enough.

February 1, Sunday.—The fleet started down stream early this morning, and tied up to-night at Cannelton. We had a quiet, pleasant trip. Not having a Chaplain, Private Joseph Tuttle, of Company D, acted as supply, and preached a very good sermon. We have not lapsed into barbarism yet, if we are far from home restraints and home influence for good.

February 3.—Our boat turned up the Cumberland at 10 A. M., and we are at Fort Donelson this evening. At

2 P. M. to-day a strong cavalry force under Generals Wheeler, Forrest and Wharton, made a determined and persistent assault on the garrison, consisting of nine companies of the 83rd Illinois, Col. A. C. Harding, commanding, and the assailants suffered a severe repulse, leaving over two hundred of their men dead on the field and 105 as prisoners of war. One of our gunboats rendered some assistance by throwing shells: but, if I understand, that was after the assault was practically ended. The arrival of the fleet was opportune, and, no doubt, prevented a renewal of the conflict. Two of our companies were on the upper deck for some miles before arriving here with guns loaded, ready to repel an attack which it was thought might be made.

January 4.—Waiting here for the rest of the fleet. Hundreds went ashore to look at the scene of yesterday's battle. Dead men and dead horses lying on the ground, and the general debris of battle, showed plainly the lines of advance and the desperate character of the struggle. It was a sickening sight. It is safe to predict that the writer, and probably none of his comrades, will ever again visit a battlefield just after the conflict from idle curiosity. We did learn, however, that it is no easy task to destroy or capture 800 determined soldiers protected by works.



LT.-GEN. N. B. FORREST.

February 6.—We left Fort Donelson at 11 A. M., and are steaming up stream. Passed Clarksville just now (10 P. M.). Weather moderated: just about cold enough for snow. It did snow lightly yesterday. Heavy fog this morning.

February 7.—At some places the banks of the Cumberland rise to a height of a hundred feet above the water, and covered as they are with ice and snow, the sun shining on

them made beautiful scenery. We reached Nashville at 5 P. M., but did not disembark.

February 8, Sunday.—Moved our camp equipage from the boat to the landing, but remained on the boat. Have orders to go into camp to-morrow.



CAPTAIN VALLESER (1863).

February 9.—Left the boat at 10 A. M. Marched through the city and camped about one mile out, near the pike leading to Franklin.

February 10.—A rainy day. Company F on picket. The regiment did not drill, but held dress parade.

February 11.—This is "Camp Nashville." A board of officers, appointed for the purpose, placed a valuation upon our officers' houses.

Marching orders for to-morrow. Traveling by boat is conducive to good health. We have few cases of sickness. Five hundred and seventy-two of the 751 enlisted men mustered in at Cleveland are still with us. We have lost 179: two by death, a few discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, a few more by transfer to cavalry regiments, and all the rest by desertion. We are glad the latter are gone. Those remaining are from good Ohio stock, the sons of patriotic parents, and will be a credit to their parentage and to the State. The bounty jumpers were without local habitation, and probably gave fictitious names. Hope the Governor will not forget to send on the two additional companies required to make us a complete regiment.

CHAPTER III.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The movement of Crook's and Gilbert's divisions of the Army of Kentucky to Nashville, brought them into the Military Department of the Cumberland, and thereafter, until the end of the war, the 125th Ohio constituted a part of the Army of the Cumberland. A brief account of the organization and previous service of that army will be an appropriate introduction to the more detailed narrative of the events in which the 125th participated.

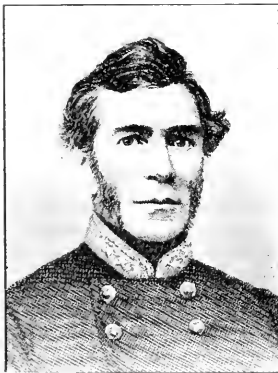
For some time after the fall of Fort Sumter, the State government of Kentucky attempted to maintain an attitude of neutrality, and thereby postponed for a brief period open hostilities within her borders.

On May 28, 1861, Brig.-Gen. Robert Anderson was assigned to command the Department of Kentucky, being so much of the State of Kentucky as lay within one hundred miles of the Ohio River. The first troops within the department were those raised by Col. Lovell H. Rossean, at "Camp Joe Holt," near Louisville, and by General Nelson at "Camp Dick Robinson," in Garrard County. They were all Kentuckians, the Government not caring to defy the sentiment for neutrality by sending in regiments from other States until it became necessary to do so. On August 11, 1861, General Anderson's department was extended to include all of Kentucky and the State of Tennessee, and was named the "Department of the Cumberland." Early in September the rebel army violated



MAJ.-GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS.

the alleged neutrality of Kentucky by invading the State and taking possession of Hickman and Columbus, intending to advance at once to Paducah, on the Ohio River, but were anticipated there by troops sent from Cairo by General Fremont. On September 17 the troops in Camp Joe Holt were called upon to resist an invasion of the State by a force under General Simon Buckner, who started from Camp Boone, in Tennessee, and attempted to reach Louisville by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Brig.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, second in command to Anderson, commanded the force sent to resist Buckner. The latter advanced to Elizabeth, forty miles from Louisville, and then retired, before Sherman's counter advance, to Bowling Green, which place he intrenched and held until the fall of Fort Donelson. General Sherman went into camp at Muldraugh's Hill, near Elizabethtown, and awaited reinforcements. Among the first to arrive were the 28th, 6th and 39th Indiana, under Colonels Scribner, Crittenden and Harrison; 49th Ohio,



GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG

Colonel Gibson; 24th Illinois, Colonel Hecker, and two companies of the 15th U. S. I., under Capt. P. T. Swaine. That was the beginning of the Army of the Cumberland. In October General Anderson, on account of his health failing, was succeeded in command by General Sherman. About that time Sherman was subjected to severe newspaper criticism for expressing the opinion that an army of 100,000 men would be required in that

department. Some of the critics asserted that he was crazy; nevertheless, he afterwards fought his way from Chattanooga to Atlanta in command of 100,000 men in the moving column, and almost as many more guarding the territory to the

rear. In November of the same year Sherman was superseded by Maj.-Gen. Carlos Buell, and the limits of the department were again changed, so as to include the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, all of Kentucky east of the Cumberland River, and the State of Tennessee. That part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland was included in the department of Missouri, under Major-General Halleck. The Army of the Cumberland under General Buell was heavily reinforced, and parts of the army were engaged in the several battles at Picketon, Prestonburg, Middle Creek, Pound Gap, Rowlett's Station and Mill Spring.

In February, 1862, there was a general advance on the enemy's line, extending from Bowling Green to Columbus. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding troops afterwards designated as the Army of the Tennessee, captured Forts Henry and Donelson; General Pope's army, aided by the fleet of gunboats under Commodore Foote, reduced Island No. 10. Bowling Green was evacuated, and on the 23rd of February, 1862, General Buell's army entered Nashville. In March General Halleck's command was extended eastward to a north and south line passing through Knoxville, so that the three armies under Grant, Buell and Pope, respectively, were under General Halleck's direction. General Halleck's command was then designated the Department of the Mississippi; General Buell's command was called the District of the Ohio, the armies of Buell, Grant and Pope, under an order issued by General Halleck in April, retaining their original titles and organizations.

General Grant's army proceeded from Fort Donelson on transports up the Tennessee River to Savannah and Pittsburg Landing. General Buell sent a force under Gen. O. M.



BVT. MAJ.-GEN. S. BEATTY

Mitchell southward from Nashville, and proceeded with his main force to join General Grant on the Tennessee, arriving in time to participate, on the second day, in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The enemy having retired to his fortified position at Corinth, General Halleck came forward in



BRIG. GEN. J. W. SILL.

person and conducted the operations against that position. General Pope's command was added to the forces of Grant and Buell, making a very formidable army. Corinth was evacuated in May, and in June Buell's army was sent eastward. During the summer a part of Buell's army guarded the railway line from Louisville, and the main body was stationed at Battle Creek and other points near Chattanooga observing the

Confederate Army of the Tennessee under General Bragg at Chattanooga. Bragg's army was reinforced and prepared for an offensive movement, intending to advance to the Ohio River and recover the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. When Bragg advanced, Buell fell back by a parallel line to Nashville, where he left General Negley and a garrison to hold the works, and continued his retreat with the main body to Louisville, being obliged to march rapidly in order to arrive in advance of his antagonist. At Louisville Buell was heavily reinforced, and then assumed the offensive. On the 8th of October a part of his army won a decided victory over the enemy at Perryville, and Bragg then retreated from Kentucky. There was dissatisfaction with the retrograde movement, and disappointment that Bragg's army was permitted to escape without further punishment, and on October 24, 1862, General Order No. 168 from the War Department sacrificed General Buell to public clamor, directing that all of the State of Tennessee lying east of the Tennessee River and such portion of northern Alabama and Georgia as should

thereafter be possessed by the United States, should constitute the Department of the Cumberland, the troops then serving in the department to be designated the Fourteenth Army Corps, and assigned Maj.-Gen. William S. Rosecrans to command of the corps and department, General Buell being relieved. General Rosecrans arrived at Louisville and assumed command on October 30, 1862. The troops were then at Bowling Green and Glasgow, except the divisions of Negley and Palmer, constituting the garrison at Nashville. On the 10th of November, Rosecrans removed his headquarters to Nashville, and about that date his army was concentrated there. The army was then divided into three *grand divisions*, known as the Right, Center and Left, commanded respectively by Major-Generals McCook, Thomas and Crittenden. The commands of McCook and Crittenden were subsequently designated as the Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps, Thomas' command retaining the designation of Fourteenth Army Corps. General Bragg concentrated his army at Murfreesboro, thirty-three miles southeast from Nashville.



WILLIAM A. COVERT, B.

BATTLE OF STONE RIVER.

On the morning of December 26, 1862, Rosecrans advanced, and after several days of marching and skirmishing, drove in Bragg's advance posts to their intrenched lines in front of Murfreesboro. At nightfall of December 30 the two armies were face to face, and on the next three days fought the great battle of Stone River. Bragg's line was about three miles long, facing northwest. The railroad, the Nashville pike and the west fork of Stone River intersected his

line at the left of his right division, the Wilkinson turnpike crossed it at the center and the Franklin road near the left. Rosecrans' right rested on the Franklin road and his left on the river. Both commanders resolved to assault at daylight on the 31st, each ordering a movement from his left to turn his opponent's right. Under cover of darkness Bragg massed opposite Rosecrans' extreme right, and at daylight attacked and overwhelmed Willick's and Kirk's brigades of Johnson's division, driving them from the ground and capturing all of Edgerton's and part of Goodspeed's batteries, and, following up the first advantage, fiercely assailed Davis'



CAPT. C. C. BAUGH (1895).

division, crushing in turn Post's, Carlin's and Woodruff's brigades. By this time the entire line was engaged in front, while Bragg's left overlapped and by a continuous wheeling movement assaulted on the flank, crumbling to pieces one brigade after another.

The tide of disaster now reached McCook's left division, Sheridan's, and there for a brief time the resistance was successful, Sheridan changing front, and then stubbornly holding out until all of his brigade commanders were shot and his troops almost surrounded, when he too fell back. By that time Negley's division, next on Sheridan's left, was out of ammunition and compelled to retire with Sheridan. Rosecrans meantime had worked with energy to establish a new line. He brought the divisions of Van Cleve, Wood and Rossean from the left in time to assist in staying the enemy's progress. The new line finally established was a semi-circle, both flanks crossing the Nashville pike and the center facing southwest. The right wing had retreated three miles.

Palmer's division, next on Negley's left, repulsed every assault on its front and held its ground until ordered to retire a few hundred yards to its position at the left of the new line. The enemy held two-thirds of the battle field. More than seven thousand men were missing from the ranks, dead or wounded and prisoners. Two division commanders, Wood and Van Cleve, were disabled. Of the brigade commanders, Sill, Schaeffer and Roberts were killed, Kirk seriously wounded and Willick a prisoner. Ten colonels, ten lieutenant-colonels and six majors were missing, dead wounded or prisoners. Many of the regiments had lost from one-half to two-thirds of their line officers. The enemy had captured twenty-eight pieces of artillery. There was much discouragement in the situation as the weary and hungry troops lay upon the ground that cold December night, without fires, and from midnight until morning were pelted by a deluge of rain. But neither Rosecrans nor his troops were conquered. Bragg's army had also suffered heavy losses and had failed in the final assaults. Rosecrans resolved to await an attack on the next day, and if it was not made to himself resume the offensive.

On January 1 the enemy demonstrated at different points along the line, but made no serious assault. In the afternoon Rosecrans, still disposed to try his plan of an attack from his left, sent two brigades of Van Cleve's division (Col. Samuel Beatty, commanding) across the river to seize and hold a hill overlooking one of the fords, and to cover a further advance from the left.

On January 2 nothing occurred more important than affairs between the skirmishers until in the afternoon, when Bragg reinforced his right and assaulted Beatty's brigades, driving them across the river. As the enemy advanced they



JACOB B. CALVIN, A.

were subjected to an artillery fire from batteries massed on the west bank as well as infantry fire. Troops were hurried up to support Beatty, and the enemy was stopped at the river, repulsed, and then followed in their retreat. Crittenden's entire corps was then crossed and held a strong position. That night Bragg retreated to the line of Duck River, leaving Rosecrans in possession of the battle field.



CHAPTER IV.

FRANKLIN AND TRIUNE.

(FEBRUARY 12 TO JUNE 22, 1863.)

The main body of the Army of the Cumberland encamped about Murfreesboro at the close of the battle of Stone River, and remained there until June, engaged in building fortifications, drilling, and preparing for a forward movement.

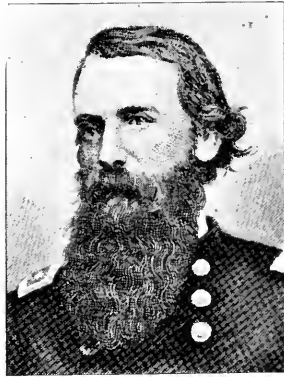
General Bragg's headquarters were established at Tullahoma, thirty-six miles south from Murfreesboro, on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, his infantry holding a line ten or twelve miles further north, extending from Shelbyville to Wart-race.

As already stated, Murfreesboro is southeast from Nashville. The Nashville & Decatur Railroad runs directly south from Nashville, passing through Franklin, eighteen miles from Nashville, and Columbia, twenty-five miles further south. From Huntsville, Ala., a branch railroad runs to Chattanooga.

Harpeth River, flowing west from a point a few miles below Murfreesboro, passes Franklin. Duck River, also flowing west from the vicinity of Manchester, northeast of Tullahoma, passes Columbia.

There was a good pike from Nashville via Franklin to Columbia, and thence to Pulaski.

The territory lying between Harpeth and Duck Rivers necessarily became debatable ground, from which both armies gathered supplies, and across which both sides constantly sent detachments to watch the movements of the other. Rose-



MAJ.-GEN. DAVID S. STANLEY.

crans, having fortified Murfreesboro, might hold the works with a small force and advance by way of Columbia, depending upon the Nashville & Decatur road for his supplies. On the other hand, if Bragg desired to advance upon Nashville, or the Cumberland River west of Nashville, he would probably do so via Columbia and Franklin. It follows that both Generals were alert to meet any movement on the line from Franklin to Columbia.

On February 12 Gilbert's division moved from Nashville, one brigade to Brentwood and another to Franklin.



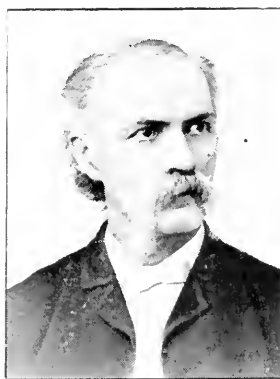
DARWIN F. ALLEN, B.

The 125th Ohio marched with the latter to Franklin. It was a long march for new troops, but the men were cautioned against overloading knapsacks, and very few of them were reported to the surgeon on the road. A light fall of snow early in the day was followed by a cold, drizzling rain and colder weather as the day advanced.

When within a mile or two of Franklin, but not in sight of the place, it was learned that a Confederate cavalry force was in possession of the town. Colonel Opdycke was ordered to advance with the 125th and drive the enemy out. The regiment marched past those preceding us in the column. Companies A and B were deployed as skirmishers and went forward, followed by the other companies in column. The town lies on the south side and in a bend of the Harpeth River. Both the railway and the wagon bridges were found to be destroyed, but the skirmishers got over promptly. The enemy appeared not to have discovered our presence until the skirmishers were crossing, when they mounted in hot haste and rode towards the river, firing as they came. It was plainly apparent that there were

too many of them for the skirmish line. The moment the regiment arrived at the bank the Colonel rode across to take soundings, and, finding it possible to wade, gave the order to cross. The water was waist deep for the short men and cold enough to encourage rapid progress. As the men scrambled up the bank they were hastily formed and moved forward to and then up the nearest street, the skirmishers keeping abreast, going across lots, through alleys and around obstructions as best they could, each man for himself. The enemy retired rapidly to the high ground at the southern edge of town, and when pressed fell back farther, keeping pretty well out of range but exchanging shots. Near the center of the town five roads branch, one being the Columbia pike on which the main body of the enemy was retiring.

At that point Company F was deployed as skirmishers, and ordered to advance with its left on the Columbia pike, Company B being on the other side. The regiment marched on the pike. Passing the Carter House, made famous by Hood's assault nearly two years later, the regiment halted, while the skirmishers continued to advance until far enough out to act as a picket, when they too halted and remained until a regular picket line was established an hour later. As we marched up the first street leading from the river we were surprised to see the stars and stripes displayed at a residence we afterwards learned was Dr. Cliff's. The fight was a small affair, too slight to be reported to headquarters. No mention of it can be found in the published records of the rebellion. Many similar affairs will receive scant notice in this volume. But it was the first time the 125th Ohio was under fire. Coming at the end of a



M. E. HILLIS, Q. S. SERGT. (1855).

long march, it would not have been surprising if many of them, escaping from the mire of the river bank, had stuck behind fences or other obstructions. They all went forward, however, resolutely and rapidly, fairly demonstrating their fitness for service at the front.

Such affairs, though deemed unworthy of mention by the general historian because they do not affect the issues of a campaign, are worthy of consideration in a regimental



GEORGE FRENCH, B. (1895).

history, because the extraordinary exertion and exposure, especially by new troops, is sure to entail sickness, suffering and death. Within the next few days a large number of our men went to the hospital, many of whom never returned. Indeed, the losses by death, discharge, and transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps, occasioned by that cold bath in the Harpeth and the hard service for some weeks thereafter, probably exceeded the losses in any single battle except that of Chickamauga, as evidenced by our losses from death and discharges in the next three months.

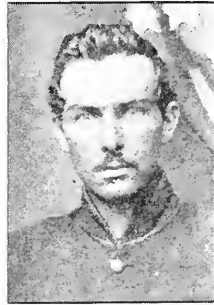
The following extract from a letter, written by a sergeant of Company B, gives a graphic picture of the combat:

I remember my ambition quickened as we marched past the other regiments. We felt our importance at being thus selected; and I noticed my comrades each had a gallant bearing. On reaching the front we were met by a delegation of citizens (all colored), who, instead of tendering us the freedom of the city, with eyes stretched in wonder, informed our commander that "Gen'l Forrest in dar with heaps of rebs." The town was hidden by the hills, but our ears caught on this, what our eyes failed to distinguish. Company B was ordered to load and deploy as skirmishers. On the run we took position, and then "by the flank" we moved on the enemy. Over the hill, on the double quick, we were stealing a march on those fellows rapidly. But wait; here is a river, until now unseen, and we brought up suddenly on the banks of this murky stream. The timbers of the bridge, the only means of crossing, were yet smoking in the water.

We paused. "Forward, forward!" rang out the commands of our gallant Colonel, as he came riding old Barney on the full gallop towards us. Surely he does not mean, does not know—our scruples were at once removed by our old Captain saying, "Boys, that means 'take water'; Sergeant, can you swim?" "No, not with this load, but I can do a power of wading;" and I at once sprang in. With blood at fever heat from our long run, this icy bath seemed terribly cold. Up to this time no enemy had been sighted. When midway of the stream, the Southern Confederacy, in the form of an officer on a white horse, appeared on the bank opposite. Statue like, he sat there in his astonishment.

"As in amaze, he stood to gaze,
At the sight he was unmanned, sir;
For, without a boat, but all afloat,
The Yankees were on hand, sir."

Our eyes were leveled at him, but we were too nearly submerged to use our guns. Corp. Rolin D. Barnes was the first to effect a landing, and was fortunate in finding steps leading up the bank. The rebel officer caught sight of him only a few feet away, and hastily fired his pistol at the doughty corporal; but his aim, like the purpose of the rebellion, was faulty in the extreme. Barnes brought his piece to an aim, but his rifle, like himself, had been under water, and refused to go off. I made the opposite shore in a dilapidated condition, and found myself too much water-soaked to climb the bank without draining out. Soon gaining *terra firma*, I found myself in an alley leading down to the river. One other comrade joined me here, and together we followed up this narrow street to the Columbia pike. We reached the pike in time to see the rear end of Forrest's cavalry, at break-neck speed, rejecting our offer of battle. It was a novel and interesting sight to us; and, although only a short distance off, I forgot my mission; forgot to fire until their bullets, cutting the leaves over our heads, brought me to a realization of my surroundings. I at once returned their fire, and with such deliberation that I felt that I was not missing a road full of horsemen. Others joined us here, and the roar of our muskets had "the song of battle" as fiercely echoed as though this was to be the decisive conflict of the war. We followed them out as long as we could reach them with sights fully extended. I fired, in all, ten rounds. There were about forty of us actually engaged, and all riflemen. We learned afterward that the enemy suffered severely from our firing. Though bloodless the battle on our part, yet we had been under fire for the first time; and, after standing on picket guard until past



MORRIS GRAFFEN, G (1863).

midnight, we felt that our initiatory day's work had been one of severity, and which a few more of a similar nature would severely tax one's constitution.

Having no tents at Franklin, the regiment was assigned quarters in buildings. The other regiments of the brigade went into camp on the north side of the river. Owing to a rapid rise of the river from continued rainfall, it was some days before a bridge was constructed, during which period one-half of our companies went on picket each day. Thereafter details from other regiments (the 98th and 121st O. V. I.) made our share of picket service comparatively light, while cavalry outposts made it more comfortable. Colonel Opdycke was assigned to command the post, which included only the town and troops on the south side. Lieutenant-Colonel Banning, who came up on the 19th, was in immediate command of the regiment, which remained on the south side over a month. The enemy had cavalry posts on all the roads. They seldom let a day or night pass without making a dash at our pickets on one or more of the roads: and, on

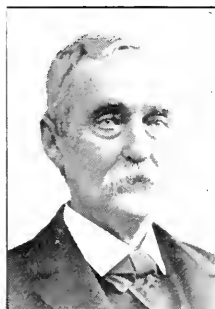


D. McMICHAEL, B. (1863).

the other hand, they were never permitted to remain peacefully in their own camps many days in succession. The first shot on the picket line was a signal for the regiment to rush into line. It was a regular practice to stand to arms for an hour before daylight, while small parties of cavalry, and if they were otherwise engaged, infantry patrols pushed out for a few miles on all the roads, to insure against surprise. The patrols almost invariably found themselves at daylight in sight of similar parties from the enemy's camp, out on the same business. Shots were sometimes exchanged, and occasionally men were captured. Reconnoissances and special expeditions, involving marches, counter-marches and occasional combats, were fre-

quent, the brunt of the combats falling upon our cavalrymen; the infantry, as a general thing, merely marching after the horsemen as support in an advance, and back again having the troopers for rear guard. Although the service was not of a character to attract public attention, a more detailed mention of some of the incidents and movements of that period will be interesting to many readers.

On February 21, a reconnoissance was made by the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which separate detachments went out on three roads, under orders to unite on the Columbia pike at the brick church, seven miles from Franklin, where the enemy usually maintained a strong picket, hoping thus to surround and capture the picket. Colonel Jordan, commanding, found the picket post abandoned, and rode on to the vicinity of Butler's station, where his advance guard caught sight of a surgeon belonging to Wheeler's Confederate cavalry in the act of giving a parting kiss to a lady. Making a rush, they captured him. About the same time Captain O'Reilly, commanding a company of the 9th Pennsylvania, on another road, entered a house to parole a rebel soldier reported to be there sick in bed, O'Reilly's company, meantime, riding on. A few minutes later a body of the enemy's cavalry, 500 strong, approaching on a cross road, observed the Captain's horse, guessed the situation, came forward at a gallop, and made the Captain a prisoner, his horse escaping, while his company, though in plain sight, was too weak in numbers to justify a movement for his rescue.



C. C. McNEIL, C. 1895.

On February 24 an incident occurred illustrating the effects of military occupation upon the inhabitants. The hospital had been established in a large building called the Seminary, Surgeon Black, 113th O. V. I., being the chief.

He had sent for and taken to the hospital to serve as a cook a negro woman belonging to Judge Marshall, leaving Mrs. Marshall ill and without help. Among the very few citizens friendly to the Union cause were Dr. Cliff and his wife, who had formerly lived in Wayne County, Ohio. Mrs. Cliff appealed to Colonel Opdycke to have the negro woman released, basing her request on the fact that when Mrs. Cliff had been arrested and imprisoned at Murfreesboro as a Unionist, Judge Marshall had interceded for and procured her release by the Confederate authorities. Colonel Opdycke sent an order to release the cook, which was received and executed by a subordinate in the temporary absence of Dr. Black. The latter, on his return, sent men to bring the woman back, which they proceeded to do by force, raising quite a commotion. Opdycke then reported the circumstance to General Gilbert, and the latter ordered the arrest of the men, and also of the surgeon if it was found that he was in any degree responsible for the use of force.



CHARLES A. AUSTIN, B. (1889).

We conclude the record for February with some extracts from a diary :

• February 13.—The regiment formed line at 5 A. M., and stood to arms until daylight. At 4 P. M. enemy's cavalrymen fired on our pickets, and the regiment formed and remained in line until dark.

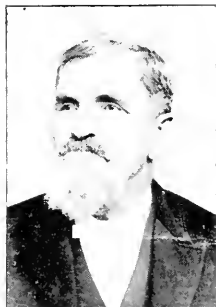
• February 14.—Stood to arms one hour before daylight. Captain Parks is officer of the day, and relates this incident: A lady called on the Colonel to-day, told of her father's illness, declared she must go to him, and plead for a pass to go beyond the lines for that purpose. The Colonel listened to her story, then said: 'I believe your husband is

an officer in Wheeler's cavalry force now in our front.' She admitted that he was. 'For that reason I cannot give you a pass at this time,' said the Colonel. The lady was indignant; said their cavalry would soon dispose of the Colonel and his command, and that she would find her way out without a pass. The Colonel was evidently skeptical as to the illness of the lady's father.

"February 19.—Lieutenant-Colonel Banning, Captain Baugh, and Lieutenant Carter joined the regiment, coming from Ohio.

"February 21.—Cavalry outposts reported the enemy advancing. Regiment formed and marched out Columbia pike in a shower of rain. Returned in an hour without having seen the enemy. Henry H. Adams, of Company G, has been appointed regimental postmaster, on account of good conduct in the skirmish on the 12th inst., and that exempts him from guard and fatigue duty.

"February 23.—Company B is quartered in Shamon & Buchanan's store, and do their cooking in the back yard. An irate citizen called there this morning searching for missing honey which had disappeared in the night from his premises, hives and all. He found the hives in the back yard, about to be used for fuel by the company cook. Finding Captain Yeomans, he entered a wrathful complaint, but the Captain indignantly repelled the charge, saying that there was not a boy in Company B that would do such a thing. The citizen pointed to the empty hives as convincing proof, but was told that there was some mistake, Company B boys could not steal. The citizen then sought the Colonel, and repeated the charges against Company B, when the Colonel promptly ordered him to leave his quarters: he would listen to no such slanders on



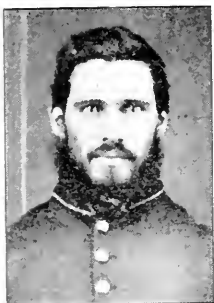
ORD-SERGE. SILLMAN, G.

his men, none of whom would steal. The man left, but undoubtedly retained his first impression that the soldiers were in some way connected with his loss. Our impression is that the Colonel wants us to live well if we can do it without getting the officers into trouble.

• February 24.—Officers' school resumed recitations to-day, and we have company and squad drills in the streets and public square.

• February 28.—We have many sick men. Private John C. Naylor, Company A, died here on the 21st, and is interred at Murfreesboro, in Franklin Section, Grave No. 45, Stone River Cemetery.

• The following comrades have been discharged in the past month on surgeon's certificate of disability: John Steves and George Hoffman, Company A; Asabel B. Hall and Cornelius McNult, of Company C; Alva Hamilton, Benjamin F. Harbough and Harris B. Hotchkiss, of Company D; Martin V. Phillips and Thomas Wilson, of Company H."



WILLIAM B. SMITH, B.

On March 2, General Gilbert, then commanding all the forces about Franklin, ordered Coburn's brigade, encamped at Brentwood, to move to Franklin, where the pressure on the outposts led Gilbert to anticipate an attack in force. On the evening of the 3rd, the enemy having withdrawn from our immediate front, General Gilbert ordered Coburn, with his brigade, consisting of four regiments of infantry and a battery, together with three regiments of cavalry and the 124th Ohio Infantry of our brigade, to advance to Spring Hill on the 4th, taking four days' rations and a wagon train, and on the following day to advance still further while the wagons were loaded in the vicinity. Four miles out Coburn encountered a force of cavalry inferior to his own and drove

it, but hearing that a larger force of the enemy was on the Lewisburg pike, he halted and sent his cavalry in that direction. At daylight on the 5th two negro boys entered Coburn's camp and reported that Van Dorn was north of Spring Hill moving to capture Franklin. Van Dorn was, in fact, moving to surround and overwhelm Coburn. The negro boys were sent at once to General Gilbert, but the latter sent no message forward. In the meantime Coburn, having sent scouts in various directions, who discovered no enemy, at about 8 o'clock advanced. On arriving near Thompson's Station, at a point where the road passes through a defile, the head of the column encountered the enemy, apparently in small force, and who fell back as Coburn advanced. On both sides of the road were ridges, flanked by detached hills, some of them covered by timber, under cover of which Van Dorn's three divisions were advancing from either side. The surprise was complete, and, after a sharp engagement, Coburn's brigade was enveloped and compelled to surrender, his cavalry escaping by prompt flight, and the 124th Ohio also escaped by reason of being in rear of the column in charge of the wagons. Early in the day Opdycke had urged Gilbert to take or send forward a force to support Coburn, but without effect, until heavy firing indicated serious trouble, when Opdycke was ordered to advance. The 125th was off in a moment, and moved rapidly until the retreating force was met, and it was found that our movement was too late to render assistance.

The disaster cast a gloom over the camp and destroyed confidence in Gilbert's capacity to command. Coburn himself, although captured with his men, did not escape censure in the able discussions among the enlisted men, who wanted



COL. R. H. G. MISTY.

to know why cavalymen were mounted if they were to be held in camp with infantry while a few scouts were relied on for information. It must be conceded that if Coburn had ordered his cavalry to Spring Hill before the infantry started, the horsemen would have run into and developed the enemy and come back again without serious loss.

About the same time that Coburn's brigade advanced from Franklin, several expeditions started from Murfreesboro. On March 4 General Sheridan was near Eagleville with his division of infantry, General Steedman's division was near Triune, and Colonel Minty, with three regiments of cavalry routed small bodies of the enemy at Rover, and later in the day at Unionville, charging with the saber and capturing fifty-two prisoners.

On the 6th Steedman reported that he had made a reconnoissance to Chapel Hill, driving Roddey's cavalry off and then returned to Triune, having captured sixty prisoners. On the 7th General Granger came to Franklin with a division of infantry commanded by General Baird, and on the same date Sheridan sent Colonel Minty with his cavalry brigade to Franklin, where he arrived on the 8th. On the 9th there was a general advance against



ELBERT R. HIGBEE, C.

Van Dorn, commanded by General Granger, who had assumed command of the forces at Franklin, now consisting of Baird's and Gilbert's divisions of infantry and G. Clay Smith's brigade of cavalry. Minty's brigade moved via the Carter's Creek pike to make a circuit and join Green Clay Smith's brigade at Thompson's Station, the latter preceding the infantry, Gilbert's and Baird's divisions, on the Columbia pike, while General Sheridan advanced from some other point, bivouacking near us at dark. We marched before daylight. The cavalry found the

enemy on all roads within three or four miles, and kept up a continuous fusilade, creating the impression at first that we were moving to go into action, but the fact that the enemy was retiring before the advance guard soon became apparent. Near Thompson's Station a part of the infantry was deployed and advanced in line for a mile or so, while the firing in front was brisk enough to indicate a stand. The enemy retired, however, before the 125th advanced near enough to see the proceedings. The command went into bivouac at sunset.

On the 10th the forces advanced to Rutherford Creek, behind which the enemy was posted. They had destroyed the bridges, and the water was too high to cross infantry or artillery. It rained continuously. On the 11th the cavalry effected a crossing some distance up stream, and found that Van Dorn had escaped with his main body across Duck River. General Granger, in his report, said: "The men and animals suffered greatly from the terrific storm during the day and night of the 10th." The 125th was on picket along the creek, and forbidden to have fires at the outposts, the rebel videttes being within hailing distance across the creek. During the night some of the boys found and appropriated several excellent hams. They built a fire at some distance from the front over which slices of ham were broiled, ramrods serving for cooking utensils. Officers invited to share the midnight feast were too polite to inquire when the commissary began issuing hams.

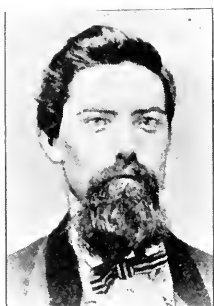
On the 12th the command marched back to Franklin, arriving before dark.

On the 14th there was a grand review by General Granger. Our position in line was near the cotton gin on Carter's place.



ELMER WATERS, B (1862).

On March 15 the 125th was ordered into camp with the left brigade of Gilbert's division, then commanded by Colonel Payne. Shelter tents were issued to the men and wall tents to commissioned officers. It may be that some of our readers never saw a shelter tent. Each man was supplied with a piece of canvass about five feet square, having a row of button holes and also a row of buttons around the border. Two of them buttoned together and carried over a ridge-pole elevated on prongs about three feet high, with the



SAMUEL MORRISON, C.

ends fastened on the ground, made what the boys invariably called a "pup tent," probably because no animal could enter otherwise than upon all fours. Four pieces buttoned together, with an extra one or a rubber blanket across one end, made a home for four men, which, if less commodious than a wall tent, had the advantage of being always at hand, and required no space in wagons, each man carrying his part of the family mansion with his blanket. Yankee ingenuity invented improvements, materials for which were always found if the camp was for longer than one night, and which made of the canvas a gable roof over a very comfortable bed. No veteran would think of trading his "pup tent" for one that required wagon transportation.

During the first month after going into camp the 125th was occupied chiefly in working on the fort erected on the north bank near the railroad bridge, in addition to picket duty and drill.

Van Dorn's troopers advanced again within a few days to Spring Hill, and on March 23 General Granger sent the cavalry out under orders to dislodge Van Dorn's advance from Thompson's Station. The effort was made but failed,



HENRY H. ADAMS, G (1894).

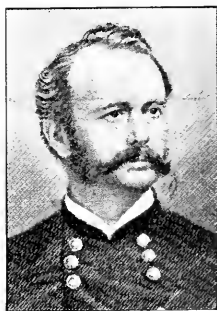
with a loss of one officer and four men. Two large guns were mounted in the fort on this date.

At daylight on March 25 the pickets on the Lewisburg, Columbia, Carter Creek and Boyd's Mill roads were vigorously assailed, those on the Columbia pike by artillery as well as cavalry. At first only cavalry was sent to reinforce the pickets, but in a short time a courier on the Triune line came in with a report that two posts of that courier line had been routed by the enemy's cavalry moving in the direction of Brentwood, the latter place being nine miles from Franklin, on the road to Nashville. A few minutes later a messenger arrived from Tank, about twelve miles west on the Harpeth, with information that a heavy cavalry force under Forrest and Wharton had crossed at Tank and was moving in the direction of Brentwood. It was then evident

that the intention was to capture Brentwood and possibly the morning train from Nashville. Brig. Gen. Green Clay Smith was dispatched with all the cavalry not then engaged, viz: parts of the 2nd Michigan, 4th and 6th Kentucky and 9th Pennsylvania, about seven hundred men in all, to save Brentwood and the train if possible. The rest of the cavalry followed as soon as relieved by infantry. There was a stockade at a railroad bridge

half a mile south of Brentwood. The force at Brentwood and at the stockade was part of the 19th Michigan and the 22nd Wisconsin Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood being in command.

On arriving at the railroad bridge, General Smith learned that both commands had surrendered after firing a few shots, being at the time entirely surrounded and the enemy about to open with artillery at short range. Some



MAJ. GEN. L. H. ROSSEAU.

few of the men escaped, making their way to Nashville, the total number captured being twenty-six officers and 722 men.

After the surrender, the enemy moved southwest to recross the Harpeth west of Franklin. General Smith pursued, overtaking Starnes' brigade within three miles, when a running fight ensued to a point about six miles from Brentwood, where several roads intersect, at which point Starnes made a stand, was vigorously assailed by Smith and for a time driven back, when Wharton and Forrest appeared upon the scene and turned the tables, driving Smith back two miles, when the latter, seeing that he was outnumbered, fell back to Brentwood. Smith's loss was twenty-eight. He estimated the rebel loss in killed and wounded to be large,



GAIUS S. HARVEY, II.

but Van Dorn in his report makes it less than that of Smith's command. Smith brought in 48 prisoners. As usual, the part taken by the infantry in the whole affair consisted in going into line of battle and advancing only to see the enemy retire, their officers being too wise to hold horses and men armed with carbines where they could be assailed by an infantry armed with more effective rifles.

On March 31 the cavalry captured five prisoners in a skirmish on the Lewisburg pike near Franklin.

The following extracts from diaries will make the record for March more complete :

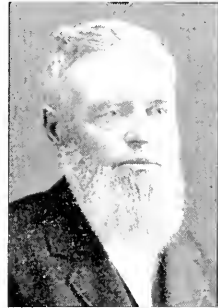
" March 7.—Eli H. Dillon, Company E, was killed by lightning while on picket duty. His post was at the foot of a large tree, down which the fatal current passed."

" March 10.—Our officers are in trouble to-night. One of General Gilbert's aides claims to have found men with the numerals "125" on their hats helping themselves to sundry good things to eat at a house near the line of march, and the

General ordered their arrest. Each of the company officers declare that none of their men were out of ranks, and they are threatened with arrest if they do not find the guilty men. It will be hard to convict if the officers hang together, but what if the aide should identify one or more of the boys?"

"March 13.—The recent campaign on Rutherford's Creek has been too much for a good many of the boys. A good many are under the Surgeon's care. We marched back as rear guard. Shortly after reaching our

quarters there were several calls for the surgeon. Lieutenant Clark was suffering from an attack of neuralgia of the stomach. Dr. McHenry, after trying milder remedies, gave him a dose of chloroform and water, which put him to sleep. He is better to-day. George French, Company B, on reaching quarters, declined supper and went to sleep. His restless move-

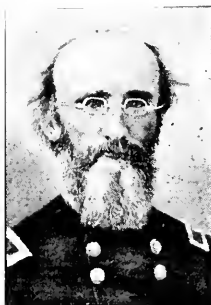


ROSSELL WEBSTER, II.

ments and talking in his sleep led to an investigation, from which it was discovered that he had a high fever and was delirious. The case was so serious that Colonel Opdycke arranged to take him to Dr. Cliff's instead of sending him to the hospital. A young negro boy was left in the room with him, but George drove the boy out, seeming to think he was an uncanny imp. George then managed to get his clothes on and tried to escape, but was found later lying in the hall at the foot of the stairs. He was then taken to the doctor's office, placed in a bed in the back room and his brother Caleb detailed to take care of him. His condition is critical."

"March 31.—General inspection to-day. We have lost from the rolls in March, by death: Jacob E. Calvin, Company A, interred in Section E, Grave 252, at Nashville; William A. Covert, Company B, interred in Grave 47, Franklin Section, Stone River Cemetery; Joseph Andrews

Company C, Grave 30, same section and cemetery; Eli H. Dillon, Company E (killed by lightning), interred in Grave 51, same section and cemetery; Thompson J. Fawcett, Company F, interred in Grave 80, Section E, Nashville. Lieutenant Hendry, Company H, has resigned, and the following men have been discharged, all on surgeon's certificate of disability: Solomon Coler, Company A; Richard McNamar, of E; Sergeant James R. Brown, of F; Samuel W. Anderson and Frederick Meno, of H.



BRIG. GEN. VAN CLEVE.

We have two accessions to the ranks. Henry Stalter, colored, was enlisted as under cook in Company D, and Jordan Hardin, colored, in the same capacity in Company E. Most of the officers and nearly all the companies have colored men employed but not enlisted."

At daylight on the 2nd of April, the cavalry made a rush upon the enemy's outposts on the Carter's Creek road, captured two lieutenants and eight men, killing a captain and one private. On April 5, at daylight, Van Dorn's troopers returned the compliment by rushing upon a company picketing at Davis' Mill, capturing eight of them. On April 7, Lieutenant Colonel Banning was assigned to command the 121st O. V. I., and never returned to us.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

On the 10th of April Van Dorn made a direct attack upon Franklin. The concentration of his force near Spring Hill had been observed, and an attack had been expected for a day or two. General Stanley had been ordered to report with his cavalry division to General Granger, and was halted about four miles east of Franklin, where he could watch the ford at Hughes' Mill. General Smith's cavalry was held in reserve, Baird's division was sent to watch the crossings west

of town, leaving Gilbert's division only to meet a direct attack. It was believed that the enemy would endeavor to cross and attack the troops in their camps from the north side, thus cutting off retreat and insuring the destruction of the force if defeated. The fort was far from completion, but two large guns were already mounted and a section of a field battery was taken in for the occasion.

Granger's effective force, including Stanley's cavalry, was 5,194 infantry and 2,728 cavalry. Van Dorn's force was about nine thousand cavalry and two regiments of infantry. The day was dark, smoky and windy. The dust was blown from the dry roads in Franklin and beyond directly in the faces of the Union forces, and, together with the other conditions mentioned, made it quite impossible to distinguish a fence from a line of horsemen at a short distance. Contrary to all theories Van Dorn advanced directly upon the town, approaching from the south on the Columbia and Lewisburg pikes, advancing rapidly, meeting no resistance, owing to the withdrawal of the cavalry advance posts, until his skirmishers attacked the infantry pickets near the town. The firing at the picket line was the first notice to the camp of the enemy's presence. The pickets were driven into town on a run. The 40th Ohio, constituting the picket reserve, posted near the cotton gin, made a stand and checked the Confederates for a time, but were then forced to fall back to the river, closely followed by the enemy. At that time Orderly Sergeant Glenville, of Company H, who was at the newspaper office in town doing duty as a printer, concluded to join the regiment forthwith. On the way he was observed by a rebel trooper, who put spurs to his horse and, gaining rapidly, raised his saber to cut down the straggler, who seemed to be just within his



AARON SCHOY, A.

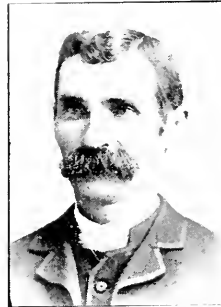
grasp, when a shot, fired by Malcolm Thompson, of Company H, killed the pursuer. The Confederates spread all over the town, many of them entering houses, being under the impression apparently that our force was in full retreat, the line on the river bank being obscured by the dust and smoke. Very few of those who entered houses escaped; nearly all were killed or captured by the infantry advancing under Granger's orders. A report came to Granger within a few moments after the fight opened from Brentwood, to the effect that the pickets at that point had been driven in, from which Granger, who could not see the extent of the



H. B. GILDARD, JR.

enemy's force in his own front, was led to believe that the main attack would again be on the post at Brentwood. The cavalry under Smith was therefore sent at once to Brentwood. A little later, when the front attack was more fully developed, Granger determined to reinforce Stanley and call in Baird to join Gilbert in driving the enemy back in front, while Stanley crossed at Hughes' Mill and fell upon his rear. The cavalry having gone to Brentwood, the 125th Ohio and one other regiment of infantry was withdrawn from the line and ordered to march rapidly to Hughes' Mill. About that time Stanley, hearing the uproar at Franklin, crossed without waiting for orders and attacked the enemy on his front. That movement was met by Van Dorn promptly sending a sufficient force to overwhelm Stanley, while the residue fell back slowly before the advance of Gilbert and Baird. The moment Granger learned of Stanley's move he sent an order for the infantry to double quick, received by the 125th within a mile from camp, and we did double quick for a distance of about three miles. That the men accomplished the feat in good order proves the value of training.

We arrived to find Stanley already falling back, hard pressed, and as the 125th went forward to the post assigned it, we saw lying upon the ground what some infantrymen profess never to have seen, *viz*: dead cavalrymen, one of them having been dispatched by a saber thrust, making an ugly gash in his throat. The firing ceased almost before the 125th gained its position and we did not fire a shot. About the time the 125th left the line at Franklin, Van Dorn planted a battery near Carter's house and began throwing shells into the camp, the flash of the guns giving to the artillerymen in the fort the first notice of its location. All the guns in the fort responded, and the Confederate battery was quickly withdrawn. In Stanley's advance, the 4th U. S. Cavalry came upon a Confederate battery of six pieces, and charging, captured the battery, together with from two hundred to three hundred men, but were in turn charged by a superior force from the flank, part of which by rapid movement gained their rear. The battery was lost again: four of the guns being spiked, however, and all the prisoners but one captain, one lieutenant and thirty-four men effected their escape.



JAMES PADEN, B.

The 125th bivouacked for the night near Hughes' Mill and marched back to camp early next morning.

The losses on the 10th were sufficient to call the affair a battle, and the troops present were authorized to inscribe "Franklin" upon their flags.

After the action on the 10th the enemy made no movement of importance in that vicinity until after the 125th left Franklin.

On April 27 the Texas Legion, posted on the Carter's Creek road, were surrounded just before daylight and charged upon by our cavalry, who captured nine officers

and 112 men, besides 300 horses, wagons, mules, and camp equipage.

After the 10th of April work on the fort was pushed with greater energy. An order was issued by General Gilbert directing that at "fatigue call," which called the command to work on the fort on alternate days, *all* of the available men not actually on duty elsewhere must be marched to the fort, the regimental commanders reporting to the officer of the Pioneers for instruction. That order held until May 18,



SERGEANT SENSESY J. STREATLY, G.

when the work had so far progressed that an order was issued reducing the working force to a daily detail of forty men from a regiment. When not at work on the fort or on picket, drill went on with the certainty of fate, seldom interrupted by rain or anything else. The weather was warmer than it is in Ohio at that season of the year. Shelter tents were discovered to be inferior to a shingle roof as a protection from the sun's rays. We close the record for April with a few extracts from a diary:

"April 7.—General Gilbert drilled the division, two brigades. We marched forward and back in line of battle, wheeled, changed front to right and to left, threw out skirmishers and recalled them. It was more exercise and more vigorous exercise than we liked on a hot day."

"April 16.—The 125th received new hats to-day from Philadelphia, paid for out of the company savings. They are finer and better looking than those supplied by the quartermaster."

"April 19, Sabbath Day.—Chaplain Lemuel F. Drake, 121st O. V. I., preached in camp."

“April 30.—Our losses for the month have been as follows: Died—Simon Herring, hospital steward, Nicholas Keek and David Jack, of C, all three interred at Nashville; number of graves not known to writer. Charles W. Henry, of B, died at Camp Chase and was interred in Grave 12, Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio; John O. Thomas, of D, Grave 199, Section D, Nashville; John P. Fouts, of G, Grave 267, Section E, Nashville; James R. Dodge, of H, Grave 319, Section E, Nashville; Levi Splitstone, of B, Grave 291, Section K, Stone River Cemetery, Murfreesboro; Samuel Kessler, of D, Grave 40, Franklin Section of Stone River Cemetery; Meredith F. Evans, of D, Grave 13, same section and cemetery; Lewis Oldridge, of E, Grave 363, same section and cemetery; John Trube, of E, Grave 12, same section and cemetery; William Watson, of E, Grave 271, Section K, Stone River; John A. Stewart, of F, Grave 24, Franklin Section, Stone River.

“Lient. Col. Henry B. Banning has been transferred to the 121st O. V. I., Maj. George L. Wood, Capt. Isaac D. Spaulding, Lient. Heman R. Harmon and Lient. Riley M. Merrill have resigned, and the following enlisted men have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, *viz*: Henry L. Barricks and Joseph B. Naylor, of A; D. D. McMichael, Emerson Brainard and George French, of B; Wilmer J. West, Linus H. Brockett and Samuel T. Morrison, of C; Benton Gassaway, of E; Charles Harbye and Aaron Muck, of F, and Ord. Sergt. Justus M. Silliman, of G.



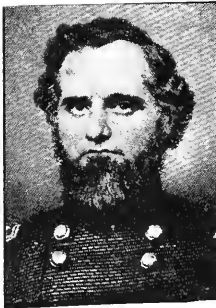
WASHINGTON JONES, B.

“The officers have signed and forwarded to the Governor of Ohio a request for the appointment of David H. Moore as Major, he to recruit the two additional companies required to make a full regiment.

"Lieutenant Stewart, of A, has been promoted to Captain of D."

The month of May passed without conflict. The enemy did not disturb us, and we proceeded with our daily routine, content to wait for a general advance and a decisive campaign. We lived well. Rations were abundant. Lieutenant Humphrey, acting Commissary, had a bakery prepared, and issued soft bread in lieu of hard tack. The daily train from Nashville frequently brought boxes of eatables from Ohio sent by friends. The boys managed to procure milk and other luxuries in the neighborhood. A few extracts from the diary will sufficiently show our manner of life:

"May 1.—The regiment started at 2 A. M. with the entire division on a reconnoissance towards Spring Hill. Marched six miles, when the enemy's advance guards falling back as our cavalry advanced, we were then halted and marched back to camp, arriving at 10 A. M.



BRIG. GEN. R.W. JOHNSON.

"Mrs. Cliff and others took tea at Colonel's Opdycke's quarters this evening.

"Adjutant Whitesides purchased Major Wood's bay horse, "Billy." He is a beauty. George Detrick, of E, has been promoted to hospital steward. He and J. Fos. Scott, of F, were medical students before enlistment, and both have been doing duty as assistants to the surgeons."

"May 3, Sunday.—Willam Maloy, of F, died to-day. He has been acting as ambulance driver for two months. One week ago to-day he came to Captain Parks and said, "Captain, we are going home." "I hope so," said the Captain. Maloy replied: "There is no doubt about it, this book says so," and held up a pocket bible. By that time the Captain saw that the man was ill and delirious. He went with him to headquarters. Surgeon McHenry thought he might be sent home, but it was not done at once,

and he grew worse rapidly. It was a very sad death. He repeatedly called for his wife and little girl, and getting no response, would say: "My darlings, I'm coming home." He spoke the names of the absent loved ones with almost his last breath.

"May 5.—George Rummage, colored, was enlisted to-day in Company C as under cook. Orders to-night to strike tents at signal "stand to arms" in the morning."

"May 6.—Broke camp and moved over to Carter's wood; pitched tents during a shower of rain, and commenced felling the trees. The entire division is here and at the same work."

"May 7.—Still slashing timber. The guns on the fort will have a clear sweep when we finish."

"May 8.—The beautiful grove is a thing of the past. The division goes back to the old camp in the morning. We stay here for picket duty to-morrow."

"May 10.—Relieved from picket by the 115th Illinois."

"May 12.—Q. M. Sergt. Melvin E. Hillis has been discharged for disability, and Sergt. William H. Crowell, of B, has been promoted to fill the vacancy, and Corp. Rolin D. Barnes gets Crowell's place as Sergeant."

"May 19.—On picket on south side. Colonel and Adjutant dined at Mrs. Neely's. Lieutenant Barnes and I dined at Mr. Carter's, and his daughters, handsome, bright girls, about 14 and 16 years old, played the piano for us: good, reliable secesh music. They declined to favor us with Union songs. Their brothers are in the Southern Army."



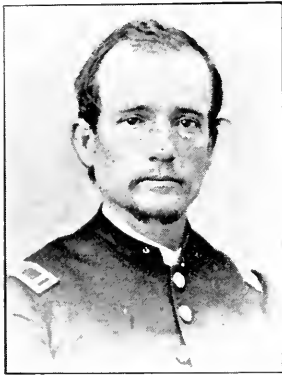
CAPT. FREEMAN THOMAS (1865).

"May 25.—Target practice this morning. Adjutant Whitesides made the best shot. Brigade drill at 5 p. m."

"May 31, Sunday.—Relieved the 115th Illinois on picket on south side.

"Peter Demmee, of Company H, has been appointed principal musician.

"Our losses have been heavy this month. By death: Amos Huntsberger, of D, who was discharged on March 3, but by some fatality the discharge failed to reach him at the hospital in Nashville, and he died



LIEUT. EPHRAIM P. EVANS (1862).

on the 9th of this month. Had he received the discharge promptly he would have reached home, and might have recovered. His grave is No. 551, Section E, Nashville.

William Maloy, of F, interred in Stone River Cemetery, and Jessie Baldwin Guilford, of E, in Stone River Cemetery, numbers of graves not known to writer: Orrin F. Gates, of B, Grave 1, Franklin Section, Stone River: George W. Calvin, of A, Grave 3, and Sergt. Samuel Corwin, of E, both in Franklin Section, Stone River: Victor Lambdy, of G, Grave 277, in Section K, and Isaac Goodman, of A, Grave 279 in same section, both in Stone River Cemetery: Edward Wilcox, of F, Grave 1168, Section B, New Albany, Ind.: James Thompson, of F, Grave 62, Section B, Row 3, Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky., and Elmer H. Waters, of B, in same cemetery.

"Capt. C. C. Baugh, Lieut. Charles Harshman and Assistant Surgeon Porter Yates have resigned, and the following enlisted men have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability: Melvin E. Hillis, Quartermaster Sergeant: Corp. Darwin F. Allen, of B: David Baxter, of D

James Sigler and John Singer, of E; John Barbour and Joseph A. Walker, of G; George Stewart and Charles Harvey, of H."

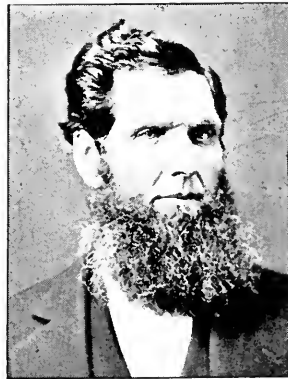
On June 2 Gilbert's division marched to Triune, and on the 3rd General Granger's headquarters came also, leaving Baird's division at Franklin. On the 7th the enemy's cavalry made a spirited attack at Triune, but were repulsed by our cavalry.

On the 8th an order issued by General Rosecrans transformed the troops of the Army of Kentucky, serving in his department, into an organization styled the "Reserve Corps," leaving General Granger in command. On the same day an order was issued transferring the 125th Ohio to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps. That brigade then consisted of the 64th and 65th Ohio, 3rd Kentucky and 125th Ohio, Col. Charles G. Harker commanding. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood was division commander and Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, corps commander.

On the 9th the enemy again demonstrated at Triune, driving in the pickets and maintaining a heavy skirmish during the afternoon.

On the 11th the enemy made a direct advance and planted a battery, under cover of which their cavalry charged and were repulsed by our cavalry. On each occasion the 125th was in line but not under fire, except that a few shells passed over our heads.

The 125th remained in camp at Triune until June 21, when we marched over to Murfreesboro and went into camp with Harker's brigade. The transfer of the regiment was brought about by the intercession in our behalf of Brig.



LIEUT. CHARLES HAESIMAN (1890).

Gen. James A. Garfield, chief of staff to General Rosecrans, General Garfield feeling special interest in the regiment on account of his friendship with our Colonel, and from the fact that a majority of the officers and men were from the Western Reserve. At the time of the transfer the relations between Colonel Opdycke and General Gilbert were decidedly strained. The latter had requested the Governor of Ohio to commission a young man by the name of Gifford as



CAPT. H. N. STEADMAN (1865).

lieutenant in the 125th in order to qualify him for detail as aide-de-camp on General Gilbert's staff. The Governor caused the commission to issue. The first notice to the regiment of the threatened invasion of our ranks, was when the young man called on the Colonel and requested an assignment to a company to enable him to be musered in. The Colonel was indignant, and refused the assignment.

An angry correspondence ensued with the General. The Colonel called a meeting of our officers to consider the case, and all agreed that no civilian should gain a place that ought to be reserved as a reward for meritorious conduct of our own men in the ranks. A letter was written to the Governor and signed by all the officers, protesting against the injustice to our enlisted men of promoting a civilian over them without the consent of any member of the regiment.

The Colonel wrote to Senator Wade, explaining the affair, asking his assistance, and reminding the Senator that, while Gilbert was a captain in the regular army and had been appointed and was acting as brigadier general, his appointment had not been confirmed by the Senate. In a short time the Senate *failed* to confirm, and *Captain* Gilbert was

ordered on duty elsewhere. Probably the unwise contest over a staff appointment caused the wreck of his military career.

On June 23 the regiment was inspected, and orders received to march with the command next day in the advance on Tullahoma.

We close this chapter with record of losses for June.

Malcolm Thompson, of H, left the ranks on the march from Franklin to Trinne, probably to do some foraging on his own account, and never returned. It was reported in the regiment some months later that he had been captured by the enemy, some one claiming to have seen an account of him in the *Chattanooga Rebel*.

The following is a list of comrades who died in June: Adam Bassett, of G, died at Franklin and was buried at Nashville; William Osborn, of A, died at Franklin, and was buried in Grave 542, Section J, Stone River Cemetery, Murfreesboro; Joel N. Williams, of B, died at Franklin, interred in Grave 259, Section K, Stone River Cemetery; Eli J. Foltz, of F, died at Nashville, interred in Grave 391, Section C, Nashville; Horace Bunnell, of A, died at Louisville, and was interred in Cave Hill Cemetery; Alexander D. Pollock, of A, died at Nashville and was buried there; Thomas Jones, of G, died at Louisville, and was interred in Grave 48, Section B, Row 3, Cave Hill Cemetery. Lieut. Marshall M. Richards resigned, and the following comrades were discharged on surgeon's certificate: Michael Perringer, Morgan Brown and William T. Smith, of B; William Hollister, of D; Michael Dunn, of E; Leander Cattrell, of F; Morris Griffin, of G, and Alva Silverthorn, of H.

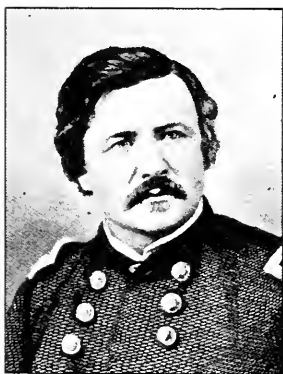


LIEUT. DARIUS W. PAYNE (1861).

CHAPTER V.

THE TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN AND HILLSBORO.

Murfreesboro having been fortified as a depot, and sufficient supplies accumulated to justify another advance of the Army of the Cumberland, a campaign was opened on June 23, 1863, which compelled General Bragg to abandon Middle



MAJ. GEN. A. McD. MCCOOK.

Tennessee and fall back beyond the Tennessee River. At the time fixed for the advance, Buckner's corps of Bragg's army was in East Tennessee, and his cavalry force had been weakened to send Gen. John Morgan on his famous raid through Indiana and Ohio. Buckner was recalled, and by using the railroad succeeded in getting his command up, the last brigade arriving the very night Tullahoma was evacuated. It was too late to recall the cavalry when Rosecrans advanced, and for once the latter had as many horsemen as his adversary.

Although no general engagement resulted, the movements involved hard work, severely testing the discipline and endurance of the troops. By skillful combinations, involving a few combats in which the Union losses were less than one thousand men, Rosecrans turned his opponent out of an intrenched line and forced him to retreat across the Tennessee River.

In his official report, General Rosecrans described the enemy's position as follows: "Their main base of supplies was at Chattanooga, but a vastly superior cavalry force had enabled them to command all the resources of the Duck

River Valley and the country southward. Tullahoma, a large intrenched camp, situated on the 'Barrens,' at the intersection of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad with the McMinnville branch, was their main depot. Its front was covered by the defiles of Duck River, a deep, narrow stream with but few fords or bridges, and a rough, rocky range of hills which divide the 'Barrens' from the lower level of Middle Tennessee. Bragg's main army occupied a strong position north of Duck River, the infantry extending from Shelbyville to Wartrace, and their cavalry on their right to McMinnville and on their left to Columbia and Spring Hill, where Forrest was concentrated and threatening Franklin. The position of Bragg's infantry was covered by a range of high, rough, rocky hills, the principal routes passing southward from Murfreesboro toward Tullahoma, and the line of the enemy's communications are: The Manchester pike, passing these hills through Hoover's Gap, and ascending to the 'Barrens' through a long difficult canon called Matt's Hollow; the Wartrace road through Liberty Gap, which passes into the one along the railroad by Bellbuckle Gap; the Shelbyville turnpike, running through Guy's Gap; the Middletown dirt road; the road by Versailles into the Shelbyville and Triune roads, both of which avoid passes and have few defiles.

"The enemy held all these passes, and his main position in front of Shelbyville was strengthened by a redan line, extending from Horse Mountain on the east to Duck River on the west, covered by a line of abattis."

If Rosecrans could pass his army through the gaps and concentrate at or near Manchester, the strong defensive line north of Duck River would be untenable, and Bragg must



MAJ.-GEN. J. S. NEGLEY.

then defend Tullahoma by giving battle on the plateau, where he would have no advantage arising from the character of the ground, or await an attack within his intrenchments at Tullahoma and risk losing his railroad. He seems to have expected that Rosecrans would avoid the difficult passes and advance by Shelbyville. At least the elaborate preparation about Shelbyville and the weakness of the force found in each of the gaps on the other routes indicates as much. Rosecrans preferred to avoid a direct attack upon the intrenched line, where success if obtained must be by dint of hard blows, and would leave to Bragg safe avenues of retreat on good roads. He decided to turn the enemy's right flank by way of Manchester. The initial movements were designed to deceive Bragg and lead to a concentration of his forces in the direction of his left flank and away from the coveted passes.

General Granger was ordered to take his forces to



SERGEANT FRED H. KNIGHT, B. (1890).

Triune, west of Murfreesboro, where he could advance by the Shelbyville and Triune pike. On June 23, Granger, under orders, sent Mitchell's division of cavalry on the Eagleville and Shelbyville pike to make a furious attack and drive in both the cavalry and infantry outposts of the enemy to his main line, at the same time advancing with his own infantry and Bramman's division of the Fourteenth Corps to Salem.

On the same day Palmer's division of the Twentyfirst Corps moved off east from Murfreesboro to the vicinity of Bradyville, taking a brigade of cavalry, with orders to seize the head of the defile leading up to the "Barrens" by an obscure dirt road leading on to Manchester by Lumley's Station.

On the morning of the 24th the entire army was in motion. McCook's corps (Twentieth) advanced on the Shelbyville road, one division to Fosterville to cover the movement of the other two divisions, they turning to the left after proceeding a few miles into a road leading by way of Millersburg to Liberty Gap. Granger's corps and Brannan's division advanced toward Shelbyville, Brannan also turning to the left after a few miles to pass by Christiana and join the Twentieth Corps. The advanced division of the Twentieth Corps was also to rejoin by way of Christiana after Granger having demonstrated towards Shelbyville also passed over to within supporting distance. Thomas, with the Fourteenth Corps, moved on the Manchester pike direct to Hoover's Gap. Crittenden left Van Cleve's division to garrison Murfreesboro, and ordered Palmer to advance followed by Wood, the latter's division to camp the first night at Donald's Church on the Bradyville road almost due east from Murfreesboro. It will be seen that the demonstration of the day before towards Shelbyville was emphasized by the direction taken and apparent destination of the bulk of the army on the morning of the 24th, and the ruse appears to have been effective. McCook's men took Liberty Gap after a sharp fight, and Wilder's mounted brigade surprised and carried Hoover's Gap before the main infantry support of the small force guarding it could be brought up, and when the enemy did arrive Wilder fought them until Reynolds' division of the Fourteenth Corps arrived. Neither pass was held by a sufficient force.



JAS. C. FLEMING, F. (1863).

The orders for June 25 were for Thomas to advance and drive the enemy beyond Fairfield toward Wartrace, McCook to advance and take position behind Thomas at

Beech Grove, leaving a division to hold Liberty Gap, which was to be withdrawn later and follow, Crittenden to advance to Lunley's stand, six miles east of Beech Grove. Should Thomas succeed in driving the force on his flank toward Wartrace, he was to leave a division to cover the road and march rapidly to Manchester, to be followed by McCook on the pike and by Crittenden on the road from Bradyville via Lunley's stand. Granger and the cavalry were to make demonstrations farther to the right.

It began raining on the morning of the 24th, and rained incessantly for eight days, greatly retarding movements, so that most of the operations ordered for the 25th were not concluded until the 26th. Thomas having advanced, driving the enemy before him, beyond Fairfield, Reynolds' division with baggage moved during the night of the 26th to within five miles of Manchester. Wilder's brigade having seized Matt's Hollow during the afternoon, thus securing the passage.

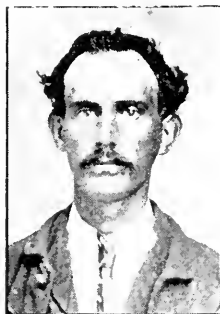


JAMES DENNY, F.

On the 27th Reynolds' and part of Negley's divisions arrived at Manchester. Sheridan's division arrived on the 28th, and all of McCook's and Crittenden's divisions were up before night on the 29th. In the meantime, on the 25th, after McCook had marched to join Thomas at Beech Grove, leaving Johnson's division to guard Liberty Gap, the enemy made an attempt to recover the gap, but were easily repulsed. On the 27th, when Rosecrans' advance reached Manchester, Bragg immediately abandoned his intrenchments about Shelbyville. Granger and Stanley, who had joined Granger with the cavalry, advancing at the same time, occupied Shelbyville, having met with but slight resistance at Guy's Gap and from the rear guard at Shelbyville.

On the 29th General Thomas advanced from Manchester to Crumpton's Creek, posting Brannon on the right, Reynolds next on the left with headquarters at Concord Church, Negley one mile further to the left, while Sheridan's division of the Twentieth Corps advanced to the right and north of Brannon. On June 30 reconnaissances were made from each division. On July 1 Johnson and Davis were ordered to advance to the right of Sheridan and Palmer and Wood to take position on the left of Thomas, but before the last division was fairly under way intelligence was received of Bragg's retreat, he having evacuated the works at Tullahoma during the night.

But for the continuous rains it would have been impossible for Bragg to have remained as long as he did without fighting a battle. It was but a short march to Estell Springs, where the railroad crosses the Elk River southeast of Tullahoma, and the destruction of the bridge or of the railway below would have rendered Tullahoma untenable and made it difficult for Bragg to remove his supplies. The difficulty of moving men and the impossibility of moving artillery or wagons across the fields, no doubt deterred Bragg from giving battle either in the vicinity of Fairfield to prevent the advance to Manchester or near Manchester. The fact that Buckner's Corps was brought forward proves that he did not in the beginning intend to retreat without fighting. General Rosecrans has been criticised by some writers for not advancing at once and rapidly from Manchester upon Estill Springs without waiting for all the divisions to come up, and also for sending Crittenden's corps so far to the east. It must be remembered that the dirt roads on which Crittenden's corps marched would have been just as good as the pikes but for



SGT. ALBERT MATTHEWS, B.

the extraordinary rain, and that he was in better supporting distance of Thomas at Beech Grove from Lumley's stand six miles away to the east than he would have been if following Thomas on the pike through Hoover's Gap. No man who participated in that struggle with mud will ever be convinced that Rosecrans could have accomplished more than he did.



CLARK VAN WINKLE, C.

The total losses in killed and wounded of the Army of the Cumberland did not exceed six hundred men. Bragg's loss in killed and wounded was about the same, and he lost besides over sixteen hundred men who were captured and about four thousand by desertion, so that his effective force was about six thousand less after crossing the Tennessee than it was at Duck River. His retreat occurring at the same time with the surrender of Vicksburg and the defeat of Lee at Gettysburg, must have contributed to make many a Southern man despondent of final success.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

June 24.—Marched at 7 A. M. towards Manchester; made twelve miles and camped for the night at Donald's Church. Rained all day. Heard cannonading off to our right in afternoon.

June 25.—The 125th acted as train guard to-day. Marched at 8 A. M. in a heavy shower of rain. Was detained by bad roads and troops preceding us on the road. Passed Bradyville at noon; camped at 4 P. M., distance made only six miles.

June 26.—Still raining. In camp all day waiting for Palmer's wagons to get up the mountain and give us the road.

June 27.—Marched at 10 A. M. Ascended the hill to the "Barrens," leaving our wagons with Wagner's brigade to bring them up. It rained most of the day. Camped at 4 P. M.; distance gained, five miles.

June 28, Sunday.—Marched at 5 A. M., our regiment in advance. Several heavy showers. Camped at 4 P. M. Our wagons came up—part of them. Two were hopelessly mired and were burned. The animals are on half rations. Made ten miles to-day.

June 29.—In camp all day. Rained several showers.

June 30.—Marched at 6 A. M., our brigade train guard. Reached Manchester at 10 A. M. Enemy reported in force at Tullahoma, 11 miles distant. Marched four miles to-day.

July 1.—Marched at 5:30 P. M. and camped at 9 P. M., on road to Hillsboro.

July 2.—Marched at 5 A. M., passed Hillsboro at 7 and halted near Pelham at 1 P. M. At 4:30 marched again, retracing our steps towards Hillsboro. Camped at 8 P. M. in a wheat field. Distance to-day eighteen miles.

July 3.—Marched at 5 A. M., halted at 8 A. M. at Hillsboro. At 11 A. M. marched again back towards Pelham. Halted at 4:30 P. M. near our old camp. Distance to-day twelve miles. It rained in afternoon.

July 4.—In camp near Pelham. Rain showers frequent. A dispatch received says Vicksburg has fallen. An artillery salute of thirty-four guns was fired in honor of the event. There has been some vigorous foraging to-day by this command. For five days past have been on half rations.

July 5.—More rain and more foraging.

July 6.—A dispatch was read to the regiment by Adjutant Whitesides telling of a glorious victory by the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, Pa. We gave our eastern comrades three cheers.



MAJ. GEN. J. M. PALMER.

HILLSBORO.

On July 8 the 1st and 3rd Brigades of Wood's division, under orders marched to Hillsboro and went into camp, remaining there six weeks.

The commissioned officers of the 125th found themselves without tents, it being reported, but not officially, that the officer in charge of the wagon train had dumped them to lighten the loads. However that may have been, they



LT. GEN. WM. J. BARBER.

never came up. A tent was procured for headquarters, and a fly taken from a hospital tent was made to cover the beds of all the line officers. Some of the officers had suffered a still greater loss, having failed to find their valises in any wagon that came that way, and being compelled to order new ones and new dress uniforms from Ohio.

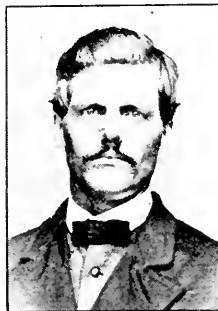
From the first to the last day at Hillsboro the troops were kept busy with incessant drills, daily dress parade, fatigue duty, guard duty, inspections and all the details of camp life.

In the officers' school, Butterfield's work, "Camp and Outpost Duty for Infantry," and other military works were carefully studied.

The Officer of the Day was required to inspect the men's quarters and all parts of the camp daily, reporting in detail the condition of the grounds and quarters as to cleanliness and neatness; and he also inspected the cooking, assuring himself that both beans and bacon were fit to eat before being served.

The daily dress parade was preceded by an inspection of arms, equipments and clothing. Books were supplied, in which all the details of the several inspections were recorded, each man being given his proper per cent. in the company

record, and each company its proper average in the regimental record. There was rivalry to obtain the highest grade, and after a few days the inspector seldom found a gun in condition to mark his white glove, or discovered soiled clothing or untidy quarters. The effect of that training was noticeable to the end of the war. The men of the 125th always thereafter made the best appearance possible under the circumstances in which they were placed, and were often dubbed "regulars" by men serving in regiments less thoroughly instructed. Good health prevailed, and hard work kept muscles in condition to endure hard marching when the next advance should be ordered. It is worthy of note that at this time about all the men of weak physique were already out of the service or in hospital and convalescent camps, from which they were discharged or transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. Almost all the losses from causes other than gun shot wounds occurred in the first year. In 1864 only seventeen men died from causes other than gun shot wounds, ten of them in the two new companies (I and K) and part of the others in rebel prisons, the rest being men who had joined as recruits. In 1865 five died from disease, four of them having joined within a year as recruits.



SERGT. JACOB JEWELL, F.

It was apparent when we went into camp at the close of the Tullahoma campaign, that it would be a work of weeks if not months before the railway could be restored, cars and locomotives procured, supplies accumulated near the front, and all things prepared to sustain the army in its next advance, which must be to the south side of the Tennessee River.

The ever lengthening line of supplies became more and more subject to interruption by cavalry raids, making an

accumulation of rations and forage near the army an indispensable condition to its existence in the presence of the enemy, where concentration and slow progress would make it impossible to live off the country.

Colonel Opdycke took advantage of the situation to send several officers, each accompanied by two or three enlisted men, on recruiting service in Ohio, expecting to get them back, with a goodly number of recruits, in time for the next movement.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

July 8.—Marched at 10 A. M. Arrived at Hillsboro at 4 P. M.: distance, nine miles. Camped.



SEGT. J. S. STINGER, F.

July 9.—Captains Parks, of F, and Vallendar of H, Surgeon McHenry, Serget. Maj. Seabury A. Smith, two sergeants and several men started to Ohio on recruiting service. Lieutenant Humphreys is to command F, and Lieutenant Clark to command H.

July 10.—Moved camp over to Pond Spring, one-half mile northwest of town in a beautiful grove.

July 12.—Foraging parties bring in abundant supplies, apples, potatoes, blackberries, etc.

July 13.—A camp guard stationed to-day. Too much irregular foraging.

July 15.—Captain Yeomans arrived to-day from Ohio, where he went to recover his health.

July 16.—Semi-monthly inspection by Captain Eaton, 65th O. V. I., Brigade Inspector.

July 19.—Six officers and 192 men of this regiment detailed to-day on various duties.

July 20.—We are practicing the movements “advance, firing” and “retreat, firing,” in which files are doubled, four men deep, with intervals between files through which rear rank men pass running to the front, firing and halting to load, while the next rank passes farther to the front, and so on. In retreat the order is reversed, the front rank firing and passing to rear to load. It looks like an effective maneuver.

July 21.—The regiment was paid this morning for two months.

July 26.—General Wood and Colonel Harker inspected our camp, and said it was the best in the division.

July 30.—No drill this afternoon on account of hard rain storm.

July 31.—Losses for July are as follows: Corp. Joseph Wilson and Bates Lerontie straggled on the march on the 2d inst. and were captured by the enemy; Thomas C. Jones, of D, died on the 25th, and was interred in Grave 3, Section X, Stone River Cemetery, Murfreesboro. Six men have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, *viz*: Joshua Callahan, of A; Charles A. Austin and Harrison Turner, of B; Sergt. Carlos W. Fisher, of E; Augustus Duchman and George Seignuer, of F. Seignuer served in H but mustered in F.



JOHN GETZ, F.

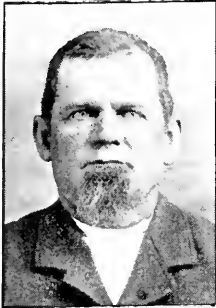
August 2, Sunday.—Religious services at 6:30 p. m. by Captain Powell, of the 65th O. V. I.

August 3.—New order for drills to-day. Officers' drill at 7 a. m., skirmish drill at 8, company drill at 1 p. m., and battalion drill at 4; one hour for each drill. Dress parade at sunset.

August 5.—Adjutant Whitesides and his colored boy started to Nashville on four days' leave. Will leave their

horses at Shelbyville and take cars. They have commissions to purchase all they will be able to carry for the rest of us.

August 9.—Whitesides returned this evening. Reports that he met Colonel Banning at Shelbyville, Dr. Cliff and Mrs. Hoffman, from Franklin, at Nashville; Colonel Payne and Major Hampson, of the 124th, at Manchester, and had a good time generally.



WILLIAM McNURLAND, F.

August 13.—A heavy storm of rain and wind to-day. A tree blown down injured several men in the 64th Ohio.

August 14.—Inspection by battalion to-day, men equipped ready to march. The Division Inspector officiated. This and other things indicate an early move.

August 15.—Our sick men have been sent from regimental to general hospital. We anticipate orders to march.



CHAPTER VI.

CHICKAMAUGA CAMPAIGN.

(AUGUST 16 TO SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.)

When General Bragg evacuated Tullahoma he occupied Chattanooga with the main body of his army, posting detachments to watch the river crossings above and below.

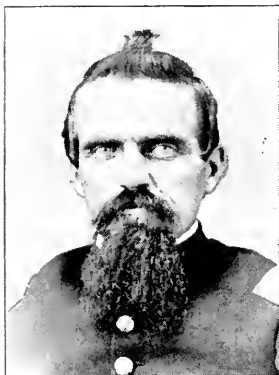
The Army of the Cumberland did not immediately pursue. The next objective for Rosecrans was Chattanooga, the gateway to East Tennessee and to Northern Georgia. An advance to that point involved crossing the Cumberland Mountains and also the Tennessee River. Before entering upon an enterprise of such magnitude, it was necessary to repair the railroad and accumulate supplies at the front. By August 12 the railway was repaired to Bridgeport, Sheridan's division having moved there in advance of the general movement. On the 16th the campaign opened.

In the next five days the Army of the Cumberland struggled with and triumphed over the obstacles presented by the rocky slopes and bad roads of the Cumberland range, and heads of columns reached the river at various points above and below Chattanooga. It was Rosecrans' purpose to cross the Tennessee River below Chattanooga, and by threatening Bragg's line of supplies force the latter to the alternative of evacuating the town or risking the loss of the railway to Atlanta by which he was supplied. The initial movements of our army were so ordered as to deceive Bragg and lead him to expect an effort to cross above Chat-



MAJ. GEN. THOS. L. CRITTENDEN.

tanooga, where he made preparations to resist, leaving the river below guarded by cavalry only. Our several corps moved as follows: Crittenden's corps on the left: Wood's division from Hillsboro by Pelham and Tracy City to Therman in Sequatchie Valley, twenty-one miles north of Jasper: Palmer's division from Manchester to Dunlap, a few miles north of Therman: Van Cleve's division from



LIEUT. RICHARD K. HULSE (1861).

McMinville to Pikeville, at the head of Sequatchie Valley. Minty's cavalry on the extreme left drove Dibrell's cavalry toward Kingston. Thomas' corps was the center, and his divisions moved: Reynolds, followed by Brannan, to the mouth of Battle Creek: Negley, followed by Baird, marched via Tantallon to Crow Creek, at a point between Anderson and Stevenson. Sheridan's division of McCook's corps was already at Bridgeport when the movement began. Johnson's division marched to Bellefonte and Davis' division to a point nearer Stevenson. All were concealed from the observation of the enemy posted along the river. Hazen's brigade of Palmer's division and Wagner's brigade of Wood's, with Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry, pushed on across Walden Ridge, and together with Minty's cavalry, made themselves offensively conspicuous along the river from Chattanooga to Harrison's Landing and above, moving from point to point, blowing bugles, exhibiting artillery and troops, building numerous fires at night, throwing pieces of planks and logs into creeks to float down and suggest the construction of boats, and by various expedients trying to convince the enemy that our main body was concentrating there, when in fact preparations were in progress to cross many miles below. At daylight on the 29th

part of Davis' division crossed at Caperton's in pontoon boats, drove off a small force of the enemy's cavalry and quickly laid a bridge, on which the rest of the division crossed, followed by Johnson and Negley. Sheridan crossed by a pontoon and trestle combined at Bridgeport, Baird following. Brannan crossed at the mouth of Battle Creek on rafts, and Reynolds at Shell Mound, using a couple of flat-boats. Crittenden's divisions then moved down the valley and crossed at Battle Creek and Shell Mound, leaving Hazen, Wagner, Wilder and Minty on the north side.

The difficulties of the campaign were not ended with the passage of the river. Raccoon Mountain and then Lookout loomed up across the path of McCook and Thomas, Lookout rising to the height of 2,400 feet, with steep slopes surmounted by perpendicular cliffs, the only practicable roads being at Johnson's Crook and Winston's, one twenty-six miles and the other forty-two miles from Chattanooga. The necessity for transporting supplies and ammunition in wagons made long trains, and increased the labors of the troops. Davis, leading in McCook's corps, reached the pass at Winston's on the 2d of September. Negley, at the head of Thomas' corps, reached Stevens' Gap on the 8th. Crittenden moved from Shell Mound on the 5th, reconnoitered at the north end of Lookout on the 7th, on the 9th discovered that Bragg had evacuated and at once marched to Chattanooga. It was believed that Bragg was retreating, and Crittenden was ordered to pursue. On the 10th it was discovered that the enemy had retired by the Lafayette road, and Crittenden was ordered to halt at Ringgold and send a reconnoissance to Lee and Gordon's Mill. It was ascertained definitely on the 11th that Bragg was in the vicinity of Lafayette with his



MAJ. GEN. J. T. WILDER.

main body, and orders were sent for McCook to move at once to Stevens' Gap, and for Crittenden to concentrate at Lee and Gordon's Mill and open communication with Thomas. Negley was near Dug Gap on the evening of the 10th and Baird joined him on the morning of the 11th, when they discovered the enemy approaching in vastly superior forces, and fell back to Stevens' Gap.

Bragg had moved out of Chattanooga to place his army across Rosecrans' line of advance, hoping to strike and crush the several corps in detail. He had ordered his subordinates to attack Negley on the 10th, but they failed to execute the order, which was renewed for the next day. On the next day, when Negley and Baird retreated, more than twenty-five thousand infantry were advancing upon them, but they managed to escape without the loss of a gun or wagon.



FRED NAUCK, II.

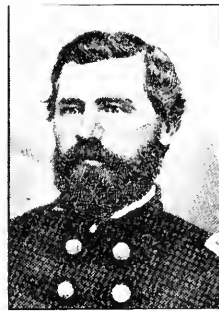
Foiled in his first attempt, Bragg then sent Polk's and Walker's corps to attack Crittenden at Lee and Gordon's. Polk hesitated and called for reinforcements, and was again ordered to attack on the 13th, and promised Buckner's corps. General Bragg went to the front on the 13th, found no attack had been made, and that Crittenden's corps held a strong position. He claims to have been disappointed by the tardiness of his subordinates, but tacitly approved their course by not attacking after he was present in person. He took five days more for preparation, the delay giving him a reinforcement of Longstreet's corps from Virginia, but in the meantime the three corps of the Army of the Cumberland, separated beyond supporting distance in crossing the mountains, had reunited. On that date Bragg issued his order for battle, and on the 18th his army executed the initial movements that brought on the



GEORGE W. BATES, A (1895).

conflict. Our account of the battle is reserved for a separate chapter, and we conclude this one with a fuller account of our own movements.

The 125th Ohio marched from Hillsboro with the command (Harker's brigade of Wood's division) on Sunday morning, August 16. At the foot of the mountains near Pelham, arms were stacked, and officers and men lined the road, or what passed for a road, from the base to the summit, each regiment armed with ropes and assigned a certain space to keep clear. As a wagon, gun or caisson came up, the men attached a rope and supplemented the efforts of the animals to keep the wheels turning. Men, horses and mules scrambled over the rough surface, tugging with might and main, until the border of the next beat was passed, when a new set took charge and the first set returned to their starting point. Soldiers will get amusement out of almost any situation, and they made light of that hard work for a few hours. After that they began



COL. ELI LONG.

to realize that it requires a great many wagons to carry twenty days' rations for men and animals, in addition to ammunition, medical supplies and other things required by an army. That tug of war continued from Sunday evening until Tuesday morning, the men working turn about day and night. The bands furnished fine music. Torches were lit at night, and the scene must have been full of interest for civilian spectators, if there were any.

The work was prosecuted without a moment's intermission until the last wheel was on top of the mountain. General Wood and the brigade commanders were along the line, and certainly did not sleep for two nights. Their presence insured the presence of all other officers and had its effect upon the men, who naturally thought that the General

would not work his troops at that gait unless there was urgent necessity. The reason for the extraordinary exertion was an order from the commanding general to be at Therman in the Sequatchie Valley on Wednesday, the 19th. When the train was all up the troops were permitted to rest for a few hours and then marched to Tracy City, arriving at dusk and going into bivouac for the night. At 3 o'clock next morning the march was resumed, and Harker's brigade arrived at Therman about 10 p. m., finding it much easier to



MAJ. GEN. STEEDMAN.

descend the mountain after dark than it was to climb up in the daylight. The march on that day was twenty-eight miles, mountaineer's measurement, and many of the boys thought it was surely forty. Next day General Wood issued a congratulatory order, thanking officers and men for cheerful obedience to orders and the patient, persistent labor, which brought the command over the mountains by an obscure and difficult road

within the time set by General Rosecrans. It was some satisfaction to be thus assured that our hard work was appreciated.

On Thursday, the 20th, a regular camp was laid out, in which the brigade remained until September 1. On the morning after our arrival at Therman, Colonel Opdycke directed one of the lieutenants to take some men with blankets to one of the numerous peach orchards in the vicinity and bring in peaches to supply the regiment. The orderly sergeants were requested to send a man or two from each company. In addition to the regular detail, many others caught up a blanket and fell in. The lieutenant being inexperienced in supplying peaches for a regiment, could not conscientiously object, not knowing how many peaches a blanket would hold or a soldier would carry. The

result was that "peaches for the regiment" were brought in, the supply lasting for ten days.

On the 21st the 3rd Kentucky went towards Jasper to repair the road. On the 22nd there was a false alarm, and we moved out, expecting to meet the enemy. Failing to find him, returned and had a brigade drill, and we drilled each day thereafter during the month. On the 29th Henry Baker, of C, died in the regimental hospital, and was buried on the 30th with the honors of war. His grave is on top of the wooded knoll overlooking the camp ground. Other deaths in August were: Granville Tucker, of E, at Murfreesboro, buried in Grave 477, Section N, Stone River Cemetery; Frank Miller, of G, at Cumberland, Md., interred at Antietam, Md., and Henry Thiele, of H, at Nashville, buried in Grave 363, Section 3.

The following were discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability: Simon S. Coy, of A; Erastus Brainard and Elbert R. Higbee, of C; John Jones, Thomas Gillen and Marcus B. Clark, of D. Gillen recovered his health and re-enlisted in D, January 6, 1864.

In this month we began to lose men from our rolls by a new process, transfer of invalids to the Veteran Reserve Corps, the list of transfers for the month including Jacob S. Blim, of A; Bert Holloway, of E; Matthew Dulybon, of F; John Hunkler and Henry Schelbass, of G.

Harker's brigade marched on September 1, following Buell's brigade, and camped at night near Jasper. On the morning of the 3rd we marched to the river and crossed at Shellmound, using two small flatboats, the last load crossing at 9 p. m. No move on the 4th: waiting for the wagon trains, which crossed on the bridge at Bridgeport. Many



MAJ. GEN. J. A. GARFIELD.

of the men visited the cave. On the 5th the command advanced nine miles toward Chattanooga, Harker's brigade in advance and the 3rd Kentucky leading. Palmer's division followed Wood's. On the 6th Wood marched to Wauhatchie, the Third Brigade still in advance. The skirmish line was made up of details from the regiments, our Companies A, F and D among the number, and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bullitt, of the Third Kentucky. After dark the command fell back three miles. The movements of the day



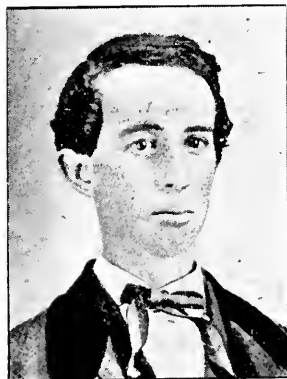
LIEUT. NYREM PHILLIPS.

were in plain view of the enemy on Lookout Mountain, whose signal flags were seen by us, probably reporting our numbers and progress. On this date Joseph H. Sperry, of F, died in the regimental ambulance. His remains now lie in Grave 399, Section L, Chattanooga.

On the 7th Harker's brigade made a reconnoissance to the northern end of Lookout Mountain. The skirmishers met those of the enemy not far from our camp, and drove them back rapidly. The country was densely wooded and rather difficult to march over in line, but the command kept well up to the skirmish line, all advancing until the enemy's main line was in plain view and their artillery opened, when, the purpose of the movement being accomplished, the lines were retired out of range, and at 6 p. m. the brigade marched back to the camp.

On the 8th Harker issued a congratulatory order, in which Companies B, D and E of the 125th Ohio, and B, F and K of the 3rd Kentucky, constituting the skirmish line on the 7th, were specially praised for efficient work. The wagons came up to camp, and rations of flour and cornmeal, ground at a mill in the vicinity of camp, were issued. At

9 A. M. on the 9th it was learned that Chattanooga had been evacuated. Wood's division marched at once, Buell's brigade in advance, and entered Chattanooga before noon. On the 10th Harker's brigade marched ten miles toward Ringgold, crossing Mission Ridge at Rossville, and camped by a large potato field. The boys dug most of the crop inside of ten minutes. On the 11th Harker countermarched to the road leading to Lee and Gordon's Mill, and advanced on it, coming in contact with the enemy's rear guard within a mile or two after turning south. The advance was resisted and sharp skirmishing ensued, the enemy falling back from one position to another, and about dark retired across the Chickamauga. Harker halted at the mill. The enemy probably retarded our march to cover the movement of trains. Before arriving at the mill, the 125th was detached and left in a position to cover intersecting roads until after the rest of the brigade arrived at the mill, when we went forward and rejoined after dark. On the 12th four companies, our Company II and one from each regiment, under Major Brown, of the 65th Ohio, crossed the Chickamauga and advanced on the Lafayette road to learn whether the enemy remained in the vicinity. A cavalry picket post was found within two miles and the pickets were driven into their camp, where the enemy formed a line, dismounted and opened with artillery, checking the further advance of Brown's skirmishers. When the firing began at the picket line Harker crossed with the brigade, and coming up formed line in rear of the skirmishers and advanced upon the camp. The enemy then retired in haste and disappeared, and we returned to our own camp at 3 P. M. On the 13th, the date



LIEUTENANT ALBERT BARNES, E.

on which Polk was to attack, the 125th was on picket near Crawfish, Companies A, C and H on outposts and the 4th U. S. Cavalry on our right. On the 14th the 64th and 125th Ohio made a reconnoissance on the Lafayette road, and bivouacked at night about two miles from camp, returning



BRIG. GEN. W. H. LITTLE.

early on the 14th. In the afternoon of the 14th the brigade made a reconnoissance to the front at the same time with similar movements on roads in front of Van Cleve's division to our right. Our Companies B, C and E did the skirmishing. A rifle trench was constructed along the stream, extending some distance above and below the mill, on which the 125th did its share of work on the 15th and 16th. All quiet on our front on the 17th. Artillery firing heard to our right. Twenty rounds of ammunition issued in addition to forty already in the boxes, was the only intimation given of the impending battle.



CHAPTER VII.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

On the evening of September 17, 1863, the three corps of the Army of the Cumberland, for the first time since the campaign opened, were within supporting distance of each other. The right rested at Stevens' Gap, and the line extended down the valley on the west side of the Chickamauga to Lee and Gordon's Mill, where Buell's and Har-ker's brigades of Wood's division guarded the road from Lafayette to Chattanooga. Rosecrans' force south of the Tennessee, including three brigades of the Reserve Corps then at Rossville Gap, and cavalry, was about sixty thousand. Wagner's brigade of Wood's division held Chattanooga, and Post's brigade of Davis' division guarded the trains and were not engaged. A fair estimate of our forces engaged is about fifty-two thousand. General Bragg had been heavily reinforced. Buckner's corps, a part of Longstreet's corps from Virginia, and about ten thousand men from Johnston's army in Mississippi, joined him, making his aggregate according to the most reliable data obtainable, over eighty thousand. Bragg's right was near Lee and Gordon's, and his left near Lafayette. The advance division



MAJ. GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

of Longstreet's corps then coming forward from the railroad was at Ringgold, directly east from Lee and Gordon's. Bragg's purpose was to cross at the bridges and fords below Lee and Gordon's, then wheel to the left, gaining the road to Chattanooga, attack our left at the mill, drive it back on the center, and if possible to drive the whole up the valley and away from Chattanooga. By that movement Bragg would fight with his back to Chattanooga and prevent Rose-



LIEUT.-GEN. LONGSTREET.

crans from going there, unless the latter should be able to win a very decisive victory with an inferior force.

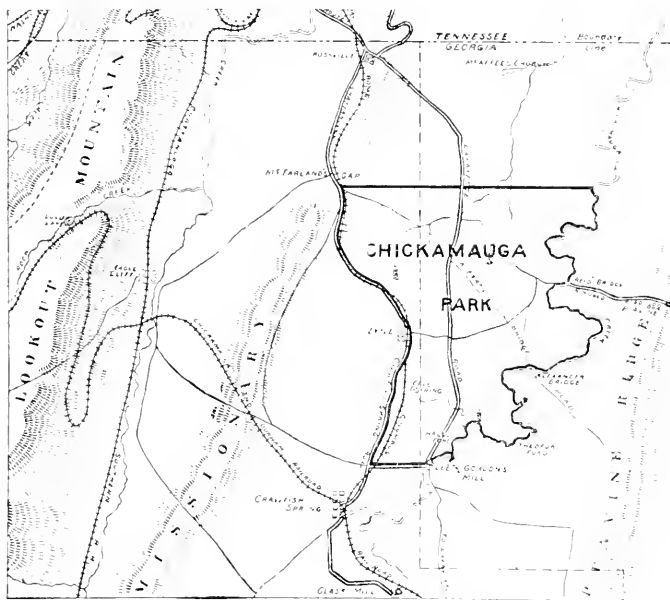
Bragg's order required Longstreet's corps (Hood commanding) to cross at or near Reed's bridge, Walker's corps at Alexander's bridge, Buckner's corps at Thedford's ford, all to turn to the left and attack and press Crittenden up the stream from Lee and Gordon's Mill.

Polk's corps was to press to the front of Lee and Gordon's, and if unable to cross there to bear to the right and cross at Dalton's or Thedford's and join in the attack. Hill's corps was to press forward above Lee and Gordon's and ascertain if reinforcements were going to Crittenden, in which case he was to attack them in flank.

The Confederates were in motion early on the 18th. At noon Bushrod Johnson's division reached Pea Vine Creek, three miles east of Reed's bridge, and met Minty's brigade of cavalry. The latter resisted stubbornly. Johnson was compelled to fight his way forward, and did not effect a crossing until late in the afternoon.

The advance of Polk's corps felt our lines at Lee and Gordon's at noon, his skirmishers making it hot for our Companies A and H and comrades from other regiments picketing across the river, but our lines were held. 125th men probably fired the first shot by our infantry in the

battle. Liddell's division of Walker's corps reached Alexander's bridge in the afternoon, and met Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry. Walthall's brigade attacked Wilder and forced him back, but Wilder's men destroyed the bridge before leaving it, and Liddell's troops were forced to seek a ford. They crossed at Byram's, a ford a mile below and followed Hood, who was then pressing Minty and Wilder

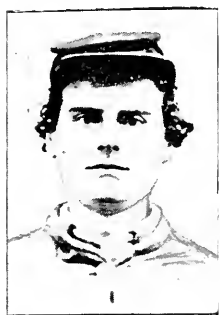


TAKEN FROM "NATIONAL MILITARY PARK," BY PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR, GEN. H. V. BOYNTON.

towards Lee and Gordon's. Wilder retired to the crest east of Vmiard's, where he remained during the night with Hood in close contact. If General Bragg could have dropped his divisions into position on our side of the Chickamauga by noon of that day our case would have been hopeless; but they were obliged to march over bad roads and overcome

resistance from our mounted troops, which made it impossible to attack in force on that day.

By the morning of the 19th movements on our side frustrated Bragg's plan of battle. Crittenden moved Van Cleve's and Palmer's divisions from their position on the right of Wood to the left, and formed along the Lafayette road from the mill northward. Thomas and McCook moved by the left flank, their march obstructed by darkness and wagon trains, the head of the column reaching Kelly's about daylight. Braman's division moved north on the Lafayette road to McDonald's, where it turned east and advanced towards Jay's Mill. Baird formed at Kelly's. Reynolds was coming up after Baird. Negley's division had been halted opposite Glass Mill to watch Breckinridge. The three divisions of McCook's corps were following Thomas' troops as fast as the obstructed condition of the road permitted. Bragg's plan of fighting, with his back to Chattanooga and driving Rosecrans up the valley, was no longer practicable.



JACOB CHILDS, A.

As Braman moved eastward from McDonald's, Bragg's forces were forming line to attack at Lee and Gordon's. His left rested near Dalton ford, the lines extending northward, facing west. Hood's two divisions, under Bushrod Johnson and E. M. Law, constituted the right wing, and Buckner's two divisions, under A. P. Stewart and William Preston, the left wing. Cheatham's division of five brigades was in reserve behind the left wing. Walker's corps, two divisions, under Liddell and Gist, were in rear of the right wing and moving up to go into position. Forrest's cavalry had been sent to Jay's Mill to watch Gordon Granger's force and guard the right flank. Breckinridge and Cleburne, of Hill's corps, and Hindman, of Polk's corps, had not crossed, and McLaw,

of Longstreet's corps did not arrive until the morning of the 20th. The array opposite Crittenden, however, was more than sufficient to crush the latter if Bragg had been permitted to carry out his intended wheeling movement towards the mill. But before he began to move, at 7:30 A. M. Brannan encountered Forrest, and opened the battle over two miles to Bragg's right. Croxton's and Van Derveer's brigades on the front line, Connell's brigade supporting, all pushed resolutely forward. Forrest quickly discovered his inability to hold and called for infantry. Wilson's brigade came to him from Alexander's bridge, followed soon by Ector's brigade. Meantime, Baird moved eastward. One of his brigades (King's) relieved Croxton on the front line, another (Scribner's) pressed forward on the right, and the whole were fiercely engaged with the Confederate infantry. Liddell's division was next sent to the right by Bragg, formed north of Winfrey's, moved forward on Baird's right flank, and drove the latter, capturing his guns, but was in turn taken in flank by Croxton and Van Derveer turning upon them from the north, and in turn driven. Cheatham followed Liddell and formed with his right near Winfrey's, and on advancing his right first encountered and drove Starkweather on Baird's left and then met Richard W. Johnson's division of McCook's corps, while his left encountered Palmer's division, both divisions having hurried forward. The battle line was lengthening and extending southward. The several divisions on either side arriving successively extended the lines, and each in turn found the flank of the opposing force and gained temporary success, only to be in turn flanked and terribly punished. Bragg was fighting with his *face* towards Chattanooga, and his opponent in full possession of the roads leading there.



LIEUT. GEN. STEWART

About 1 p. m. Reynolds' division came up and went into action. Turchin's brigade on Palmer's left, King's brigade on his right. Stewart's division of the enemy came up about the same time, on Cheatham's left, and advancing encountered two brigades of Van Cleve's division east of Brotherton's. Meantime, Davis' division had turned east from Widow Glenn's, crossed the road at Viniard's, Barnes' brigade of Van Cleve forming on his right and Wilder on his left, and the whole advancing encountered Bushrod Johnson's division and Trigg's brigade of Preston's division, and became hotly engaged. By noon the fight on our extreme left subsided, both sides retiring, Brannan and Baird to the vicinity of the Chattanooga road. Baird advanced again later, while Brannan went to another part of the field.



COL. HANS C. HEG.

About the middle of the afternoon Davis was forced back to the west side of the road at Viniard's and Van Cleve at Brotherton's, both making a stand near the road, but Van Cleve being flanked and again driven, the Confederates gained and crossed the road. Col. Hans C. Heg, commanding one of Davis' brigades, was killed at that time. It seems there was an interval between Van Cleve's right and Davis' left, which enabled the enemy to turn the flank of both. The Union cause was then in extreme peril on that part of the line, but, fortunately, help was at hand. Negley's division had faced Breekinridge at Glass' Mill from morning until afternoon. Early in the morning Helm's brigade crossed the stream, and was stopped by John Beatty's brigade of Negley's division, the fight soon subsiding into an artillery duel. While Breekinridge remained there, threatening to turn our right, Negley was compelled to stay also, but at last Breekinridge was called away and Negley then hastened forward, arriving

near sunset, and moved forward into the field vacated by Van Cleve. Meantime Brannan had been sent from the left, and Wood from Lee and Gordon's, to aid in restoring the broken line. Wood sent Buell's brigade into action with Davis, where it sustained heavy losses, and sent Harker's brigade northward astride the road, where the latter rendered important service.

Sheridan's division of McCook's corps was the last to arrive on the field, reaching Lee and Gordon's as Wood was leaving. Sheridan followed Wood, Bradley's brigade going in on Buell's right. The combined efforts of Brannan, Negley, Wood and Davis forced the Confederates back again, and just before sunset the fight stopped with the Union forces in full possession of the road. Baird and Johnson held an advanced position and were ordered to retire to the vicinity of Kelly's. Just as they were in the act of moving, Cleburne's division coming forward from Jay's Mill, attacked, Cheatham joining, and the battle was renewed in that quarter, raging for another hour, when it was ended for the day by Baird and Johnson retiring out of range. Each side lost a brigade commander in that final struggle, Col. P. P. Baldwin, of Johnson's division, on our side, and Brig.-Gen. Preston Smith, of Cheatham's division of the enemy, were killed. Nearly every brigade in our army had been in action, most of them under fire much longer and suffered greater losses than our own. We were favored by fortune in not being sent in until late in the day, and also in the opportunity to do good effective work with comparatively light losses. Van Cleve had been assailed by Clayton's brigade in front, while Fulton's brigade and two regiments of Gregg's brigade, by a partial wheel to the right, crossing the Lafayette road, came



LEWIS WEBB, A.

upon his right flank. When he retreated the enemy's force held their position across the road. By Harker's order the 125th Ohio deployed to the right of the road near Viniard's, with the 64th Ohio on our right, leaving the 65th Ohio and 3rd Kentucky for a second line. When the enemy was encountered the 65th Ohio and 3rd Kentucky were also deployed to the left of the 125th. Before advancing many rods the 125th, on emerging from a thicket into more open timber, found itself in close contact with a Confederate regiment, and volleys were exchanged on the instant, followed by a sharp fusillade as the men reloaded. The enemy, however gave way at once, their men running off in confusion, but leaving a few prisoners. Quite a number of them dropped their guns and ran through our line, going to our rear without escort. About the same time we heard volleys fired both to our right and left, indicating that all of Harker's



WILLIAM A. MEEK, F.

regiments had come into action. By the first volley Orderly Sergeant Morris, of Company A, was killed; William Meek, of Company F, was mortally wounded, and ten others were disabled. Our volley had been delivered an instant in advance of that of the enemy, however, and his loss in killed and wounded far exceeded that of the 125th, as we discovered in advancing over the ground they had occupied. Harker's line continued to advance for half a mile or so after the enemy was first encountered, our own regiment moving by left flank to close on 3rd Kentucky, then moving in line northward. The enemy, seen through openings, were moving in some disorder across our front eastward, but loading and firing as they ran. At times there was also firing upon the line from our right and right rear, but no enemy was visible to us in that direction. In that advance, as we now know from the official

reports, Harker's brigade came upon the flank and rear of Fulton's and Clayton's brigades and dispersed them, thus recovering the line of the Lafayette road.

The vital importance of the movement was not suspected at the time. Commanding officers could only judge of the progress of events in those thickets by the sound of battle, and could have seen about as much as they did if the battle had been in the nighttime.

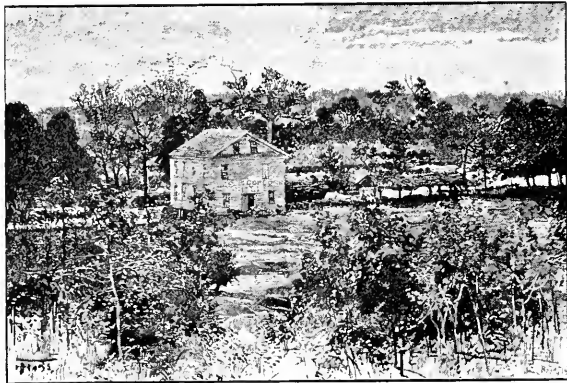
The enemy's regiments encountered by Harker's brigade, named in their order from left to right, were the 10th and 41st Tennessee, of Gregg's brigade; the 17th, 23rd, 25th and 44th Tennessee regiments of Fulton's brigade, and the 18th, 36th and 38th Alabama regiments of Clayton's brigade. The commanders of the 10th and 41st Tennessee appear not to have made official reports of the engagement, and the brigade commander, Col. Cyrus A. Sugg, came into command of the brigade at about 5 o'clock in the evening, after General Gregg had been disabled by a wound, and begins his report from that point, merely stating that the brigade at that time had fallen back. It is probable, however, that it was these two regiments that were first encountered by the 125th and 64th Ohio. General Gregg fell in front of the 64th Ohio. From the report of Col. John S. Fulton, commanding the enemy's brigade next



CAPT. M. V. B. KING (1895).

to the right, we learn something about those two regiments of Gregg's brigade, as well as about his own command:

Colonel Fulton said: "Lieutenant Colonel Tillman, of the 41st Tennessee, Gregg's brigade, rode up to me at this time stating that the enemy was moving down the road to my left and would soon be in my rear. Doubting the report, I suggested that our lines were connected on our left, and that a flank or rear movement could not, therefore, be made by the enemy. I, however, found that but two regiments of Gregg's brigade had moved up with my line, and that they



LEE AND GORDON'S MILL.

had retired. Lieutenant Colonel Tillman had then lost sight of his regiment, but in company with him and Lieutenant Colonel Floyd I started to the road to satisfy myself as to the correctness of the report. I had gone but a short distance when I discovered a column of the enemy moving by the flank in the direction of the 17th Tennessee Regiment, which rapidly gained its rear. I heard distinctly the commands "Halt: front!" and immediately their fire was pouring upon our flank and rear. Here a general stampede ensued, so sudden and unexpected was the attack, and we

fell back 200 yards in rear of the Chattanooga and Lafayette road and reformed. In this flank movement of the enemy, the 17th Tennessee regiment lost eleven officers, including their gallant Major Davis, who was wounded, and had about sixty men taken prisoners."

Lieut. Col. Watt Floyd, commanding the 17th Tennessee Infantry, in his report says:

"Immediately after the discharge of the first volley from the enemy, I turned to look at the fate of my regiment. I saw that a number of the men were making their way out in the only direction by which they could possibly escape, and I at once saw that if I could get back to the line at all the men who were left there would be prisoners before I could reach them. All of my regiment that escaped moved by the right flank about two hundred yards and then filed to rear and came out at the right of the brigade. In crossing the road as I fell back I was able to see the position and strength of the enemy. He had come down the road by the flank to a point about opposite the left company of my regiment and then filed left, and about two regiments had changed direction when they commenced firing. There were two regiments still in the road. It is proper for me to state here, that immediately on my left, and running back to the road, the bushes were very thick, which accounts for the two regiments of Gregg's brigade retiring and the enemy slipping in there undiscovered by me or any of my officers or men."

It was probably the 65th Ohio that encountered the 17th Tennessee.

Harker, in his report of the movement, said: "At this time the 65th Ohio regiment was a little to the rear of the 3rd Kentucky, with the view of making use of it as circum-



PRESTON SMITH,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

stances might require. What was at first my front line, to wit, the 125th Ohio and the 64th Ohio, were now some distance obliquely to my right and front, and as from the denseness of the wood I could not have direct supervision over my entire line, I sent an order to Colonel Opdycke to take command of the 64th Ohio regiment in connection with his own regiment, and to clear his own front of the enemy, as he had previously sent me word that a regiment of rebels was on his front, and I confined myself for the time being to the 3rd Kentucky and the 65th Ohio. Again

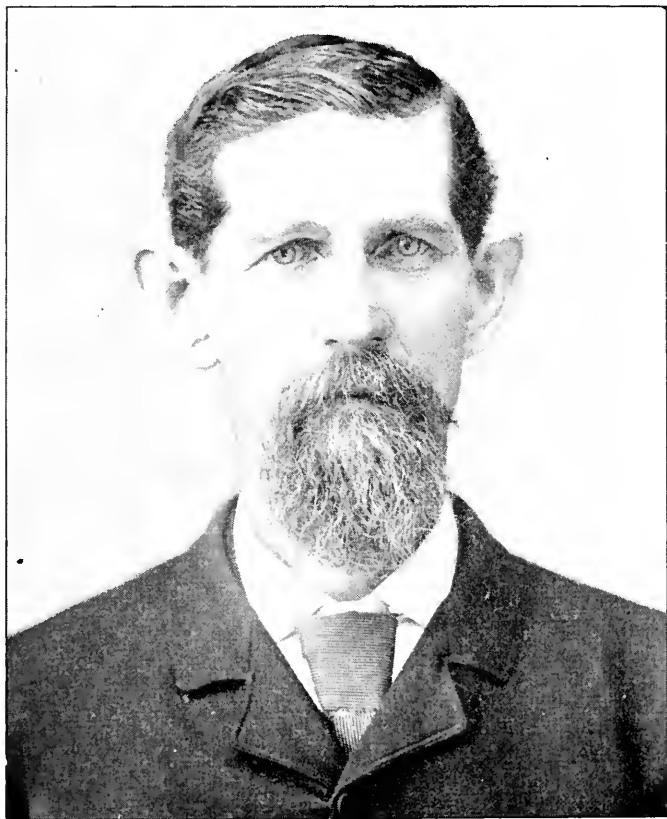


SIMON P. BUCKNER,
Lieut. Gen. C. S. A.

a more furious attack was made upon the left of the 3rd Kentucky; again the direction of the latter was changed, and the 65th Ohio formed upon its left. My troops were now nearly on the same general front, making a broken curved line, with the convexity toward the enemy, with a short interval between the right of the 3rd Kentucky and the left of the 125th Ohio regiment, and stretching partly across the main road and making an angle of about sixty degrees with it.

In this position there was some of the most brilliant fighting it has been my good fortune to witness. Though its grandeur surpasses description, its severity may be imagined when I state that every commanding officer of this line, excepting the Adjutant of the 3rd Kentucky, was dismounted by the enemy's musketry. Here the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Whitbeck was most dangerously wounded while nobly commanding his regiment, and five officers of the line in the same regiment were stricken down; while in the ranks a great many of the enlisted men fell while bravely fighting. Never discouraged by their losses, they pressed forward most handsomely, and entirely dispersed the foe in front and taking 205 prisoners. I then sent word to Colonel Opdycke to

gain distance to the left and join me. This gallant officer brought up his regiment to me, closing the gap that had heretofore necessarily existed, with but slight loss, while he did good service in punishing the enemy."



LIEUT. DAVID K. BLYSTONE, F and A 1890.

The report of Colonel Dunlap, commanding the 3rd Kentucky regiment, does not attempt to give any details of the movement, beyond stating that his regiment fought at every point of the compass, changing front forward and to

the rear under fire, and that he captured 113 prisoners, his loss being one killed and nine wounded.

Colonel Melhain, commanding the 64th Ohio, said: "My command being placed on the right in the front line, advanced into the woods: soon encountered a considerable body of the enemy, apparently somewhat detached from their main line. I immediately engaged them, and, after a brisk fire of nearly half an hour, they fled in confusion, leaving in our hands about twenty prisoners."



BUSHROD R. JOHNSON,
Major General, C. S. A.

The report of the 65th Ohio was made by Capt. Thomas Powell, who came to the command on Sunday, Lieutenant Colonel Whitbeck having been wounded on Saturday afternoon and Major Brown on Sunday. Captain Powell gives no details of the engagement on Saturday, but states that "we took about seventy prisoners, among them a major." That was probably Major Davis, of the 17th Tennessee.

Colonel Opdycke says: "At 1 p. m. we were rapidly moved to the scene of conflict. Our attack was made with the 3rd Kentucky on our left and the 64th Ohio on our right. The enemy seemed somewhat surprised at our appearance, and after a sharp encounter, in which I lost the first sergeant of Company A, killed, and eleven men wounded, he disappeared from view, leaving nine prisoners, one an officer, in our hands. The growth of small timber was so dense we could see but a few rods in any direction. I then received word from Colonel Harker by an aide to assume command of the 64th Ohio, and with it and my own regiment to disperse any enemy we might find. We were then on the right of the road upon which we came from Gordon's Mill. Firing upon us soon commenced upon our front, right and rear. I immediately ordered scouts and

skirmishers out to develop our surroundings. Their deployment had hardly commenced when I received orders to bring the two regiments out and join the brigade, which was done without serious interruption."

It is quite apparent that neither Colonel Harker nor any of his regimental commanders, at the date of their reports, suspected that the brigade had been fighting within the enemy's lines, or the great importance of the service rendered. From Harker's report alone it would be doubtful which of his regiments came in contact with the 17th Tennessee and started the enemy on their retrograde movement, with the probability that it was the 65th Ohio or 3rd Kentucky. The report of Colonel Floyd, of the 17th Tennessee, in which he says that he saw two of our regiments still in the road when he was retreating, indicates that his was the regiment the 125th first came in contact with, but none of the other reports sustain that view, and the preponderance of the evidence is that it was the 65th Ohio.

Harker rejoined the division near Viniard's before sunset, and our line was then in front of a low hill on which two or more batteries were planted. In front was a cleared space of eight or ten acres, across which part of Davis' division had retreated and the enemy had advanced, to be in turn repulsed and driven back: all this occurring while we were moving north towards Brotherton's and back again. The enemy's line was in the woods beyond the field. A great many dead and wounded men from both sides lay between the lines. The batteries ceased firing at sunset, and then for a time men from both hostile lines went over the field, seeking fallen comrades. About dark musket firing was resumed and continued for some minutes, the cause of which no one seemed to understand. It put an end to the



BRIG. GEN. VAN DERVEER.

relief work however. The night was quite cold. No fires were permitted. Occasional outcries of wounded men lying between the lines made the situation most uncomfortable. At 2 A. M. Wood's division marched by the left flank on a road leading past the tanyard to a ridge a mile or more west of Brotherton's. There was a general readjustment of the lines during the night.

CHICKAMAUGA—SECOND DAY.

At daylight on Sunday, September 20, the several divisions of the Army of the Cumberland were in position as



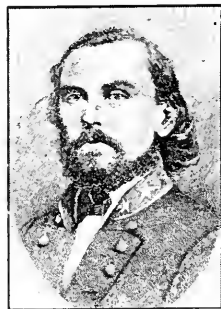
MAJ. GEN. THOMAS J. WOOD (1890)

follows: Baird on the extreme left, northeast from Kelly's house; Johnson on Baird's right; next Palmer, and then Reynolds; those four divisions forming a half circle about Kelly's farm, east of the Chattanooga and Lafayette road. Farther to the right, extending southward along the same road, but on the west side of it, were the divisions of Brannan and Negley. Davis and Sheridan extended the line from Negley's right to the vicinity of Widow Glenn's. The cavalry covered the crossings of the stream

beyond our right flank. Van Cleve and Wood constituted a general reserve, and were posted about one mile west from Brotherton's, along the road that passes from McFarland's Gap by way of Vidito's and Widow Glenn's to Crawfish

Springs. General Polk had been assigned to command Bragg's right wing, consisting of Forrest's cavalry corps on the right of the infantry, Breekinridge's division next to Forrest, Cleburne next, Walker's two divisions and Cheat-ham's division constituting a second or reserve line. Baird's left was some distance east of the Lafayette road, and it had been determined at midnight that Negley should go to Baird's left, McCook to close the gap made by Negley's withdrawal by moving his other divisions to the left. At daylight one of Negley's brigades, commanded by Brig. Gen. John Beatty, marched to the left. Two of Negley's brigades retained their position until about 9 o'clock, when Wood was ordered to advance with his two brigades and Barnes' brigade of Van Cleve's division and relieve Negley, who then at last marched to the left.

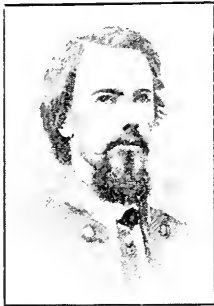
The Confederate attack was ordered to begin at daylight, the division on his extreme right to move against the extreme left of Rosecrans' forces, and the several divisions from their right to left to come successively into action, the purpose being to gain the Chattanooga road and to execute in a general way Bragg's original plan of attack, whereby success would leave the Confederates in possession of Chattanooga. The attack did not begin until about 9 o'clock, giving an opportunity to strengthen the lines about Kelly's by constructing light breastworks. When the enemy did advance, his line extended far beyond Baird's left flank, where it found John Beatty's brigade stretched out in a thin line and promptly disposed of it; then by wheeling came down the road to the rear of Baird, giving Thomas a difficult task to stay their progress, but by taking brigades temporarily from other parts of his line and hurrying them to the left the



T. C. HINDMAN,
Major General, C. S. A.

assault was defeated. One after another all the divisions of Bragg's right wing came into action and assaulted the four divisions in front of Kelly's, but failed to break the lines. Three of the Confederate brigade commanders fell in those assaults—Brigadier General Helm, Col. Peyton H. Colquitt and Brig. Gen. James Deshler.

General Longstreet having arrived on the battlefield during the night, had been assigned to command Bragg's left wing, and in the morning proceeded to adjust his lines, his arrangement for attack not being complete until after 10 o'clock, at which time his divisions were posted from right to left as follows: Stewart, B. R. Johnson, Hindman and Preston on the front line, with Law (commanding Hood's division) and Kershaw's and Humphrey's brigades of McLaw's division (Kershaw commanding) in rear of Johnson, those three divisions, commanded by General Hood, constituting the



E. M. LAW,
Major General, U. S. A.

main column of attack. Finding the attack by the right wing less successful than had been anticipated, Longstreet, in ordering his troops to advance, modified the original plan so far as to direct Stewart to halt upon reaching the Lafayette road, and thus preserve connection with the right wing, the head of column of the other divisions to incline to the right, thus reversing the direction first intended. At the moment when Longstreet's columns were advancing, about 11 A. M., the battle on Thomas' front was progressing furiously, and General Wood received from Rosecrans the famous, much-discussed order to close upon and support Reynolds, in response to which he promptly withdrew the three brigades under his command from the line, marching by the left flank, passing in rear of Brannon to find Reynolds. The gap made by Wood's withdrawal was immediately in front

of Hood's strong column, and the latter marched through it, striking, breaking up and driving off Brannan's right, also one brigade of Van Cleve's division that had been brought forward to Brannan's rear, and Buell's brigade of Wood's division, Buell's march not having been rapid enough to take his command out of the line of disaster. B. R. Johnson's division, on Hood's front, inclined to the right, crossed Dyer's field and by noon reached the vicinity of Vidito's. Davis' division, on the other side of the gap made by Wood's withdrawal, was also necessarily involved in the disaster. Attacked by Hindman in front and Bushrod Johnson on his flank, Davis fell back upon Sheridan, whose two brigades rushed forward only to be crushed, and to find themselves cut off from the main body. They made their way out as best they could to Rossville. Brig. Gen. W. H. Lytle, of Sheridan's division, was killed in the effort to rally his brigade when they were overpowered.

General Wood has been criticised for the construction he placed upon the order in question, but his own officers and men will always contend that the fault lay with the *writer* of an ambiguous order, and that Wood did right in hastening to the point where the uproar of battle, as well as the tenor of the order, indicated that prompt assistance was required. It is doubtful if the assault by Longstreet's heavy column could have been stayed by the thin lines in his front, even if Wood had made no effort to obey the order. It is, however, useless to speculate upon what might have been. It will be more agreeable to detail the heroic efforts that were made to stay the progress of Longstreet's exultant host and save our army from utter rout, in which efforts Harker's brigade,



LIEUT. H. N. GLENVILLE (1861).

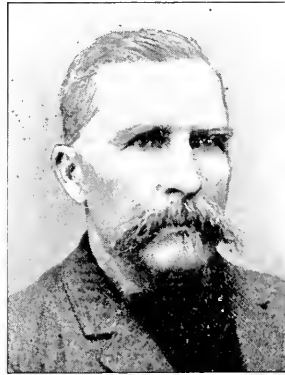
including the 125th Ohio, bore an honorable part. As Bushrod Johnson swept across our original lines near Brotherton's and onward in his triumphal progress, Harker was halted temporarily north of Dyer's field while General Wood sought more definite orders. Barnes' brigade had been sent on to Baird's left. The moment the forces south of us were seen to be in confusion Harker ordered a change of front to the right, forming a single line, the 65th Ohio on the right, 3rd Kentucky next, then the 125th Ohio and the 64th Ohio on the left. The line then faced south, at right angles to the original line. Law's division followed Johnson's to the Lafayette road, and Benning's brigade then turned to the north and moved against Brannan: Sheffield's brigade followed Johnson, bearing to the right, and Robertson's brigade changed front to right between the other two. Harker's brigade attacked these troops.



Brig. Gen. J. G. MITCHELL.

Our Springfields spoke for the first time that day. "Aim low, aim well, waste no shots," was Opdycke's first exhortation. The fire was effective. Hood's men found it necessary to pause in their victorious march, and before long we had the satisfaction of seeing them break and fall back before our advance. Between the 125th Ohio and the enemy, at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, was a fence bordering the northern side of a large field. Gen. T. J. Wood, who was at the moment with the 125th (Harker being at the time further to the right), ordered Opdycke to advance and seize the fence. Opdycke gave the order, "Forward, double quick," which was repeated by company commanders: at the same time the Colonel rode up to the line saying, "open a way, let me pass!" and as a space was cleared he passed to the front, then raised his hat and concluded the order with the word "march!" and we

followed our Colonel on double-quick time to the fence, but not without serious loss; and so hot was the enemy's fire that the men instantly pulled down the fence, piled the rails and lay down behind them, returning the enemy's fire without waiting for orders to begin. The other regiments of the brigade also advanced, and prolonged our line to right and left. In a short time the 125th and 64th were ordered to make a second advance—to "advance, firing." In that movement the files doubled up, making four ranks, leaving intervals through which the rear rank passed, running rapidly forward a few paces, halting, firing and dropping to the ground to load, the next rank meantime passing still further to the front to deliver its fire, and so on in succession. By that advance the two regiments gained a position in the field south of the place where General Hood was wounded, where there was a copse of timber on part of the line. Our view southward was now wholly unobstructed. Many battalions of the enemy were in sight, those nearest apparently in confusion and retiring before our advance. Beyond them for a long distance were other battalions in motion, apparently changing front to right so as to directly face our line. The firing upon our line at that time almost ceased. There was only a desultory fire by skirmishers lying on the ground between us and their main body. And then, just when we ought to have poured the entire contents of our cartridge boxes into those moving battalions as rapidly as possible, the cry went along the line, "Those are McCook's troops." Everyone was carried away with the delusion. Orders were given to cease firing and keep the flags well up. That seemed to suit the Confederate skirmishers, whose fire



JACOB SAUTER, II (1895).

was concentrated on the flags, and the color bearers were shot down one after another in rapid succession. Those moving battalions did appear to wear blue, dusty blue, and probably they were clothed in blue jeans. They were Longstreet's men, just arrived from Virginia. We had never seen a Confederate clothed otherwise than in butternut or gray. And their battle flags, both in color and size, appeared in the distance to resemble the brigade and division headquarter flags of McCook's corps. In the midst of this perplexity,



BRIG. GEN. JOHN BEATTY.

Major General Thomas rode quietly up behind the 125th and calmly surveyed the scene. From his own report we learn that he had been informed of the doubt and at once rode over. He said to Harker that he was expecting Sheridan from that direction, but if those troops fired on him, seeing his flag, he must return their fire and resist their advance. By that time, however, the opposing forces had formed line facing us—a long line, extending far beyond the flanks of Harker's little brigade, with a second line rapidly forming in their rear.

We quote from the report of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw:

"About 11 o'clock I was ordered forward to report to Major General Hood. General Hood directed me to form line in his rear. Forming line (Humphreys on my left) as rapidly as possible under fire of the enemy and in a thick wood, I moved as directed to the front. I crossed the LaFayette road near a house (Brotherton's), and, crossing the open ground, entered the woods beyond and proceeded nearly to what I understood to be the Cove road. The firing on my right became very heavy, and a portion of General Hood's division fell back along my line. I changed front almost perpendicularly to the right on Colonel Nance's Third South Carolina regiment, my left center, which I had indicated as the directing battalion. The enemy occupied a skirt of wood on the farther side of a field around Dyer's

House, his right extending into the wood beyond the field, his left crossing the Cove road. His colors were ostentatiously displayed along the lines. The last of Hood's division engaged in my front had just retired when I ordered the advance, directing Colonel Henegan (Eighth South Carolina) to extend to the right and engage the enemy in that direction until Humphreys' arrival, who was then in motion. I ordered bayonets fixed and moved at double-quick, sending Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard, Second South Carolina regiment (my extreme left) to gain the enemy's right flank. When within one hundred yards of the enemy they broke, and I opened fire upon them along the whole line, but pursued them rapidly over the first line of hills to the foot of the second, when I halted under a heavy fire of artillery, on the heights, sheltering the men as much as possible, and there awaiting the coming up of Humphreys, on my right."

It is clear that Kershaw, before he advanced, had discovered the shortness of Harker's line, and proceeded promptly to find both flanks. His statement that we broke may be misconstrued. We did retreat before him to a stronger position, but the retrograde movement was in obedience to orders, and was conducted in perfect order. Harker, in his report, said: "but as they were now on my flanks as well as front, I retired by battalions to the crest of a hill, running nearly perpendicular to the general line of battle."



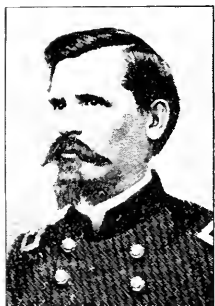
CHARLES H. GROSVENOR,
Brevet Brigadier General.

General Wood, in his report, said:

"This movement of the enemy made it necessary I should gain a position in which I could form a shorter and more compact line, in which my right would be more protected by natural obstacles. I accordingly retired my command to a narrow and short ridge, which stood out nearly at right angles as a spur from the general ridge, which is parallel to the Rossville and LaFayette road. The short and narrow ridge extends athwart the valley, in a nearly east and west course. The abruptness of the declivity on either side of it almost gives to this ridge the quality of a natural parapet. * * * When I took position with Harker's brigade on the narrow ridge, extending partially across the valley, General Brannan formed

his command on my right and higher up on the main ridge, thus giving to our united lines something of the shape of an irregular crescent, with the concavity toward the enemy. Colonel Buell formed his command with General Brannan's."

The several quotations almost completely tell the story of what occurred after Kershaw advanced. When General Thomas authorized it, Harker's line had promptly opened fire, and Kershaw was in motion at almost the same moment. Our boys continued to pour a deadly stream of leaden messengers across that field into the faces of the advancing line,



BRIG. GEN. W. B. HAZEN.

they coming steadily onward, however, firing as they came. Our losses were severe: theirs must have been far greater. Then came the order to retire, and our men were called to their feet, hastily dressed the line, about-faced and marched off, not double-quick, but on quick time. The man who has himself tried walking off with an enemy in pursuit firing as fast as guns can be loaded, bullets whistling about him and spattering against the trees, and comrades falling in every direction, will realize that the power of discipline prevailed where Opdycke commanded.

It was about half past 11 o'clock A. M. when Harker's brigade changed front and moved upon Hood's flank. It was half past 1 o'clock when we about-faced at the left of Brannan. The value of the service rendered in those two eventful hours can hardly be overestimated. It is extremely doubtful if any other brigade in the army found the opportunity in that battle to render service of equal importance. One division of Longstreet's main column was encountered when flushed with victory, and not only checked, but stopped, turned back and put out of the fight. And then its supporting division was met, fought and delayed. Two whole hours were gained to Thomas, in which time what

was left of Brannan's division and fragments of other commands were gathered and posted on the ridge to which Harker also retired. Had Law's division succeeded in continuing its progress to that ridge and occupied it, with Bushrod Johnson's division on his left and Kershaw at his heels, the total overthrow of the Army of the Cumberland would have been assured. And there were no other troops besides Harker's brigade available at the moment to prevent that threatened disaster.

Before proceeding to narrate the subsequent events of the battle, in which the 125th participated to the close, it may be well to glance at the general situation of the army at the time we formed on Snodgrass Heights. Davis' and Sheridan's divisions, as we have seen, were out of the fight. General Rosecrans and two corps commanders, McCook and Crittenden, being on the right at the time the line was broken, went off with Sheridan's division, passed through McFarland's Gap and proceeded to Chattanooga. The roar of battle continuing, assured them that Thomas was still able to offer resistance to the enemy's progress, and General Garfield, Chief of Staff, was sent back from Rossville to find



WILLIAM MCKINLEY, C.

Thomas and forward reports of the situation, while his superiors hastened to Chattanooga to arrange for defense of the place, evidently expecting a Bull Run retreat. The four divisions of our left wing were still clinging to their temporary breastworks, facing north, east and south about Kelly's, while the tired, repulsed but ever vigilant battalions of Bragg's right wing were still in close contact, and Forrest's cavalry was on the Chattanooga road opposite Cloud's. On the extreme left, and facing north and west,

were the battered remnants of brigades that had been taken from other parts of the line and pushed in there to resist the assault upon that flank, *viz*: the brigades commanded respectively by John Beatty, Van Derveer and Stanley, all three of whom came to Snodgrass Hill and joined in its defense. Off to Harker's left, and distant half a mile, Reynolds had drawn back his right (King's brigade) so as to face in about the same direction we did. Harker was at the



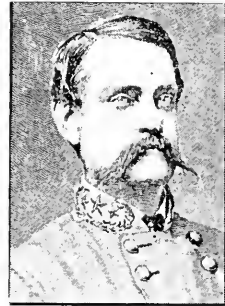
MAJ. GEN. J. M. BRANNAN.

Snodgrass house, facing southerly: part of Stanley's brigade of Negley's division next on Harker's right: then the remnants of Brannan's division and part of Buell's brigade of Wood's division and other remnants of regiments on his right. Gen. Gordon Granger, who had been in front of Rossville with two brigades of Steedman's division and one brigade of Morgan's division of the Reserve Corps, had left McCook's brigade to guard the road to the gap, and with the brigades commanded by Whitaker and John G. Mitchell, was marching to the battlefield. Of the several divisions constituting the enemy's left wing, Hindman had been recalled from pursuit of Davis and Sheridan and was moving to join Bushrod Johnson near Vidito's; McLaw's division, under command of Kershaw, was on our immediate front: Stewart was farther to their right, opposite Reynolds' right: Preston and Hood's divisions, the latter now commanded by Law, were in reserve.

It will be seen that the small force on that line, described by General Wood as crescent-shaped, needed all the advantage of a strong natural position, and Granger's reinforcing column also, for Longstreet wanted and was determined to take that ridge.

We were granted but a short breathing spell in the new position before being called upon to face the first of a series

of assaults upon it. Kershaw had halted at the foot of the ridge to await the arrival of Humphrey's brigade, and the latter, together with the Fifteenth Alabama of Law's brigade, having joined, all advanced in a spirited and well sustained charge upon the ridge. At the time of this assault the men of the 125th, and no doubt of all the other regiments, were lying on the ground just behind the crest, out of range of the desultory fire of skirmishers, or sharpshooters, whichever it may have been, who plied their work during the intervals between the assaults. Near the right, and a little in rear of Harker's line, was General Thomas, on horseback, and he remained in the same place all the afternoon. Garfield and Granger joined the group about Thomas when they came up. General Wood was there, of course. The boys had the inspiration to steadiness coming from the presence of those distinguished officers. Colonel Opdycke rode along the line constantly, never dismounting though often urged to do so. Captain Bates, acting as Major, and Adjutant Whitesides, followed the Colonel's example, and never dismounted while we were under fire. When Kershaw and Humphries made their first assault on the heights, Colonel Opdycke, having observed the approach of their lines, commanded: "Attention, battalion!" The men scrambled to their feet, and instantly heard the further order, "Right dress!" which being complied with promptly, was followed by "Forward, march!" What did it mean? Before the line advanced ten steps we caught sight of an advancing line of the enemy in the timber at the foot of the ridge, coming on rapidly. The Colonel's purpose was merely to give his men a good view of the object to be aimed at, and within a few paces he gave the orders, in deliberate succession, "Halt: ready, aim, fire!"



JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Lieut. Gen., C. S. A.

Apparently every man in the enemy's line fell. Probably they heard Opdycke's order or discovered our presence and sought to dodge, but many of them must have been hit. We were back behind the crest in a moment, and without the loss of a man. Presently the air was full of bullets, whistling overhead, and thereafter until night the regiment seldom rose to fire a volley without sustaining loss. In the interval of comparative quiet between two assaults, Steedman's division arrived, marching past us to the right. We had the pleasure of seeing old acquaintances in the 113th



WILLIAM S. THORN, C.

and 121st Ohio regiments. Colonel Banning, riding forward to shake hands with Opdycke, was greeted with cheers. Another pleasant incident was the coming of Hazen's brigade to double our line. The 41st Ohio, Colonel Aquila Wiley, commanding, was stationed behind the 125th, and on their arrival cheered Opdycke, evidently pleased to see one of their former captains commanding a regiment. Thereafter we fired alternate volleys with

the 41st, we firing and dropping to the ground to load, when they ran forward, fired and fell back again. Hazen had been sent from a reserve position in the lines about Kelly's, where the fighting had subsided to a skirmishing contest. The enemy on that wing having found it impossible to drive our men from their barricades by assault, remained in close contact, ready to spring, if our troops should attempt to move, and in that situation awaited the results of Longstreet's assaults.

Three distinct assaults were made during the afternoon. The following extracts from official reports indicate the purpose and character of the struggle as viewed by the enemy.

General Longstreet said:

"The heights extending from the Vidito house across to the Snodgrass house, gave the enemy strong ground upon which to rally. Here he gathered most of his broken forces and reinforced them. After a long and bloody struggle, Johnson and Hindman gained the heights near the Crawfish Spring road. Kershaw made a most handsome attack upon the heights at the Snodgrass house simultaneously with Johnson and Hindman, but was not strong enough for the work. It was evident that with this position gained, I should be complete master of the field. I therefore ordered General Buckner to move Preston forward."

General Kershaw, who commanded on our immediate front, said:

"My Seventh South Carolina and Fifteenth South Carolina had obliqued to the right. Colonel Henegan (Eighth South Carolina) had pursued the enemy so far to the right that when Humphreys got up he occupied the interval between the Fifteenth and Eighth regiments. Colonel Oates, Fifteenth Alabama, Law's brigade, came up on the right of the Seventh and occupied the line between that and the Fifteenth, and, with those regiments, advanced without orders. I had sent to the right to direct that I should be informed when Humphreys arrived. Hearing the firing renewed on my right, I advanced the left wing and gained in some points the crest of the hill within a few yards of the enemy's lines. After one of the most gallant struggles I have ever witnessed, I was compelled to fall back to a point about 250 yards back.

"About 3 o'clock Brigadier General Anderson's Mississippi brigade came to my support. I described to him the situation and suggested an attack on the right flank of the position of the enemy. He acquiesced in my view, and advanced his left preparatory to the movement, covering his front with skirmishers, who immediately became engaged and drove in those of the enemy; but, raising a shout along their line, they advanced their line of battle at a charge, driving back Anderson's brigade in some confusion. With hearty cheers the Second and Third South Carolina and James' battalion engaged with the utmost enthusiasm. Anderson's brigade promptly reformed and opened fire. His reserve regiment came up, and in ten minutes' time the enemy was driven pell-mell. The Second South Carolina and Anderson's brigade dashed after him and drove him to the top of the hill, the Second South Carolina reaching the crest. The troops to his left having fallen back to their former position, Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard says in his report that 'he was obliged reluctantly to fall back.'



THOS. LOCTZENHISAR, B.

"About four o'clock Gracie's and Kelly's brigades came up and reported to me. I directed them, the former to form in my rear, and the latter to form on Gracie's left. General Hindman informed me that he was about to attack on Anderson's left, well on the right flank of the enemy, with two brigades of infantry with artillery. Soon after he opened heavily in that direction, 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: McNair's brigade, which had come up, on my right, Gracie's, Kelly's, Anderson's, my own, Eighth, Fifteenth and Second regiments participating. The rest of my brigade, being in whole or in part out of ammunition, remained in reserve at their position. This was one of the heaviest attacks of the war on a single point. The brigades went forward in magnificent order. General Gracie under my own eye, led his brigade, now for the first time under fire, most gallantly and efficiently, and for more than an hour and a half the struggle continued with unabated fury. It terminated at sunset, the Second South Carolina being among the last to retire. At dark General Robertson, of Hood's division, came up with his brigade and picketed to my front. About ten o'clock, I think, he informed me that the enemy had left. I immediately communicated the fact to the Lieutenant General commanding."



LIEUT. HENRY N. PENFIELD (1895).

General Kershaw could well say of the final assault that "this was one of the heaviest attacks of the war on a single point." Longstreet's entire command, except Stewart's division, swarmed around that hill and charged up those slopes: not in a single effort as at Gettysburg, but again and again, until the approach of night, if not physical exhaustion, put an end to the struggle. The losses in Longstreet's command were 44 per cent., by far the greater part incurred in those desperate, persistent charges.

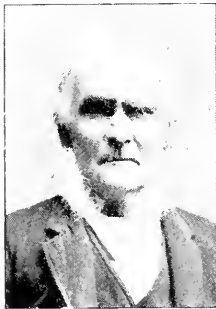
And what shall we say of the men who resisted that intrepid host. Over on the right two brigades, commanded respectively by John G. Mitchell and Walter C. Whitaker, of Steedman's division, held the ground against two divisions, Bushrod Johnson's and Hindman's, at a cost of 49 per cent.

of their number killed or wounded within three hours. Next to Steedman, on Brannan's right, was a thin line, made up of fragments from several commands, that withstood the first assault and stood with empty cartridge boxes waiting for the next, when Van Derveer's brigade came to their rescue and Steedman gave them a fresh supply of ammunition. Van Derveer lost 50 per cent. in the battle, but was heavily engaged both days. Brannan's average loss was almost 40 per cent. Between Brannan and Harker was Stanley's brigade of Negley's division, facing Kershaw's own brigade. It was on Stanley's front that Gracie gained and held the summit for a time, and was at last expelled by a charge led by Col. Charles H. Grosvenor, 18th Ohio. Harker, holding the left of the line, was confronted by Humphrey's brigade, with the 8th South Carolina regiment of Kershaw's brigade on his right and the 15th South Carolina of the same brigade on his left, and the 15th Alabama of Law's brigade between that and Kershaw. The regiment's in Humphrey's brigade were the 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi. In the final assault McNair's brigade on the right of Gracie also faced Harker, and, as already stated, Hazen had come to our assistance. In the retreat from Dyer's field the 125th was the last regiment to ascend the hill and was posted on the left of the brigade, and was, therefore, on the left flank of the line defending the heights. It was when we reached that position that General Thomas said to Opdycke, "Colonel, you must hold this position at all hazards:" and the latter replied: "We will, General, or go to heaven from it." Our loss in the battle was reported as 105, exactly one-third of our number, but our loss on the first day was less than 4 per cent. and on Sunday over 29 per cent. The losses of other



JAMES SANNER C.

regiments in Harker's brigade were: 3rd Kentucky, 113; 64th Ohio, 71, and 65th Ohio, 103. The reports did not include those slightly wounded and who did not go to the hospital. Less than five thousand men marched away from those heights at the close of the battle. There was not to exceed six thousand men in line there at any one time during the afternoon, and every regiment, excepting only those of Steedman's division, had suffered heavy losses before making that final stand.



ALEX. YODER, F. (1865).

They were not protected by works, but they had the advantage of a strong position, and every man seemed to have formed the same resolution expressed by Opdycke, that they would hold the position or go to heaven from it. Long afterwards General Wood, in speaking of the extraordinary firmness of the lines on that occasion, said: "When the first assault was made, I noticed that men who fell were carried back by their comrades and laid down a few yards from the line, those who bore them hastening back to their places; then I knew their pluck was up, and they could not be driven from the position."

Chickamanga was the bloodiest battle of modern times. In the two days' struggle nearly every brigade in both armies was on one or more occasions overpowered and forced to retreat in more or less disorder, until their pursuers were in turn crushed and hurled back by other troops rushing upon their flanks. But no amount of punishment prevented a prompt readjustment of lines and renewal of the conflict.

Gen. H. V. Boynton says: "Chickamanga is, then, beyond question, the most noted battlefield of modern times when measured by the stubborn and undaunted fighting done

upon it—a standard whose fairness there will be none to dispute.”

In support of that strong statement he gives the percentage of losses in a number of noted battles as follows:

“Wellington lost 12 per cent. at Waterloo; Napoleon 14 per cent. at Austerlitz and the same at Marengo. The average losses of both armies at Magenta and Solferino, in 1859, was less than 9 per cent. At Koniggratz, in 1866, it was 6 per cent. At Worth, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte and Sedan, in 1870, the average was 12 per cent.

“The average losses on each side of the troops which fought through the two days at Chickamauga were fully 33 per cent.”*

The stubborn fighting was not confined to the infantry. We have already mentioned the resistance offered by Minty and Wilder to the Confederate advance on the 18th, and the fact that Forrest's cavalry fought infantry on both days. Our cavalry on the right flank held on about Crawfish Springs until late on Sunday, Long's brigade having a severe battle, in which Col. Valentine Cupp, of the 1st O. V. C., was killed.

As night approached General Thomas began preparations for the movement to Rossville ordered by Gen. Rosecrans. Reynolds' division moved first from the left wing, going northward on the Lafayette road; Turchin's brigade forming line near Baird's left, and charging drove the Confederate infantry away from the road, when Turchin's and Willich's brigades were posted west of the road to cover the withdrawal of the rest of the

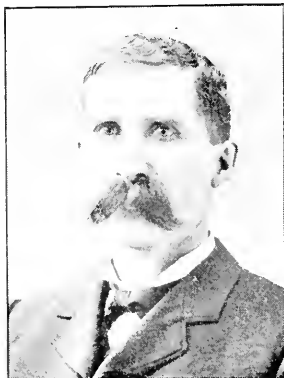


JAMES MORRISON, D.

*"Chickamauga National Military Park," pp. 99, 230 and 257.

line. Palmer's division moved next, but his movement was discovered by the enemy, who opened fire at once and advanced to the breastworks Palmer had left. Johnson and Baird were attacked at the same time, but got away in fairly good order, following Palmer through McFarland's Gap. The withdrawal from Snodgrass Heights commenced about 7 o'clock p. m., Harker's brigade leading the column, and each brigade from left to right following in turn, all getting away in good order excepting three regiments. The 21st and 39th Ohio and 22nd Michigan, at the left of Whitaker's

brigade, did not get notice to withdraw with him and were surrounded and captured. On the morning of the 21st the Army of the Cumberland was in position on Mission Ridge, on each side of Rossville Gap, with the right wing extending across the valley towards Lookout Mountain.



SERGEANT JAMES A. NEEDS, E.

Early on the morning of the 21st the regiment moved into the position assigned it on Mission Ridge, near Rossville, and threw up

breastworks, part of the regiment going forward as skirmishers. In the afternoon the skirmish lines were assailed, but held their ground. Sergt. Henry G. Russell, of Company F, was among those wounded at that point. At night the command marched to Chattanooga, Company H, with detachments of other regiments, remaining behind the breastworks as rear guard until after midnight, when they followed, rejoining the brigade after daylight near Fort Wood.

The following is a copy of the official report of Colonel Opdycke :

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., September 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of my regiment since crossing the Tennessee river.

At 3 p. m., 5th instant, we marched with the brigade from Shellmound, Tenn., toward Chattanooga on the river road. The next day, p. m., we bivouacked seven miles distant from Chattanooga. At 10 p. m., same day, we retired two miles to a strong position.

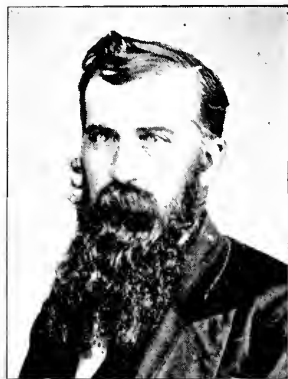
On the 7th we formed a part of the force under Colonel Harker, who make a reconnoissance till we developed and drew the fire of the enemy's batteries, which were in position to dispute our entrance to the city.

The skirmishers of my Company D, led by Lieut. E. P. Evans, made a gallant charge and cleared a house of a very troublesome fire of the enemy. This reconnoissance was deemed hazardous, and the Colonel commanding directed me to be prepared to fight to the last man, and if surrounded to cut our way out, but nothing serious occurred and we returned without molestation. At 1 p. m., on the 9th, we entered Chattanooga and bivouacked in its suburbs.

On the 10th at 8 a. m., we moved toward Ringgold, Ga.; bivouacked again at dusk. We countermarched again on the 11th to the Lafayette road, and made a reconnoissance upon it. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, two companies of the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, and four guns of the brigade battery were placed under my command as reserve near Rossville. The Colonel commanding ordered me to be prepared to cover a retreat should one become necessary. Suitable dispositions were made, but not needed, as at 6 p. m. I received Colonel Harker's report, from Gordon's Mills, with orders to send a copy of it to General Wood and the original to department headquarters at Chattanooga. This was done with the utmost dispatch.

At 6 p. m. I received orders from Colonel Harker to join him with my command without delay. This was accomplished by 1 a. m. of the 12th instant.

The same day we were on a reconnoissance across West Chickamauga river. On the 13th the Colonel commanding made a reconnoissance with my regiment to the vicinity of Crawfish Springs, where we were left on detached picket duty till the a. m. of the 14th. In the p. m. of the same day we were out again on the LaFayette road. The 15th and 16th were partly spent in making barricades along the north bank of the West Chickamauga.



PORTER A. GOFF, B (1880).

At night we were ordered to be ready to march at daylight with sixty rounds of ammunition to each man. At daylight on the 19th, my regiment was ready for action with the following organization: Emerson Opdycke, Colonel commanding; Capt. E. P. Bates, acting Major; Lieut. E. G. Whiteside, Adjutant; H. McHenry, Surgeon; J. E. Darby, Assistant Surgeon; James G. Buchanan, Assistant Surgeon; Freeman Collins, acting Sergeant Major; H. N. Steadman, Commissary Sergeant.

Company A, Capt. Joseph Bruff.....	Officers, 2	Men, 46	Total, 48
Company B, Capt. A. Yeomans.....	" 1	" 43	" 44
Company C, Lieut. M. V. B. King.....	" 1	" 39	" 40
Company D, Capt. R. B. Stewart.....	" 2	" 31	" 33
Company E, Lieut. A. Barnes.....	" 1	" 39	" 40
Company F, Lieut. D. Humphreys.....	" 1	" 42	" 43
Company H, Lieut. Charles T. Clark.....	" 1	" 36	" 37
Company G, Lieut. William W. Cushing.....	" 1	" 20	" 21
Field and Staff.....	" 6	" 2	" 8
Aggregates.....	" 16	" 298	" 314

At 11 a. m. heavy firing of all arms was heard two or three miles to our left, and at 1 p. m. we were rapidly moved to the scene of conflict. Our attack was made with the Third Kentucky on our left and the Sixty-fourth Ohio on our right. The enemy seemed surprised at our appearance, and after a sharp encounter, in which I lost the First Sergeant of Company A, killed, and eleven men seriously wounded, he disappeared from view, leaving nine prisoners, one an officer, in our hands.



JOHNSON SEES, F. 08051.

The growth of small timber was so dense we could see but a few rods in any direction. I then received orders from Colonel Harker by an aide to assume command of the Sixty-fourth Ohio, and with it and my own regiment, to disperse any enemy we might find. We were then on the right of the road upon which we came out from Gordon's Mills. Firing on us soon commenced from our front, right and rear.

I immediately ordered scouts and skirmishers out to develop our surroundings. Their deployment had only commenced when I received orders by an aide from the Colonel commanding to bring the two regiments out and join him, which was done without serious interruption. We were then joined to the balance of the division, and in line lay upon our arms, without fires, until 2 a. m. of the 20th. We then moved about one and one-half miles and at an early hour were placed in position for the impending battle. Colonel Barnes' brigade

of Van Cleve's division was on our left, the Sixty-fourth Ohio in front, and the Sixty-fifth Ohio on our right. This and my own regiment formed the second line, and Colonel Harker directed me to have general charge of it, and have its movements conform to those of the first line. I then directed Major Brown, commanding the Sixty-fifth, to maintain his relative position to the One hundred and Twenty-fifth, and to the Third Kentucky, which was in his front, as far as possible. A sharp skirmish and artillery firing occurred to our front, when we were marched on the double-quick by the left flank to reinforce Reynolds, where a heavy roar of arms had been heard a short time. We had only come under the outskirts of the enemy's fire in our new position, when we were vigorously attacked on our right flank and rear by superior numbers. A change of front to our rear on our left, which was executed under a severe fire, placed us (the Sixty-fourth on our left, Third Kentucky on our right, the Sixty-fifth still farther to the right, the whole perpendicular to Reynold's line), facing to the south and to the enemy. The line stretched nearly across a long, open field. One hundred yards to our rear was a ridge running parallel to the line, which ascended into quite a timbered hill 200 yards to my right. The enemy's line, which was 200 yards distant, reached beyond our flanks and was advancing upon us. A severe encounter with small arms raged for a short time, when General Wood in person ordered us to move forward. My regiment fixed bayonets and charged on double quick.

The enemy fled in confusion and disappeared for a time. We pursued 400 yards and lay down behind a prostrate fence, which was upon another less tenable, but parallel ridge to the first one. This ridge also rose into a wooded hill, 150 yards to our right. The other regiments of the brigade soon prolonged my line to the right and left. Another line of the enemy, more formidable than the first, appeared in the distance moving upon us. The terrible splendor of this advance is beyond the reach of my pen. The whole line seemed perfect and as if moved by a single mind. The musketry soon became severe and my losses heavy. The Color Sergeant severely wounded, the standard shot in two the second time and the colors riddled with balls. The regiment to my left gave way, and then that upon my right. My Company A, thinking this meant for all to retire, arose and faced to the rear, but almost instantly resumed their position. The enemy came on and themselves prolonged my line to the right, occupied the wooded hill there and enfiladed my line with a destructive fire. Lieutenant King, commanding Company C, fell dead, when Sergeant Alson C. Dillely assumed command of his company. Lieutenant Barnes, commanding Company E, went down with a broken thigh, and Lieut. E. P. Evans was placed



J. B. KERSHAW,
Major General, U. S. A.

in command. Captain Yeomans carried off a ball in his upper leg, but he remained with his company under severe pain. Numbers fell dead and more were seriously wounded, but the line maintained. Lieutenant Clark coolly remarked, "They can kill us, but whip us, never!" Seeing no relief I retired the regiment to the ridge in the rear. In doing so some troops passed obliquely through my right wing, which caused a little confusion there, but the ranks were closed immediately and the crest occupied where ordered by General Wood.

This position was repeatedly assaulted during the day in the most terrific manner by heavy forces of Longstreet's corps, but it was triumphantly maintained until the battle was ended, and till after dark, when we were ordered to retire, which we did without molestation. Late in the afternoon two pieces of the Eighteenth Ohio battery were placed at my command.



SERGEANT JOHN S. WILLIAMS, D.

They aided much to repulse the enemy. The Forty-first Ohio and Ninth Indiana of General Hazen's brigade, Palmer's division, filed two rods to my rear and added their veteran fire in repulsing the last assault.

On the 21st we were in position near Rossville, and on the 22d we occupied our assigned position in the lines around Chattanooga. Captain E. P. Bates acted coolly and efficiently as acting Major. My Adjutant, Lieut. E. G. Whitesides, was almost indispensable to me. His gallant daring was conspicuous and his horse was shot under him. Sergeants Alson C. Dilley, Company C; Rollin D. Barnes, Company B; H. N. Steadman of the non-commissioned staff, and Charles C. Chapman of Company G, distinguished themselves for cool

courage and capacity to command under the severest tests. I have recommended them to the distinguished consideration of the Governor of Ohio. My casualties were:

Company.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
A	2	9	..	11
B	2	12	1	15
C	1	11	1	13
D	1	6	..	7
E	1	13	3	17
F	3	11	..	14
G	3	4	..	7
H	4	17	..	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17	83	5	105

Justice demands that the facts in favor of four of the missing be officially noted. Two of them had just joined from hospital, one had no shoes, and on crossing a burning turf, on the 19th, his feet became so burned that he and the other two, not being able to keep up, were ordered back by their officer. The fourth one was left back to take care of Lieutenant Barnes, which leaves the fifth the only case without excuse in the regiment.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

EMERSON OPDYCKE, *Colonel commanding.*

MAJ. S. L. COULTER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

NOTES OF INTEREST TO 125TH MEN.

Generals Rosecrans, Crittenden and Garfield passed the 125th while we were in line west of Brotherton's, the two former stopping to speak to Colonel Opdycke, while Garfield rode along the front of the regiment and greeted the men with whom he was personally acquainted. They rode away to the right, and very soon thereafter the order came to General Wood on which we moved to the rear of Reynolds.

When the 125th was deployed and ready to go into action on the first day, Colonel Opdycke rode along the line and said: "Let no man leave the ranks to care for wounded men. The only way to give them effective care is to first win the battle and hold the field."



JOHN R. CLARK, F. (1895).

The retreat of the 125th from Dyer's field to Snodgrass Heights before Kershaw's advance, was a severe test of discipline. It was not a disorderly rout. The regiment halted at the fence to which we had previously charged and fired three rounds. Left that position at the same time with the 3rd Kentucky and halted again at a fence near the foot of the ridge, south of the well, and fired two or three rounds; and halted a third time in the cornfield part

way up the slope, but only for a minute, and then took the position on the crest that we held until night.

General Wood followed the 125th in the charge ordered by himself on Sunday, gave the order for the further advance into Dyer's field, and either advanced with the line or followed it. We were under his observation most of the time, and he expressed his opinion of the conduct of the regiment by naming it "Opdycke Tigers." From that date the 125th seldom passed another command without hearing such expressions as "There go the Tigers," "How are you, Tigers?" "Go in, Tigers!" etc.

The following is a *facsimile* copy of part of a letter written by General Wood, in which he states his reason for giving the sobriquet:

It was the heroic conduct of
the 125th Ohio during the entire
Battle of Chickamauga but es-
pecially on the 20th that induced
me to give the regiment the sobriquet
"Opdycke Tigers."
You can make the reference to me
you may wish to aid you in securing
the inscription you desire
Truly yours friend
& comrade,
D. J. Wood.

Adjutant Whitesides was dismounted temporarily about 2 p. m. on Sunday by his beautiful bay horse "Billy" being killed.

It has been impossible in the preparation of this chapter, thirty years after the conflict, to secure a full list of the killed and wounded of the 125th at Chickamauga. Of those who were instantly killed, Orderly Sergeant Morris of A, fell on the 19th north of Viniard's; Color Corp. William McGittin-

gan of G, and William Briner of D, fell at the fence to which we first charged on the 20th; Jacob Creps of A, Edwin Z. Abrams of C, William Howell of H, John Sommer of H, and Alois Seiler of H, in Dyer's field; Thomas J. Hall and William T. Jennings of F, at the point where the regiment halted last before taking post on Snodgrass Heights; William M. Johnson of B, and Corp. William Bedell of H, in the first assault by the enemy upon the heights, about 2 p. m.; Rufus H. Mossman at the beginning of the third assault, about 4 p. m.; Curtis F. Booker and Joseph Johnson of E, fell on the second day. Those who were mortally wounded nearly all fell into the hands of the enemy, were

paroled and sent into Chattanooga on September 30, and died in our own hospitals. The list as near as we can give it is: Lient. Albert Barnes, of E, who fell in Dyer's field, shot through the thigh; Sylvester Hariff, Alexander Miller and Lewis Webb of A; John W. Welch, of B; Ethan C. Briggs, of C; Jacob Simonette, of E; William A. Meek, of F, who fell on Saturday and lay in the woods until the next Wednesday, when



WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, B.

he was removed to the hospital; Franklin Kime, of F, who fell in the first charge on Sunday; Henry J. Middleton, of G; John Williams, of H, fell in first charge on Sunday, the bullet entering his eye and passing through his head; Jack Collister, of H, wounded on Saturday—all those above named died at Chattanooga. Corp. William Reagh, of F, died in hospital at Stevenson, Ala.; John Barry, of H, wounded on Saturday, died at Crawfish Spring two days later; Perry Fitch, of B, and Adam Sell, of E, were not paroled and died in Southern prisons, the former at Richmond, Va., and the latter at Andersonville. John C. Streatly, of G, who fell on Snodgrass Heights, his right ankle shattered, was carried

from the field when the regiment left at night by Sergeant Van Gorder and others until they found an opportunity to place him on a gun carriage and thereby saved him from capture. He died in Chattanooga.

Many of those seriously wounded but who recovered, were also left on the field, fell into the hands of the enemy, and the worst cases were paroled and sent to Chattanooga, while others were retained, sent South and served terms in military prisons.



RUFUS H. MOSSMAN, JR.

Lieut. M. V. B. King fell near where the regiment halted at the foot of the heights, shot through the right lung, and was reported killed but still lives. Three times during the afternoon the enemy's lines passed him to assault our position, and each time he had the satisfaction of seeing them repulsed. In the evening he crawled to a cabin not far away where he remained several days, and was then removed to Crawfish Springs and thence to Chattanooga, and in time was taken north by stages from one hospital to another and finally reached his home.

Ord. Sergt. Henry Glenville, of H, fell in the first charge, shot through the body. He was paroled and went from one hospital to another until he reached Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he remained for some months, then returned to the regiment and served as a lieutenant to the end of the war, but has not been heard from since muster-out.

Charles Reed, of H, was shot through the hand and breast when part way up Snodgrass Heights, and was thought to be mortally wounded. After the first assault and before the second, Peter Knapp, of H, was given permission to go out for the purpose of getting Reed's watch and trinkets to send home and was himself shot by a sharpshooter, and laid there insensible and supposed to be dead, but both recovered.



CORP. JAMES R. DICKSON, A (1895).

Knapp was not released from Confederate prison, however, until the close of the war. Henry N. Tracy and Patrick Welch, of B; Michael Swartz and Anthony Burrow, of C; William Durant, of D; Richard Beeman and Samuel Tucker, of E and Henry Fost, of H, were all paroled and recovered from wounds. Tucker lost an arm.

Corp. James R. Dickson, of A, one of the color guard, was of the number who were wounded in the effort to keep the flag floating in Dyer field. The ball grazed his forehead and passed through his left hand shattering several bones. He went to a house where other wounded men were gathered, and was captured in consequence of our lines retiring after dark, but was paroled with the others ten days later. He had dreamed of being wounded a few days before, and the circumstances of his case correspond very closely with those of the dream.



PERRY FITCH, B.

Six of the color guards and several others were wounded within a very few minutes in trying to display the flag while under the impression that Kershaw's troops were our own, but the names of all those who fell with the flag in hand were not preserved. Corp. William S. Thorn, of C, was one of them and Lieutenant Clark was another. The latter was struck and knocked down by a minie ball, which fortunately came in contact with a rubber poncho folded and slung from his shoulders, and also struck and wrecked his silver watch, but did no further damage beyond inflicting a severe bruise. The flag was instantly raised by another, who in turn fell, and one after another fell in rapid succession. One of the last to raise it was Sergt. D. K. Blystone, who held it for several minutes and then turned it over to Corp. John Warman, who carried it back to Snodgrass Heights. Lieutenant King, commanding the

color company, stood near watching the proceedings and was slightly wounded in the face.

General Kershaw, in his official report, describing our line as it appeared when he moved to attack it, said, "their colors were *ostentatiously* displayed."

A majority of our wounded, nearly all who could walk, escaped capture and made their way to Chattanooga.

Captain Albert Yeomans was shot in Dyer's field, the ball passing through his thigh, fortunately missing bone and artery. He refused to leave the ranks, and walked back to the heights with his command. From there he went to Chattanooga. He never recovered so far as to permit his return to the regiment.



JOHN C. STREATLY, G.

Sergt. D. K. Blystone was shot through the right shoulder during the first assault on Snodgrass Heights, and walked to Rossville where he was taken in charge by a surgeon and sent to Chattanooga, and returned to duty before spring, having been promoted to lieutenant. Among the wounded who were not captured were Dighton Young, of A: Darins Britton, Jessie H. Carey, Porter A. Goff (shot through hand and wrist), Hezekiah L. Griffith and Francis Sprague, of B: George W. Simpson, William S. Thorn, James Sauner, Christopher C. Clark, Benjamin Hall, William McKinley, Cassius M. Zedecker and George Perkins of C: Sergt. Edward Scripture, of D: Sergt. James Needs, George L. Arnold, Charles H. Countryman, David M. Kerr, John McFarland and Joseph C. Randolph, of E: Sergt. Henry G. Russell, Sergt. John R. Clark, Johnson Sims, John L. Beatty, John Goetz, Alfred M. Maxon, Carey Tuttle, Alexander Yoder and William H. Beeny, of F: Jacob Sauter, William Morris and Joseph Grime, of H. Several of those above named remained until night and went off with the regiment. The

Colonel did not include in his report of wounded any of those who remained on duty. Had he done so the percentage of casualties would have been about twice as great. Fully one-half of those present for duty the next day at Rossville had been hit and more or less injured. Among the number were George W. Bates and Peter Meiger, of A; Sergt. Thomas Burnham, William Wasson, James Floody and David B Wood, of B; Sergt. John S. Williams, of D, in hand and leg; Ord. Sergt. Henry N. Penfield, of F, in left hand, and Sergt. Jacob Jewell, of F, cheek laid open by the kiss of a minie: William Porter, of F, struck in the back by a ball that passed through his knapsack and clothing, bruising but not breaking the skin; Thomas Loutzenhisar, of B, was knocked down by a bullet as fairly as it could have been done by John C. Heenan, but not seriously injured.

Henry G. Russell, of F, was wounded on the 21st while on the skirmish line in front of Mission Ridge, near Rossville. An ounce ball passed through his thigh and a buckshot lodged against the bone. The Confederate who hit him evidently used the old fashioned cartridges, carrying one ball and three buckshot. The



THOS. J. HALL, F. (1862).

skirmish line to the right of the 125th had been driven back; the enemy's skirmishers were passing the flank of the 125th's line when Russell was hit, and he was in dire peril of becoming a prisoner, but gigantic John North grabbed him up and carried him back to the reserve: others assisted in carrying him to the top of the ridge, where a squad with a stretcher took charge of him and started down the other side of the ridge to find an ambulance. On the way a shell fired by the enemy dropped near and exploded, killing one and wounding two of the stretcher bearers, Russell falling to the ground, where he lay insensible until picked up by others and carried

to an ambulance. This old letter gives his subsequent experience up to two weeks before he rejoined the regiment in front of Atlanta, and will remind many a comrade of like experiences:

CAMP DISTRIBUTION, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA., JUNE 25, 1864.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN:—Your letter has been received. I will give you a brief account of myself, as you request it, but I expect to see you very soon and take my place once more in the ranks of Company F.

When unloaded from the ambulance in Chattanooga, on the 21st of last September, I was taken into a building called the old Critchfield hotel,



HENRY G. RUSSELL, F. 1895.

and with others lay on the floor two days and two nights, without blankets, my shoes serving for a pillow, before receiving medical attention. The surgeons were working day and night but cared first for the cases most requiring attention. My wound became so painful that I made a desperate appeal to a Confederate surgeon, who heeded my cry of distress and had me carried to the amputating table, near which lay arms and legs recently cut off; but I did not mind that as much as I would now. The surgeon found and removed a buck-shot from my thigh; the larger ball had cleared itself. My blue clothing was removed and they put me into a cotton shirt and drawers furnished by the U. S. Christian Commission, and then laid me on the floor again, with my pants for a pillow. That dining room floor must be of very

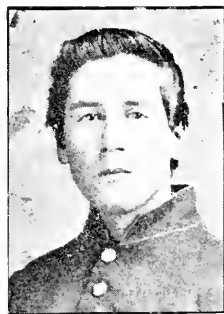
hard wood. It hurts me now when I think of it. Two days later I was taken across the bridge to a hospital where things were more comfortable. A few days later I started north, passing from one hospital on to the next after a short stay in each, landing at Camp Dennison January 1st, the coldest day I have yet experienced. About the middle of May had so far recovered that I began to look for an order to return to the front, but General Order No. 21 from the Adjutant General transferred me to Company H, 19th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, then at Capital Hill Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Having no means of resisting I went with others forward to the new command and then sent an application to the War Department for re-transfer. Special Order No. 35, June 14, grants the boon, but I had to come here and wait until a squad of right number accumulates, when we will be forwarded. You may expect to see me before long, not quite as good as new, but ready to do my part unto the end.

Sincerely yours,

RUSSELL.

One of our wagoners, James Morrison, of D, and James P. Ramsey, of A, acting as wagon guard, narrowly escaped capture on Sunday. They were sent from Chattanooga with rations for the 125th, reaching us at sunrise, and having unloaded there was nothing to prevent their immediate return, but the mules needed rest, the command went forward to relieve Negley, the battle opened, and the boys thought they ought to wait for a load of wounded and so lingered until we moved to the left. Longstreet's column broke through, and suddenly they found themselves involved in a retreating throng, fiercely pursued. There was no trouble about securing a load of wounded men then. Five hundred could have been loaded in



EDWIN Z. ABRAMS, C.

five minutes and only the lucky few could be taken, but it was a serious question how they were to escape. Under such conditions wagoners have been known to solve the problem by cutting traces and riding off, but ours were not that kind. They went along with the throng, through the thicket, trying to avoid trees, riding down the saplings, when suddenly Morrison found his wagon astride a small tree, over which the mules were unable to drag it. Ramsey crawled under and cut off the tree with a dull hatchet while Morrison held his mules, and fortune favored pluck. The obstacle overcome they proceeded, pushed in among the wriggling mass of vehicles blocking the gorge near Vidito's, did judi-

cious driving and went through, while many of those having the advantage at the start were caught at last by the enemy.

We saw but little of our own battery (6th O. L. A.) during the battle, as it could not follow our movements through thickets, but Harker, in his official report, showed it did good service, and complimented Capt. Cullen Bradley for his skill in handling it.



SNODGRASS HOUSE.

The 65th Ohio had a hard time getting away from Dyer's field, the enemy having passed the flank before the 65th received orders to retire. Captain Powell made special mention of Sergt. Maj. G. S. Pope, Color Sergeant Harlan and Orderly Sergeant Snider for efficient service.

Captain Zeigler, of the 64th Ohio, was killed on the second day.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHATTANOOGA.

During the night of September 21, 1863, the Army of the Cumberland was withdrawn from the lines at Rossville to Chattanooga. Rear guards were left to hold the breast-works until after midnight, when they too silently stole away and marched after the main body.

At sunrise on Tuesday the 22nd, the entire command, excepting only those on outpost duty, were at work upon fortifications.

The 125th Ohio camped with the brigade near, and performed labor upon, Fort Wood. Fort Wood was on a conical hill at an elevation of about two hundred feet above the river, situated about one-half mile southeast of town.

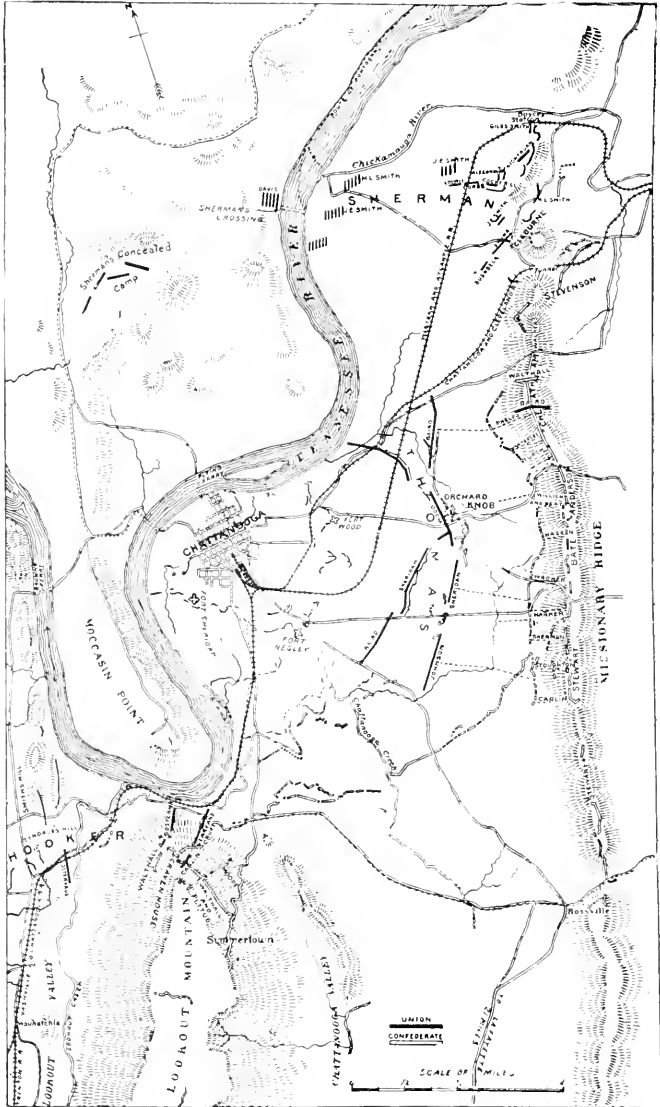
The army could still muster over thirty thousand effectives, and had rations for ten days and ammunition for two day's field fighting.

Rosecrans was in possession of the prize for which the campaign had been undertaken, but instead of using Chattanooga as a base from which to pursue a discouraged and retreating foe, he was called upon to consider whether he could hold the place against the superior forces of the enemy until reinforcements and supplies could be brought up. The alternative was a disastrous retreat, by which would be lost not only the territory but most of his army.

After the first day there was no serious apprehension as to the result of a direct assault, and by the second morning



GEN. U. S. GRANT (1865).



TAKEN FROM "THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK," BY PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR, GEN. H. V. BOYNTON.

a direct assault was the one thing hoped for but not expected.

On the 24th Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, who was present to observe operations, telegraphed to Mr. Stanton:

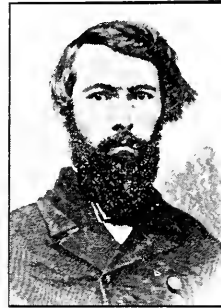
“Have no further doubt about this place, it will hold out. Indeed, it has now been made so strong that it can only be taken by regular siege. The labors of this army for the last forty-eight hours have been herculean.”

The enemy advanced slowly, taking possession of Missionary Ridge and the valley between the ridge and Lookout Mountain, pushing their outposts forward until they came in contact with our pickets.

For a few days there was sharp skirmishing from the efforts of the Confederates to establish their outposts satisfactorily. Companies F and G of the 125th, on picket in front of Fort Wood, had a hot time for a few hours.

On the 24th the enemy took possession of Lookout Mountain, the small Union force on the summit retiring before the advance of the enemy by order of General Rosecrans. Having the mountain and thus commanding the river just below the right of Rosecrans' lines, they proceeded at once to picket the south bank thence to Bridgeport, thus compelling wagon trains to come from Stevenson *via* Jasper, across the Sequatchie Valley and Walden's Ridge, a distance of sixty or seventy miles from the terminus of railroad facilities, and completely cutting off the use of the river by boats.

The Army of the Cumberland was, then, in a state of semi-siege, the enemy's lines covering all the roads leading east, south and southwest, the mountainous country to the northward being useless as a source of supplies, the only chance to escape starvation being to keep the railway to



BRIG. GEN. EDW. N. KIRK,
Killed at Stone River.

Nashville working and the difficult wagon roads from Stevenson open until the arrival of reinforcements.

As soon as the exterior line of works was completed an interior line was laid out, intended to enable a small force to hold the town while the main body operated elsewhere, and the troops took regular turns at labor upon the new works. That, with picket duty and the ordinary camp duties, gave the men but little rest. The deprivation of full rations was on that account more seriously felt. Half rations only were



BRIG. GEN. B. R. COWAN,
Adjt. General of Ohio.

issued. Before long even that scanty supply became uncertain. On the night of September 30, a Confederate cavalry force under General Wheeler, crossed the river a few miles above Chattanooga and proceeded to raid the line of supplies, our own cavalry force being too weak to prevent his crossing or turn him from his purpose. He caught and destroyed a wagon train of two hundred and fifty or three hundred wagons in the Sequatchie Valley, and then, finding our troopers hot

on his trail, rode on by way of Pikeville and McMinnville to the line of railway between Wartrace and Murfreesboro, where he broke up the track and destroyed bridges, and then made good his escape.

The possession of Chattanooga was of great importance to the Union cause, both as a base for further advances and as the key to loyal East Tennessee. Energetic measures were adopted to make the prize secure. The withdrawal of Longstreet's corps from Lee's army to reinforce Bragg made a corresponding transfer of troops from the Army of the Potomac practicable, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps were sent from the Rapidan, the advance arriving at Stevenson, Ala., a distance of 1,192 miles in seven days. The force consisted of two divisions, about seven thousand men,

in the Eleventh Corps, commanded by Gen. O. O. Howard, and two divisions of the Twelfth Corps, about eight thousand men, commanded by Gen. H. W. Slocum: the combined force under command of General Hooker.

General Hooker's command was at first stationed along the line of railway, making it reasonably secure from further interruption, but on account of his wagons being left in Virginia it was some time before his force could be used for an aggressive movement. Meantime rains, making roads difficult, constant losses of mules from starvation and the enemy's sharpshooters, the destruction of wagons on the rough mountain roads and the famished condition of the mules still in service, combined to make the question of subsistence at Chattanooga a very serious one indeed.

On October 12th Mr. Dana wired to Mr. Stanton:

If a serious attempt should be made by Bragg to march into Kentucky, the Army of the Cumberland would find itself in a very helpless and dangerous position; that corn had been procured to furnish the mass of the animals about quarter rations, all that could be sent away having been taken to Stevenson to be fed as best they might; that about two hundred and fifty horses had died of starvation; that there was on hand but two days' rations for the troops, with bad mountain roads to west base of Walden's Ridge, and thence to Bridgeport the roads passed through the bottoms of the Sequatchie and Tennessee, where a little rain rendered them impracticable.

And again on October 18th Mr. Dana wired:

"Rain began again about midnight and still continues, but the barometer is rising and the wind has shifted, so that we hope for the final cessation of the storm. Meanwhile our condition and prospects grow worse and worse. The roads are in such a state that wagons are eight days making the journey from Stevenson to Chattanooga. Though subsistence stores are so nearly exhausted here, the wagons are compelled to throw overboard portions of their precious cargo in order to get through at all. A civilian who reached here last night states that he saw fully five hundred teams (3000 mules) halted between the mountain and the river,

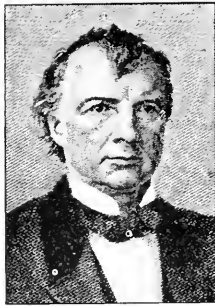


WILLIAM DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio, 1861.

without forage for the animals and unable to move in any direction. I rode through the camps here yesterday, and can testify that my previous reports respecting the starvation of the battery horses were not exaggerated. A few days more and most of them will be dead. General Smith says that as he passed among the men working on the fortifications yesterday, several shouted *crackers* at him."

That report doubtless inspired the message from General Grant to General Thomas, exhorting him to "*hold out*," to which Thomas replied: "*We will hold out till we starve*."

Mr. Dana's prediction as to the battery horses was fulfilled to the extent that, when the offensive was resumed a month later, General Sherman had to furnish horses brought up with his force to move the artillery of the Army of the Cumberland.



DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio, 1892-93.

In a few instances men attempted to procure more than their allowance of rations by rather sharp practice, in consequence of which a general order was issued on October 27, directing that, while the command was on half rations commissioned officers must go in person to purchase or send a written order and sign a certificate that the rations were necessary for their exclusive use. The order was called out by hungry fellows purchasing in the name of some officer, and when the latter applied he would be told that he had already received his allowance.

Partial relief, to the extent of making half rations at least a certainty, was by this time near at hand, but it would not be difficult to procure the testimony of many survivors to the effect that they never ceased to be hungry until after Bragg was defeated, late in November.

Things seldom get so bad that one cannot find something to be thankful for if he tries, and we could congratulate ourselves on being free from one of the conditions

usually attending close contact of hostile forces. There was seldom an exchange of shots between the pickets. The pickets as a rule occupied pits dug in the ground, the lines being within hailing distance almost everywhere, and at some points near enough to carry on conversation across the interval. Our side had rather the worst of it in the talk, being taunted by allusions to lack of rations, and of fuel, tobacco, etc. For a time there was occasional meetings between the lines for a little talk and the exchange of newspapers, or of real coffee (used once and dried) for raw tobacco, but the practice was soon discovered and strictly prohibited.

There was occasional artillery firing from Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, responded to by our own guns, but as the distances were a little too great for the guns of those days, little damage was done. It was uncomfortable to contemplate the possibility of a big shell hitting one's shanty, for they did land in the camps, but so seldom did mischief that no one lost sleep on that account.

The severe losses in battle had depleted the regiments until few brigades equalled a full regiment, and a reorganization was ordered October 8, by which the troops serving in the three army corps and part of the reserve corps were consolidated into two corps, the Fourteenth Corps retaining its number and commander (Thomas), while the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps were discontinued, the commanders (McCook and Crittenden) relieved, and a new corps formed, designated the Fourth, Gen. Gordon Granger being assigned to command it. By that order the four regiments of our old brigade were transferred from Wood's division to Sheridan's, and with five additional regiments constituted the Third



JOHN BROWN,
Governor of Ohio, 1861.

Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. Harker remained in command of the brigade, the regiments being the 3rd Kentucky, 64th, 65th and 125th Ohio, and 22nd, 27th, 42nd, 51st and 79th Illinois.

Our camp was removed to the appropriate position in Sheridan's part of the line, and we thereafter did picket duty on the new front, facing towards Rossville.

At the old camp the line officers of the regiment had a shanty adjoining the Colonel's, and at the new location were fortunate in finding a house (Mrs. Kelly's) with a fireplace on the outside, against which the shanty was re-erected. Mrs. Kelly subsequently removed, to a more peaceful locality probably, and with her consent the use of the house was given to part of the men after cold weather set in, and was very acceptable indeed to those short of blankets and underwear.



WILLIAM H. REAGH, F.

On October 13 the Ohio troops entitled to vote held an election, voting almost unanimously for John Brough for Governor. The vote in the 125th was 132 for Brough and 2 for Vallandigham.

On October 18, at Louisville, Ky., Secretary Stanton handed to General Grant an order of President Lincoln, creating the Military District of the Mississippi, comprising the three departments of the Tennessee, Ohio and the Cumberland, and assigning General Grant to the chief command. On the same date General Grant issued orders assigning General Sherman to command the Army and Department of the Tennessee and General Thomas to command the Army and Department of the Cumberland, General Rosecrans being relieved. General Burnside remained in command of the Department of the Ohio. General Palmer succeeded Thomas in command of the Fourteenth Corps and Gen. D. S. Stanley succeeded Palmer in command

of the First Division of the Fourth Corps. The removal of Rosecrans had not been anticipated except by the officers of higher rank, but the new commanders were universally acceptable to the rank and file.

General Grant met Rosecrans and Hooker at Nashville on October 21, learned their views of the Chattanooga problem and then hurried on to Chattanooga. He found that General Thomas, immediately after assuming command, had ordered the concentration of General Hooker's forces at Bridgeport, preparatory to an effort to recover the river and main wagon road from Bridgeport to Brown's Ferry, immediately below Lookout Mountain.

On the 24th Grant, in company with Thomas and Gen. W. F. Smith, Chief Engineer, made a reconnaissance of Brown's Ferry and the hills on the south side of the river and at the mouth of Lookout Valley.

The plan then adopted was for Hooker to cross at Bridgeport, with all the force that could be spared from the railroad, and advance by way of Whitesides to Wauhatchie in Lookout Valley; the First Division of the Fourth Corps to march on the north side of the river to a point opposite Whitesides, eleven miles west of Wauhatchie, there to cross and hold the road passed over by Hooker, and in the meantime a force under General Smith's direction to be thrown across at Brown's Ferry to seize the range of hills at the mouth of Lookout Valley covering the Brown's Ferry road. Orders were issued and the plan executed successfully. General Hooker crossed with the Eleventh Corps (two divisions, about six thousand men) and part of Geary's division of the Twelfth Corps (about fifteen hundred men), and on the evening of the 27th



JOHN L. BEATTY, F.

reported Howard's advance at Whitesides, the balance of the Eleventh Corps on Running Water Creek and Geary at Shellmound, all ordered to march again at sunrise.

Before sunset on the 28th Geary was at Wauhatchie and Howard to the left near Brown's Ferry.

General Smith had carried out his part of the program before Hooker's arrival. The troops assigned to him were Hazen's and Turchin's brigades of Wood's division (4000 men). Hazen was ordered to organize a force to float down



SEGT. JOHN WAIDMAN, F.

in pontoons, distance nine miles by river three miles by land, and to effect a landing at or near the ferry, when the remainder of the force was to be rowed across and the boats then used to lay a bridge. There were fifty-two pontoons, each carrying a crew of one corporal and four oarsmen, and a landing party of twenty four men and one officer, the entire force being about sixteen hundred men. They started at 3 A. M. on the 27th, keeping close to the right bank. Finding that the current would carry them down before daylight, they floated quietly until opposite the landing, where they rowed across, and then for the first time attracted the attention of the Confederate pickets lining the left bank. The men jumped ashore and pushed on rapidly, gaining the hills after a sharp contest, the losses being reported by Hazen as five killed, twenty-one wounded and nine missing. By 1 o'clock the remainder of the force was over and the bridge laid. The positions taken by the troops were so strong that they could not have been dislodged except by a vastly superior force.

When Hooker advanced the next day General Longstreet watched his march from the top of Lookout, but was unable to resist it because he could only pass troops over by the road around the northern end, which was completely

commanded by the batteries on Moccasin Point. He, however observed the location of Geary's command at a distance of two or three miles from Howard's right, and decided to pass a force over under cover of darkness and try to surprise Geary by a night attack, hoping to rout and drive him back upon Howard, and possibly to throw the latter into confusion and gain a substantial victory.

The attack on Geary was made shortly after midnight, but the latter was prepared for it, and having a strong position managed to hold it until reinforced by Howard, when Longstreet's men retired.

The rattle of musketry, sounding much louder at night than in the daytime, brought every man in Chattanooga out of his blanket, and all waited anxiously for intelligence of the result.

By those operations Hooker's force was brought within supporting distance, and the question of subsistence was settled, though from the failure of the railway to get supplies down fast enough, and the necessity of accumulating enough to provide against contingencies, the troops were not over-fed by any means.

General Grant, in his official report, said that "the capacity of the railroad and steamboats was not sufficient, however, to supply all the wants of the army, but actual suffering was prevented." He also said :

"The artillery horses and mules had become so reduced by starvation that they could not have been relied on for moving anything. An attempt at retreat must have been with men alone, and with only such supplies as they could carry. A retreat would have been almost certain annihilation, for the enemy, occupying positions within gunshot of and overlooking our very fortifications, would unquestionably have pursued our retreating forces. Already more than ten thousand animals had perished in supplying half rations to the troops by the long and tedious route over Walden's Ridge.



JOSEPH WHEELER,
Lieut. General, C. S. A.

They could not have been supplied another week. * * * By the use of two steamboats, one of which had been left at Chattanooga by the enemy and fell into our hands, and one that had been built by us at Bridgeport, plying between Bridgeport and Kelly's Ferry, we were enabled to obtain supplies with but eight miles of wagoning."

From the moment Bragg lost control of the river up to Brown's Ferry, all chance for him to recover Chattanooga



C. LAFAYETTE GILBERT, D. (1895).

was gone. Feeling secure, however, in the strength of his position on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, he resolved to detach Longstreet with a force of 20,000 men to overwhelm Burnside and recover Knoxville and the railroad thence to Richmond.

Grant at once gave directions for a movement against Missionary Ridge, hoping to carry it and thus threaten Bragg's communications with Longstreet and compel the latter's return, but after full examination of the ground concluded it was

impracticable to move before bringing Sherman forward.

The latter had brought his troops to Memphis by boat and was marching across. He was advised of Longstreet's move and urged to make haste; but it was another month before he did arrive.

The losses of the 125th Ohio for the months of September and October, 1863, in addition to the casualties in the battle of Chickamauga, which have been noted, were as follows:

By death—George Stroble, of B, at Louisville, Ky., interred in Cave Hill Cemetery, Section B, Row 16, Grave 17; John W. Powers, of C, and William Shenard, of E, at Chattanooga; Joseph H. Sperry, of F, in ambulance near Wauhatchie, interred at Chattanooga, Section L, Grave 399; Jacob Housweitt, of I, at Louisville, Ky., interred in Section B, Row 16, Grave 12, Cave Hill Cemetery.

Lieutenant Humphrey, of F, resigned October 6, and the following comrades were discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability: Henry B. Gildard and Seth F. Moses, of B; Matthias Phisterer, of F; Isaac S. Stephens, of G; Fayette C. Rood and Sergt. Roswell Webster, of H. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps: William M. Smith and Washington Jones, of B; Truman Borden, of C; Evan C. Morris, of D; Claude Clere and Marion Woodruff, of F; William Astle, John F. Burr and Sergt. William Stoughton, of H.

On November 2 the rations were increased from one-half to two-thirds the regular allowance.

On the 16th. Company I arrived from Ohio with three officers and eighty men, who were most heartily welcomed to the ranks of the 125th and a full share of short rations and arduous duties. The company had been recruited under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Moore, who remained in Ohio to complete the organization of Company K. The prospect for us to become a ten-company regiment was good. The officers of Company I were Capt. Aquila Coonrod, First Lieut. Horace Welch and Second Lieut. Seabury A. Smith, who was promoted from Sergeant Major. The new company had but a few days in which to get accustomed to life at the front and picket duty within talking distance of the enemy before being tested in battle.



JOHN W. POWERS, C.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE.

General Halleck, in his report to the Secretary of War, said :

"Considering the strength of the rebel position, and the difficulty of storming his intrenchments, the battle of Chattanooga must be regarded as one of the most remarkable in history."

Hooker's men scaling the slopes of Lookout Mountain from the valley of Lookout Creek, passing up beneath the clouds which concealed them from view of their comrades in front of Chattanooga, the flashes of their guns alone revealing their progress, and the long struggle,



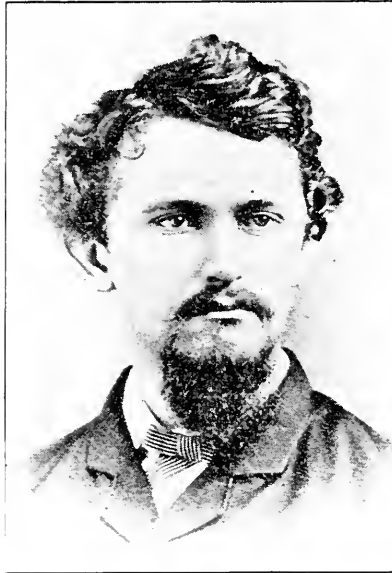
MAJ. GEN. H. W. HALLECK.

extending far into the night, resulting at last in complete success, was indeed a remarkable military achievement; while the storming of Missionary Ridge on the next day was an entirely unprecedented feat of arms, not merely because the troops scaled the heights and carried works regarded as impregnable, but because it was not intended they should make the attempt. Mr. Dana, who witnessed the assault, telegraphed the Secretary of War :

"The storming of the ridge by our troops was one of the greatest miracles in military history. No man who climbs the ascent by any of the roads that wind along its front can believe that 18,000 men were moved up its broken and crumbling face, unless it was his fortune to witness the deed. It seems as awful as a visible interposition of God. Neither Grant nor Thomas intended it. Their orders were to carry the rifle pits along the base of the ridge and capture their occupants, but when this was accomplished the unaccountable spirit of the troops bore them bodily up those impracticable steps over the bristling rifle pits on the crest and the thirty cannon enfilading every gully. The order to storm appears to have been given simultaneously by Generals Sheridan and Wood, because the men were not to be held back, dangerous as the attempt appeared to military prudence. Besides, the generals had caught the inspiration of the men, and were ready themselves to undertake impossibilities."

General Grant's intention was for the assaulting column to carry the works at the base, by which time he hoped that Hooker would appear on the enemy's flank and rear, when the combined efforts of both columns would make success probable. The rank and file, however, did not know that Hooker was expected, and did know that General Grant and all other loyal men wanted Bragg's army expelled from those heights, and naturally inferred that that they were to accomplish the work.

The 125th was a part of the assaulting column at Missionary Ridge, and, of course, did not participate in Hooker's battle above the clouds or in Sherman's hard struggle on the left, but as all the operations were necessary to success, and Hooker and Sherman were commanders, respectively, of the right and left wings, while we under Thomas held the center, it is necessary to describe all the movements in a general way



CAPT. WILLIAM CAREY BUNTS (1870).

in order that the part taken by any particular regiment may be understood and properly appreciated.

From the hills bordering the north bank of the Tennessee, Grant had discovered that the north end of Missionary Ridge was not held by a large force, and that the north side of the river opposite was picketed by a small cavalry force. That circumstance, added to his desire to cut communications between Bragg and Longstreet and be in position after the battle to relieve Burnside at Knoxville, determined

the plan of battle, which was to demonstrate on the extreme right, while passing Sherman behind the covering hills to the extreme left, where a crossing was to be effected by strategy similar to that used at Brown's Ferry, when the attack would be made by Sherman at the north end of the ridge, supported by Thomas, who was to move out of the works and effect a junction. pontoons for bridges had been constructed and placed in a creek which enters the Tennessee from the north side a few miles above.

Operations of such magnitude are seldom if ever conducted without vexatious delays and unlooked for mishaps; and, as a general rule, are still further embarrassed by want of skill or energy on the part of subordinates. In this instance Sherman's troops, marching from Bridgeport by way of Whitesides and Brown's Ferry, were delayed by rain making the roads impassable, compelling him finally to leave his trains and push on with men and artillery, and also by the enemy taking advantage of the high



LIEUT. HORACE WELCH (1863).

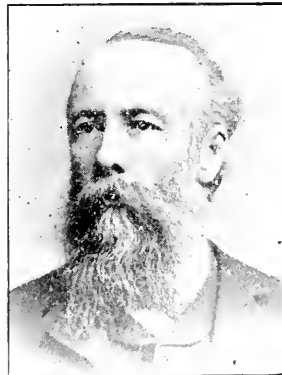
water and a strong current to send down rafts, by which the pontoon bridges were broken: but there was no lack of skill or energy on the part of anyone, and the crossing, though delayed, was successfully accomplished.

Sherman's leading division had marched to Trenton for the purpose of creating an impression that Bragg's position was to be turned again in the same way Rosecrans turned it in September. That division rejoined by way of Wauhatchie, but the delays gave the enemy ample time to investigate and see through the ruse.

On Sunday, November 22, Howard's corps of Hooker's command crossed at Brown's Ferry and marched direct to

Chattanooga, taking a position inside the works in plain view of the enemy, who signalled from Lookout Mountain to Bragg's headquarters that a large force, thought to be an army corps, had entered Chattanooga. It is probable that the Confederates thought Howard's troops to be those of Sherman, whose march from Bridgeport could be observed until they passed behind the hills after crossing at Brown's Ferry. At all events, Sherman's intention to effect a crossing above the town does not appear to have been anticipated. Indeed, Bragg seems to have thought Sherman's movement more likely to be with a view to reinforcing Burnside, and to have entertained no fear of his ability to hold his own strong positions, for he had sent two additional divisions to reinforce Longstreet, one of which was recalled when the movements on the 23rd were made.

On Monday, November 23, Sherman's third division reached its position, the fourth (Osterhaus) being detained on the south side by another break in the bridge at Brown's Ferry. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith's brigade was sent to the pontoons to be embarked at midnight and float down. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' division of the Fourteenth Corps, which had been picketing the river above Chattanooga, had been concentrated, and General Davis was ordered to report to Sherman. Osterhaus was ordered to come forward if it was found possible to effect a crossing in the night, otherwise to report to Hooker, in which case Hooker was ordered to turn his reconnoissance of Lookout Mountain, ordered for the next morning, into a determined assault if found practicable. Two brigades of the First Division, Fourth Corps, being on



BRIG. GEN. H. V. BOYNTON.
(Colonel, 35th O. V. I.)

the river below Brown's Ferry, were ordered to report to Hooker.

On the 20th General Bragg had sent in a note requesting the removal of non-combatants from Chattanooga, and on Sunday night (22nd) two deserters came in and reported that Bragg was retreating. They were truthful but mistaken, having observed the march of the two divisions sent to Longstreet and not understanding the movement. The reception of the note and the report of the deserters led General Grant to fear that Bragg might design slipping away, either to escape battle or to follow Longstreet and push for Kentucky, and he ordered Thomas to move out and force Bragg to develop his lines. Thomas ordered Granger to throw one division forward in the direction of Orchard Knob, with a second division in supporting distance, and stating that Howard and Baird would be ready to co-operate if needed.



COL. N. H. WALWORTH, 42nd Ills.

That order brought the 125th Ohio into the initial movement. The troops in Chattanooga had been in readiness to move for two days, but it is doubtful if any man in the ranks had the slightest suspicion when he fell into line a little after noon that an offensive movement was contemplated.

Wood's division was ordered to advance, supported by Sheridan. The troops fell in as if for parade, without blankets or knapsacks, flags unfurled, drums beating. As the battalions moved into position in plain view from Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, the Confederate pickets sat on the edge of their rifle pits enjoying the show, never dreaming that they were interested otherwise than as spectators of the imposing array. Then, over

in the direction of Fort Wood, a bugle sounded "advance," and instantly the peaceful pageant changed to the tragedy of battle. With a shout the skirmishers ran forward, followed by the lines marching in quick time. Down went the Confederates into their pits and opened fire. The distance from Fort Wood to Orchard Knob was a little over one mile. Extending from the knob to the right and left the enemy had rifle pits, into which their picket reserves, and possibly other troops near at hand, were thrown and made a vigorous but hopeless resistance. Willich's brigade of Wood's division advanced directly on the Knob, and, as reported by General Wood, "by a bold burst ascended its steep acclivity, crowned its summit and it was ours." A few minutes later Hazen's brigade, on Willich's right, carried the lines on their front, Hazen's front line, 41st Ohio and 93rd Ohio under immediate command of Col. Aquila Wiley, capturing the 28th Alabama Infantry almost entire, with its colors, and suffering the loss of one-fourth their own number in the short hand to hand contest for the rifle pits. Major Birch, of the 93rd Ohio, fell there. At the same time Gen. S. Beatty's brigade of Wood's division came up on Willich's left, meeting less resistance.



COL. W. H. YOUNG, 26th Ohio.

Sheridan's orders were for him to support Wood, and prevent his flank from being turned by an advance of the enemy on Moore's road and from the direction of Rossville. Wagner's brigade formed on the northern end, and Harker's on the southern slope of Bushy Knob, with Sherman's brigade in reserve.

Two batteries (Battery G, 4th U. S., and Battery I, 1st O. L. A.), under Major Osborn, of the Eleventh Army Corps,

were placed one on Bushy Knob, the other in a small lunette just behind the picket line. When Hazen passed Wagner's flank in the advance, the latter advanced *en echelon*, and at the proper interval Harker also advanced *en echelon*, the skirmishers of both brigades encountering those of the enemy and driving them in.

The two brigades were advanced to a low ridge, where they were halted, and constructed a line of rifle pits. After dark Wagner's brigade was again advanced nearer to Wood, and one of the batteries moved over to the left to make Wood's right flank more secure. Sherman's brigade of



MAJ. GEN. JNO. M. CORSE.

Sheridan's division had advanced about six hundred yards, where it remained during the night. General Grant directed Orchard Knob to be held, and Howard was sent to cover Wood's left flank. Howard advanced his two divisions and drove the enemy's skirmishers across the western fork of Citico Creek, holding the line gained during the night. Baird's division of the Fourteenth Corps had formed to the right of Sheridan, between the Rossville and Moore's roads, with orders to strongly threaten attack, but to avoid becoming seriously engaged, and his troops bivouacked in that position. One brigade of Johnson's division was on picket still farther to the right, and the other two brigades occupied the lines within the fortifications previously held by his own and Baird's divisions.

The casualties on the 23rd, outside of Hazen's brigade, were remarkably light for the work done. Sheridan made no separate report, and Howard reported four killed and thirty-two wounded.

A detail from the 125th Ohio was on picket during the night facing a picket line of the enemy, near enough to have carried on conversation, every word spoken above a whisper

on either line being plainly heard across the interval. Some of Company I's men found themselves viewing armed rebels at short range for the first time. At daylight both lines retired quietly to a more respectful distance, and ours was relieved and returned to the regiment. The regiment was in a position affording a plain view of Lookout, and, as one of the boys remarked, had front seats in the parquette for Joe Hooker's great act.

General Sherman's movement to effect a crossing above the enemy's right began at midnight. Giles A. Smith's brigade manned the pontoons, 160 in number, one officer, five oarsmen and twenty-five armed men in each boat, and floated silently out to the Tennessee and down that stream, crossing at a designated point above the mouth of the Chickamauga, where two regiments landed, and moving quietly down captured all the Confederate pickets but one. Meantime the flotilla dropped down below the mouth, landed the other regiments and at once rowed to the north shore for another load. It was then 2:30 A. M., November 24. By daylight 8,000 men, two divisions, were on the south bank and covered by a strong rifle trench, and the bridges were begun, one across the Tennessee, 1,350 feet, and the other across the Chickamauga. Both were complete at noon. Meantime Hooker's advance on the right and the mist about Lookout enabled the steamboat "Dunbar" to run up to Chattanooga, where it was used to carry some of Sherman's horses across, to be used in moving Thomas' artillery, and then proceeded to the mouth of Chickamauga Creek with a barge in tow, and there ferried General Ewing's division across while the bridges were being laid. Jeff. C. Davis' division crossed on the bridge.



MAJ. GEN. J. W. GEARY.

At 9 A. M. General Howard, under orders from Thomas, began a movement to open communications with Sherman on the south side. Col. Orland Smith, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps, was ordered to clear out the enemy's skirmishers from rifle pits near the left flank, and he sent his own regiment, the 73rd Ohio, Maj. Samuel H. Hurst commanding, to accomplish the task. Major Hurst crossed the Citico and advanced his regiment under a severe fire, but so rapidly that his men were in the works before all of the enemy's force could escape, and thirty were captured. The 73rd then held the pits, serving as a cover for the next move. Bushbeck's brigade then passed to the left of Smith and marched up to Sherman's right.



ORD. SERGT. JAMES B. MORRIS, A.

About the middle of the afternoon Sherman advanced one brigade of each division, gaining the top of the hills, when they discovered that they were detached hills only, while the enemy was intrenched on the continuous ridge beyond, ready to dispute further progress.

About 4 P. M., while Sherman's men were busy constructing trenches to make their position secure, the enemy attacked, and quite a sharp engagement ensued with artillery and musketry, in which Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith was severely wounded. By dark all of Sherman's troops were in positions assigned, and were undisturbed during the night.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

General Hooker's orders for November 24th were to take Osterhaus' division (First Division, Fifteenth Corps), Geary's division (Second Division, Twelfth Corps) and Stan-

ley's Division (First Division, Fourth Corps), commanded temporarily by Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft, and make a strong demonstration on the western slope of Lookout Mountain for the purpose of attracting the enemy's attention away from Sherman's movement, and, if he discovered the enemy's position and strength would justify an attempt to carry the northern point of the mountain, to do so. Addressed to Joseph Hooker that was equivalent to an order to charge. By 4 A. M. his troops were in position. It should be stated that only two brigades of each of the three divisions were present. It is worthy of note also that the three divisions represented three armies, the Tennessee, Potomac and Cumberland, Osterhaus having just arrived from the Big Black River near Vicksburg, and Geary recently from the Rapidan in Virginia.

Finding Lookout Creek so much swollen as to be impassable, Hooker sent Geary's division, supported by Whitaker's brigade of Cruft's division, to cross at Wauhatchie and work down the right bank, while Osterhaus faced the enemy's trenches across the stream, ready to throw bridges across at the first favorable opportunity. Grose's brigade of Cruft's division was ordered forward near the railway.



MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER.

All the movements were facilitated by the heavy mist hanging over the mountain, which enabled Geary to cross and form at right angles to the enemy's line of trenches on the creek without attracting attention. Geary then advanced down the valley, his right resting high up on the mountain side near the palisades. The enemy's pickets lined the right bank of the stream, their reserves posted in the valley, while the main force was encamped in a hollow half way up the

mountain side. On that front (west) as well as the northern slope, and on the eastern slopes facing Chattanooga Creek, were breastworks, which, taken in connection with steep, rugged and rocky slopes to be scaled, made the assault an enterprise, as Hooker reported, worthy of the ambition and renown of the troops to whom it was entrusted.

The purpose was to sweep clear around from the western to the eastern face and secure the road winding to the summit from the Chattanooga Valley, the only practicable road to the summit for a distance of many miles, it being thought that the forces on the summit would evacuate before relinquishing the road.

Geary crossed at 8 A. M., capturing the picket of forty-two men posted to defend the crossing. Grose advancing at the same time drove the enemy from the bridge just below the railroad crossing. The firing aroused the Confederates, who promptly filed into their works, and the battle was on.



MAJ. GEN. OSTERHAUS.

Cruft found it impracticable to repair the bridge under the heavy fire thrown upon it, and was ordered to go slow until Geary came up. Osterhaus also found the crossing at his front impracticable, and was ordered to send Brig. Gen.

Charles R. Woods' brigade under cover of the hills and timber to a point about half a mile higher up the creek, and there prepare a crossing. By 11 o'clock Woods had completed his bridge. By that time Geary was near at hand, his skirmishers smartly engaged. Cruft had been ordered to leave two regiments to keep the enemy busy at the railway bridge and send Grose with his remaining regiments to follow Woods. Both Woods and Grose crossed and formed on Geary's left, and all moved on down the valley. By this time the artillery was at work also. Hooker had two bat-

teries, belonging to the Eleventh Corps—Battery K, 1st Ohio, and Battery I, 1st New York. The Ohio battery was placed on Bald Hill, where it enfiladed the railway and the wagon road leading to Chattanooga. The New York battery was placed near by. Osterhaus placed two twenty-pounder Parrotts of Captain Froelich's (4th Ohio) battery where they enfiladed a series of the enemy's works and rifle pits. Captain Griffith's (1st Iowa) battery was posted near where Woods crossed. All the batteries were in easy range, and well posted to make the valley and western slopes dangerous ground. The batteries on Moccasin Point also joined in, doing well considering the distance and difficulty of seeing. The enemy's batteries on the crest roared incessantly, but from inability to see their enemy did little damage. By 12 o'clock Geary's advance, close up under the palisades, rounded the peak, and the whole line was sweeping irresistably around: at 2 o'clock the plateau was cleared and the line established, extending from the palisades on the right to the foot of the mountain near the mouth of Chattanooga Creek, when further advance was deemed hazardous on account of the mist settling down upon the valley, making it impossible to detect movements of the enemy.

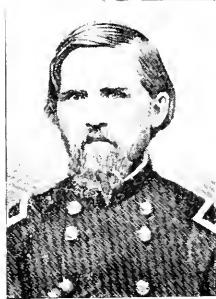
Johnson's division of the Fourteenth Corps held the right of Thomas' line, and besides posting batteries to protect Hooker's left flank, sent Brigadier General Carlin's brigade to effect a crossing. Col. T. R. Stanley, chief of river transportation, furnished a large flatboat by which Carlin's regiments ferried over, and at 5:30 p. m. were sent to the extreme right to report to Geary, whose troops were short of ammunition and physically almost worn out. About 8:30 p. m. that part of the line was fiercely assaulted, but



CHARLES R. WOODS
Brevet Major General.

with Carlin's assistance repulsed the enemy. Other attacks were made, probably to cover the retreat of the enemy from the summit, and firing did not wholly cease until after 1 o'clock in the morning. Before daylight, anticipating that the enemy was gone, detachments from several regiments proceeded to scale the crest, that of the 8th Kentucky Infantry being first to reach the summit and display the stars and stripes from the peak.

Grant's line of battle was now continuous from Lookout Mountain through the valley of Chattanooga to the north end of Missionary Ridge. Bragg withdrew his troops from Lookout and from the valley and massed his army on Missionary Ridge, destroying the bridge across Chattanooga Creek, and leaving a small force to watch and resist an advance by way of Rossville.



BRIG. GEN. W. P. CARLIN.

From his official report it is apparent that Bragg did not entertain the slightest apprehension from direct assault. His shortened line enabled him to reinforce heavily against Sherman, and also to fill the rifle pits in front of Thomas. The possession of Lookout Mountain gave Grant undisputed navigation of the river and the control of the railroad to Chattanooga. The siege was raised beyond doubt, but Bragg's defiant attitude on Missionary Ridge insured more fighting.

MISSIONARY RIDGE.

The battle was opened on the 25th by Sherman, the purpose being to carry out the original plan by turning Bragg's right flank, and securing the north end of Missionary Ridge.

In front of the hill or ridge occupied by Sherman's center was a narrow valley, separating it from the next hill

of the series, the farther point of which was held by the enemy in a breastwork of logs and earth. On a still higher hill beyond the tunnel, overlooking the one to be first carried, the enemy were in still greater force, and had a fair plunging line of fire on the ground to be traversed by an assaulting column. Through the gorge in front of the higher hill several roads and the railroad passed. The enemy had troops massed in that gorge under cover, ready to be used in any direction.

Beyond the gorge was the continuous line of works on the ridge proper. Brigadier General Corse with as much of his brigade as could operate on the narrow ridge, was directed to cross the interval, ascend to the crest and advance along it against the nearest works, to be supported by Gen. Morgan L. Smith's division on the left moving along the east base of the ridge connecting with Corse, while Colonel Loomis' brigade moved in like manner along the west base, supported by two brigades



GEN. P. H. SHERIDAN (1863).

(Raum's and Matthias') of Gen. John E. Smith's division. General Ewing and General Lightburn, holding hilltops to the right and left of Corse's position, had their guns trained to aid in clearing Corse's front, and Lightburn sent one of his regiments, the 30th Ohio, to act with Corse.

About 7 A. M. the bugle sounded "advance," and the 40th Illinois, Maj. Hiram W. Hall commanding; the 46th Ohio, Col. Charles C. Walcutt commanding; and 30th Ohio,

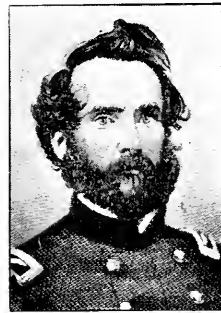
Col. Theodore Jones commanding, preceded by three companies of the 103rd Illinois as skirmishers, moved down the face of their own hill and up that held by the enemy, led by Corse in person. Advancing to within a few yards of the intrenchment Corse found a secondary ridge, which he held, calling the remainder of his command to that point. Corse then assaulted the works and a severe contest ensued, lasting for more than an hour, Corse gaining and again losing ground, but holding fast to the first position all the time. Then for



BRIG. MAJ. GEN. CHAS. C. WALCUTT.

a time Corse's men rested while the artillery did their best to clear the front. Meantime the supporting troops had moved at the same time, come into action and gained ground, drawing the enemy's fire in part and somewhat relieving Corse. The latter then renewed the assault, and the fight raged with fury on the entire line. About 10 A. M. Corse was wounded and carried from the field, Colonel Walcutt succeeding to the command. Walcutt continued the fight, pressing vigorously and persistently. By this time Raum and Matthias had worked well to the front beyond Loomis, crossing a field and pushing on to the base of the ridge. The lines were now in close contact at all points, and the roar of battle, plainly heard at Chattanooga, indicated the severity of the conflict. Howard had been sent from his position on the left of Wood's division with the remainder of the Eleventh Corps, and Sherman placed him on the extreme left. The enemy, massed in the tunnel gorge, moved a heavy force under cover of the ground and thick bushes to the flank and rear of Raum and Matthias, and those two brigades were forced to retire across the field, both Raum and Matthias being wounded. That retrograde

movement, necessarily made in haste, witnessed from Fort Wood and other points, aroused fears that the left might be overpowered, and Baird's division of the Fourteenth Corps, posted on Granger's right, was ordered to Sherman: but before arriving a messenger from the latter said he had all the troops he could use, and Baird was then recalled, going into position on Granger's left, just in time for the assault at the center, now long delayed while waiting for Hooker to come up on the right. Early in the day the heavy mist hung over the valley, making it impossible for Hooker to discern what was before him. A reconnoissance was sent out and reported the valley clear of the enemy. Hooker was ordered to advance, cross Chattanooga Creek, gain the ridge near Rossville and sweep northward to the center. He marched at 10 A. M., but was delayed four hours in building a bridge. Thomas had been ordered to advance when Hooker approached: and now at last we come to the part of the great battle in which the 125th became an active participant. During the morning Sheridan's brigades had advanced without resistance and prolonged Wood's line in front of Orchard Knob. When Baird moved to the left, as stated above, Johnson with two brigades of his division of the Fourteenth Corps, Carlin's and King's, the latter commanded temporarily by Col. William L. Stoughton, was ordered to the right of Sheridan. Thomas, then, had four divisions facing Missionary Ridge—Sheridan and Wood, of the Fourth Corps, and Johnson and Baird, of the Fourteenth Corps.



COL. WM. L. STOUGHTON.

The distance across to the first line of the enemy's rifle pits at the foot of the Ridge varied by reason of the undulations of the Ridge, on Harker's front being about one-half mile. The enemy had a second but not continuous line of

pits part way up the slope, and on the crest had a continuous breastwork, all the works well filled with men and apparently not less than fifty guns. The position, strength and arrangement of Thomas' line being open to the observation of the enemy from the crest, Bragg was able to prepare deliberately, and to place in position all the troops deemed necessary for the safety of the position. The summit of the ridge was almost level and very narrow in places. The slopes were rugged and difficult. The timber had been cleared along the front, giving the enemy's guns unobstructed range. About 2 p. m. orders were given to carry the rifle



BRIG. GEN. THEO. JONES (1861).

pits at the foot of the Ridge. Neither Baird or Johnson were then in position, nor was Hooker in sight. About 3 p. m., Baird and Johnson being up and Hooker though not in sight momentarily expected, the signal to advance was given by a battery on Orchard Knob firing six shots. At once the lines were in motion, 18,000 men in double lines, the front over two miles long, moving across the plain, the entire line as well as that of the enemy in plain

view of Grant and Thomas on Orchard Knob, and every part of our lines in equally plain view of the enemy. Every gun on the Ridge blazed and roared. The spectacular effect of Hooker's assault on the mountain had been increased by the low hanging clouds, and now again natural phenomenon contributed to the grandeur of the scene. A peculiar condition of the atmosphere made every whizzing shell sent from the ridge visible in its rapid flight. Our own batteries on advanced positions and guns of heavy calibre in the forts, answering to those of the enemy, sent showers of shells over our heads against the Ridge. The roar of a hundred guns,

shells bursting everywhere, and rifle pits in front blazing with musketry, made noise indescribable. Never before in the history of warfare did any man attain a position from which he could witness every part of a conflict so extensive, or look upon a military pageant of equal grandeur. No wonder the spectators on Orchard Knob and in Chattanooga were impressed by the scene.

When half the distance was gained the ground traversed was dotted with dead and wounded men. Stretcher bearers were already at work. From that on the effect of the fire was more deadly. Here and there regiments suffering severely passed from quick time to double quick. An order for double quick passed along the lines. The skirmish line was then nearing the pits, the second line near at hand. At such short range the aim of the Confederates was accurate. No lines can be held in check under such a fire. The men broke into a run and swept irresistably to the works, capturing many of the occupants, while the rest fled to their friends in the lines above, subjected in their flight to the fire of both friend and foe.

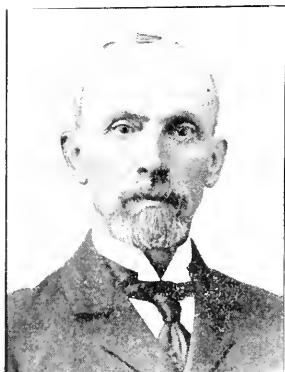


REUBEN M. STEELE, 1 (1885).

The work intended was then accomplished, the order being to carry the rifle trenches at the base of the Ridge and hold them, but the men in the ranks, and in many instances regimental commanders, did not know the precise wording of the order, the directions to regimental commanders being

in most cases merely an order to advance at the given signal, conforming to the movement of the command next on the right or left as the case might be. Having witnessed Sherman's efforts to carry the heights on the left, there was no reason for supposing any less effort was expected at the center. Besides, the works at the base were swept by both artillery and musketry from the summit, and, as all could see, afforded but slight protection.

The skirmishers passed on without even halting, and if the first line halted at all the pause was so brief as not to be observed. When the second line arrived the works were empty, and it also swept on, except that in some cases regiments were ordered by brigade commanders to halt and rest. In a very few minutes, however, all were pressing forward. From the moment the skirmishers crossed the pits an incessant hail-storm of grape, canister and minie balls from the works on the crest made every exposed place on the slope wholly impracticable, and the



RUFUS E. WOODS, B.

lines were broken at once, men passing right and left into the ravines, where depressions of the surface, stumps and rocks afforded partial shelter, and havens of rest for those out of breath. The ravines narrowed and became more shallow upward, ending beneath the crest.

The commingling of regiments brought groups of battle flags near together. Soon there was apparent rivalry as to whose flag should lead. All of them were pushed to the front and then advanced by short stages, each striving to lead.

By this time the assaulting troops were in triangular masses in every ravine and gorge, each detachment headed

by a group of flags, followed by tired, perspiring, panting, thirsty, but resolute soldiers.

At last the heads of column are at the top of ravines, where further progress will bring them upon higher ground, and deprive them of the partial shelter they have thus far possessed. And now for the first time there is a noticeable pause in their progress. The spectators at Orchard Knob and on the forts must have looked with bated breath and wondered if it was possible for men to rise out of those ravines and cross the intervening space to the breastwork in the face of those blazing guns. Their doubts, if they entertained any, were not shared by officers or men on the hillside. The pause was merely to rest and gather strength for the final effort. Those in the rear pushed forward, crowding upon the advance: good marksmen upon the outskirts did their best, concentrating fire on the points most dangerous to the heads of column; and then, with a mighty shout, up rose every man, and with one great surge forward the flags were on the crest, followed by their defenders, pouring over the breastwork, through the ever widening breaches, turning to right and left and fiercely assaulting every enemy in sight. In five minutes the men of Wood's and Sheridan's divisions were undisputed masters of the crest on their front, and part of Sheridan's command was in pursuit of the retreating foe.

Johnson on the right and Baird on the left, in addition to the resistance on their fronts, were subjected to counter attacks from the enemy's troops beyond their exposed flanks. Johnson refused his right while pushing his left to the crest, and then, Hooker at last appearing, drove everything before him, and quite a force of the enemy were caught between Hooker and Johnson and forced to surrender. On Baird's



FRED. BROWER, F.

front the enemy rapidly reinforced from the right and maintained the struggle still longer, but at last gave way there also, and the battle was ended.

Our friends will expect a more detailed account of the part taken by the 125th.

For fighting purposes Harker's brigade was divided into demi-brigades, the first consisting of the 3rd Kentucky, 64th, 65th and 125th Ohio and 79th Illinois, commanded by Colonel Opdycke, and the second comprising the 22nd, 27th, 42nd and 51st Illinois, commanded by Col. N. H. Walworth, of the 42nd Illinois. The brigade was in the center of the division, Wagner's brigade on our left and Sherman's on our

right. Opdycke's demi-brigade was on the left of Walworth's. The formation for the assault was ordered to be with a front of three regiments, deployed in line of battle.

The 27th Illinois, 64th Ohio and 3rd Kentucky were in the first line, the 51st and 22nd Illinois and 125th and 65th Ohio in the second line, all being named in their order from right to left. The 79th Illinois was in close column by divisions in rear of the interval between the



COL. E. D. SWAIN, 42nd Ills.

125th and 65th Ohio, having been placed in that position when relieved from picket a few hours earlier. The 42nd Illinois, Capt. E. D. Swain commanding, was deployed as skirmishers, covering the front of the brigade. When the movement commenced the 125th was immediately behind the 64th Ohio. All were ordered to conform to the movement of the command next on the left. At the given signal the lines advanced, marching quick step, then double quick and finally running.

The skirmishers and first line passed over the rifle pits without halting. On emerging from the timber on the plain it was seen that our line was not quite parallel with that of the rifle pits, the left of the brigade being nearest, also that the interval between our left and Wagner's right was increasing, and Colonel Dunlap changed the direction of the 3rd Kentucky slightly, thus gaining distance to the left, so that by the time the second line emerged from the timber there was a gap constantly widening in the front line, and the 65th and 125th changed direction slightly in order to cover the gap.

On arriving at the rifle pits the 65th and 125th passed on without halting and closed up with the first line, passing over a swell in the ground where the fire was very hot. By that time General Wagner's brigade and the regiments of our own brigade on our left were going back to the rifle pits, and the order was passing on our line to do the same. There was a moment's hesitation, it seeming safer to advance than to cross the more exposed ground in the rear, but all the officers repeated the order to retire, and the men ran backward and dropped on the ground behind the breastwork. It was then noticed that the troops on the right were still advancing, being already near to the second line of rifle pits, which extended across their front but did not extend to ours. General Sheridan was with the right, and observing the retrograde on the left of his division rode over at once, meeting Harker and Opdycke at the left of our regiment. As he passed the 125th he said: "It's all right, boys: when you catch your breath you can go on again." Instantly the order was given by Captain Bates, "One hundred and twenty-fifth, forward!" The order was



CHRISTIAN NEWCOMER, I.

promptly obeyed. The same order passed along the line, and all the regiments advanced. In addition to five minutes' rest the boys had obtained a good look at the lay of the ground, and needed no orders to pass to the right, avoiding the higher ground directly in front. It required but a few minutes' climb to come up with the troops on our right, who were then resting behind the second line of rifle pits. Captain Parks, Lieutenant Stinger and about forty men did not fall back to the breastwork with the regiment, but sought shelter on the hillside and found it on the left. It thus happened that when the advance was renewed they were separated from the regiment.

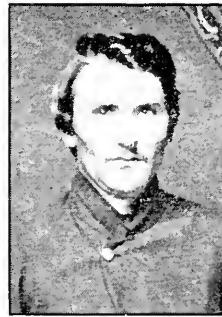


WALLACE D. EDWARDS, D.

Our change of direction to the right brought us to the crest a short distance to the right (our right) of Bragg's headquarters, while Parks and Stinger went up with other troops to the left of the house. Part of the 125th, together with the advance men of other regiments, helped to clear out the enemy still clinging to the battery and breastwork near and at the right of the house. It was quickly done. Meantime the whole mass of the 3rd Brigade was pouring over the breastwork. Officers shouted, "Fall in, 125th!" and the line each way from the colors began to assume shape. Other regiments were forming at the same time. Parks and Stinger with their squad pushed on after the retreating enemy without waiting for orders. Similar detachments from other regiments did the same. Before any of the regiments had gathered all their scattered men, Opdycke with part of his command was pushing on in pursuit, accompanied by part of Wagner's regiments on his left and part of Walworth's on his right. The 125th was directed to await orders. In a short time an order came to join the regiments in advance, and we

marched forthwith. About one mile beyond Missionary Ridge the enemy's rear guard made a stand. Parks and Stinger pushed their detachment forward as a skirmish line, other commands joining in the move, and there was a hot contest. Wagner, Opdycke and the regimental commanders worked energetically to get their commands into position and forward. Finally there was a rush and the enemy was gone, leaving two guns, one of which was conceded to be the prize of Parks and Stinger, their squad being the first to reach it. The brigade was then formed, regiments moving to their proper positions in the line, and bivouacked. About midnight the men were aroused, a new supply of cartridges issued, and the entire division advanced, Opdycke leading, with the 65th Ohio deployed as skirmishers, the other regiments of the demi-brigade deployed in two lines, in which order we marched to Bird's Mill, on the Chickamauga River, arriving there at 3 A. M., finding the enemy safely across and the bridge destroyed. In the advance we picked up a good many prisoners, most of them wounded men who had retreated until exhausted.

The storming of Missionary Ridge is often spoken of as the special work of the rank and file, because it was begun without orders and carried on finally without much organization, the bravest and strongest, especially the latter, leading, but all going as fast as physical strength permitted. It should not be forgotten, however, that Sheridan sent an aide to Granger, asking permission to try for the crest at the moment the signal was given for the advance, and that none of the general officers gave explicit orders to stop at the first line of works, and also that all the division and brigade commanders went up with their men.



HENRY WILLOUR, E.

Sheridan, being on duty as general field officer of the day, was in full dress uniform, and as he rode along the lines mounted on his splendid black charger, was a very conspicuous figure. The Confederates on the crest could not fail to recognize him as a major general. Even our corps commander, Granger, became infected with the prevailing enthusiasm, and breaking away from the group on Orchard Knob mounted and came forward.

To name the regimental commanders who were distinguished for conspicuous daring, would practically require a list of all of them. Probably the soldiers would have carried the Ridge any way, but it is certain they were greatly aided and encouraged by their officers. Many of the regimental colors were carried all or part of the way by officers. Lieutenant Colonel Young, 26th Ohio, and Colonel Dunlap, 3rd Kentucky, carried the colors of their regiments in the final dash.



MAJOR GENERAL SHERIDAN.

General Bragg, in his official report, complained of what he regarded as misconduct on the part of his troops, being unable to believe that they could have been forced from their works. His criticism was unjust. The men who carried the Ridge know that Bragg's veterans did their very best, and only retreated when further resistance meant certain death or capture. General Thomas, in his report, stated that the Ridge was carried at six points at the same instant. Each of those columns consisted of one or two thousand men, the narrow front of columns supported and encouraged by the general mass pressing forward upon the heels of the leaders. As the head of a column crossed a limited section of the breastwork, the narrow crest in the rear was filled in an instant, and turning right and left they

assailed the Confederates from the rear. At the same time their comrades were advancing in a constantly increasing and irresistible mass. The crest was too narrow to admit of new lines on it, and the moment the Confederates left it retreat to the bottom and still further was a palpable necessity. Two things contributed greatly to success, *viz*: the wide space covered by the assaulting column, in connection with the narrowness of the crest, prevented a concentration by troops rushing in from the flanks and rear to a threatened point, such as occurred at Gettysburg. All the Confederates were held in position except those beyond the flanks of our right and left divisions. These two divisions were checked until the center, for the space of a mile or more, had been carried. The rugged character of the slope, affording partial protection to the assaulting troops, was also of great advantage. Had the works been on a slight elevation with a comparatively smooth slope, no troops could have lived to reach them.

According to all precedents in regimental histories, we ought to tell whose flag was first planted on the Ridge. A large majority of the survivors of the 125th have lived all these years unshaken in the belief that ours was the first— ahead of all others. Affidavits to that effect could be procured for the asking from men who *saw* our own flag there before they saw that of any other command. A good many other regiments make the same claim, many of them in their official reports. It can never be determined who was first, if any one was. General Thomas, who could see the whole line, says that the Ridge was carried at six points at the same instant. At each point so carried several flags were rushed over the works very nearly at the



DAVID B. WOOD, B.

same time. Officers and men would naturally observe their own flag, but would not be apt in that final rush to take note of others. For anything we can certainly know other heads of column may have been on the Ridge *before* Opdycke's demi-brigade, and in the excitement of the moment we failed to notice the fact. Sherman's brigade on our right was unquestionably one of the six columns observed by Thomas. Sheridan says his right and right-center were first up. Strictly speaking that would cover only Sherman's brigade and Walworth's demi-brigade. We were, however, mixed with Walworth's men, and, therefore, possibly included. On the other hand, Colonel Dunlap caught up the colors of the 3rd Kentucky, and spurring his horse forward reached the crest with his foremost men, going up to the left (our left) of Bragg's headquarters just at the



JOHN AVLRY HARWOOD, C.

stable, and he reported that he did not at the moment see another flag up for the space of several regiments on either side of him. Lieutenant Colonel Bullitt, commanding the 65th Ohio, claimed that its flag was the first one waved over the battery at that point. Colonel Buckner, 79th Illinois, also to our left, reported that some of his men helped to punch the cannoneers from the guns near the house. Captain Smith of the 65th Ohio, was given charge of the captured guns, and fired one of them on the retreating enemy. R. M. Steele, Company I, 125th Ohio, was one of the men who worked the gun. These reports were correct, without doubt, and still all of the flags at the right may have been up a minute or two in advance of those on the left. The interval of time between the arrival of the advance men of

the several regiments must have been almost too brief to be noted. That is proved by the facts as to Wagner's brigade on our left. Sheridan reported his right and right-center first up. That part of his line was most favored by the character of the ground, as shown by the casualties in Wagner's brigade being heavier than in any other. But Wagner's men must have been up within a minute or two of those on their right, for they captured prisoners and a battle flag on the crest and several of Wagner's regiments advanced in pursuit at the same time that Opdycke did.

All the circumstances justify the conclusion that each regiment did its best. If any of them was first, the fact merely proves that it had less difficult ground to traverse.

Colonel McIlvain, 64th Ohio, with his usual modesty, makes no special claim for his command, but all 3rd Brigade men will concede that neither McIlvain or his regiment were in the habit of letting others surpass them in heroic effort, and we may assume that the 64th was not lagging behind in the charge.

Following is the complete report of Capt. Edward P. Bates, commanding the 125th :



HENRY WHITMER, F.

HEADQUARTERS
125TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
LODGE, TENN., Feb. 11, 1864.)

SIR: I have the honor to submit, through Colonel Opdycke, commanding demi-brigade of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, the following report of the operations of my regiment from November 23, 1863, to include the battle of Chattanooga :

At 11 a. m., November 23, my regiment was ready for action, with the following organization: E. P. Bates, Captain commanding; Lieut. S. A. Smith, acting Adjutant; H. McHenry, Surgeon; Freeman Collins, acting Sergeant Major; W. H. Crowell, Quartermaster Sergeant; Edward Trimble, Commissary Sergeant.

	COMMAND.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregates.
Capt. Joseph Bruhl,	Company A.....	1	36	37
Sergt. R. K. Hulse,	" B.....		26	26
Sergt. John A. Cannon,	" C.....		31	31
Capt. R. B. Stewart,	" D.....	1	21	22
Lieut. D. A. Stinger,	" E.....	1	31	32
Capt. S. B. Parks,	" F.....	1	33	34
Lieut. W. W. Cushing,	" G.....	1	17	18
Lieut. C. T. Clark,	" H.....	1	24	25
Capt. A. Coonrod	" I.....	2	68	70
	Field and Staff.....	3	3	6
	Total.....	11	250	261

At 1 p. m. the regiment marched with the brigade to the picket line 150 yards to the left of the Ringgold road, fronting Missionary Ridge, and with the 65th Ohio on my left and followed by the 79th Illinois, moved forward as directed by the Colonel commanding in support of the skirmish line, which was immediately advanced, conformatory to simultaneous movements on the left. The enemy was driven. At 3 p. m. our line was established at his former outposts and made a formidable breastwork before dark. At 8 p. m., as directed by the Colonel commanding, my regiment moved with the brigade 200 yards to the left and rested on arms during the night.



WILLIAM H. BATE,
Major General, C. S. A.

November 24, at 8 a. m., relieved with my regiment the 64th Ohio on picket. No firing occurred on our lines that day.

November 25, was relieved from picket by the 38th Ohio at 4 a. m. and joined the brigade. About 1 p. m., as ordered, I moved my battalion 100 yards in advance of our line of works to position in second line of battle in the demi-brigade, supporting the 64th Ohio, with the 65th Ohio on my left and 79th Illinois on my right.* I was then informed we were about to take the enemy's works by Colonel Opdycke, who instructed me when the order to charge should be given "to conform to movements on the left, follow the 64th Ohio, faithfully support it, and not fail at all hazards to accomplish any work that regiment might be inadequate to perform." The order came and the line advanced, steadily at first, till the brigade on our left commenced an imprudent fast march, that necessitated a conformatory double-quick movement of my command, through brush and over swampy ground, three-fourths of a mile to the enemy's works at the base of Mission Ridge. The most fearful

* It was the 22nd Illinois on the right.

tornado of bursting shells had now passed into a more destructive shower of grape. We held the enemy's works, filled with captives; but to remain there was destructive, to retreat dishonorable, so the advance was ordered by Colonel Harker and eagerly executed by my command in the immediate front of an open battery, near General Bragg's headquarters on the crest. One-third the ascent was made when, unfortunately, the brigade on my left fell back to the works, bequeathing to us a severe cross fire previously directed to it, and I was ordered to retire to that line. Not all my men obeyed; they merely halted, and resting under cover of logs and stumps waited to be heroes in the final glorious charge which, after a moment's needed rest, was ordered by Colonel Harker, and the men again rushed to the final onset. The enemy's fire was now terrific. Captain Bruff, of Company A, here fell with a severe wound in the side, and Sergt. Freeman Thoman assumed command of his company.

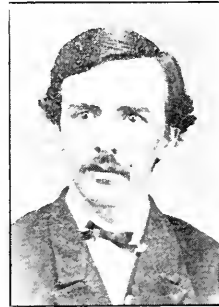
Perceiving that the ridge across which my regiment extended was commanded to the very crest by a battery in front, also by those to right and left, I directed the men to pass up the gorges on either side. About forty men, with Captain Parks and Lieutenant Stinger, passed to the left, the balance to the right, and boldly charged on till, foremost with those of other regiments, they stood on the strongest points of the enemy's works, master alike of his guns and position, heroes in unsurpassed victory.

Especial praise is due to many for meritorious conduct, but to no officers more deserving than Captain Stewart, of Company D, and Lieutenant Clark of Company H, whose cool management preserved order in the ranks, and whose hazardous examples emulated the boldest and encouraged the faltering.

With utmost satisfaction do I refer to the heroic conduct of Private John Simpson, of Company G, one of the few and faithful guards to the gallant Colonel Harker in his famous artillery ride, who, spying three rebels escaping with a load of ammunition and arms advanced alone, killed one, put the others to flight, and by order of Major General Sheridan drove the team to his headquarters in Chattanooga.

Having gained the crest my battalion was quickly formed, when I was directed to remain in present position till further orders by General Sheridan.

Meantime, that part of my command under Captain Parks had passed up to the left of the battery, and under the direction of Colonel Opdycke was moved forward as skirmishers, supported by the brigade and covering the road upon which the enemy had retreated, when the fight was renewed and continued until after dark. Captain Parks reports his skirmish line to have charged upon and captured one gun that otherwise would have been hauled off.



J. FOS. SCOTT, F (1865).

At 8 p. m. I was ordered to join the brigade with my regiment, and soon after the brigade marched in pursuit of the routed enemy, whom we followed to his place of crossing the Chickamauga, at which point we remained till the afternoon of the 26th, when the regiment and brigade returned to Chattanooga, arriving there about dark.

CASUALTIES.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Company A.....	1	3	4
Company B.....		4	4
Company C.....		3	3
Company D.....		3	3
Company E.....	1	4	5
Company F.....		4	4
Company G.....		1	1
Company H.....		2	2
Company I.....		6	6
Total.....	2	30	32

A single day was allowed me in which to prepare for a march to Knoxville, and during that time the dead were buried and the wounded comfortably provided for in hospitals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. BATES,

Captain Commanding 125th O. V. I.

LIEUT. L. HANBACK,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.



WALLACE HENRY, B. 1856.

The killed reported by Captain Bates were Reubin Bunnell, of A, and William Miller, of E. Four others died of wounds received in the assault, *viz*: Sergt. Henry Willour, of E; Frederick Brower, of F; William H. Friend and Oliver Richardson, of I. Willour was hit while ascending the Ridge, a minie ball shattering his left elbow, making amputation necessary. He died January 7, 1864. Brower was hit when part way up the Ridge, the ball hitting his watch and passing through his body. He died two days later. He was an intelligent young man who came to Ohio from Germany in 1857, and so far as known to his comrades had no relatives in this country, but he often spoke

of his mother and other relatives in Germany. W. H. Beeny, of F, secured Brower's diary and some trinkets, but has never found the address of any of his relatives. Friend had a limb shattered while ascending the Ridge, and died on the next day shortly after the limb was amputated. Richardson was struck on the head after passing over the Ridge in the advance against the enemy's rear guard, and died the next day.

It is to be regretted that we cannot here name all of those reported wounded, but no complete list has been found.

Capt. Joseph Bruff, of A, was struck by a minie ball just after leaving the breastwork at the foot of the Ridge. Money saved his life. He had a supply of his own and a number of his men had made him their banker, all the bills being in a pocketbook carried in his inside vest pocket. The ball passed through each and every bill, and but for the resistance of the paper would have entered his heart: as it was he escaped with a painful wound.



COL. W. R. TOLLES,
105th O. V. I.

Sergt. John A. Morrow, of H, was hit as we neared the works at the foot of the Ridge, the ball shattering the bone of his right thigh. James Carlin, of E, was struck by a minie ball when part way up the slope, the ball entering at the groin. Henry Longsmith, of I, lost an arm. Sergt. Wallace D. Edwards, of D, had a ball through his arm. Henry Whitmer, of F, was wounded after passing the Ridge in the charge by which the two guns of the enemy's rear guard were captured, and when within a yard or two of one of the guns; Whitmer, James Willemin and Joseph Keys, of F, being the first to reach the gun, as reported by Captain Parks. Christian Newcomer, of F, was struck on the leg by a piece of shell.

Others among the wounded were Ord. Sergt. Rufus E. Woods, James Floody, Wallace J. Henry, David B. Wood (in foot) and James M. Pollock, of B: Eli C. Kelly, of A: John Avery Harwood and William Seaborn, of C: John Flack, of D: William H. Beeny, of F (slight): Cassius Birch, of H (slight): Charles Miller and Michael Hill, of I.

James Foster Scott, of F, acting as Hospital Steward, borrowed a gun and went to the top with the company.

Color Corp. William S. Thorn carried our flag about two-thirds of the way, when he was hit and disabled, and Color Corp. John Warman carried it thence to the top.

One of the "Johnnies" who stuck to his post and laid down his gun as our men rushed over the breastwork, said:



COL. SAMUEL H. HURST,
73rd O. V. I.
Brevet Brigadier General.

"You'ns took Lookout, and now you have the Ridge: the Fourth Corps would storm hell I reckon."

Colonel Opdycke's horse "Barney" was wounded just after passing the works at the foot of the Ridge, the ball breaking the bridle bit and passing through his mouth. The Colonel mounted another horse, and that one was disabled by a minie ball when near the top. Daniel M. Peters, Company F, 65th Ohio, shot a Confederate officer on the crest and secured his horse, turning it over to Opdycke.

On the morning of the 25th two brigades of Bates' division of Breckinridge's corps occupied the crest in front of Harker's and Sherman's brigades, the right of Bates line resting at Bragg's headquarters. Bates' picket line was the 1st Florida (dismounted) Cavalry and 4th Florida; Lieutenant Colonel Badger, 4th Florida, Division Officer of the Day. The 7th Florida was sent down during the day as a picket reserve, and when our lines advanced those regiments retired to and occupied the rifle trenches at the foot of the Ridge,

the right resting at Moore's house, connecting with the 60th North Carolina next on their right. About 1 p. m. Bates moved to the right, leaving his pickets in position, and Adams' brigade of A. P. Stewart's division closed up to the right until its right rested at Bragg's headquarters. The regiments in that brigade were the 13th and 20th Louisiana, Col. Leon Von Zinken; 16th and 25th Louisiana, Col. Daniel Gobar; 4th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. John McEnery, and the 14th Louisiana Battalion of Sharpshooters, Maj. J. E. Austin.

Neither Stewart nor his brigade commanders made official reports of the engagement, at least none are included in the official records, but Major General Bates' report indicates that the regiments above named were those encountered by Harker's and Sherman's brigades. The artillery at Bragg's headquarters was Cobb's (Kentucky) Battery.



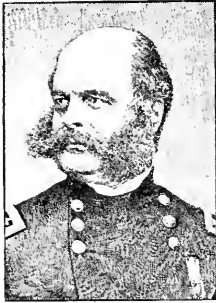
COL. GEO. T. PERKINS.
105th O. V. I.



CHAPTER IX.

EAST TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN.

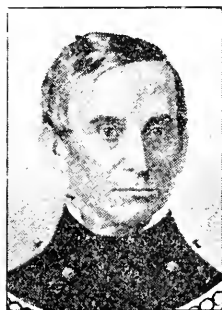
The Second and Third Divisions of the Fourth Corps were a part of the force sent to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville immediately after the storming of Mission Ridge, and were left at Knoxville, subject to the orders of the commander of the Department of Ohio, while the main



MAJ. GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE.

body returned to Chattanooga. It was then expected that Longstreet would retire to Virginia, but when he learned of Sherman's return to Chattanooga he turned upon his pursuers and drove them back towards Knoxville. That movement called the Fourth Corps into a winter campaign. The sources of supply were far away, the means of transportation wholly inadequate, and the question of subsistence a serious problem. The weather was of unusual severity, even in that mountainous region. The destitution and consequent hardship and suffering of the troops, and of the citizens living within the theater of operations, is almost without a parallel in the history of warfare. The condition and suffering of the patriot army under General Washington at Valley Forge were of like character but far less extensive as to the number of people involved. Including Longstreet's army, whose condition was little if any better than our own, there were five times as many soldiers above Knoxville as Washington could muster at Valley Forge, all of them equally destitute of shelter, subsistence, clothing and shoes. Washington's troops had shelter, being in winter quarters. It is safe to say that the soldiers destitute of shoes in the East

Tennessee campaign outnumbered Washington's entire force. At Valley Forge only a small extent of country was accessible to foragers so as to involve the inhabitants, but in East Tennessee both armies were spurred on to active operations and frequent movements by the necessity of procuring food and forage. In a few weeks the whole country north and east of Knoxville, first between the Clinch and Holston Rivers, then between the Holston and French Broad, and finally south of the latter stream to the line of the Little Tennessee, was overrun and completely stripped of grain, forage and live stock, leaving the citizens without seed for next year's crops, and in many cases more destitute than the soldiers. The troops could and did march on to new fields of plunder, but the citizens felt the havoc of war as a calamity without hope of remedy. A majority of the people were staunch supporters of the Union, a strong minority were equally firm in adherence to the Southern Confederacy, and on both sides they sustained their cause with the courage of Americans. Two hostile armies traversing every part of the country made it quite impossible for either Unionist or Confederate to evade the foragers. Indeed the troops were compelled to levy contributions with about equal severity upon friend and foe in order to maintain existence. Appeals of citizens to commanding officers were without avail, because hungry men and starving animals must be fed.



BRIG. GEN. ANDERSON.

The cloud of despair was not entirely without a silver lining of human sympathy. A society was organized, having headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa., for the express purpose of providing relief for the loyalists in East Tennessee, and early in the spring, when the railway lines had been repaired, after Longstreet had gone to join Lee in Virginia, and our

troops were moving down to join the grand army concentrating at Chattanooga for the Atlanta campaign, the agents of that society came to the rescue, armed with an order from the Secretary of War for free transportation for themselves and their supplies. There has seldom been a case where assistance was more needed or a suffering community more deserving.

It is not possible to give in this volume more than a brief outline of the campaign, throwing in a few reports showing the general character of our services and sufferings. In



BRIG. GEN. D. C. BUELL.

years to come, after all the participants in those stirring events have gone to their final reward, the novelist and the poet, as well as the historian, will delve into the records and find them a store house of material full of romantic and tragic interest.

When Rosecrans advanced against Chattanooga in September, a part of the Army of the Ohio, under General Burnside, moved from Kentucky, occupied Knoxville, and then advanced and held the line of the Little Tennessee, communicating with Chattanooga by a courier line. When Longstreet's command was detached from Bragg's army, shortly before the final struggle at Chattanooga, he advanced against Burnside and drove him back to Knoxville, where Burnside fortified, and Longstreet posted his army about the place so as to practically cut off supplies. Grant exhorted Burnside to hold out, promising speedy relief, but was unable to render assistance until Burnside's situation became critical. In the pursuit of Bragg from Mission Ridge, Sherman moved towards the railroad from Dalton to Cleveland, and on November 28 was ordered to take all the troops then with him and march with all possible dispatch by way of Cleveland and Charleston to Knox-

ville. General Granger had been ordered to march with two divisions of the Fourth Corps *via* Kingston, and Gen. W. L. Elliott, with two brigades of the First Division of Cavalry, was sent from Alexandria *via* Kingston. The force with Sherman was the Second and Fourth Divisions of the Fifteenth Corps, under Gen. Frank P. Blair; the Second and Third Divisions of the Eleventh Corps, under Gen. Oliver O. Howard; Davis' division of the Fourteenth Corps, and a small body of cavalry.

Our division turned back from Bird's Mill and reached the camp at Chattanooga on the evening of the 26th. On the 27th everybody was busy with preparation for the march. One wagon to a regiment was allowed, and it was no easy matter to procure serviceable mules for that number. All camp equipage, regimental and company desks or boxes containing record books, blanks for reports, stationery, orders and correspondence, all officers' valises and mess chests, and everything else except what was to be worn or carried on the person, were packed and stored, to be reclaimed in two or three weeks, as we fondly hoped, but not for many weeks as events turned out. Granger's column marched at noon on the 28th, crossing the South Chickamunga on the pontoon bridge laid by Sherman a few days before and went into bivouac for the night on the road to Harrison. On the 29th the march was resumed at an early hour, the column passing through Harrison and on to the crossing of the Ooltewah River, where ten hours were consumed in building a bridge and crossing. The delay turned out to be of no importance, however, except in the way of additional fatigue to the troops, as the head of column reached Kineannon's Ferry on the Hiwassee River on the 30th, several hours in advance of



FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major General.

the steambot sent up to ferry the troops over. The steamer came up during the day loaded with hard-tack and towing a couple of flatboats. The command was crossed with all possible dispatch. The 125th took a turn at the oars and in the work of loading and unloading artillery and wagons, and were relieved about 10 p. m. All of the Second Division was over before morning, and Wood's division followed without delay.

A limited supply of hard-tack was issued from the boat,



MAJ. GEN. OLIVER O. HOWARD (1890).

intended, with what was picked up in the country, to last until we met the boat again to cross the Tennessee near Kingston. That was the last seen of the boat or the hard-tack with which it was loaded. We marched on December 1st to Decatur, at which point an order was received from General Sherman directing the column to head for London by way of Philadelphia, and on the 2nd we marched in the new direction, arriving on the 3rd at Fork Creek, about six miles from Philadelphia, and expected to march on

the 4th to London, to which point the steamboats "Dunbar" and "Paint Rock" had been ordered, but both failed to get up, being unable to pass the shoals below Kingston.

On the 3rd, Howard, with the Eleventh Corps and cavalry, entered London, and Blair, with the Fifteenth Corps, reached the Little Tennessee at Morgantown. London had been Longstreet's depot of supplies, and he had a pontoon

bridge there, guarded by a brigade under General Vaughn. On the approach of Howard the enemy crossed, destroying the property they were unable to remove and also destroying the bridge. They ran three locomotives and forty-eight cars into the river. Sherman ordered the cavalry sent up on the east side of the Holston to get into Knoxville if possible and inform Burnside of the approach of the relief column.

Finding no practicable ford for the infantry and artillery and the boats not having been heard from, a bridge was ordered to be constructed over the Little Tennessee near Morgantown.

On the 4th our corps marched to the vicinity of Morgantown, taking possession of all the mills in the vicinity and using them to grind corn and wheat. That evening word came that Longstreet had assaulted the works at Knoxville and had been repulsed, but was still in position around the city. The Fourth Corps began crossing on the bridge at Morgantown early on the 5th, following the Fifteenth Corps. Our head of column reached a point opposite Marysville by night on a road east of the direct road. In the afternoon Sherman was advised that Longstreet had abandoned the siege of Knoxville and moved off towards Virginia on the Rutledge, Rogersville and Bristol road. On the 6th the Fourth Corps



JAS. A. FERRIS, K (1861).

marched to Little River, Granger going in person to Knoxville. During the 7th we lay in camp, detachments keeping all the mills in the vicinity busy grinding grain. On the 8th we marched for Knoxville, leaving men to keep the mills going and forward the product. That evening we bivouacked two miles from the city, on the east side of the Holston, where we remained until the 13th, when we crossed the river and camped in the suburbs of the city.

It had been arranged between Burnside and Sherman for the latter to return to Chattanooga with his command, leaving the Fourth Corps to serve as a garrison for Knoxville while Burnside's force followed Longstreet, who was expected to continue his retreat into Virginia.

On the 12th of December Maj. Gen. John G. Foster arrived and superseded General Burnside in command of the Department.

On that date Granger wrote a strong appeal to both Foster and Grant for an order to send the Fourth Corps back to Chattanooga, giving as his reasons for the request that the Corps had marched to relieve their comrades at Knoxville immediately after a hard battle; that they had been for three months living on less than half rations, and had come hurriedly, with little transportation, no shelter, thin clothing and well-worn shoes; many men being entirely destitute of overcoats or shirts; subsisting on the country, and were weak and growing feeble in consequence. He expressed the opinion that Longstreet was making his way to Virginia.



MAJ. GEN. J. G. FOSTER.

General Foster replied next day, saying:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday in respect to the physical condition and sufferings of your officers and men. I assure you that no one appreciates their gallantry and devotion in coming rapidly to the relief of the garrison at Knoxville more than myself. I am only waiting orders from General Grant to know what is to be done."

On the same date (13th) General Halleck telegraphed Grant that Richmond papers of the 12th stated that Longstreet was preparing to hold Rutledge and that his cavalry had raided Mt. Sterling, Ky., and it would be unsafe to withdraw forces until the enemy was driven from the State.

Grant at once telegraphed Foster to advance, and the latter replied that he could not do so until he got the cars running to Strawberry Plains and collected some rations; that the state of the roads and lack of supplies might compel him to take a position and wait until in better condition.

On the 14th our troops began constructing huts, finding material in some way, and by the next night had quite comfortable quarters.

On the 15th Grant wired Foster: "As soon as you deem your position secure order the Fourth Corps to return to Chattanooga." That order might have worked our deliverance, but unfortunately Halleck wired Foster on the same date: "The great object to be kept in mind is to expel Longstreet from East Tennessee and keep him out. In all minor matters you will receive instructions from General Grant."

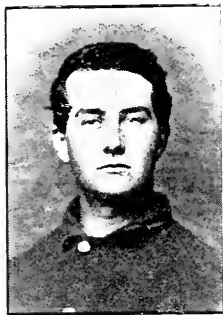


MAJ. GEN. H. W. SLOCUM.

On the same date advices from the front indicated that Longstreet's infantry was moving towards Knoxville, and orders were issued for the Fourth Corps to advance to Blain's Cross Roads. Sheridan's division used the railway and Wood's division marched. One locomotive and a train of freight and flat cars were kept in motion all night, and by daylight of the 16th had transported Wagner's and Harker's brigades to Strawberry Plains. The 125th passed the greater part of the night at the railway station in Knoxville, waiting our turn on the train, and was one of the last regiments taken. We marched on the 16th to the vicinity of Blain's Cross Roads. The troops of the Ninth and Twenty-third Corps fell back to the same line, the right of the line resting on

the Holston and the left extending westward beyond Clinch Mountain.

All the infantry remained on that line until the middle of January. Our cavalry covered the front. Both brigades from the Army of the Cumberland had sharp engagements with the enemy—on December 24 at Hay's Ferry and on December 29 at Mossy Creek. The weather turned cold. January 1, 1864, is still remembered and spoken of all over the country as the coldest New Year's day within the memory of the present generation, and the soldiers who were then in East Tennessee have good reason to remember the day.



WILLIAM S. THORN, C.

After a day or two of waiting to develop the purpose of the enemy, the troops of the Fourth Corps, thinking the camp might be held for a short time, and having no tents, set about building huts. They were constructed of poles, leaving one end open; rubber blankets served for roofing, leaves and twigs stuffed into the cracks checked the free course of the wind, and branches from pine trees made good beds. Log-heap fires in front made it possible for the occupants to keep from freezing when wide awake and giving undivided attention to the subject.

The following dispatch shows Granger's view of the situation at that time:

BLAIN'S CROSS ROADS,)
December 19, 1863. }

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

GENERAL: The suffering and privations now being undergone by our troops are most cruel, I assure you.

We have been now nearly a month without tents and clothing, and from the limited quantity of our transportation—only one wagon to a regiment—and being obliged to live upon the country, our rations have been very irregular and limited.

We are now bivouacking at this place, twenty-two miles east of Knoxville, in the mud and rain, and many of the command are falling sick

with pneumonia, diarrhoea, &c. Our officers are destitute of clothing and cooking utensils, being unable to procure them at Knoxville. A small supply of clothing and shoes has arrived, about one-third of what is needed. The stock of medicines and stationery in Knoxville is entirely exhausted. Our books and records having been left behind, we are unable to make any returns. If it is determined that we remain here this winter, I respectfully request that the First Division of the Corps be sent to join us, and with them can be sent our transportation, baggage, camp and garrison equipage, to which they can act as escort.

I am, General, very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major General Commanding.

Here is another dispatch showing the difficulties surrounding the position at Blain's Cross Roads :

HEADQUARTERS)
FOURTH ARMY CORPS.)
December 21, 1863.)

MAJOR GENERAL PARKE, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: My forage trains for the past two days have found it impossible to procure a sufficient supply, and report a great scarcity of forage in the surrounding country. I have the honor to report this fact, and suggest that a movement, either in advance on the flank or in retrograde, will be necessary in order that the command may be supplied with the necessary forage. From the best information I can gather there is nothing this side of Bull's Gap, and the only forage to be obtained is on the south side of the Holston River. I would, therefore, suggest, that my command be ordered to that side of the river, so that we may obtain the forage and subsistence to be afforded by the country to supply our men and animals. I have been induced to offer these suggestions in consideration of the importance of keeping the men and animals of the command in as good condition as possible under the circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major General Commanding.



JOHN P. REAGH, F.

Lest it may be thought that the Fourth Corps generals were disposed to make the case worse than the facts justified, we give here an extract from the official report of General Foster, made after he had been relieved from command of the Department :

"GENERAL: I have the honor, in obedience to your directions, to make the following report of the operations of the Army of the Ohio while I was in command, and of the general condition of affairs in East Tennessee. I relieved General Burnside at Knoxville on the 12th of December, 1863. At that time the forces of the enemy under General Longstreet, comprising his own force that had been engaged in the siege of Knoxville, Ransom's division of infantry and Jones' division of cavalry, with which he had formed a junction, were supposed to be in full retreat towards Virginia. They were at that time near Rogersville. General Parke, with the Ninth and Twenty-third Corps (10,000 infantry and the cavalry, 4,000 men) was in pursuit, having his advance at Bean's Station. General Sherman was returning towards Chattanooga, leaving General Granger with the Fourth Corps near Knoxville. As soon as General Longstreet learned this latter fact, and that the force pursuing him was small, he turned on General Parke's advance and repulsed it at Bean's Station. Advancing at once in his turn, he forced General Parke to fall back, first to Rutledge and afterward to Blain's Cross Roads. This being a good position I determined to make it the standpoint, and accordingly hurried up the Fourth Corps and every available fighting man. General Longstreet, however, did not attack, in consequence probably of the very inclement weather, which then set in with such severity as to paralyze for a time the efforts of both armies.



THOMAS E. TRIMBLE, F.

"Their numbers were equal, being 26,000 effective men each.

"At this time (the 23rd of December, 1863) my horse fell with me upon a ledge of rocks and contused my wounded leg, already very much inflamed by constant riding, to such an extent as to confine me to my quarters. General Parke retained the active command of the forces in the field. The condition of the army was bad. The troops were suffering for want of tents, clothing, food and medicine. One-half of the men were unfit for a march for want of shoes or clothing. The issue of bread or meat rarely came up to one-quarter of the ration, while the continued feeding upon fresh meat caused sickness among the soldiers which we had no medicine to check. This state of things arose from the impossibility of getting supplies over the impassable roads from Kentucky and the necessity of living on the country. The forage had become nearly exhausted, and had to be sought at distances varying from ten to forty miles. The stock of ammunition was also limited. The enemy undoubtedly suffered privations similar to our own, for he soon retired to winter quarters at Morristown and Russellville.

"J. G. FOSTER, *Major General.*

"MAJ. GEN. H. W. HALLECK,

"*General in Chief, U. S. A.*"



SERGT. NATHAN J. THOMAS, A (1895)

On December 24, Foster reported that Longstreet was moving his forces across in the direction of Morristown; that he had crossed cavalry under General Sturgis to advance and feel the enemy, and that he could not fight a general engagement until supplied with ammunition. Longstreet's removal from our front at Blain's Cross Roads enlarged the field for foraging, but did not add very much to the supply as the country had been traversed and gleaned by both armies.

On December 31 General Grant arrived at Knoxville, and remained in the Department one week. Having seen for himself the necessities of the case, he went to work with his usual diligence to supply deficiencies. On January 1, 1864, he wired to General Thomas as follows: "I arrived here yesterday. Send forward all the general supplies for Foster with as little delay as possible and clothing particularly."

On January 8 he wired to Halleek as follows:

"Owing to the want of clothing, particularly shoes, in Foster's command, it is impossible to move more than 60 per cent. of his men until they are supplied. Clothing is now on the way and it is hoped will be in Knoxville within one week from this time. I have directed Foster then to attack and drive Longstreet at least beyond Bull's Gap and Red Bridge. In the meantime I have directed the Ninth and Thirty-third Corps to be pushed on to Mossy Creek, the Fourth Corps to Strawberry Plains and the cavalry to Dandridge, to scout and forage south of the French Broad and threaten Longstreet's flank."



O. R. BROWN, B (1891).

The subsistence problem continued to be troublesome. The following report is a sample of others equally discouraging that were made from time to time:

"KNOXVILLE, Jan. 6, 1864.

"GENERAL WOOD, *Commanding Third Division, Fourth Corps*:

"The pontoon bridge at this place is gone and not a bushel of wheat is coming in, consequently the mills here have been stopped. I can send

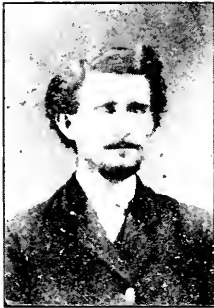
no fresh bread to your division for some days to come. The last boat up did not bring a pound of bread, and there is not a pound of bread or flour in town. Hence the last stores that went will have to be nicely economized for fear of the worst." * * *

Here is one of Sheridan's dispatches :

January 11, 1864.

MAJOR GENERAL GRANGER:

My division has been on less than half rations for some days, and are suffering from hunger. We have no forage for the animals and none can be procured. Colonel Harker started for Bean's Station or vicinity yesterday to try and get some, and without anything to eat for his officers and men. I desire to make you acquainted with these facts, and ask that my division be removed to some other locality, where I can better help my troops. I also respectfully report that eight bales of blankets, sent to me by my Quartermaster, were taken at the depot at Knoxville. These were very much needed, as many of the men have no blankets. Is there no God in Israel?



ELMOS N. ROSS, F.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

It was not a very unusual thing that winter for troops to start out on a foraging expedition on empty stomachs. Many survivors of Harker's brigade will recall the particular expedition referred to in Sheridan's dispatch. We marched about twenty miles and camped near a meeting-house. On the 11th the command searched for provender for man and beast, meeting with some success, and returned at night to the bivouac near the church. Several of the foraging parties were fired on by the enemy's cavalry picketing on the other side of the river. On the 12th we marched back to our camp at Blain's Cross Roads.

The following dispatches are of interest, and show the progress of events down to the movement on Dandridge :

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 12, 1864.

MAJ. GEN. U. S. GRANT:

The cold weather and high rivers have made things worse; many animals are dying daily; the pontoon bridge at this place has been broken twice since you left by high water and floating ice. As soon as the bridge at Straw-

berry Plains is done and the weather moderates, I shall move two corps to Dandridge to obtain forage and corn and wheat. Everything is eaten out north of the Holston River, also nearly everything is eaten up at Mossy Creek. My move to French Broad River is, therefore, rendered imperative. Some quartermaster stores have arrived, but not in sufficient quantity. No rations by last boats. Am entirely destitute of bread, coffee and sugar. Have telegraphed this to General Thomas. Trust you may be able to raise the amount of supplies by river. The weather is intensely cold, with one inch of snow on the ground.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., JAN. 15, 1864.

MAJ. GEN. H. W. HALLECK:

GENERAL: I reached here the evening of the 12th on my return from East Tennessee. I felt a particular anxiety to have Longstreet driven out from East Tennessee, and went there with the intention of taking such steps as would secure this end. I found, however, a large part of Foster's command suffering for want of clothing, especially shoes, so that in an advance not to exceed two-third's of his men could be taken. The difficulties of supplying these are such that to send reinforcements at present would be to put the whole on insufficient rations for their support. * * *

U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

KNOXVILLE, JAN. 15, 1864.

MAJ. GEN. U. S. GRANT:

The Strawberry Plains bridge is completed; also the pontoon bridge at this place so that it will stand I think. No supplies have arrived for a week by river. The bread rations are entirely exhausted. I am forced to abandon all idea of active operations for the present and to place the army where it can live by foraging. The Fourth Corps is now moving for Dandridge and the Twenty-third Corps for Mossy Creek. General Sturgis, with all the cavalry, is in front of Dandridge near Kimbrough's Cross Roads. I purpose to hold all the country, and the forage in it, on the south and east of the French Broad, as Longstreet has exhausted all the supplies in his vicinity and is now forced to send across the river for forage and grain. I presume some portion of our forces will be in almost constant collision if we succeed in holding, as I expect Longstreet cannot long remain where he is. He is now building a pontoon bridge across the Nola Chucky, near Warrenburg.

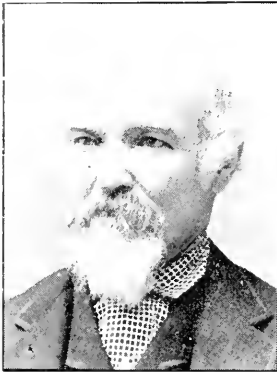
J. G. FOSTER,
Major General.



LIEUT. A. B. CARTER,
Regt. Quartermaster.

Losses in the 125th for the months of November and December, 1863, in addition to those noted as occurring in the battle of Mission Ridge, were as follows:

By death—David Lloyd, of A, at Chattanooga; James M. Tidd, of B, at Nashville; Frank Niner, of D, at Louisville; Robert Peyceatt, of D, at Chattanooga; Richard M. Elliott, of G, at Youngstown, O.; Francis S. Krumm, of H, at Blain's Cross Roads; Gaius S. Harvey, of H, at Chattanooga; Thomas Wilkinson, of H, at Nashville; John Edwards, of I, at Chattanooga; Martin L. Wright, of I, at Chattanooga.



CAPT. CULLEN BRADLEY (1895).
6th Ohio Light Artillery.

Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability—Aaron Schroy, of A; James Denny, of F; John G. Rotterdam, of G; Daniel D. Bugby; of H.

Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—James Paden, of B; Thomas M. Thompson, Chauncey B. Hayden and John Fenton, of C; Thomas C. Evans, of D; Henry H. McElhenny, Abraham Hawkins and Ira O. Case, of E.

While at Blain's Cross Roads the troops of the Fourth Corps were given the privilege of veteranizing, *i. e.*, of re-enlisting for three years longer, and those who did so were promised a furlough for thirty days. Nearly all signed the rolls without hesitation or delay. The promised furlough had little or no influence on that result, because it was to be granted only when the exigencies of the service should permit, and there was not just then any flattering prospect of an early fulfillment of the promise. At best only a few could go home at one time. The 19th and 41st Ohio of Wood's division and 26th and 64th Ohio in ours were first to draw prizes and start home.

On January 4 the men of the 125th signed the rolls and began to figure on the prospects of a furlough. It never came. Later on we were advised that only those regiments that had served more than two years of their first term would be accepted as veterans. That decision did not prevent us from serving to the end of the war, but it did deprive us of a visit to home and loved ones and of a veteran's medal provided by the State of Ohio for those only who re-enlisted under that call, and worn by thousands who saw less actual service and fewer battles than other thousands who enlisted first in long-term regiments under the call of July, 1862. The latter were not wanted in the fall of 1861. Ohio's quota of three-year regiments was filled, and no more three-year men were called for until in July following. Ohio boys went into the army as fast as the government was ready for them—could clothe, equip and use them, and it is not quite just that those volunteers first in should have received a recognition of service not accorded to others equally patriotic, brave and useful.

On January 14th, Lieut. Col. David H. Moore joined the regiment, bringing with him Company K and a large number of convalescents, among the latter many of our comrades who had recovered from wounds received at Chickamauga or Missionary Ridge.

The officers of Company K were Captain Sterling Manchester, First Lieut. Waldern S. Williams, Second Lieut. Samuel Heikes. On the date they joined we were ordered to march next morning for Dandridge. Before entering upon an account of the Dandridge campaign and battle, it will be convenient to give an account of Company K's trip



SERGEANT ROBERT W. THOMPSON, G.

from Ohio, and of the lively skirmish in which that company participated on their way to the front, at Charleston, Tenn.

Lieutenant Colonel Moore left Ohio with Company K December 3: reached Chattanooga a week later, and went into camp with the convalescents and recruits gathered there. The officers and men belonging to the Fourth Corps were armed and equipped and organized for a march to Knoxville in charge of a wagon train. Colonel Laibold commanded the entire force, about two thousand five hundred men. Lieutenant Colonel Moore was in command of the detachment belonging to the 3rd Brigade of our division—530 officers and men.

The command marched December 24, and went into camp six miles out on the road to Cleveland. That evening



C. C. CLARK, C.

the enemy sent in a flag of truce on some plausible pretext, but really to "spy out the land." It was hardly to be expected that they would let a train of 150 wagons, loaded with supplies and guarded by convalescents and recruits, pass along without trouble. Next day (Christmas) Laibold made twenty-two miles, and on the 26th marched in a drenching rain to Cleveland. On the 27th the march was resumed, and the command camped at Charleston.

During the night the rainfall ceased and the weather turned cold. On the morning of the 28th the command was ready for the road early, and while waiting for the wagons to get under way were attacked by Wheeler's cavalry. The first shots by the skirmishers gave all the notice required as the attack was expected, and Laibold's line was quickly formed, Colonel Moore's command on the left of the line. When all was ready Laibold ordered his lines to advance, and fairly drove the enemy from his position and forced him to retreat, losing two killed and ten wounded, the enemy's loss being

eleven killed and thirty wounded, besides 131 taken prisoners. Lieutenant Colonel Moore's detachment had charge of the prisoners during the day. It was a handsome repulse and enabled Company K to come to the front duly initiated and tested under fire.

The enemy did not acknowledge the full extent of their failure and losses, as is shown by the following account taken from the Richmond *Enquirer and Examiner* of January 18, 1864:

DALTON, Dec. 28, 1863.

Intelligence having reached here day before yesterday that a large wagon train belonging to the enemy was moving towards Knoxville, Major General Wheeler was ordered to take what troops of his command could be spared from the front and if possible capture it. His force 1600 strong, under command of Brigadier General Kelly, reached Cleveland yesterday morning. Here he found the train had not pursued that route, and he pushed forward to Charleston, where he encountered a brigade of the enemy and drove them to their reserves within two miles of the place. Our little band had the mortification to see the last of the train pass through the town safely. The enemy's force being computed at 6000 infantry, orders were given to fall back, when a cavalry force of 5000 strong which had been thrown out to flank our troops, was observed, and their object completely foiled by the skill of our commander. The enemy approached cautiously as if apprehensive of ambuscade, and evinced no disposition to charge but kept up a fire with revolvers. Our retreat was conducted with consummate skill and success. Lieutenant Porter, of General Wheeler's staff, was indebted to his courage and coolness for a narrow escape. Two of the enemy had their sabers drawn over his head and demanded his surrender, when he deliberately drew his pistol, killed one, and the other fled after discharging his revolver through that officer's overcoat. Our casualties sum up two killed, five wounded, and six prisoners; on the part of the enemy six killed and ten or twelve wounded.



JESSE CAREY, JR.

The following extracts from a diary show the subsequent experience of Colonel Moore's command up to the date of arrival at the front:

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1864—Our wagons are nearly all across. Our only means of ferrying are two small flatboats, each carrying a single six-mule team at a trip. To-morrow will see the last wagon across. It will take two or three days more to transfer the troops. The town has a ruinous appearance: indeed it is a ruined town. It has historic importance as the scene of one of Burnside's victories, decisive of the fate of East Tennessee. A glorious country this, the very best I have seen in the South. It is worth fighting for.



WILLIAM VESEY, JR.

January 6.—Very cold. Troops are crossing. The 41st and 19th Ohio here *en route* for home on veteran furlough. Our Sergeant Major, Freeman Collins, came down with them, and reports our regiment at Blain's Cross Roads, twenty-two miles beyond Knoxville and fifty-two from here.

January 7—Still cold: misty towards night, ending with snow. Our brigade detachment commenced crossing the river at noon. Got all over by 3 o'clock. Camped to wait for Third Division detachments to cross. Rations very scarce, also some articles of wearing apparel. Many barefooted.

January 8.—The men are suffering for food. In the afternoon an issue of one-fourth ration of coffee, one-third ration of pork, with promise of flour. We have a foraging party out under Wagonmaster Harris, of our regiment. A woman applied for a property guard. Made her promise to feed them well and gave her two. Would like to farm out the entire command on the same terms while the famine continues.

January 9—Beautiful day but very cold. The 26th and 64th Ohio here *en route* for home. My forage party does well: brought in fifteen sheep last night and eighteen more

and one beef to-night. Longstreet crossed three miles below here under cover of heavy guns, and drove Burnside back step by step to Knoxville. East Tennessee is henceforth—nearly every foot of it—historic ground. We march in the morning for Blain's Cross Roads.

BATTLE OF DANDRIDGE.

Two divisions of the Fourth Corps and one division of the Twenty-third Corps marched from the vicinity of Blain's Cross Roads on January 15, 1864, under orders to cross the Holston and proceed to Dandridge on the French Broad River, take a position that could be held and to collect subsistence and forage. The command reached Dandridge on the afternoon of the 16th. General Longstreet moved down at once to dispute our occupation of that territory, and his cavalry was engaged during the afternoon of the 16th by our cavalry corps.

On the morning of the 17th the 125th Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Moore commanding, was detailed for picket duty, and the other regiments of Harker's brigade proceeded to convert the wagon train into a bridge across the French Broad. In the afternoon, before the bridge was completed, the enemy made their attack.



JAS. E. ARCHER, II (1894).

Our cavalry corps had been withdrawn from the line occupied on the 16th, and had formed a short distance inside of the infantry picket line. The reserve of the 125th was on the bend of Chucky road, in advance of a small creek near a house, there being another house and outbuildings on the road further out. The outposts were on the crest of a ridge about one-quarter of a mile in advance of the reserve, and connected on the right with outposts of the 93rd Ohio,

of Wood's division, picketing thence to the river. Immediately in rear of the reserve was a ridge, on the left of the road were open fields, and on the right, opposite the reserve, was a field bounded on three sides by open timber. Part of the cavalry, moving back to their new position, passed through our line, and the troopers informed us that the enemy was advancing, and would make that vicinity too hot for a picket line. Later the outposts were attacked furiously and driven in. Companies A and C, retiring on the right, remained deployed as skirmishers and halted at the edge of the woods, on our side of the field; part of Company F came back along the road, and the rest with all of Company I retired to our left and joined the reserve.

Colonel Moore posted the regiment in a depression on the left of the road that afforded fair protection to the men



MAJ. GEN. JNO. G. PARKE.

when lying down. By the time the outposts had joined the regiment, the ridge on our front, and as far as we could see to right and left, was covered with Confederates, and their skirmishers were pushing forward wherever they found cover, keeping up a continuous fire. Before long they opened with artillery. Under cover of the artillery fire they advanced lines on both flanks, our fire apparently being hotter than they cared to face in a direct advance. Colonel Moore discovered a line advancing on our left through a cornfield, and ordered the regiment to rise up and fire by rank left oblique, when the Confederate line retreated to the base of the ridge. Next a line advanced to the edge of the timber on the right of the road and gave us a hot fire from the right flank, which continued until Garrard's 1st Brigade of Cavalry advanced, our Companies A and C advancing at the same time, when the enemy fell back, relieving us from the cross-fire. The enemy, however,

promptly reformed his line and again advanced, driving our people in turn back to the timber at our right rear. It was by that time growing dark, and Colonel Moore was ordered to retire. We moved out silently, hoping to gain the top of the hill in our rear without being observed, but the movement was discovered, and we caught a hot fire while ascending the hill. After passing to the rear of the cavalry line, the regiment was halted long enough to build a large number of camp fires, that the enemy might think we were encamped for the night, and we then marched off towards Strawberry Plains, marching all night, halting for an hour or two about daylight, then resuming the march and arrived at Strawberry Plains after noon, going into bivouac with the brigade after crossing the Holston. But for the fortunate position selected by Colonel Moore and his excellent management, the 125th would have been routed without doubt, and our losses would have been far greater. As it was we lost Lieut. Seabury A. Smith, acting Adjutant, and three men killed, seven men seriously and seven less dangerously wounded, and seven men captured, five of whom died in Andersonville Prison: total, twenty-five.



LIEUT. SEABURY A. SMITH (1863).

General Parke, the senior general present, had decided not to risk a general engagement, and for that reason started the main body of infantry towards Strawberry Plains, leaving the cavalry to hold the enemy off until dark, and then to cover the retreat. Our own regiment and the 93rd Ohio were probably left behind because it was impracticable to get them out after they became engaged. The commanders of the two infantry regiments engaged appear not to have made official reports of the action. The officers of the cav-

alry corps made full reports, in which the infantry regiments are mentioned incidentally. We quote from these reports to give a fuller general description of the engagement :

Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, commanding the cavalry corps, reported :

"Colonel Wolford was ordered to take the right of our line on the ferry road, his right resting on the French Broad River, two miles above Dandridge; Garrard's division in the center covering the Chucky road, connecting with Colonel Wolford's left and Colonel McCook's right, whose division held the Bull's Gap and Mossy Creek roads.

"Receiving information about noon on the 17th that the enemy was no doubt preparing for an attack, I ordered my command to form line of battle in the order above indicated, and awaited his advance.



ELLSWORTH PECK, B.

"At 4 p. m. the enemy drove in one regiment of our infantry picketing inside of my videttes on our extreme right, and advanced with great fury on our left, attacking Colonel McCook's division. A battery was then pushed forward by the enemy, shelling our center to cover the advance of his strong line of infantry.

"My whole line was now engaged, and the regiment of our infantry in front of Colonel Garrard's division compelled to give way, so that the cavalry was on this occasion engaging the entire force of the enemy's cavalry and three brigades of infantry of Johnson's and Hood's divisions.

"The fighting was desperate, our troops charging repeatedly and driving the enemy from his positions, our troops not falling back to the ground held by them in the afternoon until after dark, when the enemy moved up strong lines of pickets close to our lines."

The infantry regiment reported by General Sturgis as driven in on the extreme right was the 93rd Ohio. The statement that the regiment of our infantry in front of Colonel Garrard was compelled to give way, refers to the 125th and to the driving in of our outposts to the line of the reserve. The regiment did not retire from the position it occupied as reserve until after dark.

Col. Frank Wolford, commanding the First Cavalry Division, reported :

"The enemy advanced in considerable numbers upon a regiment of our infantry (93rd Ohio) which had deployed as skirmishers in my front. After a sharp contest they were driven in and pursued with great fury. I reinforced the infantry with a part of the 12th Kentucky Cavalry (dismounted). They were not able to resist the attack, and fell back. I then advanced my whole line to meet the enemy and repulsed him, driving them back into the woods, when night came on."

Colonel Israel Garrard, commanding the second cavalry division, reported:

"I formed in line on the brow of the bank of the creek, on the left of the bend of the Chucky road, my right communicating with Colonel Wolford's command and my left with Colonel McCook's command. Across the creek and out about a quarter of a mile, was the reserve of the infantry picket post. The infantry was, I believe, the 125th Ohio, Colonel Moore.

"In front of my first brigade on the right was open fields. In front of the second brigade was heavy woods, extending to the top of the large hill, or rather double hill, which extended all the way across our front. From the Morristown road to the bend of Chucky road in front and to the right of my position was a heavy forest on a plain, or rather level ground. At the front edge of this forest a scattering picket firing had continued for an hour, when a heavy and sustained firing began on the extreme left of the front near the Morristown road. The Second Brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Butler, dismounted and pushed forward rapidly, taking position on the right of the forces engaged. They charged at once, and the rebel force fell back and were driven out of the woods and from the left half of the big hill. The rebels kept the right slope of the hill and had a battery near the base of it which commanded our position on the creek. A portion of the rebel force moved over from the hill to the woods on the right of the road and drove our forces out of the woods, and reached a position from which they attacked the infantry line to great advantage. They placed one or two guns in position at the edge of the woods. A few shots from my guns silenced them. I now ordered the Second Brigade back to the first position on the bank overlooking the creek. The infantry fell back and formed on my right. Colonel Moore reported to me that he had but ten rounds of ammunition. I ordered him to fall back toward Dandridge. It was now night, but the moonlight enabled us to see that the enemy were establishing their lines opposite to ours and moving bodies of troops in our vicinity. * * * About 9 o'clock I received orders to march, leaving pickets. * * *



BRIG. GEN. I. GARRARD.

"The losses in my command were three killed and twelve wounded in the Second Brigade, one killed and two wounded in the First Brigade."

Col. Edward McCook, commanding the left division of cavalry, reported that his 1st Brigade was on the Mossy Creek road when the engagement commenced: was brought up to the left of his 2nd Brigade, but was not engaged, and refers to the report of Colonel LaGrange for details of the part taken by his 2nd Brigade.

Colonel O. H. LaGrange, commanding the 2nd Brigade of McCook's division, reported:



ANTON MISLER, II.

"A brigade of rebel cavalry, under Colonel Harrison, attacked one of the pickets of this brigade which was posted on an eminence to the right of the Morristown road, two miles from Dandridge. As soon as the firing commenced the 1st Wisconsin was ordered out at a trot, and dismounted at the foot of the wooded hill on which our picket was posted, for the purpose of occupying it before the enemy and holding it against him. He, however, drove back our pickets so rapidly that he was enabled to open a flank fire before the regiment was brought into action."

The report then goes on to detail the incidents of the action, in which the entire brigade took part. Their flank was turned by cavalry charging to capture their led horses, and by the time that danger was averted, a front attack by infantry forced them back to their original line, by which time it was dark.

That fight was to our left and no part of it seen or heard by us, the proceedings in our immediate vicinity absorbing our undivided attention. In fact, we did not know the full extent of the lines or of the engagement. The losses in LaGrange's brigade were three killed, twenty-six wounded, seventeen missing; total, forty-eight. They captured nineteen of the enemy.

General Longstreet reported :

"On the 17th a part of Hood's division was moved down to the enemy's immediate front. The sharpshooters of this division were ordered to advance against the enemy's left flank, and Martin's cavalry (dismounted) were ordered to follow this move, advancing in the enemy's front. The battalion of sharpshooters were closely supported by the main force of the division, the immediate object being to gain a favorable position for future operations."

Had General Parke sent the Fourth Corps into action the enemy would have been driven off easily. Granger, Sheridan and Wood were disgusted with the order to retreat, and reported to have used very vigorous language in expressing their opinions of the proceeding.

The movements of the next few days were upon the theory that Longstreet had been reinforced and was probably moving to invest Knoxville. The truth appears to be that Longstreet had not been reinforced, but had advanced to prevent the occupation of Dandridge, and when our forces retreated he ordered a vigorous pursuit, hoping to gain substantial advantages, but the almost impassable condition of the roads and the difficulty of subsisting operated against him.



WALTER CHENEY, C. 1890.

The following letter, written two days after the fight, gives a good account of the part taken by the 125th :

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, JAN. 19, 1864.

DEAREST WIFE:

Have an opportunity to send you a line by Dr. McHenry, who goes with our sick and wounded to Knoxville. Last Saturday, the 16th, we reached Dandridge. There had been skirmishing all day. We were immediately ordered out to repel an attack. Colonel Opdyke's demi-brigade was held as a reserve. The rebs were driven with ease. Next morning I received an order to report with the regiment for picket duty, and took out

my regiment: 93rd Ohio on my right, and a brigade of cavalry commanded by Colonel LaGrange, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, Pearly Newton's Colonel, on my left. We had a large part of our outpost line in an open field, through which the main road to the enemy passed. My reserves were posted to the right and left of this open ground in woods; my grand reserve, under my immediate control, in rear of the above. I asked in vain for another regiment to picket in rear of cavalry on the left. It was promised but it did not come. The rebels were in plain sight. At noon the videttes were engaged; by 3 o'clock my outposts were attacked. Their reserve went immediately to their support. The fight became general and severe. The cavalry were driven back, which enabled the enemy to turn my left flank. The skirmishers then were thrown back on the grand reserve, which was



FRANKLIN J. FORBES, B. 1851.

now attacked vigorously. I had placed it in a semi-circular natural rifle pit, and had the men to lie down. When we were attacked I opened fire upon them by rank. I soon drove them back and silenced their fire on my left and immediate front. As soon as I would cease firing they would begin again, and then we would go at it. The 7th Ohio Cavalry, at the beginning of the fight, were drawn up on the hill beyond a creek in my rear. Saw "Met" Mitchell and Si. Long. Sent my compliments to Major Norton, and told Mitchell to tell them, "The 125th Ohio is in your front." My skirmishers on the right, Companies A and C, under the general supervision of Captain Bates, fought magnificently. They charged repeatedly upon the enemy, and drove him back, only in turn to be driven by overwhelming numbers themselves. The enemy's artillery played upon us furiously. No support came to our rescue. The cavalry had disappeared from the hill in our rear. Our two guns there did the best they could, but could not check the enemy. Lieut. S. A. Smith, acting Adjutant, was shot dead from his horse by my side. You remember him. Another was killed on my right and one wounded on my left. Nothing but the nature of the ground saved my men from slaughter. God directed me to the position I took up. The volleys from the concealed force dismayed the enemy. Their sharpshooters fired upon us from the tree tops. Smith was killed by one. When he fell I was without an aide, and asked for a volunteer orderly to mount his horse. Little Johnny Simpson, Company G, volunteered and behaved nobly. I never saw men stick together and fight so desperately. The new company behaved like veterans. But all in vain. It was night. No instructions, no orders, no reinforcements; the enemy in still augmenting force closing upon us, stretching away beyond both my flanks. The 93rd Ohio had

retired; the 125th was alone; such being the case, I reluctantly retired my men, amidst a storm of lead, across the creek up to the hill beyond, on the crest of which I re-formed them and sent in another volley, which checked their advance for the night. Several of my command were wounded whilst crossing the stream, and one killed. The orderly was shot in the arm, and at the top of the hill received another shot in the side, and his horse was killed. I shall believe that the desperate gallantry of my command saved the town and forces from capture. Still waited impatiently for orders. My flanks were unprotected, my command liable to capture. At this juncture dismounted cavalry, under Colonel Garrard, 7th O. V. I., advanced as skirmishers to crest of hill. I reported to him, and received permission to return to crest of hill next in rear of cavalry, when I had arms stacked, and after throwing out advanced guard had my men rest. Could find no infantry yet, a strange thing it seemed when I considered there were two entire divisions, Wood's and Sheridan's, there that morning; neither did I receive any orders.

Sent fatigue party out on my right to build fires on the hill, to represent camps of regiments, to make the rebels believe fresh troops had arrived.

Sent Captain Bates, acting Major, to whose valuable services I am greatly indebted, to endeavor to communicate with headquarters for orders. He returned at length, and after a while a Wisconsin regiment of cavalry relieved us, and we, as ordered, proceeded to join our brigade, and then we learned that preparations for retreat had been going on all day. Colonel Opdycke's demi-brigade had been out hard at work building bridges. *We were left unprotected for fear of bringing on a general engagement*, as Longstreet was regarded as too strong for us. The new route was found impracticable, and the retreat to Strawberry Plains was made principally over the road upon which we advanced. My loss is five killed and thirteen wounded, and perhaps a few missing. Colonel Harker, our brigade commander, and General Sheridan, our division commander, who witnessed part of our fighting, pronounced the conduct of the regiment magnificent. * * *



JAMES H. HANSON, I (1894).

And so, my dearest wife, I celebrated your birthday. God spared me to you and Hsie and Pa and Ma. A bullet hole through the sleeve of my overcoat shows how near to harm I came. I rode a beautiful mule, the finest I ever saw, my secesh mare having failed. At first I feared he would be unmanageable, but he soon became perfectly used to the whistle of balls. I send you the enclosed order for a birthday present.

Yours D.



MATTHIAS C. CALLAHAN, A.

OUR LOSSES.

Conrad Ling, of F, was killed about 5 P. M., shot through the head. He was a Mexican veteran, a model soldier and Christian gentleman. His widow wrote pleading letters to Captain Parks, asking that his remains be sent home, but it was impossible to comply with the request.

Charles H. Beckwith, of H, was wounded early in the fight, taken back to Dandridge, and died there the same day.

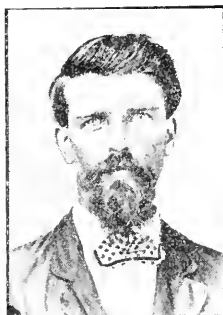
Richard P. Likens, of D, fell as we were ascending the hill at dusk. Ord. Sergt. Henry N. Penfield, of F, stopped with him a moment, loosened his belt and placed his blanket under his head, then hastened on. Later, when the enemy's fire ceased, Penfield called for volunteers, and with four comrades went back and brought Likens up. He died within a few minutes afterwards. Ling, Beck and Likens are now resting in the cemetery at Knoxville.

Our list of badly wounded at Dandridge is M. C. Callahan, of A; Franklin J. Fobes, of B; John D. Mahan and Walter Cheney, of C; Henry Graham and Orlanda Shoults, of F, and John Simpson, of G.

Those captured were Anson E. Hayford, of C; Jefferson Melick and Benjamin Vaughn, of F; Brookens H. Brittain and James Pierson, of H; Ord. Sergt. James Hanson and Jacob Brooks, of I. All were taken to Andersonville Prison.

Hanson and Melick survived the hardships of that horrible pen and are still living. The others died in the prison—Hayford, June 24, 1864, grave 2424; Vaughn, August 1, grave 4450; Brittain, August 4, grave 4684; Pierson, August 31, grave 7384, and Brooks June 14, grave 1937.

When the fight began Colonel Moore sent Company H forward to a low rail fence midway to the ridge at the foot of which was Captain Parks' reserve. Seeing the movement, Company F retreated, part of the men going to our left with Company I, and part to our right, thus enabling Company H to fire upon the enemy. The men of F coming down the road stopped at a residence and took possession of a shed, from which they did effective shooting. It was there that Graham and Shoults were wounded and Vaughn and Melick



HENRY GRAHAM, F.

were captured. James Willemin and Joseph Keys made their way back from the shed about dusk. When II retreated to the main line Brittain and Pierson were behind a stump at the right, and under such severe fire they dared not rise up. Hanson and Brooks, of I, lingered too long when the company began the retreat and were caught. Hayford was



SERGEANT JAMES LOGAN, G.

picked up in one of the charges made by A and C on our right. Mahan and Cheney were wounded in the same charge. Cheney was one of our youngest boys, born November 20, 1848—fifteen years old when wounded. He remained with the regiment and served to the end.

M. C. Callahan was wounded in one of the charges made by A and C, and was left lying on the field supposed to be dead, and so borne on the rolls for two months. The enemy found him and their surgeons pronounced his wound mortal. They left him at the residence of Judge J. P. Swan, a prominent Union man near Dandridge. On March 19 he escaped, and passed through the enemy's line under the guidance of a slave sent by Mrs. Swan, and reached Newmarket on the same day, where he was found on the street in a helpless condition and cared for by our troops.

Some of the "boys" will be disappointed if we fail to record some incidents of that afternoon at Dandridge that are often recalled in our reunion talks. Shortly before the attack on the picket began, some of the boys on the outposts discovered and shot a hog. When the fight began the hog was hanging from a limb of a tree, and the rapid advance of the enemy gave the boys no time to cut up and distribute the prize. Before the pickets reached the reserve in their retreat, they saw a party of Longstreet's troopers halt, cut

down and appropriate the pork. That was the first contribution of the 125th Ohio to the support of the Confederacy.

When Company H lined up to the fence and began firing, Corp. Noah H. Willey, who was a large man, dropped to his knees, fired and began to load. His head was on a line with the top rail, and a bullet passing through the rail struck him fairly in the center of the forehead, but fortunately with not enough force to break the bone. He was somewhat dazed for a minute, then realizing the narrowness of his escape, he turned, with an expression of horror on his face, and said: "Lieutenant, let us retreat." In spite of the surroundings his request was answered by peals of laughter from his comrades, and instantly Willey was himself again, joining in the merriment.

LOUDON.

On January 21 the 125th Ohio marched from Strawberry Plains with the command to Knoxville, and thence to Loudon, arriving at the latter place on the 24th.

The Fourth Corps was distributed as follows: Harkers' and Wagner's brigades at Loudon, Sherman's brigade at Kingston, Hazen's brigade at Lenoir's Station, Willich's and Beatty's brigades at Maryville.

At Loudon log cabins were erected, supplies came forward in a short time, and the troops lived in comparative comfort. Mess chests, valises and camp equipage were forwarded from Chattanooga, arriving February 10.

Among the convalescents who came up with the baggage was Newcomer, of F, who rode into camp on a pony, for which he had traded his watch. Forage being scarce, Colonel Moore told him he could have a pass and must go out

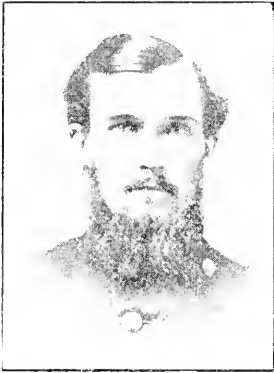


LIEUT. CHARLES LEIMBACH (1864).

and dispose of his charger. On the next day he sold the animal to Barbara Green, receiving in part pay a supply of vegetables and taking her promissory note for the balance. He has the note yet.

On February 18 our brigade marched to Sweet Water, and returned on the 22nd.

On the 20th Longstreet had a force of infantry across the Holston at Strawberry Plains. On the 23rd he had withdrawn and was reported to be retiring towards Virginia. The Ninth Corps, Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, and Third Division, Fourth Corps, were ordered to march in pursuit. Under that order Wood's division moved to New Market.



SURGEON JOHN E. DARBY.

One of the incidents of the closing days of February was an inspection by Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, Assistant Inspector General, from whose report we quote to show that the 125th maintained its efficiency in spite of discouraging surroundings:

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 27, 1864. }

LIEUT. COL. T. S. BOWERS,

Assistant Adjutant General:

SIR: I have the honor to report generally the results of a recent inspection of that part of the Army of the Ohio in the vicinity of Knoxville, Tenn. * * *

Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, Major General Sheridan commanding: This division is stationed in the vicinity of Loudon. Of its three brigades, two are in very good condition as regards arms, bearing and drill, Colonel Harker's brigade deserving especial notice; and of the regiments in the brigade, the 125th Ohio deserved notice for its drill and cleanliness of arms. Clothing is not good in the division, some regiments being badly deficient. * * *

C. B. COMSTOCK,

Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Inspector General.

In the entire report, including the Ninth, Twenty-third and Fourth Corps, the 125th Ohio is the only regiment especially mentioned by way of commendation. As we have discovered this official commendation for the first time, more than a quarter of a century after it was written, in the printed records of the rebellion (Serial No. 59, p. 484), our comrades of other regiments will not find fault with us, we think, for giving it still greater publicity.

Our brigade remained in winter quarters at Loudon until the 18th of April. Colonel Opdycke and a number of officers and men made brief visits to Ohio. Chaplain John W. Lewis joined the regiment. Men returned from hospitals and recruits came from Ohio, so that by spring we had over five hundred present for duty.

Important changes were made in the organization of the army. On March 12, Grant, having been made Lieutenant General, was assigned to command the armies of the United States, *vice* Major General Halleck. Sherman succeeded to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi and McPherson to the Army of the Tennessee. Our division commander, Sheridan, was sent east to command the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and instead of promoting one of our own brigadiers, Brig. Gen. John Newton came from the Army of the Potomac to take Sheridan's place in the Fourth Corps. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated and called the Twentieth Corps, and General Hooker assigned to its command. The same order relieved General Granger and assigned Gen. O. O. Howard to the command of the Fourth Corps. General Granger went to the Department of the Gulf. General Slocum, of the Twelfth



REV. JOHN W. LEWIS, Chaplain.

Corps, went to Vicksburg. Gen. John M. Schofield succeeded General Foster in command of the Army and Department of the Ohio.

Longstreet left East Tennessee the last of March to join General Lee in Virginia: the Twenty-third and Fourth Corps prepared to move down and join the forces at



LIEUT. GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD (1855).

Chattanooga for the advance to Atlanta. On April 11 General Howard reviewed our division at Loudon. April 18 we marched to Sweetwater, on the 19th to Athens, on the 20th to Charleston, on the 21st to Cleveland. The next two weeks were employed in preparing for the spring campaign.

From January 1 to April 30, 1864, the 125th lost from the rolls, in addition to losses in the battle of Dandridge, the following comrades:

By death—Peter S. Bradfield, of E; Amos Tuttle, of F; Calvin Todd, of D; John Weller, of H; Peter S. Blair, Daniel W. Hair, John Butler and George Wharton, of I; Ernest Lutz and Alex. W. Cleveland, of K. Bradfield died of wounds received at Mission Ridge or Chickamauga.

By resignation for physical disability—Capt. William C. Bunts, Lieut. Horace Welch, Lieut. Samuel Heiks and Capt. M. V. B. King. Captain Bunts had been serving for some months on the staff of the department commander. King

was at home suffering from his wounds, and was commissioned captain but not mustered as such.

Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability—Levi F. Millier and Edwin A. Gilbert, of D; David M. Kerr and Samuel Maxwell, of E; Joseph Withers, of G; Lewis Sheldon, of H, and Frederick Pool, of I.

By expiration of term of enlistment—Gershon Broadbelt, of F.

Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—John H. Stamp and Francis Tool, of A; Ephraim E. Peck, of B; Sergt. S. N. Jones, of C; Jacob Winans of D; Joseph C. Randolph and Thomas Elder, of E; John McMerrill, of F; Daniel Brown, of H; Manlius Gartner and George H. Stull, of I.

Transferred to United States Navy—Andrew J. Wright of D, and William DeGraff, of H.



LIEUT. H. A. DONALDSON (1890).

No mention has been made of promotions of our commissioned officers. Each vacancy was filled as it occurred by promotion of the officer next in rank. Up to the opening of the Atlanta campaign the promotions were: Major Moore to Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Bruff to Major, First Lieutenants Stewart, Moses, Whitesides and Carter to Captains, Second Lieutenants Powers, Clark, Dickson and Evans to First Lieutenants. The following Sergeants had been commissioned Second Lieutenants: Nyrum Phillips, Ralsa D. Rice, Freeman Thoman, Henry N. Steadman, David K. Blystone, Richard K. Hulse, Alson C. Dilley, Charles Leimbach, Freeman Collins, Henry A. Donaldson, Henry N. Penfield, C. C. Chapman and Rolin D. Barnes. Phillips and Rice had again been promoted to First Lieutenants.

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

UNITED STATES FORCES,

COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

MAY 7, 1864.

Army of the Cumberland—MAJ. GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Fourth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard. Divisions—First, Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley; Second, Brig. Gen. John Newton; Third, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood.

Fourteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer. Divisions—First, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson; Second, Brig. Gen. J. C. Davis; Third, Brig. Gen. A. Baird.

Twentieth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker. Divisions—First, Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams; Second, Brig. Gen. J. W. Geary; Third, Maj. Gen. D. Butterfield.

Cavalry Corps, Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott. Divisions—First, Brig. Gen. E. N. McCook; Second, Brig. Gen. K. Garrard; Third, Brig. Gen. J. Kilpatrick.

Army of the Tennessee—MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. McPHERSON.

Fifteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. John A. Logan. Divisions—First, Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus; Second, Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith; Fourth, Brig. Gen. William Harrow.

Sixteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge. Divisions—Second, Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeney; Fourth, Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch.

Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, with M. D. Leggett's and W. Q. Gresham's divisions of the Seventeenth Army Corps, joined June 8.

Army of the Ohio—MAJ. GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

Twenty-third Army Corps, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield. Divisions—First, Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey; Second, Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah; Third, Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox.

Cavalry, Maj. Gen. George Stoneman's division.

Grand aggregate present May 7—Troops, 98,797; guns, 254.

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

CONFEDERATE FORCES,

COMMANDED BY GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

Hardee's Army Corps, Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee. Division Commanders — Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, Maj. Gen. P. R. Cleburne, Maj. Gen. W. H. T. Walker and Maj. Gen. William H. Bate.

Hood's Army Corps, Lieut. Gen. John B. Hood. Division Commanders — Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman, Maj. Gen. C. L. Stevenson and Maj. Gen. A. P. Stewart.

Polk's Army Corps, Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk. Division Commanders — Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, Maj. Gen. Samuel G. French and Brig. Gen. James Cantey.

Cavalry Corps, Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler. Division Commanders — Maj. Gen. W. T. Martin, Brig. Gen. J. H. Kelly, Brig. Gen. W. Y. C. Humes and Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson.

General Cox, in an appendix to his excellent account of the Atlanta Campaign, foots up Johnston's force present for duty, at Dalton 53,000, at Resaca 71,000; total before crossing the Chattahoochee, 86,000. Deducting losses, it is probable Johnston never had more than three men to four in Sherman's ranks.

CHAPTER X.

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

The 125th Ohio constituted one two-hundredth part of Sherman's army, having entered upon the campaign with 517 officers and men, 255 of whom were killed or seriously wounded before Atlanta fell. The regiment served to the end of that campaign in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps. The brigade was commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles G. Harker until he was killed in the assault at Kenesaw Mountain, when Brig. Gen. Luther P. Bradley succeeded to the command. The brigade consisted of the 22nd, 27th, 42nd, 51st and 79th Illinois, 3rd Kentucky, 64th, 65th and 125th Ohio Infantry; Battery M, 1st Illinois, and Battery A, 1st Ohio Light Artillery. The term of service of the 22nd Illinois expired June 10, and of the 27th Illinois, August 25, and these two regiments were mustered out at the dates stated. The batteries were merged into an artillery brigade July 26. Colonel



GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

Opdycke commanded the 125th until he was wounded at Resaca, May 14, from which date Lieut. Col. David H. Moore was in command. Colonel Opdycke did not leave the command when wounded, and in a few days was assigned to the command of a demi-brigade, in which capacity he was still our commander until August 6, when he was assigned to permanent command of the First Brigade in the same division, to which our regiment was transferred at the close of the campaign.

THE LINE OF ADVANCE.

The railway from Chattanooga to Atlanta passes through Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston, Allatoona, Aekworth, Big Shanty, Marietta and other towns made famous by the conflict of arms. The most important streams crossed by the line are the Oostanaula, the Etowah and the Chattahoochee. These rivers and their tributaries

and the mountains, ridges and hills of Northern Georgia were Johnston's faithful allies, offsetting to a great extent Sherman's superior numerical strength.



GEN. JOS. E. JOHNSTON, C. S. A.

Sherman's line of advance was necessarily along the line of railway by which his supplies were received. Johnston was also under the necessity of holding the railway line to his rear. His policy was to relinquish a position only when it could be held no longer without losing his railway,

and then to fall back a short distance to another line selected and fortified in advance.

Sherman followed his opponent step by step, his troops fighting their way into close contact with the enemy's intrenchments, where they covered themselves with like defenses, and then extended to right or left to overlap and flank the enemy's position. When that failed, thin lines were left in the intrenchments and a strong column swung off, and by a detour threatened Johnston's line of communication, compelling him to fight or fall back. He usually did both, trying on interior lines to strike the flanking force with superior numbers and gain substantial advantage before it could be reinforced, and then retreating to his next intrenched

line. The operations on both sides were prosecuted with relentless energy. Every movement involved fighting.

DALTON.

At the beginning of the campaign the Confederate Army was encamped at Dalton. Rocky Face Ridge, extending from a few miles north of Dalton southwestward, passing the town at a distance of about three miles, is the natural defensive line. The railroad passes through the Ridge at Mill Creek Gap. On both sides of the Gap defensive works had been constructed on the Ridge and connected north of the Gap with a line of earthworks, extending eastward to the railroad from Dalton to Cleveland and thence southward east of the town. They also held a parallel ridge called Tunnel Hill as an advanced post. Sherman's plan was for Thomas and Schofield to move directly upon the enemy's position, while McPherson should pass through gaps and defiles several miles to the right of the main body and endeavor to break the railway near Resaca.

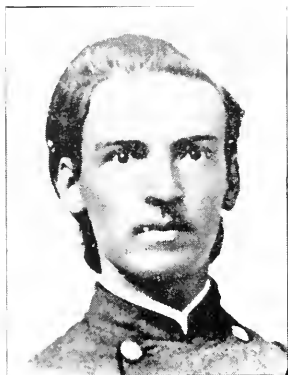
On May 3, Schofield arrived at Cleveland and Howard advanced to Red Clay, our division marching twelve miles: Palmer concentrated at Ringgold, and Hooker came up on Palmer's right. On the 4th, Howard moved to Catoosa Springs, three miles east of Ringgold, and Davis' division of Palmer's corps advanced to Stone Church, three miles south of Ringgold. On the 5th, Dodge's corps reached Chattanooga by rail, followed by Logan's corps on the 6th, and both moved to Lee and Gordon's Mill.



CAPT. STEEN B. PARKS (1895).

TUNNEL HILL.

On Saturday, May 7, the campaign opened in earnest. It was thought that Tunnel Hill would be defended stubbornly, and an overwhelming force was directed against it. The Fourteenth Corps moved on the direct road from Ringgold, the Fourth Corps advanced to a cross road, where Stanley and Wood turned to the right and headed for the north end of Tunnel Hill, leaving Newton to cover the flank. Schofield arrived later from Red Clay, when our division followed Wood, and was posted in reserve near the north end of Tunnel Hill. Hooker advanced to a point three miles to the right of Tunnel Hill. The enemy's cavalry offered but slight resistance, the only fighting of consequence being at the center. Davis' division of the Fourteenth Corps was in advance, with the 52nd Ohio, Maj. James T. Holmes, commanding, on the skirmish line. Holmes drove the enemy's cavalry steadily until he drew fire



COL. JAS. T. HOLMES, 52nd O. V. I.

from the enemy's guns on Tunnel Hill. Davis placed a few guns in position to respond to the enemy's, and his leading brigade (Dan. McCook's) deployed. The lines then advanced again, Major Holmes making an attack below the town, for which he was complimented in Davis' report. By that time Stanley's division of the Fourth Corps had ascended the north end of the Ridge, and were moving on, rendering the enemy's position untenable,

and they retreated towards Mill Creek Gap.

The 52nd Ohio can claim the honor of being the first infantry regiment to meet the enemy in that campaign. The 125th Ohio was a close second, having been selected to open the battle on the next day.

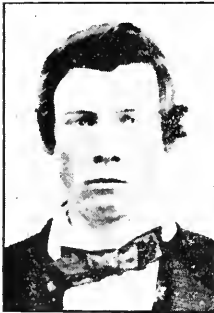
At daylight on Sunday, May 8, Colonel Opdycke was called to brigade headquarters, shown a map of the region, furnished a guide and instructed to move with the 125th in advance of the brigade to the north end of Rocky Face Ridge and if possible to effect a lodgement on the summit. The command marched about two miles to the north end of the Ridge, where the enemy's skirmishers were encountered. Our skirmishers at first moved as if intending to pass around the end of the Ridge, and when the enemy's attention was fixed upon that move, Colonel Opdycke directed the regiment to ascend the west slope, moving under cover of trees and in a direction diagonal to that of the Ridge. Companies E and F led the column as skirmishers. Company D came next, also deployed as skirmishers. Companies I, C and K formed a third line, and that was followed by H, G, A and B in column. Colonel Opdycke and the guide went forward with Company F, which being on the left would first reach the summit. The slope was steep and rocky. It is probable the enemy did not expect an attempt to ascend from the west. At all events the men on the left of F reached the summit before a shot was fired upon them, and were quickly followed by their comrades. The enemy's skirmishers at that point fled down the eastern slope. Opdycke at once ordered an advance southward, which the enemy resisted stubbornly, but they were forced back from one position to another for a mile or more. The enemy's troops encountered were of Brig. Gen. E. W. Pettus' brigade of Stevenson's division, Hood's corps. The regiments in that brigade were the 20th, 23rd, 30th, 31st and 46th Alabama. Opdycke hoped to capture the rebel signal



COL. ALEX. MCILVAIN, 6th O. V. I.

station, located midway from the north end to Mill Creek Gap, and pushed things energetically. At one point where the summit was wide enough for a company front, Company C went to the front and fired a volley, and the regiment then charged, driving the enemy into breastworks that proved to be impregnable. But the fight was kept up all day, the men working forward, keeping under cover of rocks and trees, and firing at every enemy who showed a head or hand above the works.

The losses were severe for such an affair—four killed and twenty-one wounded in the 125th. The killed were Cornelius Infildt, of A; Eli Swineheart and Simeon Carlton,



SIMEON CARLTON, C.

of C, and Marion T. Murphy, of F. Captain Parks, of F, was shot through the left wrist, but did not leave the ranks until ordered to do so some time later. Murphy was near Parks and was struck a moment later, a ball shattering his left thigh. When first struck, he said: "Oh my poor wife and children?" and then requested Sergeant Jewell to assist him to get away. Swineheart and Carlton were struck down when Company C went

forward to fire the volley mentioned above. Carlton was not instantly killed, but was carried from the field and died the same evening. He had served in the 23rd Ohio and also in the 84th Ohio before joining us. Infildt was killed in the charge that drove the enemy into their works.

The eastern slope of Rocky Face is less difficult than the western, and the enemy would have come up in rear of the 125th without doubt had not all the regiments of Harker's brigade followed ours to the summit. At 6 p. m. the 3rd Kentucky relieved the 125th on the skirmish line.

From the summit of Rocky Face the enemy's works about Dalton and the town itself were in plain view. A sig-

nal station was established during the day, which communicated with stations on Tunnel Hill Ridge and other points.

Harker's brigade was not the only one engaged on that date. There had been a general advance by the Fourth, Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps. The enemy's skirmishers were everywhere driven into their works. At Mill Creek Gap Mitchell's brigade of Davis' division attacked and expelled the enemy from a spur or ridge at the entrance to the Gap. The front line in the movement (78th Illinois and 113th Ohio) was under the direction of Col. Henry B. Banning, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 125th. Between the Gap and Harker's position at the north end of Rocky Face, Stanley and Wood pushed the skirmishers of their divisions up the slope as far as they could climb, where they remained, and under cover of rocks and trees maintained a constant skirmish.

The most severe conflict of the day occurred on Hooker's front. Geary's division was ordered to advance and establish itself strongly at Dug Gap. Geary construed the order to require him to gain the summit of the Ridge at that point, and he made a determined effort to do so. The 29th Ohio and 28th Pennsylvania of Candy's brigade gained a position on the road up at the foot of the palisades and held it until dark. The 134th and 154th New York, leading in Bushbeck's brigade, found a point where the palisades could be scaled, and part of those regiments gained the summit, but were met by superior numbers and driven back again. All the regiments of those two brigades came into action and kept the enemy at that point busily employed all day. There were several hand to hand conflicts. The enemy rolled stones down the slope to break advancing lines, and found them quite as effective as cannon balls.



JOHN M. TIPPIE, E.

Geary's losses footed up fifteen officers and 342 men.

McPherson moved forward on the same date to Snake Creek Gap, the 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry, supported by the 39th Iowa, going on to the outlet of the Gap at Sugar Creek Valley.

ROCKY FACE RIDGE—SECOND DAY.

Active demonstrations and continuous skirmishing on Thomas' front, to hold the enemy in position while McPherson operated on his line of communication, was the program for May 9.



C. O. FITZ H. B.

At 4 A. M. the skirmishing began and was kept up all day. Wagner's brigade came forward just above the north end of the Ridge. The Twenty-third Corps moved forward still farther to the left, drove the enemy's skirmishers into their works east of Rocky Face, and demonstrated against the works so strongly as to hold the forces of the enemy in position during the day. McCook's cavalry division still farther to the east, at Varnel's Station and vicinity, met a superior force of the enemy's cavalry, supported by two brigades of infantry, and was worsted, but managed to hold the gaps leading to Schofield's rear. McCook's losses for the day were nine officers and 130 men. Colonel LaGrange, one of the brigade commanders, was severely wounded and captured.

Late in the afternoon Newton was ordered to attack the works on the eastern slope of Rocky Face with Wagner's brigade, and if Wagner's gained some advantage to follow it up by an assault against the works on top of the Ridge on Harker's front. Our brigade formed for the assault with the

79th Illinois as skirmishers, the 64th Ohio leading the storming column, followed by the 3rd Kentucky and the latter by the 125th Ohio, the other regiments of the brigade supporting. Wagner came upon an impassable ravine where his line was under a heavy fire, hearing which Harker's column rushed forward.

The position assaulted was a stone fortification five or six feet high, at a point where the summit of the Ridge widened out into a little plateau, but it was necessary to approach by the flank, because at an intermediate point the top of the Ridge was very narrow and the sides precipitous cliffs. The fire from the enemy's works was destructive. Our head of column reached the works but could not enter. Under the severe fire the lines were broken in a moment, and the men sought shelter and returned. Under the enemy's fire, the head of each regiment in turn getting very near to the works, however, before breaking. Lieutenant Colonel Moore, with about thirty men of the 125th, got behind rocks very close to the works, and with many others were unable to get away until after dark.

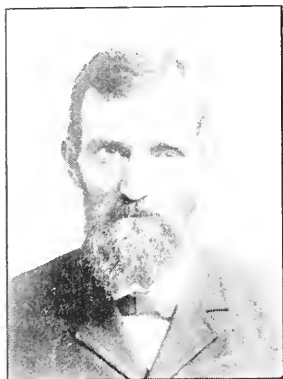
In a very few minutes all of the men had sought shelter, part of each regiment close up to the works, the rest wherever cover could be found, and the assault was practically ended. In those brief moments the 64th Ohio lost gallant Colonel McIlvain and nineteen men killed and three officers and forty-nine men wounded. In the 79th Illinois Col. Allen Buckner and nine men were wounded and one man killed. The 3rd Kentucky casualties were about the same, Lieut. Col. William A. Bullett being among the wounded. In the 125th Ohio, three men were killed, four mortally wounded, and nineteen severely wounded. After dark the men with-



WILLIAM A. DANA, B

drew and the regiments went to their former positions, when Wagner's brigade came up and relieved Harker's.

A complete list of casualties in the 125th at Rocky Face Ridge cannot be made. Those killed on the 9th were Francis M. Gorlock, of I, and George McCoillum and William Sleinel, of K. Those mortally wounded were William A. Dana, of B; Jesse Sample, of C; Thomas Cassady and Anthony Porter, of I, all of whom died within a few days. Dana was hit about 10 A. M. He was on the skirmish line at the time, Warren H. Fishel and William Wasson being near



LUTHER S. CALVIN, A (1895).

him. Cassady was hit before the charge also. He was with William Dunker behind a ledge of rock, became thirsty and started to find water, but the vigilant enemy saw him move and aimed too well.

In the list of wounded known to the writer, were Corp. Luther S. Calvin and George Arbuckle, of A; C. Orasmus Fitch, of B; Sergt. John A. Canon, Sergt. Clinton H. Phelps, William McKinley, Leonard H. Curtis and Jeremiah Swineheart, of C; John M. Tippie, of E; Alfred Maxon, of F; William Caughy, Samuel Green and David Phillips, of I. Captain Vallendar was wounded and went to Chattanooga, where he was soon after placed on detached duty. Lieutenant Colonel Moore was one of many slightly wounded who did not go off duty. The following old letter shows how he went through the charge:

ROCKY FACE RIDGE, GA.,
Tuesday, May 10, 1864. 2:40 P. M. }

DEAR JULIA:

Two more severe days, and this much of the third gone, and I am *nearly* all right. In the charge last night I was hit four times, once by a ball which passed through a corporal's head, struck me in the back of the hip and lodged in the lining of my blouse; that only *stung*. Another

stripped my right coat sleeve below the elbow, a fragment of another hit me in the left breast; still another struck my right lower bowels. These two last hurt, but are only *slight*; they do not lay me up. Tippie is shot in the hand. McCollum is either mortally wounded or dead. Our loss in the 125th so far in killed and wounded is forty-eight.

I wrote yesterday under fire. Love to Pa, Ma, and the children.

Ever your

“D.”

The Corporal referred to was L. S. Calvin. An ounce ball entered his head at the left temple, passing downward shattered his right lower jaw, and passing out struck the Colonel, as stated in the letter. Calvin was left on the field, supposed to be dead. Next day Lieutenant Blystone, in charge of the Ambulance Corps, found Calvin sitting up against a rock and sent him to the hospital. He still lives.

An effort was made to secure the names of the men who got nearest to the works, and the list was read to the regiments next day. With Colonel Moore's squad was one man of the 65th Ohio, A. C. Matthias, Company K, who was certainly good on a charge, his regiment being in the rear of ours. Sergt. Jacob Jewell, of F, had charge of a squad specially mentioned.

A FLANK MOVEMENT.

McPherson had found Snake Creek Gap unguarded. On the night of May 8 Johnston sent Ferguson's brigade of cavalry to occupy the Gap, but after marching all night Ferguson arrived at daylight on the 9th to find himself too late. He attacked the 9th Illinois, but soon discovered the presence of infantry, and was compelled to fall back to Resaca, followed by Dodge's corps, the 66th Illinois on the skirmish line doing its work so well that the head of column marched the entire distance, eight miles, without detention.



SAMUEL GREEN, I.

Dodge, under the personal direction of McPherson, advanced to within a mile of Resaca, fully developing the enemy's line of works, and sent a small detachment of cavalry—all he had—northeast, to scout the country and try to reach the railway. The cavalry detachment reached the railway near Tilton, but only succeeded in breaking the telegraph line. General Logan advanced to the Rome and Dalton cross roads, about two miles from Resaca. At dark McPherson reported to Sherman that he found Resaca fortified and held in force, no practicable roads leading to the railroad above Resaca, several roads leading from Dalton down Sugar Valley, exposing him to flank attack, and that, after skirmishing all day, he had withdrawn to a position covering the Gap.



DAVID S. PHILLIPS, 1895.

Sherman at once decided to reinforce McPherson heavily, and later concluded to leave the Fourth Corps with Stoneman's cavalry on our left and McCook's on the right, to hold the lines in front of Dalton while he moved with the rest of the

army through Snake Creek Gap upon Resaca.

On the 10th, 11th and 12th the changes of position required were effected, picket firing being almost continuous but no serious encounters occurring.

On the 11th the 125th was on picket until 6 p. m., when relieved by the 51st Illinois. An incident of the day was an effort of the enemy to shell our line, their guns being silenced very soon by our own, which Captain Ayleshire had managed to bring to the summit of Rocky Face. It rained at night and turned cold.

On the 12th, Harker's brigade moved off the Ridge eastward to take position in the line vacated by the Twenty-

third Corps, and the 125th went on picket. Heavy firing further to the left indicated that the cavalrymen were at it again. An incident of the day worth recording was the capture of two Confederates by Lient. R. C. Powers, and Corp. Sharon French and Zalmon F. Morris, of C.

Opdycke was never happy in a new position until he learned something of the enemy's line in front of him. He accordingly detailed Powers, French and Morris to make a careful reconnoissance. Passing our picket line the detachment came to an open field, that extended a quarter of a mile or more down the valley. At the right hand side of this field stood a small frame cabin near the brush at the base of Rocky Face Ridge. Lieutenant Powers concluded that this would be an advantageous place for a lookout, so he stationed French and Morris in a bunch of brush on the upper side of the open field, while he skirted around to the right through the brush until opposite and close to the cabin, which by a quick turn to the left he entered. He was then able to locate a rebel picket just near the lower border of the field, and he soon saw two soldiers, unarmed, pass through the rebel picket line unobserved by the guard and walk leisurely up the valley, seemingly absorbed in conversation. They passed the cabin within easy musket range. French and Morris slipped from the bushes with leveled muskets and ordered them to *halt*, which they did promptly, and were then ordered to advance and surrender. The prisoners proved to be Quartermaster Sergt. Watkins and a First Lieutenant of a Georgia regiment. The Lieutenant begged to be allowed to write a note and drop where some of his comrades might find it, in order to remove their



SHARON FRENCH, C.

suspense about his sudden disappearance, but Powers thought the place not quite safe for literary achievements of that character, and marched both captives to the rear.

During the night of the 12th the enemy evacuated the lines about Dalton and fell back to Resaca.

RESACA.

The Connasauga River flowing south and the Coosawattee River coming in from the east, at a distance of a mile or two east from Resaca unite to form the Oostanaula. The Oostanaula flows west past Resaca and thence in a southwest course to Rome, where it unites with the Etowah, flowing from the southeast, to form the Coosa River. Resaca is on the north bank of the Oostanaula. Camp Creek, flowing from the northwest, two miles north of Resaca turns to the south, passing one mile west of the town and empties into the Oostanaula. Swamp Creek, flowing



ZALMOX E. MORRIS, C. 1895.

from the northeast, unites with Camp Creek where the latter bends south. Johnston's line of fortifications, commencing at the Oostanaula, extended northward along the hills and high ground on the east side of Camp Creek to the intersection with Swamp Creek, where they turned to the east along a line of hills and ridges extending to the Connasauga.

If Sherman could drive the Confederates into their works and cover his own troops with a parallel line, he would be able to detach a force across the Oostanaula, when Johnston would be in danger of complete investment, or the loss of his railway, which would be almost as fatal.

On the morning of May 13 McPherson advanced directly towards Resaca, Logan's corps astride of and principally to the left of the direct road, Dodge's corps on Logan's right. They drove the enemy's skirmishers from advanced positions, and by night had established their own skirmishers close up to Camp Creek. Thomas, with Palmer's and Hooker's corps, moved out of Snake Creek Gap and marched so as to come up on McPherson's left, and by night Butterfield's division of the Twentieth Corps prolonged Logan's line northward, having Geary's division immediately in rear and Williams' division to Geary's left. Johnston's division of the Fourteenth Corps joined on Butterfield's left and Baird's division came next, with Davis' division in supporting distance. Schofield moved from Snake Creek Gap on the Rome and Dalton Road northward until he passed Thomas' left, halting at night with his right in the vicinity of Baird's left. Howard discovered the absence of the enemy from the lines at Dalton about daylight, and at once pursued. Stanley's division, marching through Mill Creek Gap, had the advance, Newton's division coming next followed by Wood's. The 125th, marching with the division, entered Dalton at 11 A. M., halted one hour, then resumed the march, following Stanley whose progress was retarded by the enemy's strong rear guard, so that at 7:30 P. M. the column was only eight miles from Dalton. Stoneman's



CAPT. RIDGELY C. POWERS (1895).

division of cavalry moved on the direct road from Dalton to Resaca, McCook's division of cavalry on a road near the foot of the mountain, and the Fourth Corps by an intermediate route, probably the Rome and Dalton road. At night Howard's right was within a mile or two of Schofield. The entire army was, therefore, on a line extending from the Oostanaula near the mouth of Camp Creek northward for about three miles and thence northeast several miles.

Orders issued during the night for movements on the 14th required McPherson to press the enemy on his front with sufficient vigor to prevent reinforcements from the enemy's left to right, but falling short of actual assault upon the works. Thomas and Schofield were to advance by a right wheel on Butterfield's left as a pivot until the enemy's lines were fully developed and tested.



C. J. DETMOR, A.

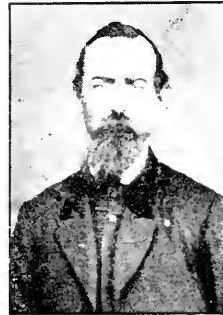
The left of Johnson's division of the Fourteenth Corps was about one mile from Camp Creek. Baird was still farther away, and Schofield had to swing forward until his left gained several miles in order to reach the enemy's works across Swamp Creek. The Fourth Corps had a still longer march. Schofield and Baird had difficult ground to advance over. The Fourth Corps was more fortunate in being able to march on wagon roads for several miles. Stanley's division marched at 5:30 A. M., taking a cross road leading to the Tilton and Resaca road, on which it turned south. Newton and Wood took a parallel road two miles west of the one taken by Stanley. About 9 A. M. Newton came up near to Schofield's left, and General Howard ordered a line formed, Newton on the right, Wood next, Stanley to march across and form on Wood's left. At 1 P. M. the lines were ready to advance. At that time the center of the Fourth Corps was about four miles north of Resaca. At

1:15 p. m. the line advanced, and soon encountered a succession of steep narrow ridges, covered with dense forest and undergrowth.

In the forward movement Schofield's left (Cox's division) swung ahead of Howard's right, and when the latter came up it was discovered that the inclination to the right had been too great, throwing Newton's division and Willich's brigade of Wood's division in rear of Schofield's left, where they were ordered to remain in reserve.

About 1:30 p. m. Cox's division reached and carried an advanced line of works, the enemy retiring to his main line about three hundred yards south of the one taken. The line taken was not a strong one, and was partially enfiladed from a part of the enemy's main line to Cox's right. In that position Cox's men were under a destructive fire of both musketry and artillery. Wood and Stanley carried the advanced works on their fronts, and came into close contact with the enemy's main line. At 2:30 p. m. General Cox reported his division out of ammunition. The ammunition wagons had been unable to follow the troops through the thickets. Harker's and Willich's brigades were ordered to relieve Manson's and Reilly's respectively, of Cox's division. In advancing for the purpose the troops encountered a terrific fire and suffered severely. At the moment when General Manson and General Harker met in the works a shell exploded near them, by which Manson was severely wounded and rendered unconscious and Harker was less severely wounded.

Shortly after Manson's men retired from the works some Federal soldiers were observed among the bushes on a ridge in front intermediate between the lines, and supposing one of Manson's regiments to be there the 125th Ohio was ordered



SERGEANT M. WOOLFORD, A.

to advance and relieve it. Colonel Opdycke led the regiment forward. In passing over the narrow valley or gorge between the ridges and while ascending the slope, the regiment encountered a heavy cross-fire from the right. On reaching the summit, it was discovered that instead of a regiment there were only a few bold skirmishers, who had gained the advanced position and found it safer to stay than to go back. The 125th remained in the advanced position under a hot fire from the front and also from the right flank until the brigade exhausted its ammunition, and at 5 P. M. was in turn relieved by Sherman's brigade of our division. Colonel Opdycke received a flesh wound in his arm, which compelled him to go back for surgical treatment, and Lieutenant Colonel Moore assumed command of the regiment. After 5 P. M. Harker's brigade was not under fire. Late in the afternoon



NICHOLAS WINING, A (1860)

a determined attack was made on the left flank of the Fourth Corps, Stanley's division. Stanley had discovered and reported the march of two divisions of Hood's Corps to turn his flank. Williams' division of the Twentieth Corps was sent to Stanley's support, and arrived just as Stanley's left began to give way, when, after a sharp conflict, the Confederates were repulsed. During the night strong breastworks were constructed, the workmen being harrassed by a continuous artillery fire from the enemy's works.

We now notice the operations of the afternoon on other parts of the line. When Schofield's two divisions advanced as already related, the right of Judah's division came up too far to the right and overlapped the left of Baird's division of the Fourteenth Corps. Baird advancing at the same time some confusion was produced. Baird and Judah had to traverse a wilderness also, and when their lines emerged on

a steep bluff west of Swamp Creek, overlooking a narrow valley three hundred to four hundred yards wide and facing the enemy's strong works on the opposite bluffs, there should have been a halt for reorganization, but having no previous knowledge of the ground no orders to that effect had been given, and the men rushed on down the bank and across the open field. The assault would have failed with the best preparation possible, or rather it would not have been made at all if the peculiar character of the ground and strength of the enemy's line at that point could have been discovered in advance. Both divisions suffered heavy losses.

In front of Johnson's division, next on Baird's right, the enemy's works were on the crest of the ridge, which was at that point about four hundred yards east of the creek, having open ground sloping down from the works to the creek. Johnson's left brigade (Carlin's) was nearest the creek, and when the roar of battle on



ENOCH LOYD, B. (1895).

Baird's front indicated his advance. Carlin advanced, crossed the creek under a destructive fire and went part way up the slope, where, finding he had no supports on either flank and his lines having been disordered in crossing the stream, he ordered a retreat to the bank of the creek. Meantime the brigade to his right (King's), starting later and witnessing Carlin's repulse, halted at the creek. Both brigades held the line of the creek.

Butterfield's division of the Twentieth Corps, next on Johnson's right, maintained a lively skirmish during the day. Still farther to the right the skirmishers of the Army of the Tennessee were active. In the afternoon, when the roar of battle to their left indicated hot work, McPherson's demonstrations became more emphatic. Osterhans succeeded in capturing the bridge across Camp Creek on the Resaca

road, throwing the 12th Missouri across to form a *tete du pont* and hold it. About 5 p. m. Logan ordered an assault by two brigades on a range of hills on the east bank of Camp Creek, extending from the Resaca Road to the Oostanaula. The brigades of Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods and Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith were selected to make the assault, and shortly before 6 o'clock they went forward, waded the stream, ascended and carried the hills at the point of the bayonet. A heavy column was sent forward from the enemy's works near the town to dislodge Woods and Smith,



THOMAS FAY, C (1895).

and made a most determined counter assault. Brigadier General Lightburn's brigade and other troops were pushed forward by McPherson to reinforce the advanced line, and the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss. By the next morning the position was so strongly fortified as to defy assault, and artillery brought forward to it commanded both the railway and wagon bridges across the Oostanaula, compelling the enemy to cut a road and lay a pontoon bridge a mile above the town. Sweeney's division of the Sixteenth Corps had been sent to Lay's Ferry, a few miles below Resaca, under orders to effect a crossing and cover the laying of a pontoon bridge. One brigade crossed and drove off the enemy's cavalry on the southern bank, but Sweeney then received a false report that the enemy was crossing to the north side between Lay's Ferry and Resaca, and he withdrew to that side and fell back a mile or two. When the fact that Union troops had crossed was reported to General Johnston, he sent Walker's division of Hardee's Corps to resist the movement. Walker, arriving after Sweeney had withdrawn, reported no Federal troops on the south side,

and was at once recalled. Sweeney advanced again on the 15th, crossed his entire division to the south side and intrenched, laying down two pontoon bridges.

On the lines about Resaca a sharp skirmish fire was maintained at all points, the serious work on the 15th occurring on the extreme left. Sherman sent Hooker and Schofield to the left, where they were met by Hood's Corps advancing to turn our flank. A hard fight ensued, in which Hooker gained ground. On the Fourth Corps front demonstrations were made in support of Hooker, and Wood's division became seriously engaged, Hazen's and Willich's brigades making an assault, in which General Willich was seriously wounded. The 125th was in the second line all day behind works thrown up in the night. About midnight Newton's skirmish line tried the enemy's works, hoping to find them vacated, but met with a hot reception and beat a hasty retreat. After midnight the enemy did retreat across the Oostanaula, and their absence was discovered at daybreak.



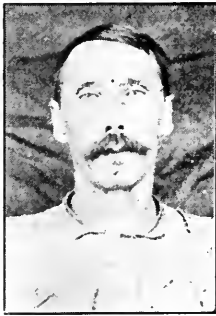
QUINCY LATIN, C. (1895).

Colonel Opdycke reported the casualties in the 125th at Resaca as 5 killed, 6 mortally wounded, 45 wounded; total, 56. The list here given is from the Ohio Roster, and foots up 5 killed, 9 mortally wounded, 58 wounded; total, 72, an excess of 16 over Opdycke's report. Without doubt sixteen of those included in this list were wounded at Rocky Face Ridge instead of at Resaca. Those killed at Resaca were Corp. Ephraim Snyder, John Danforth, Cornelius J. Detchon and James Flack, of A, and Timothy Corley, of D.

Mortally wounded—Jeremiah Callahan and William Dickson, of A; Corp. George W. Simpson, of C; John Gil-

bert and Edward B. Hollister, of D; Albert Holden, of E; Corp. William Porter, of F; Michael Gable, of I, and David Border, of K.

Wounded—Colonel Opdycke, minie ball through his arm; Sergt. Maj. Henry A. Bell: Company A, Sergt. Michael Woolford, Sergt. Robert P. King, Samuel Morningstar, Thomas Richmond, Jonathan Wining, Nicholas Wining; Company C. Corp. James Sauner, Robert Parker, Enoch Boyd, Thomas Fay, Quincy Latin (slight from shell), Mmos Radcliff and Seneca St. John: Company D. Hiram Allen, Daniel Bloomer, Theophile Ducquet, Andrew J. Gillen,



JAMES B. SCOTT, E.

James E. Hathaway, Edward McLane, John Moran and John Putnam: Company E, Corp. William McGatchey, Addison Darrow, Thomas Johnson, James B. Scott and William Chamberlain: Company F, Sergt. Alexander H. Postlewait, Sergt. Jeremiah S. Stinger, Corp. John Getz, Manoah P. Harris, Joseph H. Keys, Alfred Maxon (slight), John North and William H. Ransom: Company G, Sergt. James M. Reynolds, Charles Knapp and Alexander Van Gorder; Company H, Oscar C. Ames and August Pietsch: Company I, Sergt. Renbin M. Steele, John Bohn, Patrick Donoghue, James S. Haley, Jacob Musser, Elden Porter Daley, August Weber, Frank C. Worth and Thomas Davis: Company K, Sergt. James Wetzell, Sergt. Oren V. Payne, Corp. James M. Carter, Corp. Henry Welling, John H. Brandebury, Daniel S. Halstead, Henry Lyman and David Moler.

William McKinley, of C; John M. Tippie, of E; Marion Murphy, of F, and Samuel Green, of I, also appear in the Ohio Roster as wounded at Resaca, but are omitted above and included in our list of wounded at Rocky Face. Postlewait, of F, had the bones of his left leg shattered by a minie

ball, but returned to the regiment early in December, having been promoted to lieutenant. Steele, of I, was wounded by the explosion of a gun he picked up when his own became heated, and one of his eyes became blinded. In one week the 125th had lost over one hundred men. At that rate only the lucky few could hope to see Atlanta at the end of the campaign.

ROME CROSS ROADS.

The enemy having crossed the Oostanaula, Sherman ordered McPherson to march down stream to Lay's Ferry, where Sweeney's division was already across covering the pontoon bridges laid on the 15th, and to cross there and advance towards Adairsville. Sweeney's division advanced without waiting for the rest of the command and encountered a part of Hardee's Corps near Rome Cross Roads, three or four miles west of Calhoun, where a hot contest ensued, in which Sweeney's troops, though hard pressed, held their ground until reinforced. By night all of McPherson's command was in position at that point.

CALHOUN.

The Fourth Corps, followed by two divisions of the Fourteenth, crossed at Resaca and advanced by roads parallel with the railroad to Calhoun. The 125th marched at 8 A. M. with the division: entered Resaca at 10 A. M., waited for repairs to the wagon bridge, then crossed and advanced on the direct road to Calhoun, Harker's brigade having the advance. The 42nd Illinois on the skirmish line, supported by the 3rd Kentucky and 64th Ohio, encountered the enemy's cavalry rear guard within a



LIEUT. A. H. POSTLEWAIT (1864).

mile from the river and drove them steadily, sustaining but slight losses.

The day was bright and warm, roads dusty, and very little water found on the line of march. The country was rolling, heavily timbered with occasional clearings. A succession of low ridges gave the enemy favorable ground for successive stands, and their resistance made the march slow



RESACA TO CASSVILLE.

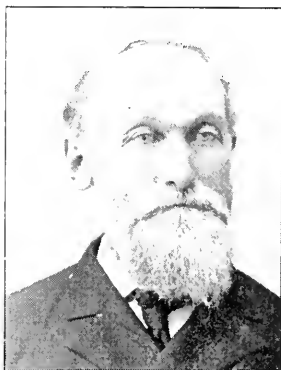
and tedious. About 4:30 p. m. heavy firing to the right front indicated that McPherson's troops had found the enemy in force. At 6:30 p. m. our division arrived near Calhoun and bivouacked for the night, the rest of the column coming up and going into bivouacs on arrival.

The Twentieth and Twenty-third Corps, having made a detour to the east, were delayed by the necessity of ferrying on small flatboats. The Twentieth Corps advanced from the river on the afternoon of the 17th, and Schofield followed, making a night march, both commands marching towards Adairsville.

ADAIRSVILLE.

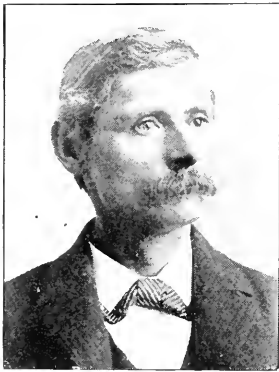
May 17 Newton's division again led the column, marching on the direct road to Adairsville. Wood's division followed the railroad and Stanley's followed Newton's. The First Brigade of our division had the advance. The 36th and 88th Illinois, 15th Missouri and 24th Wisconsin did the skirmish work. The enemy's rear guard was found within a mile from Calhoun, and they made a more effective resistance than on the preceding day, inflicting severe losses on the skirmishers, who found it necessary to expel them from successive positions, where they had constructed rail barricades.

Wood's division also found a rear guard of the enemy in its front, with which a lively skirmish was maintained. On Newton's front there was occasional artillery firing. Progress was slow. The country was similar to that north of Calhoun, well adapted to the enemy's operations. The day was very warm. In the afternoon a heavy storm modified the temperature slightly. The head of column only advanced eight miles, to a point about two miles north of Adairsville. At that point the enemy's resistance became more decided, and the skirmishers being unable to advance, a line of battle was formed



SERGT. J. S. STINGER, F (1895).

and advanced to a proper position from which to assault. The First Brigade and part of our brigade became hotly engaged, the enemy keeping up a continuous musketry and artillery fire, from which the First Brigade, being most exposed, suffered severely, while the rest of the division sustained only a few casualties. Stanley's division went into line on Newton's left, Wood on the right. General Howard ordered Newton to assault at 6 p. m., but just before that time Generals Sherman and Thomas arrived at the front, and Thomas ordered the move suspended, on account of the lateness of the hour.



JOHN GEIZ, F. 1895.

The enemy kept up a steady fire until dark. McPherson had advanced on roads a few miles to the right and diverging from those taken by Thomas' troops. At night he was several miles distant, opposite Johnston's flank. The losses in our First Brigade that day were: 36th Illinois, one officer and twenty-six men; 44th Illinois, four killed and thirty-two wounded; 74th Illinois, one killed and thirty wounded.

ROME.

On the morning of May 16, Brig. Gen. Davis' division of the Fourteenth Corps had been detached at Resaca, under orders to follow Garrard's cavalry division down the Oostanula to the mouth of Armuchee Creek, where it was supposed a bridge existed, by which Garrard and Davis were to cross and break the railroad between Rome and Kingston, and then rejoin the main column. Davis marched fifteen miles on the 16th. In the night Garrard passed through his camp, *en route* for Resaca, reporting no bridge to be found.

Davis then determined on his own responsibility to advance to Rome and try to capture that place and secure the bridges there.

On the 17th he advanced to Rome, and by night drove the enemy's skirmishers into the main line of works, on the west bank of the Oostanaula.

On the morning of the 18th it was found that the enemy had withdrawn across the river, leaving only a rear guard, which Davis' skirmishers promptly expelled. The enemy had two formidable field works across the river. Davis opened on them with two batteries, placed on DeSoto Hill, and sent McCook's brigade to effect a crossing above the town. The 85th Illinois constructed rafts of logs and rails, on which they crossed and then advanced, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, and being now attacked from a direction which must soon insure their capture, the enemy beat a hasty retreat across the Etowah, leaving Davis in possession of the town and works. The loss to the enemy was enhanced by the fact that they had used extensive iron works and machine shops at Rome in the manufacture of ordnance supplies.

CASSVILLE.

From the appearance of things at Adairsville on the evening of May 17, it was thought that Johnston might give battle there on the 18th, and a concentration was ordered. At daylight on the 18th, however, the rifle pits in front of our division were empty and Newton was ordered to advance, Harker's brigade leading and the 22nd Illinois on the skirmish line. The command passed through the enemy's intrenched line to Adairsville, where it rested until 1 p. m., at which time the march was resumed, Wood's division leading. Harker's brigade moved on the



BRIG. GEN. JEFF C. DAVIS.

railroad, following one of Wood's brigades. Wood's skirmishers had light work, finding only cavalry on their front and driving them on without difficulty. The country was more open and contained many cultivated fields. At 6 p. m. the troops went into camp on Comasene Creek, about six miles south of Adairsville. On that date Hooker advanced to a point about three miles east of Adairsville, and Schofield in the same direction. McPherson advanced to Woodland.

On the 19th the march was resumed at 5 a. m., Stanley's division leading, followed by Wood's and that by Newton's.



JOSEPH H. KEYS, F.

At 8 a. m., one-half mile beyond Kingston, Stanley found a force of the enemy posted on a ridge, who opened with six guns and a brisk skirmish fire. Stanley formed line, advancing at 8:30, supported by Wood, when the enemy retired. Stanley then resumed his march in an easterly direction, proceeding about four miles, where the enemy was again discovered drawn up in line of battle. Stanley formed line of battle. Wood, on arrival, formed on Stanley's right. Newton's division had followed the railroad, and went to Stanley's left. At 1:30 p. m. General Howard ordered the artillery to open on the enemy, and a little later strong reserve lines were advanced to support the skirmishers. The enemy then began to retreat, Stanley and Wood advancing. When they had advanced one-fourth of a mile they were halted by order of General Thomas until Newton's division could be massed on the other side of the creek, on which Stanley's left rested, and drive out the forces seen in the woods apparently moving to turn the flank. Newton executed the movement, the enemy falling back. The advance in column was then resumed, and on advancing one mile the enemy was found again in line, and the Fourth

Corps again formed line of battle, Wood on the right, Stanley on the left, Newton in reserve.

Howard received an order from Sherman to put thirty or forty pieces of artillery in position and shell the woods in front vigorously, and afterward feel the enemy. The artillery opened and continued for an hour and a half then ceased, and the skirmish lines went forward, followed by the main line. By that time the Fourteenth Corps had come up and formed on the right, and the Twentieth Corps on the left. The whole line advanced, trying to reach Cassville. The skirmish fire was very heavy and progress slow. At 7 p. m. a halt was ordered, the line being then within one mile of Cassville. In the last advance our division was in reserve, and just before sundown was ordered to form on Stanley's left, connecting with Geary's division of Hooker's corps. On arriving at the position assigned it was found that no gap existed between Stanley and Geary, and Newton bivouacked just in rear of the line. The losses during the day in the Fourth Corps were remarkably light. The frequent changes of position and repeated formation of lines made the advance unusually wearisome.

Hooker had advanced by a road leading direct from Adairsville to Cassville, and met opposition similar to that experienced by the Fourth Corps. Schofield moved on parallel roads and came up on Hooker's left. McPherson's command halted near Kingston. It was Johnston's purpose to risk a battle at Cassville, and he had intrenched on a range of hills east of the town for that purpose, but two of his corps commanders objected, claiming their positions were untenable, and deeming it unwise to go into battle under those circumstances Johnston, against his own judgment, ordered a retreat beyond the Etowah.



JOHN NORTH, F.

On May 20, the enemy having retreated again, Schofield was ordered to pursue to the river, and he advanced Cox's division to Cartersville, meeting but slight resistance from Johnston's rear guard. The Army of the Cumberland remained in the vicinity of Cassville and the Army of the Tennessee near Kingston for three days, officers and men enjoying the respite from marching and fighting although the time was occupied in active preparations for another advance. Kingston was made the depot of supplies at which wagons were loaded for a twenty days' absence from the railway. The sick and wounded were sent to the rear, and by the morning of the 23rd all were ready to march. Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball assumed command of the First Brigade of our division on the 22nd.

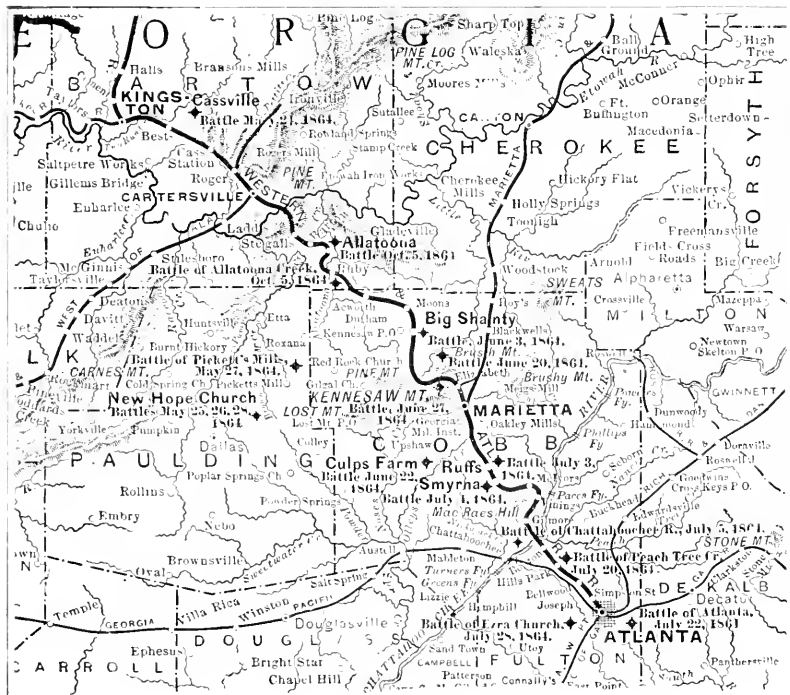


JAMES M. REYNOLDS, G. 1880.

NEW HOPE CHURCH.

Johnston's army crossed the Etowah several miles east of Kingston and was posted on Allatoona Hills. Sherman regarded a direct advance impracticable, and resolved to turn the position by marching southward twenty-five miles to Dallas, thence east twenty miles to Marietta, or to any other point on the railroad he might be able to reach. The movement began on May 23. McPherson moved on the road to Van Wert, crossed the Etowah at Wooley's bridge, camping at night on Enharlee Creek. Thomas' command advanced on Dallas by Enharlee and Stilesboro. Hooker's corps had the advance, and moved at daylight, followed by Howard's corps at noon, and that by two divisions of Palmer's corps. Hooker crossed on pontoons above Milam's bridge, Howard, followed by Palmer, crossed at Gillem's Bridge, all advancing to

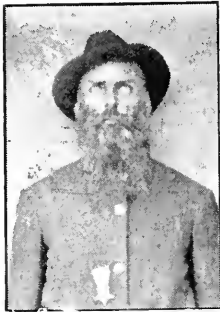
Euharlee Creek, our division, the last in the Fourth Corps, going into camp at 11 p. m. Schofield followed Hooker. McCook's cavalry, in advance of Hooker, skirmished with the enemy to Stilesboro, where McCook's advance was checked. Stoneman's cavalry covered the left and rear.



CASSVILLE TO ATLANTA.

Garrard's cavalry was with McPherson. The day was hot and the roads dusty. May 24 McPherson marched through Van Wert and turned towards Dallas. McCook's cavalry preceded Hooker in the movement on Burnt Hickory and

then moved towards Allatoona, under orders to picket all the roads strongly. The Fourth Corps followed the Twentieth, going into camp at Burnt Hickory on Hooker's right. The Fourteenth Corps camped that night at Allatoona Ridge, midway between Stilesboro and Burnt Hickory. Schofield advanced on Thomas' left. McCook captured a Confederate courier, bearing a dispatch from General Johnston to General Jackson, in which it was stated that Johnston was moving in the direction of Dallas. Garrard's cavalry, in front of McPherson, reached Pumpkin Vine Creek, where it repulsed an attack and drove the enemy's cavalry back toward Dallas. On this date Davis division of the Fourteenth Corps marched from Rome by way of Van Wert to join the Corps.



J. S. HALEY, 1 (1885).

The movement on Dallas was ordered to continue on the 25th, but was interrupted by the enemy, resulting in a furious battle and giving a new direction to the advance.

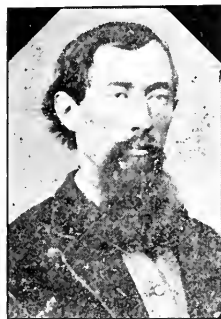
McCook's cavalry and Butterfield's division of the Twentieth Corps marched on the road from Burnt Hickory to Golgotha, Geary's division on the direct road to Dallas, Williams' division on a road to the right; the Fourth Corps followed Williams. General Hooker went in person with Geary, who found the Bridge over Pumpkin Vine Creek at Owen's Mill burning, and extinguished the flames. When the division crossed, General Hooker ordered Geary to advance on the fork of the road leading to New Hope Church. The 7th Ohio Infantry, deployed as skirmishers, came upon the enemy near Hawkins' house, one and a half miles east from the bridge. Candy's brigade deployed and advanced half a mile, driving infantry belonging to Hood's Corps.

From prisoners captured it was learned that Hood's entire corps was near New Hope Church. General Hooker sent orders for Butterfield and Williams to cross over and join Geary. Williams was within two miles of Dallas with his head of column when he received the order, and he at once about-faced, moving by the left flank back to the stream and up that to Geary's road, then forward.

Howard was at Hardin's house, about seven miles from Dallas, when an order was received from General Thomas to take the nearest cross road and join Hooker.

Hooker formed each division in column of brigades and advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers rapidly for the distance of one mile then more slowly half a mile further to their main lines, which they assaulted but could not carry, although the brigades passed lines, each in turn getting a little nearer to the works. The entire corps became engaged.

Our division, leading in Howard's corps, came up to Hooker's rear as the latter was about to advance and went into line on the right of the road, and later moved by the left flank into the road and then forward. A heavy rain storm set in about 7:30 and continued for several hours, in the midst of which and in impenetrable darkness our division at 8:30 p. m. got into position on Hooker's left, followed by Stanley's and later by Wood's



JAMES M. CARTER, K.

divisions, all arriving too late to become engaged. Hooker's losses for the day footed up 63 officers and 1602 men. At the sound of the first gun, Sherman and Thomas had hastened to the front, and witnessed the operations. Johnston's army was again in position^{ac} across the line of advance, Hood's Corps on the right, its center at New Hope Church; Polk's Corps in the center and Hardee's on the left. His line crossed the road from Dallas to Marietta.

New Hope Church, situated five miles northeast of Dallas, is a place where several important roads intersect, and therefore of strategic importance.

Hooker's battle on the 25th was the introduction to a struggle which may be fairly described as a continuous battle, raging for eleven days and nights with hardly an hour's intermission. There were distinct battles at various points on a line ten miles long, some of them named by the troops engaged as separate battles, but New Hope Church was the central point. From one end of the line to the other the contending forces were in close contact. Artillery and skirmish firing was incessant. Men were shot at all hours of the day and night. On many parts of the line it was never safe to raise a head above the breastworks, and hazardous to move about even in rear of the reserve lines.

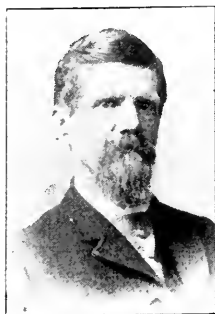


J. H. BRANDEBURY, K.

May 26 McPherson's command advanced, clearing away the enemy's outposts, and before night found Hardee's main line, about two miles east of Dallas. Davis' division of Palmer's corps, by General Thomas' direction, advanced to the left of the Army of the Tennessee. Hooker readjusted his lines, drove the enemy's skirmishers into his works and intrenched his own line. His line was on the right of the road from Burnt Hickory. Howard ordered Newton to advance, swinging his left forward, until all parts of the line came into close contact with the enemy's works, and sent Wood to prolong the line to the left. Wood drove the enemy's skirmishers before him, keeping up the wheeling movement so as to maintain connection with Newton, crossed Brown's Mill Creek and secured an important hill, which was then believed to be opposite Hood's right flank. By those movements Howard's line ran almost east and west and nearly at

right angles to that of Hooker, which faced east. The line was intrenched as fast as possible. During the night artillery was placed in position. Schofield's corps moved into position on Howard's left, but with a refused line, facing nearly east. At many points the lines established were within one hundred yards of the enemy's works. There was brisk skirmishing on all parts of the lines and many casualties. One-half of the 125th was on picket duty during the day; the other half remained with the second line and worked on intrenchments at night.

May 27 was opened with artillery firing and heavy skirmishing on all parts of the lines, maintained all day in aid of a flank movement. General Sherman had ordered an assault from the vicinity of Wood's position with a view to turning the enemy's right. Thomas and Howard looked the ground over and decided that it must be made further to the east in order to pass beyond the enemy's works. Howard was ordered to relieve Wood's division with Stanley's and move Wood to the left beyond Schofield, and there try to find and turn the enemy's flank. Johnson's division of the Fourteenth Corps was ordered to follow and support Wood. By Howard's order Wood filed left and moved east to the vicinity of Picket's Mill, where Howard and Wood reconnoitered and discovered a new line of works to their right on which the enemy were still working, but could see none directly in front. McLean's brigade of Schofield's corps had deployed on Wood's right to keep up communication, and was now ordered to move out opposite the works to Wood's right, draw their fire and occupy the enemy's attention. Johnson was brought forward on Wood's left. It was 4:30 p. m. when all were ready and the order to advance was given. Wood's division was formed in



JACOB JEWELL, F. (1892).

six lines, half a brigade front, Hazen's brigade leading, followed by Gibson's and that by Knefler's. But two brigades of Johnson's division were present. Scribner's was formed on the left of Gibson's brigade, and King's followed to be used as occasion required. Hazen advancing emerged from the thicket, then encountered a terrific fire from the front and both flanks, but pushed on, crossed the field, ascended to a wooded slope, and, contrary to expectations, found a line of works, his first line planting their colors within a dozen yards of the works, where a slight irregularity of the ground afforded partial shelter. Hazen maintained the fight until ammunition was exhausted, when Gibson's brigade relieved Hazen's. Gibson also assaulted the works, but the terrible fire encountered, especially from the left flank, made success



E. PORTER DALEY, 1 (1890).

impossible, and he fell back seventy or eighty yards and there kept up a steady fire until ammunition was exhausted, when he was in turn succeeded by Knefler's brigade. Knefler was ordered not to assault, but his men pushed well up and by a steady fire confined the enemy to his works until about 10 p. m., when their slackening fire revealed to the enemy their failing supply of ammunition, and the enemy sallied and charged. Most of Knefler's men had reserved one or two cartridges for an emergency, and they poured in a volley so destructive as to instantly terminate the charge. Quite a number of Knefler's officers and men, who were in advance of the main line, were captured in that charge. Knefler then retired to the right of the line already taken up by Hazen and Gibson, about two hundred yards from the enemy's works. In the meantime Schofield's corps had wheeled to the right so as to face south and prolong the main lines eastward, but did not extend far enough to connect with Wood. Johnson formed on



Hudson Fitch, D (1895).

Wood's left. Before daylight the new lines were intrenched. The losses in Wood's division that day exceeded 1500 men.

In addition to the Picketts' Mills affair, the operation on the same date on Newton's front and on the extreme right of McPherson's command are deserving of special notice.

Kimball's and Wagner's brigades of Newton's division advanced, gaining ground. At 3:30 p. m. the enemy charged in an effort to recover the ground, and were repulsed. Walcutt's brigade of Harrow's division held the right of McPherson's line on the Villa Rica road. About 1 p. m. Walcutt's line was shelled heavily and then assaulted, the enemy being repulsed with heavy loss.

On this date Harker's brigade on the right of Newton's line was engaged principally in strengthening the breastworks. The 64th Ohio was on the skirmish line, and lost Lieut. George C. Marshall and two men killed and five wounded. Several men of other regiments in our brigade were hit while working on the breastworks. At dark the 125th relieved the 64th Ohio on the skirmish line.

May 28, and on each succeeding day including June 5, and frequently at night, there was constant artillery firing and skirmishing on some parts of the lines. Sherman had determined to try for the railroad at Ackworth. McPherson was ordered to move the Army of the Tennessee three or four miles to the left, across the interval between his left and General Hooker's position, but did not find it easy to do so. The enemy assaulted his lines late in the afternoon, striking his several divisions in succession from right to left. Walcutt's brigade, still on the extreme right, had the hardest work to hold their ground, but managed to do so, their well-



WARREN H. FISHEL, B (1895).

aimed volleys at short range inflicting terrible punishment. The enemy left 244 of their dead and severely wounded men on Walcutt's front, and almost as many more on other parts of Logan's line. Walcutt lost three of his regimental commanders—Colonel Dickerman, 103rd Illinois, and Major Giesy, commanding 46th Ohio, mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Colonel Miller, 6th Iowa, severely wounded.

May 29 McPherson attempted to withdraw from the line in front of Dallas and move to the left, but when his troops began to leave the works the enemy at once advanced, and they were compelled to rush back to the works. McPherson then constructed a new line some distance to the rear in which to make a stand if promptly pursued and otherwise to be held by a rear guard until the main body got well away, and at sunrise of June 1 successfully withdrew and moved to the left, relieving Hooker's corps in front of New Hope Church. General Davis' division at the same time relieved part of Schofield's corps, while Stanley and Newton extended their lines to relieve the balance of Schofield's troops. Baird's division came up from Burnt Hickory and went to the left.



ROBERT F. RICE, B.

On June 2nd Hooker and Schofield moved to the left beyond Baird to the position held by Stoneman's cavalry, and these two corps and Baird's division then advanced by a right wheel, skirmishing briskly and gaining ground. On the 3rd they continued to advance until they gained the roads leading from Dallas to the railroad at Aekworth. While these movements were in progress, demonstrations were made on other parts of the line to hold the enemy in position and prevent too great a concentration in front of Hooker and Schofield. Stoneman's cavalry occupied Alla-

toona Pass on the 3rd, and on the 4th McCook's cavalry entered Ackworth, driving out a small body of the enemy.

On the night of the 4th Johnston abandoned his works and fell back towards Marietta. Sherman having accomplished the task of turning Allatoona Pass, was again in possession of the railroad line and south of the Etowah.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

May 23.—Army moving with twenty days' rations and stripped for battle. The army is magnificent and powerful, but my trust is alone in God. Our corps started at noon. Moved slowly. Crossed the Etowah on a splendid bridge saved by our cavalry. It seems that we are turning the enemy's left. Allatoona Mountains held by Joe Johnston's army are not the thing to run squarely against.

May 24.—Up early. Too little sleep. Marched past Barret's Mills, Mt. Zion Church and Stilesboro: ascended the mountain by a rough and obscure road. The natives said: "How did you'n's ever find this road?" Camped at 7 p. m. It rained hard at 8 p. m.

May 25.—Marched at 9 a. m. When nearing Dallas turned off towards New Hope Church. Hooker had found the enemy and tried hard to reach the intersecting roads at the church, but failed. We reached position at his left after dark.

May 26.—Our division swung forward by partial right wheel for position and threw up works. Company B on skirmish line. Lost no men. Relieved at night by F and H. Skirmish firing all day. Dispatch read, saying Grant had driven Lee across North Anna River. In the rush forward this morning Nathan Hatch, of B, charged into the



NATHAN B. HATCH, B.

Confederate line, and then, seeing he was alone, ran back, the "Johnnies" not firing on him, evidently as a mark of respect for his bravery. Such tests of chivalry should not be sought every day, however.

May 27.—Beautiful day but for the din of war. F and H relieved before daylight by G and K. Regiment in second line with 3rd Kentucky, 65th Ohio and 79th Illinois, Colonel



WILLIAM DAILEY, II (1855).

Opdycke commanding the line. William H. Miller, of K, was killed to-day. Warren H. Fishel, of B, was wounded. Heavy cannonading. Sharp musketry at times. 125th relieved 64th Ohio on picket after dark. Outposts dug rifle pits. Strengthened breastworks at reserve. Sharp firing about midnight. Henry Adams, of G, with a detachment from other regiments, started for Kingston to bring up the mail providing they are not caught by the enemy's cavalry or by bushwhackers in the mountains."

May 28.—On picket all day. Hudson Fitch, a bright boy, came up as a recruit for Company D, and joined on the skirmish line. Wonder what he thinks of life at the front by to-night. No loss in the 125th to-day, owing to good pits and watchfulness. Sharp firing most of the day, both sides trying to hit every moving thing. Towards night rebs and our boys began talking; agreed to cease firing awhile, and then two men of 5th Louisiana came across, exchanged tobacco for coffee, made a short visit and returned. At dark

relieved by the 42nd Illinois, and went back to second line to sleep.

May 29.—Sabbath day, but not observed as such. Heavy cannonading and musketry firing along the lines for twelve hours. 125th in second line all day.

May 30.—Relieved 3rd Kentucky on front line at day-break. Skirmish firing goes on with an occasional report of artillery. Colonel Moore has a copy of the *Atlanta Constitution*, dated 28th, secured by exchange on the outposts. It is brave and hopeful in tone but confesses terrible losses in battle. All quiet at night except a spurt of furious firing at midnight.

May 31.—Relieved and went back to second line at daybreak and lay quietly behind the works all day. Our losses for the month of May are as follows: Killed and wounded in battle, 197.

Resigned—Capt. Albert Yeomans, Capt. Aquila Coonrod, Capt. A. B. Carter.

Asst. Surg. John E. Darby was promoted to Surgeon of the 42nd U. S. Col. Troops.

Died—Perry Coon, of K, at Nashville.

Discharged—Joseph Tuttle, of D; Corp. John L. Beatty, of F, and Sergt. Andrew J. Christy, of G.

Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—Samuel Wise, of I.

Promotions—Sergts. Rolin D. Barnes and Richard K. Hulse to Second Lieutenants. On the 9th, First Lieut. D.

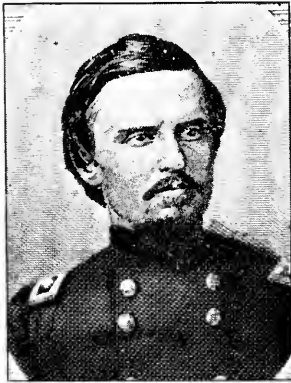


JOHN DALEY, G (1895).

A. Stinger, of E, to Captain of G: First Lieut. William W. Cushing, of G, to Captain of I: Second Lieutenants H. N. Steadman, C. C. Chapman and Rolin D. Barnes to First Lieutenants; Serjts. Josiah H. Blackburn, of A, and Thomas M. Burnham, of B, to Second Lieutenants; Thomas Trimble, of F, to Commissary Sergeant.

June 1.—The 125th relieved the 79th Illinois on front line at 4 A. M., and in a short time was relieved by the 57th Indiana and moved to the left. Extending our lines. 125th on left of the division, seven companies supporting a battery at first line of works, A, F and D back at second line. Balls fly in all directions here. No place safe but close behind a breastwork.

June 2.—At daybreak A, F and C joined the regiment on front line. Both sides try to keep the other from showing heads or hands above the works. The battery moved away at noon. Rained from noon until 3 o'clock. Five men were wounded to-day, *viz.*: Zalmon F. Morris and William H. Watkins, of C, and William H. France, Edmond Swett and John Swett, of K. Heavy firing off to the left in the evening. We are evidently working over towards the railroad.



BRIG. GEN. DANIEL MCCOOK.

June 3.—Still on the front line and short on rations. Our lines are stretched out to hold works while other troops move towards the railroad. The enemy hang on well, but "Uncle Billy" Sherman will flank them out sure. The enemy charged and carried some skirmish pits of our brigade in the afternoon, and were expelled by a counter charge. Lieutenant Colonel Swain, 42nd Illinois, was wounded. Rain showers make the position uncomfortable.

June 4.—Relieved at daybreak by 100th Illinois and 97th Ohio, of Wagner's brigade. Our brigade moved farther to left, where 125th was in rear line. Rainy weather and very muddy. At dark the 125th went on picket line.

June 5.—At daylight our skirmish line discovered the enemy's works empty, and the regiment advanced, passed the works, found a few cavalrymen, drove them away and halted in an orchard, forming a new picket line, the regiment deploying in a long skirmish line. It is thought the enemy have retreated beyond the Chattahoochee. At night we were relieved by the 42nd Illinois and went back to the works to sleep.

June 6.—Marched at 6 A. M.: general direction east but at all angles. Halted about three miles from Ackworth. Hot and dusty. Reported that we will rest here several days. Probably to repair railway and get up supplies for the next move. The enemy have not gone far. Captain



SAMUEL FENN, B (1895).

Whitesides (serving on Newton's staff) captured a Confederate flag to-day from one of Wheeler's cavalrymen, a party of whom lingered too long and were cut off by our advance.

June 7.—Colonel Harker received his commission as Brigadier, to rank from September 20, 1863, second day at Chickamunga. The recognition came late, and has been earned again and again. Mail came up. A general clean-up to day. John Warman, of F. promoted to Color Sergeant.

June 8.—Inspection this morning by Major Bruff. An order from General Sherman read relating to straggling. Quartermaster Carter having resigned, left for home, and Lieut. Nyrum Phillips appointed Quartermaster.

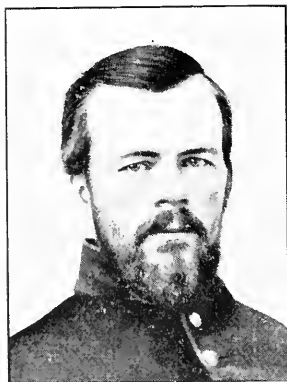
June 9.—Preparing to move. Sick men sent to hospital. Some convalescents came up; among others James R. Dick-

son, J. S. Blim and Sylvanus Baker, of A. The 22nd Illinois goes home to-morrow. The 24th Wisconsin band serenaded General Harker this evening. Marching orders for to-morrow.

PINE MOUNTAIN.

When General Johnston evacuated the lines at New Hope Church, the Army of the Cumberland moved to the left of Schofield, and the Army of the Tennessee still farther to the left, to the vicinity of Ackworth. General Blair, with two divisions of his corps, joined at Ackworth. General Sherman, in his official report, described the country and enemy's lines on his front as follows :

"Kenesaw, the bold and striking twin mountain, lay before us, with a high range of chestnut hills trending off to the northeast, terminating to



LIEUT. T. M. BURNHAM.

our view in another peak called Brush Mountain. To our right was a smaller hill, called Pine Mountain, and beyond it in the distance Lost Mountain. All these, though linked in a continuous chain, present a sharp, conical appearance, prominent in the vast landscape that presents itself from any of the hills that abound in that region. Kenesaw, Pine Mountain and Lost Mountain form a triangle, Pine Mountain the apex and Kenesaw and Lost Mountain the base, covering perfectly the town of Marietta and the railroad back to the Chattahoochee. On each of these peaks the enemy had his signal station, the summits were crowned with batteries, and the spurs were alive with men busy in felling trees, digging pits, and preparing for the

grand struggle impending. The scene was enchanting; too beautiful to be disturbed by the harsh clamor of war; but the Chattahoochee lay beyond and I had to reach it. On approaching close to the enemy I found him occupying a line full twelve miles long, more than he could hold with his force. General McPherson was ordered to move towards Marietta, his right on the railroad; General Thomas on Kenesaw and Pine Mountain and General Schofield off towards Lost Mountain; General Garrard's cavalry on the left and General Stoneman on the right, and General McCook looking to our rear and communications."

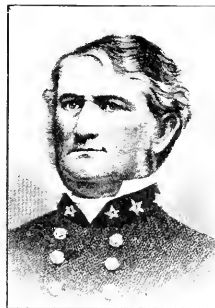
The advance was resumed on June 10. McPherson's command found the enemy's skirmishers one mile south of Big Shanty station and drove them back to their main line of works, which crossed the Marietta road two and one-half miles from Big Shanty. General Thomas sent Palmer's corps, Baird's division leading, on a road running southeast by Owens' house; Howard's corps, Stanley's division leading, on the road from Burnt Hickory to Marietta. Hooker followed Howard. Baird and Stanley forced the enemy's skirmishers back to the vicinity of Pine Mountain. Schofield advanced on the Sandtown road.

On the 11th the lines were rectified but no advance made.

No movements occurred on the 12th or 13th, continuous rains interfering with operations. The 125th was on picket the night of the 13th.

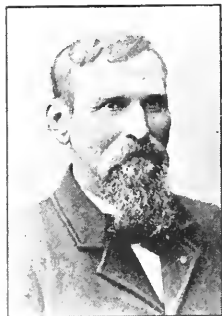
On the 14th Baird's division, on the right of the Fourteenth Corps, advanced, skirmishing heavily, and by night was in close contact with the enemy's main line east of Pine Mountain. Following that movement the Fourth Corps wheeled on the right division as a pivot, the left wing swinging close up to the east end of Pine Mountain. Our regiment did skirmish duty during the movement, with two companies deployed, the rest as reserve.

Lieutenant Payne, of Company I, was among the wounded. Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, of the Confederate army, was killed by a shell while observing the movements from the top of Pine Mountain. The enemy withdrew from Pine Mountain in the night. It was then seen that the enemy's main line was some distance south of Pine Mountain, inferior works connecting with those on Pine Mountain. The latter were occupied by skirmishers. Orders were issued for a general



LIEUT. GEN. L. POLK, C. S. A.

advance on the afternoon of June 15. Hooker, pushing forward on the right of Pine Mountain, carried the outlying works on his front and then sent Geary's division to try the main line. Geary was repulsed, his loss for the day being 519, but his men held a position close up to the works. The Fourth Corps advanced at the same time with the Twentieth, Newton's division leading. Colonel Bradley, of our brigade, commanding the skirmish line, consisting of the 42nd and 51st Illinois and 3rd Kentucky, captured two strong lines of rifle pits and drove the enemy's skirmishers into their main works, sustaining a loss of 45 killed and wounded. Stanley



JOHN MURPHY, C. (1865).

came up on Newton's right, his skirmishers connecting with Hooker, and a brigade of Baird's division came up on Newton's left. The country was rough and rolling and covered with dense wood and underbrush. Schofield, on the right of the Twentieth Corps, also advanced, finding the country less difficult and meeting slight resistance, the enemy's advance parties falling back to their main line near Gilgal Church. On the same date McPherson sent Harrow's division of Logan's corps to the left to assault the right flank of the enemy's line. Walcutt's brigade advanced under a heavy fire, waded Noonday Creek, scrambled up the steep banks and charged up the slope, driving the enemy from his works, taking about four hundred prisoners, and sustaining a loss of 63 in killed and wounded.

The enemy occupied an almost east and west line along the watershed that divides the streams flowing north to the Etowah from those flowing south to the Chattahoochee. From Gilgal Church to Lost Mountain their line was held by cavalry.

On the 16th Schofield pressed forward on the right. Hooker gained ground also, and Newton and Stanley carried a ridge on their front. Captain Simonson, General Stanley's Chief of Artillery, was killed while establishing a battery on the new line.

MUDDY CREEK.

In the night of the 16th Johnston contracted his line by drawing back his left wing.

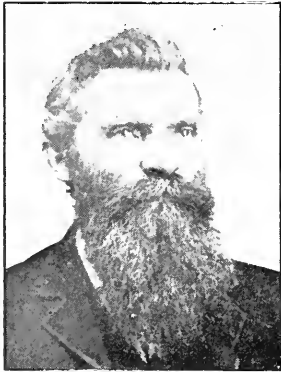
Early on the 17th the Fourth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Corps were in motion, Schofield and Hooker advancing several miles south and east until they again faced the enemy across Muddy Creek, while Wood's division of the Fourth Corps relieved Stanley's on the front line, advanced south and then east. Newton's division followed Wood's, advancing about 400 yards and then went into position on the left of Wood. Late in the day the skirmish line, consisting of the 97th Ohio and 28th Kentucky, of Wagner's brigade, and the 89th Illinois, of Gibson's brigade, charged across an open field and carried a line of rifle pits, which they held during the night, the enemy making two attempts to retake them. Newton's skirmish line faced the angle where Johnston's new line of works left the old line, just beyond Muddy Creek, and the enemy held a part of the old line in front of the angle.



JOHN W. KING, B.

At 2 A. M. of the 18th, Wagner's skirmish line was relieved by the 100th Illinois, 26th Ohio and 57th Indiana, Colonel Bartleson commanding the line. At 8 A. M. the skirmishers were ordered to charge, and the entire division advanced in support. The three regiments named waded Muddy Creek under fire, captured the enemy's skirmish pits, and then with a second rush expelled their

picket reserve from the outlying work and held it. Harker sent the 3rd Kentucky to Bartleson's left to connect with Baird, who was swinging forward on the other side of the angle, and General Newton promptly advanced the entire division to the ridge within about 300 feet of the enemy's main line. The position was held by detailing the best marksmen in each company to send a constant stream of bullets over the enemy's works and into the embrasures, thus preventing an effective return fire of artillery or musketry. Six batteries of artillery were brought forward and did their part in keeping the enemy quiet behind his works. At noon Bartleson was relieved on the skirmish line by the 64th Ohio, 42d and 79th Illinois of our brigade. The casualties



CORP. CHARES WAGNER, A (1895).

for the day in the six skirmish regiments were heavy, but comparatively light in the others, the loss in the 125th Ohio being two killed and eight wounded. Those killed were Sergt. James Wetzel, of K, and John Vanhoof, of E. Mark Shields, of C; William O. Major, of G; and Henry Green, of D, were among the wounded. Green's wound was fatal. Shields was struck in the face and lost several teeth. The names of the others are not known to the writer. Johnston's line was likely to be broken at the center by Baird and Newton, while Schofield turned his left, and during the night he withdrew his entire army to a new position about two miles nearer to Marietta.

ADVANCE TO KENESAW.

The center of Johnston's new line was on Kenesaw Mountain. Hood's corps was on the right, north of

Marietta, and Hardee's on the left, his front covered by Noses Creek.

It took several days for our troops to drive the enemy from advanced positions, and develop their main lines. By night of the 19th the Fourth Corps was on Noses Creek; Stanley's division on the direct road from Gilgal Church to Marietta; Newton's division on Stanley's left, and one brigade of Wood's on Stanley's right, the other two in reserve. The Fourteenth Corps was on the left of the Fourth, connecting with the Army of the Tennessee. The Twentieth Corps was on the right of the Fourth and across Noses Creek. The Twenty-third Corps was still further to the right, where the Sandtown road crosses Noses Creek. The advance was attended with severe skirmishing, the losses for the day in the Fourth Corps being about one hundred, among the number, Lieut. Freeman Collins, of our regiment, who was killed by a shell from the enemy's works.

On the 20th McPherson's troops made a decided forward movement. On the extreme left of the army Manning Force's brigade, of Leggett's division, carried a hill and rendered aid to Garrard's cavalry, the latter being hotly engaged by Wheeler's cavalry. Logan's Corps and one division of Dodge's worked close up to the foot of Kenesaw. In the Army of the Cumberland, Palmer's Corps worked up close to the southern spurs of the Mountain. Howard sent one brigade of Stanley's division and two brigades of Wood's division to relieve William's division, of Hooker's Corps, next on the right of Howard and Williams moved to the right and extended the line of his own corps to the south. Stanley advanced his other brigades, Whitaker's and Kirby's, across Noses Creek, each of them carrying hills within 100



MANNING FORCE,
Brevet Major General.

yards of the enemy's works, Whitaker holding his position against repeated counter attacks, while Kirby was driven off before his troops had time to construct works. Whitaker's skirmish line was commanded by Lieut. Col. James Watson, 40th Ohio, who, with a part of his command, was captured in one of the fierce attacks made by the enemy after dark. Whitaker reported that in two instances coming under his observation, the bayonets of the National and Confederate soldiers were found in each others body, proof positive of a desperate conflict.

Our division spent the day building works. About 40 pieces of artillery joined in the bombardment that preceded the charge by Whitaker and Kirby. The loss in those two brigades was over three hundred.



WESLEY C. FISHEL, B. (1890).

One negro servant in the 125th and two men were wounded while working on the intrenchments, *viz.*: James R. Dickson, of A, and Wesley C. Fishel, of B.

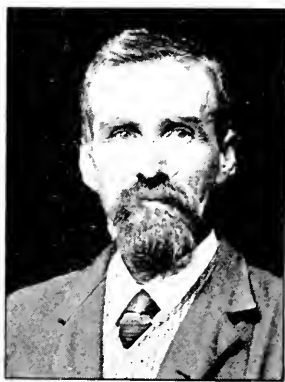
Schofield's corps was two miles from Hooker's right, at the point where the Sandtown road crosses Noses Creek, and Cameron's brigade of Cox's division forced a crossing, the 104th Ohio doing good work on the skirmish line. In front of Hooker's corps the enemy's main lines were several hundred yards distant.

On the 21st, a division of Palmer's corps relieved Newton's division of Howard's corps, and we moved to the right of Wood's division and relieved the left division of Hooker's corps which, in turn, moved farther to the right. About noon the artillery of Stanley and Wood's divisions opened, and fifteen minutes later Kirby's brigade of Stanley's division and two regiments from the left of Wood's division, 15th

and 49th Ohio, charged and carried the hill from which Kirby had been expelled on the 20th. Wood's regiments advanced still farther and expelled the enemy's skirmishers from a line of rifle pits, when both Wood and Newton advanced their main lines about 400 yards and at once threw up works. Loss in the Fourth Corps, 250. In 125th, two severely and four slightly wounded. William H. Lee, of B, was shot through the leg. The names of the others wounded that date are not known to the writer. On the right flank Cox's division crossed Noses Creek.

In the night of the 21st Johnston withdrew Hood's corps from his right flank and sent it to his left flank. Hood formed near Zion Church, one mile east of Culp's farm.

On the morning of the 22nd, Schofield sent Hascall's division to form on the right of Hooker, near Culp's. At the same time, Hooker advanced his right division (Williams') to the vicinity of Culp's; Geary's division, on Williams' left, also advanced. From prisoners taken in the advance, it was learned that Hood's corps was on their front. Between 3 and 4 p. m. Hood made a determined attack, lasting until dark, and was repulsed, losing about one thousand men, the Union loss being less than three hundred. Butterfield's division, on the left of Hooker's corps, advanced with Geary and the movement was taken up by our division, which made a partial wheel to the left to maintain connection with Butterfield. The skirmish line, 97th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Milton Barnes, commanding, lost 11 men killed, and 7 officers and 80 men wounded. Loss in the Fourth Corps, about 250. In the 125th, Isaac Wilson, of A,



WILLIAM B. SCOTT, F.

and William C. Sheets, of I, were fatally wounded, and John Hardman, of K, wounded.

The 125th was in the second line all day. Hooker's movement had been divergent and the presence of Hood's corps on his front led to further changes in the lines. A division of the Fourteenth Corps was relieved by a division from the Army of the Tennessee and, moving to the right, relieved Stanley's division, then on the left of the Fourth Corps, Stanley moving to the right of Newton and relieving Butterfield's division, the latter moving to rejoin Hooker. All these movements were effected in the night.

It was doubted whether or not the intrenched height in front of Newton's and Stanley's divisions was a portion of his main line, and, by General Thomas' direction, General Howard ordered another advance on the 23d. At 4:30 p. m. all



CAPT. STERLING MANCHESTER.

of the artillery that could be placed in position to bear on the hill opened and maintained a rapid fire for fifteen minutes, when the skirmish line, the 57th Indiana, supported by the 125th Ohio, dashed forward, and after a stubborn fight, secured a lodgment on the hill, at some points capturing the enemy's skirmish line of rifle pits, but found the enemy's works to be well constructed, covered by an abattis, and held in force. Colonel Bartleson, 100th Illinois, was

in command of our lines, and was killed at the beginning of the fight. Companies B, E and K, of the 125th, were deployed as skirmishers, and went forward with the 57th Indiana: the other companies acted as supports to the line. Capt. Sterling Manchester, of K; Robert F. Rice and Nathan B. Hatch, of B, were killed, and fourteen men wounded. Among the wounded were Lieut. Henry A. Donaldson,



COL. DAVID H. MOORE.

Emery Gilmore, of B; John Murphy, of C; Jacob Wyble, of E; Dryden Ferguson, of G; Benj. J. Kilburn, of K, and Christian Newcomer, of F. Wyble and Ferguson died from their wounds. The total loss in the Fourth Corps on that date was 279.

BATTLE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

Having worked close up to the enemy's intrenched line, General Sherman found it necessary either to assault the works or resort to another flank movement. He decided to try for the works. A successful assault would have been an irretrievable disaster for the enemy, and there was, doubtless, good reason for thinking Johnston's lines too long to be well guarded at all points, but the assaulting troops failed to find weak places.

The orders for June 27 required assaults from the right of McPherson's command and from the right of the Fourth Corps' line, the main attacks to be supported by a general advance all along the lines, the latter to stop short of actual assault unless weak spots were found in the enemy's lines.



EMORY GILMORE, B.

By McPherson's orders Logan directed General Harrow to assault with Walcutt's brigade of his own division and the brigades of Giles A. Smith and J. A. Lightburn of M. L. Smith's division.

By direction of General Thomas, Howard designated Newton's division of the Fourth Corps, and Palmer selected Davis' division of the Fourteenth Corps to form assaulting columns. The assaults were all made at the same hour. We mention those by other troops briefly, and describe the work of our own brigade more in detail.

Harrow's assault was on Little Kenesaw, Walcutt's brigade on the left was opposite the gorge between Great

Kenesaw and the smaller hill; Giles A. Smith's brigade in the center, and Lightburn on the right, the formation being in two lines of battle covered by skirmishers. The ground between the lines was rough, heavily timbered, covered with underbrush, and at some places marshy. Two lines of skirmish pits were passed and part of their occupants captured before reaching more open ground in front of the main works, but the latter were found to be too strong and too well guarded to give the slightest hope of success, though the troops made heroic efforts and suffered heavy losses, and were then retired to the line of skirmish pits taken from the enemy, which they strengthened and held. Col. A. V. Rice, 57th Ohio, was among the number seriously wounded.



JACOB WYBLE, E.

Davis' division assaulted a short distance to the right of Newton, from the front of Whitaker's brigade of Stanley's division. Davis moved in the night to the rear of Stanley's line, and early in the morning sent Morgan's brigade to relieve Whitaker's in the works, while the brigades of Dan McCook and John G. Mitchell formed to assault.

Mitchell's brigade was on the right in a column of regiments, the 113th Ohio in front, next the 121st Ohio; third, the 98th Ohio; and fourth, the 78th Illinois, while the 34th Illinois did the skirmish work. McCook's brigade also formed in column, and with a regimental front, the 125th Illinois leading, followed by the 86th Illinois, 22nd Indiana and 52nd Ohio, while the 85th Illinois acted as skirmishers. They went forward at the same time with Newton's division, over rough and rocky ground, partly covered with timber and underbrush, crossing a small run with marshy banks, subjected to a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from the

start, the distance being about 600 yards, and when they reached the works were too much blown to make the final struggle up the slope. By that time their ranks were being decimated by the enemy's fire at short range from the front and flanks. McCook fell and was succeeded by Colonel Harmon, of the 125th Illinois, who also fell a moment later. Within a few minutes half a hundred officers and several hundred men bit the dust, and it was evident the works were too strongly held to make success possible. The men fell back a few yards, seeking positions that afforded partial shelter from the storm of cannister and minie balls, and while part of them kept up a return fire to prevent a counter-charge, the rest threw up a slight breastwork which enabled them to hold the ground until night. During the night the works were made strong, and Davis held them until the enemy evacuated, a week later.

Newton's division assaulted from the front of Grose's brigade of Stanley's division, a short distance to the left of Davis; Harker's brigade was on the right, in two columns, the right column being one regiment (51st Illinois) in close column of divisions left in front, the left column composed of all the other regiments in close column of divisions right in front. The 3rd Kentucky was at the head, followed by the 27th Illinois, 65th Ohio, 64th Ohio, 79th Illinois, and 42nd Illinois, in the order mentioned. Wagner's brigade formed at the left of Harker's in one close column of divisions. Kimball's brigade had the same formation to the left and a little to the rear of Wagner, its duty being to guard that flank and act as support if needed. Stanley and Wood each sent two brigades to follow the movement and act as circumstances required.



G. STANLEY POPE,
Sergt. Major, 65th O. V. I.

Colonel Opdycke, then commanding a demi-brigade, was on duty as Division Officer of the Day, and was directed to organize and lead a line to precede and clear the way for the storming column up to the works. He chose his own regiment to precede Harker's brigade, and the 57th Indiana was designated to precede Wagner. The duty devolved upon those two regiments was the highest possible test of heroism and discipline. When the dreadful ordeal had passed, we of the 125th found some slight consolation for the loss of comrades in the fact that every officer and man, without exception so far as known had performed his whole duty.

The troops were aroused at 3 A. M. and ordered to get breakfast. Just before daybreak the 125th, in light marching



JOHN W. FULLER.
Brevet Major General.

order, moved to the right, halting between the front line of works and skirmish rifle pits held by Grose's brigade, formed in column of companies and closed in mass. The order for the assault was there disclosed to the men, who were informed that the 125th was to precede the brigade, kill or capture the men holding the enemy's skirmish pits, push on up to the main works and enter them with the head of the assaulting column: if the assault failed to fall back slowly, covering

the retreat. Before the details of the movement could be fully explained the rising sun dispelled the fog partially and disclosed the position of the regiment to the enemy's skirmishers, who opened fire. Lieutenant Colonel Moore ordered deployment into line and advance to Grose's rifle pits. Lieut. E. P. Evans, of D, was mortally wounded while making that movement. Grose's men in the rifle pits were full of curiosity as to the purpose of the visit. When informed they became Job's comforters, freely expressing the opinion that

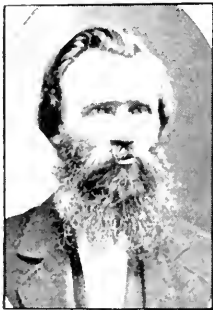
no troops could cross the interval between the lines. The officer's call sounded and the officers assembled for final instructions. Major Bruff was to have special charge of the right wing, Colonel Moore going forward with the left wing. The men were not to fire until they reached the enemy's rifle pits. The assaulting column was then forming near the main line of works. In front of the 125th was an open field descending for about 100 yards to the bottom of a ravine, on the other side of which was the timbered slope of the ridge held by the enemy. Their skirmish line was in a rifle trench part way up the slope, their main line in strong works upon the crest of the ridge. From the skirmish line up to the main works the ground was well covered with underbrush. In front of their main line was a strong abattis, constructed by felling timber, and where the felled trees were too far apart, connecting them by logs, through which holes were bored and stakes inserted, the sharpened points projecting at all angles, the whole securely interlaced and bound together. The existence of the abattis was not discovered until our regiment reached the rifle trench. The assault was ordered for 8 A. M. but it was an hour later when the signal gun was fired and our buglers sounded the advance.

The enemy opened fire instantly when the line started forward. The open field was passed quickly and on entering the ravine the enemy's fire was harmless for a minute, but without halting the line swept on up the slope, catching about one more round from their skirmishers who had not time to load for a second round before our boys were jumping over the barricades. "Don't shoot, we surrender," they shouted. They were ordered to the rear and needed no urging, for captor and captive were both subjected to a heavy



HARVEY W. LAMB, C.

fire of artillery and musketry from their main works, and while the prisoners fled down the ravine, their captors pressed upward until arrested by the abattis, when they threw themselves on the ground and commenced firing. The assaulting column was already coming up from the ravine, and as soon as seen by the enemy was subjected to a tornado of cannister and minie balls, the enemy concentrating their fire on the head of column, but the impetus given by successive lines soon brought it forward to the abattis. Stopped by that impenetrable barrier the men at the head of



ROBERT L. FULTON, K
(1895).

the column also threw themselves upon the ground, succeeding lines breaking out to the right and left, men seeking shelter and opportunity to return the enemy's fire. General Harker was then at Grose's rifle pits, and learning that his head of column was checked and broken he rode forward, calling to the men to press on, break through the abattis and scale the works. As he progressed a new impetus was imparted to the column, and officers and men surged forward.

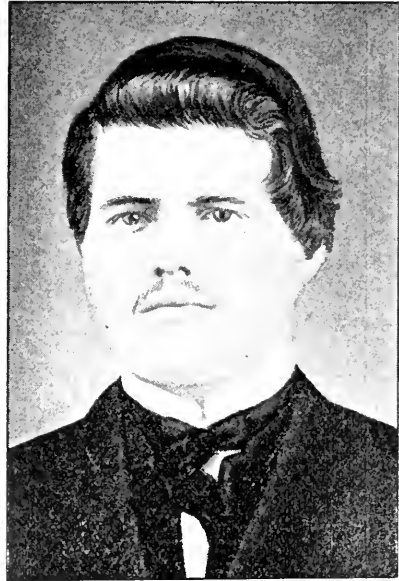
Harker reached the front line at the position of our Company I, and then horse and rider fell, the horse killed and Harker mortally wounded. The renewed effort increased losses but would have failed had Harker escaped. Opdycke and others did all that was possible to insure success, but the case was hopeless. In that renewed effort inspired by Harker one battle flag, that of the 27th Illinois, reached the works and floated there for a few seconds. Our Lieutenants Dilley and Burnham fell at that time. The abattis could be passed only at a few places and the few men who survived the effort to pass could not effect a lodgment in or on the works. Nearly the entire brigade was by this time firing steadily but could not reduce the volume of iron and lead coming from the well-

protected foe. Very soon an order came forward for the column to fall back to Grose's works. The 125th followed as far as the captured rifle pits and held them until relieved by fresh troops half an hour later.

The 125th went in that morning with 260 rifles, but little more than half our number when the campaign opened, and lost in the assault, 3 officers mortally wounded, 8 officers wounded, 14 men killed and mortally wounded and 33 men



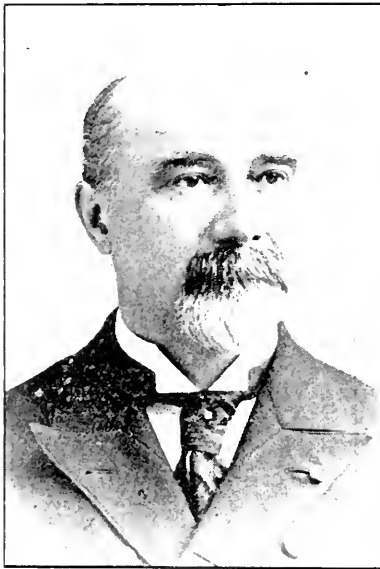
SAMUEL D. HOWELLS, K (1895).



SERGE JACOB JEWELL, F (1892).

wounded; total 58. The 51st, 27th and 42nd Illinois and 3rd Kentucky each lost from forty to fifty. The losses in the 79th Illinois, and 64th and 65th Ohio, were somewhat lighter than in the other regiments. Col. H. N. Whitbeck, of the 65th Ohio, was badly wounded. Wagner's brigade advanced the same time as ours, met a like destructive fire, concentrated on the narrow front presented by the head of column,

and like ours was checked at the abattis, and soon after was ordered to fall back to the ravine, when the regiments deployed and opened fire. Opdycke thought, and so reported, that Kimball's brigade if then rushed to the front might effect an entrance, and Kimball was ordered to oblique to the right, pass through Wagner's line and renew the assault at that point. Kimball's leading regiment, the 74th Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel Kerr, commanding, deployed while advancing and rushed on, closely followed by the other regi-



CAPT. EDWARD G. WHITESIDES (1865).

ments, Wagner's regiments also advancing, all making an heroic effort to reach the works, but could not do so. Lieutenant Colonel Kerr was mortally wounded when close up to the works, and was captured, a number of his men meeting a like fate.

By that time the order to retire was received. The losses in Wagner's and Kimball's brigades, respectively, were about the same as in Harker's. Colonel Miller, 36th Illinois, was mortally wounded; Lieutenant Colonel Chandler, 88th Illinois, was killed; Major Peatman, 26th Ohio, wounded—a heavy loss of regimental commanders.

General Harker anticipated a desperate struggle. Just before the signal to advance was given he handed his money and some trinkets to Capt. E. G. Whitesides (of 125th) a member of his staff, and gave the Captain instructions to be carried out if the General fell. When Harker started to the

front he ordered Whitesides to remain at the rifle pits until the 42nd Illinois, last in the column, had passed. He probably intended to keep the Captain out of the extreme peril he was himself about to face, but his kind intentions failed. The 42nd passed the works quickly and rushed to the front, and Whitesides hastened on to rejoin the General, reaching the front in the midst of the 3d Kentucky men, and received a ball in his right thigh at the same moment. He dismounted and found the limb was not broken. Colonel Dunlap urged him to get away at once and he tried to remount, but while in the act his horse was shot and fell dead, throwing the Captain to the ground. Dunlap then ordered two men to carry him to the rear, whence he was taken in an ambulance to the hospital and placed on a cot next to the one occupied by Harker. The latter said: "Is that you, my dear boy?"

General Harker expired at 1 p. m. Generals Stanley and Wood and other friends witnessed his death, and all were moved to tears by the sad event. Col. Luther P. Bradley, 51st Illinois, succeeded Harker in command of the Third Brigade.

The list of casualties in the 125th, as near as it can be given now, was as follows:

Killed—Lieut. Alson C. Dille; Adrian Fitch, of B; Norman Gibson, of E; John Irwin, of G; Michael Elliott, David B. Goodwill, James L. Lowman, Gottlieb Schultz and Charles Williams, of H; Serg. William G. Weimer and Squire E. Edwards, of I.



BRIG. GEN. CHARLES G. HARKER.

Mortally wounded—Lieut. Ephriam P. Evans (died July 8); Lieut. Thomas M. Burnham (died July 13); Asa Hagar, of B. (died July 13); Sylvester Waterman, of C. (died July 18); George Cramer, of I (died July 20), and William C. Sheets, of I, (died July 13).

Wounded—Major Joseph Bruff, Captains E. G. Whitesides and Elmer Moses, Lieutenants Charles C. Chapman, Henry A. Donaldson, Charles Leimbach, Ralsa C. Rice and Freeman Thoman. Enlisted men: Corp. Dighton Young and J. Crouse, of A; George Murdock, John W. King, Wallace J. Henry, Samuel Fenn and Patrick Welch, of B; Howard Bascomb, Cassius Coats, John A. Harwood, Harvey Lamb and George Waterman, of C; William B. Scott, of F; Charles B. Randall, of G; John Dailey, John Henson and Frederick Nauck, of H; Robert L. Fulton, of K. Nearly all of those here named recovered and returned to duty; others were discharged from hospitals,



CAPT. ELMER MOSES (1865.)

cause not given on the record, and it is uncertain who they were.

Captain Moses was struck twice, one ball shattered the bone of his left thigh and another lodged in his leg below the knee. Rufus B. Woods and Fred K. Knight, of B., carried him from the field. He was never again fit for duty.

Lieutenant Thoman was hit after the regiment retired to the captured pits. John Dailey lost an arm. Our left

wing suffered most, having least favorable ground. Benjamin J. Porter, of I, was beside the color bearer of the 3rd Kentucky when the latter was killed, and Porter caught up and carried the flag for a few minutes. James Willemin, of F, was one of the men who carried General Harker from the field.

Our killed were recovered under a flag of truce on the 28th.

Our losses in June, in addition to those before noted, were: Discharged on account of wounds, Francis Sprague, of B, and Charles H. Countryman, of E. For disability, Solomon Ames, of D. Resigned on account of wounds, Capt. Steen B. Parks.

ON TO THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

Having failed to break the lines by assault, General Sherman gave orders for a movement by the right flank. McPherson's three corps to go from the left to the extreme right where Schofield was holding an advanced position beyond the enemy's flank. It required a few days to accumulate rations and load them in wagons. M. L. Smith's division of Logan's corps was sent in advance to Schofield, enabling the latter to make his position more secure. On June 29 the 125th was on the skirmish line. Some of the boys met a party of the enemy between the lines and made an agreement with them that neither side should fire unless an advance was attempted. That may not have been an authorized proceeding, but it made things more comfortable. The Twentieth Corps extended to the right relieving Hascall's division of Twenty-third Corps, Hascall moving nearer to Cox. After



LIEUT. ALSON C. DILLEY
(1864).

dark on the 2d of July the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps stretched out to the left, and with Garrard's cavalry covered the line vacated by McPherson's command, which marched to the Sandtown road.

General Johnston anticipated the inevitable flank movement and fell back during the night. Pursuit was begun early on the 3d. William Hull, colored, was picked up that morning, having slept through the evacuation. He served with us as Major Bruff's servant to the end of the war.



WILLIAM HULL (1895).

The Fourth Corps entered Marietta at 8 A. M. At 10 A. M. again advanced on the road east of the railroad, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps going on roads west of the railroad. About noon the Fourth Corps was ordered to cross over and march on the railroad, and at 3 P. M. came upon the enemy's skirmish pits in advance of their main works, crossing the railroad at Smyrna camp ground, about five miles south of Marietta.

Stanley deployed with right resting on the railroad; our division went to his left, and Wood's still further to the left. The Fourteenth corps came up on the right of the railroad, and the Twentieth Corps on the right of the Fourteenth. McPherson was still further to the right, west of Nickajack Creek.

July 4 Sherman's army celebrated by pressing the enemy at all points. Our main lines were advanced to the lines occupied by the skirmishers and held the ground. The skirmish work for our own brigade was performed by the 79th Illinois, supported by the 42nd Illinois. The 125th moved with the brigade, and worked on the intrenchments thrown up on the advanced line. Part of McPherson's command crossed Nickajack Creek. The Sixteenth Corps skirmish line, commanded

by Col. Edward F. Noyes, 39th Ohio, captured an advance work. Colonel Noyes was severely wounded. At night-fall the opposing armies were in close contact and under cover of darkness, the Confederates fell back to a shorter line near the river. Their absence was discovered at daylight and orders were given for immediate pursuit. The Fourth Corps advanced along the railroad, Hazen's brigade leading. At Vining's Station a rear guard was found behind a rail barricade, from which they were driven, and retired by a road leading east to Pace's Ferry, where they crossed the Chattahoochee on a pontoon bridge.

The enemy were in force across the river and their skirmishers lined the river bank. Wood went into camp on a ridge half a mile from the river, our division went to Wood's left and rear, and Stanley still farther to the left. McPherson's right also reached the river below the enemy's left flank. From a hill at Vining the general officers and a good many of the boys obtained a view of Atlanta.



EDWARD F. NOYES,
Brigadier General.

Stoneman's cavalry operated vigorously on the river below McPherson's right, and his movements, together with McPherson's, led the enemy to expect an attempt to cross below the railroad. Sherman gave orders for movements intended to strengthen that impression, but prepared to cross above. He sent Schofield to the mouth of Soap Creek, six or seven miles above Howard's left, to effect a crossing.

Garrard occupied Roswell on the 6th, and burned the large woolen and cotton factories there, the owners vainly trying to save them by displaying a French flag and claiming allegiance to France. They had been operating exclusively for the Confederate Government.

On the 8th, Schofield effected a crossing at the mouth of Soap Creek.

Garrard crossed at Roswell on the 9th, and McPherson started Dodge's corps to that point. Sherman transferred all of McPherson's command from right to left for the next advance. As Dodge had a long march, our division was ordered to Roswell temporarily, and marched without wagons or camp equipage, taking roads out of sight of the enemy, making a distance of sixteen miles on a very hot day. About sunset our brigade waded the river at a ford and relieved Minty's cavalry brigade, the 125th going on picket.



COL. H. S. WHITEBECK,
65th O. V. I.

Johnston abandoned his works and crossed to the south side of the Chattahoochee in the night of the 9th, burning the railroad and wagon bridges. Our division was relieved on the 10th by Dodge's corps, recrossed the Chattahoochee on the 11th, and on the 12th marched back to the camp at Pace's Ferry. On the same date Stanley's division crossed the river on Schofield's pontoon and marched down to a strong position covering Power's Ferry, when a pontoon bridge was laid there on which Wood's division crossed. On the 13th our division rejoined the corps, crossing at Power's Ferry.

NANCY'S CREEK — BUCK HEAD.

On the 13th there was a general advance. McPherson marching from Roswell to the railroad a few miles east of Decatur. Schofield moved *via* Cross Keys toward Decatur. The Army of the Cumberland crossed Nancy's Creek and drove the enemy's cavalry back to Peach Tree Creek. Palmer's right was near the junction of Nancy's Creek and Peach

Tree Creek, Hooker in the center and Howard at Buck Head. Our brigade led in the Fourth Corps and the skirmish work was performed by the 125th, supported by other regiments of Opdycke's demi-brigade. At the crossing of Nancy's Creek the passage was disputed by Williams' brigade of Wheeler's cavalry, covered by a barricade and supported by a four-gun battery. Colonel Opdycke ordered Lieutenant Colonel Moore to drive them out, sending the 3rd Kentucky forward on our left, and the work was quickly done, after which there was a running fight for six miles to Buck Head.

At a church further on, the enemy made a second determined stand, and Opdycke sent the 65th Ohio also to the front line. A third stand was made on a hill from which they fired by volley but overshot. At Buck Head they rallied in and tried to hold their works but were expelled before they had time to fairly form, and our own line advanced half a mile further and halted near Wheeler's late headquarters, six miles from Atlanta.

One man killed and five wounded in the 125th was a light loss, considering the work done, and showed how well the men could take advantage of trees, fences and inequalities of the ground and still make rapid progress.



JESSE B. LUSE, C (1890).

Samuel Rogers, of E, was killed. Jesse B. Luse, of C, lost an arm. Sergt. Jacob Jewell, of F, was slightly wounded in the side. The names of the other three wounded are not now known.

The enemy lost a Colonel, killed, and Captain, wounded, whom they were unable to remove on account of our rapid advance.

Corporal James Willemin, of F, captured an officer, who came from the left of their line towards the center, not knowing the center had been expelled, until he heard the command "halt," and found himself covered by the Corporal's rifle, whose comrades were pressing forward, leaving no chance for escape.

Opdycke's favorite horse, Barney, was killed under him, and he mounted another. Coming up to a deep miry ravine which the men crossed, Capt. John W. Tuttle, in command of the 3rd Kentucky at that time, could not induce his horse to cross. Colonel Opdycke rode up and made the attempt, and his horse mired so that he was compelled to abandon him. He said "Barney" would have crossed. Just then a shell burst near and Captain Tuttle's horse broke away from him and ran to the rear, leaving both officers to overtake the line on foot. The Colonel then mounted the horse captured by Willemin.



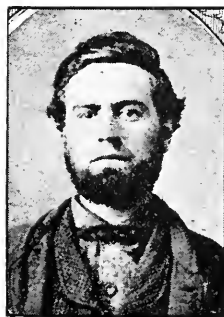
CHESTER TUTTLE, C. (1895).

PEACH TREE CREEK.

On the 18th of July, General Johnston, was superseded in command of the Confederate army, by Lieut. Gen. John B. Hood. On the 19th our forces secured crossings at several points on Peach Tree Creek.

On the 20th of July, Sherman's forces extended from the vicinity of Howell's Mill on Peach Tree Creek to Decatur, a gap of two or three miles existing between Thomas' left, and Schofield's right. Howard with Wood's and Stanley's divisions moved over to join on the right of Schofield, leaving Newton's division to advance on the direct road from

Buck Head to Atlanta. Newton crossed Peach Tree Creek and about one p. m., his skirmish line, (44th Illinois) drove the enemy's skirmishers from a ridge, distant, about half a mile from the Creek, Kimball's and Wagner's brigades, (the latter commanded on that occasion by Col. John W. Blake,) and four pieces of Goodspeed's battery, advanced to the ridge, where they formed, Kimball on the right, and Blake on the left of the road, with the artillery in the center, and began to construct a barricade of rails and logs. About two p. m. Bradley's brigade followed and massed in column of regiments in rear of Kimball. The 79th Illinois was on picket some distance to the left and was not called in. The 57th Indiana was sent along the ridge to the left under orders to scout as far as Clear Creek, distant one mile from Blake's left, and the 100th Illinois was deployed as skirmishers across the low ground to Newton's left and rear. Ward's division of Hooker's corps next on Newton's right formed in the valley, his skirmish line only advancing to the ridge. On Ward's front were open fields. Elsewhere the front was heavily timbered. Ward probably desired to keep his troops out of sight from the enemy. Geary's division next on the right, and Williams's division on Geary's right were each on ridges running at a slight angle to the general direction of the line, so that the right of each division was some distance in advance of the left of the next division. Geary and Williams each had two brigades deployed and one in reserve. Johnson's division of the Fourteenth corps was next on the right of the Twentieth Corps, Baird next, and Davis on the extreme right. In this position, and before the intrenchments were complete, the line was suddenly assailed by superior numbers. General Hood in his official report, says :



SERGT. W. G. WEIMER, I.

"My troops were disposed as follows: Stewart's corps on the left, Hardee's in the center, and Cheatham's on the right, intrenched. My object was to crush Thomas' army before he could fortify himself, and then turn upon Schofield and McPherson. To do this Cheatham was ordered to hold his left upon the Creek, in order to separate Thomas' army from the forces on his (Thomas') left. Thus I should be able to throw two corps (Stewart's and Hardee's) against Thomas. Specific orders were carefully given these Generals in the presence of each other as follows: The attack was to begin at 1 p. m., the movement to be by division *en echelon* from the right, at the distance of about 150 yards, the effort to be to drive the enemy back to the creek, and towards the river into the narrow space formed by the river and creek, everything on our side of the creek to be taken at all hazards, and to follow up as our success might permit."

Wheeler's cavalry, opposing McPherson's march from Decatur, was driven back more rapidly than Hood expected, and he was compelled to move Cheatham to the right the distance of a division front to interpose between McPherson and Atlanta, and ordered Hardee and Stewart to make a corresponding movement to the right. That delayed the attack



ADRIAN FITCH, JR.

for two hours, and when it was made the right division (Bate's) passed Newton's left, brushing away the 57th Indiana and 100th Illinois, driving them back upon the creek, and then Bate made a bold rush for the bridge in Newton's rear. Hardee's next division (Walker's) assailed on Newton's front, but extended some distance beyond his right. As the several divisions of the assaulting column came up in succession the roar of battle rolled on to the right. The assaulting troops, under the orders to take everything south of the creek at all hazards, rushed on with desperate valor. The fight opened on Newton's left, then extended along his front, and a few minutes later the enemy passed his right flank, compelling Kimball to refuse his right. At the same time, Ward's three brigades were rushing forward on Newton's right and met the

enemy on the crest, stopping his progress and then forcing his retreat. Before that was accomplished, Geary and Williams were also assailed, the right brigade of each division being first reached by the enemy, whose headlong rush carried them past the right flank of each of Hooker's divisions, where they met the refused left of the next division in front and were at the same time subjected to an enfilading fire from the reserve brigade. At all points the boys in blue stood fast, infantry and artillery sending volley after volley of death-dealing missiles through the ranks of the men in gray until they were broken and forced into disorderly retreat. At the opening of the fight, Bradley's brigade was in the edge of the timber, midway from the creek to Kimball's line. Colonel Bradley sent the 27th Illinois to General Kimball, and the 42nd and 51st Illinois to Colonel Blake. He had left, then, only the four regiments constituting Opdycke's demi-brigade. By Bradley's order, Opdycke wheeled the regiments to the left and advanced obliquely to the front and left to protect Blake's flank. In that movement only the skirmish line, Companies H and K, 64th Ohio, encountered the enemy. Colonel Brad-



E. C. WOODWORTH, B.

ley rode to the front, learned of Bate's movement beyond Blake's left, and, rightly anticipating an effort to seize the bridge, returned in haste and ordered Opdycke to retire to and form along the road, facing the east. The position of the 125th Ohio in that line was about one-fourth of a mile from the bridge, just below the woods, and facing the open fields. Newton had left two pieces of Goodspeed's battery at the bridge. Spencer's battery of four guns came up and went into position near the bridge. The artillery belonging to Ward's division was also at the bridge and General Thomas in person ordered it into position. All the

guns were posted so as to sweep the open field east of the road. By the time these dispositions were made Bate's column had made its way through the thickets to the edge of the timber and were ready to rush for the apparently unsupported batteries and the bridge. A skirmish line emerged from the timber closely followed by a column massed, company or, possibly, division front, moving double quick and headed for the bridge. Our men opened fire so quickly that most of them heard no order to begin. The artillery also opened. The impetus of the movement carried the enemy's head of column some distance into the open, but with all those guns firing grape and cannister into their faces, and an infantry line, at the distance of a few rods, sending showers of minnie balls into their ranks at just the proper angle to work the utmost possible havoc, continued progress was simply impossible.



THOMAS G. STRAHL, E.

The leading companies, or what was left of them, surged backwards upon those in the rear, they in turn broke, and then all went in wild disorder back to the friendly cover of the timber. The 125th Ohio fired five rounds per man, and probably hit more men than upon any other occasion in the same length of time. The return fire of the enemy was light and wild. Only the men on their flank could fire. Opdycke's demi-brigade did its part in preventing Hood from taking everything south of the creek at all hazards, with a trifling loss.

Hood's plans were more promising and easier of execution than Sherman's assault at Kenesaw, but resulted in an equally disastrous repulse. Johnston had been removed for permitting Sherman to cross the Chattahoochee, the Confederate government evidently demanding a more aggressive resistance, and the failure of the initial blow struck by the new commander must have been discouraging, though it did

not deter him from repeating the experiment two days later. Hood's losses were full five thousand. Thomas lost 1707, nearly all in Hooker's corps. Newton's division had a fairly good barricade and only lost 100. It was not always easy for men on the left of Newton's line to decide which side of the breastwork was safest, but they never thought of leaving it. Two men wounded in 125th—Edwin C. Woodworth, of B, the other not now known.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

On the 21st of July General Sherman's troops closed up and felt the enemy's lines, finding his intrenchments well constructed and extending from a point about one mile south of the Augusta railroad north and west to the Chattanooga railroad, at an average distance of four miles from Atlanta.

On the morning of the 22nd that entire line was found to be deserted. The enemy had retired to the interior defenses of Atlanta, encircling the city at a distance of one and one-half miles from the center. The strength of the works made it possible to hold them with thin lines, enabling Hood to use two-thirds of his force for aggressive movements. He correctly judged that Sherman, finding the exterior line abandoned, would push all his troops directly against the interior line, and planned to strike and crush Sherman's left wing while the forward movement was in progress.



MAJ. GEN. J. B. McPHERSON.

McPherson's advance was along the railroad from Decatur, Logan's corps in the center, Blair's on the left and Dodge's on the right. The forward movement, contracting the lines, brought the Twenty-third Corps next on Logan's

right, leaving Dodge in reserve. McPherson ordered the latter to march southeast to the vicinity of Blair's left for the purpose of strengthening the flank, and Dodge's two divisions were in motion on an obscure wagon track through the woods about one mile in rear of Blair and Logan when they were suddenly assailed by Bate's and Walker's divisions of Hardee's corps advancing from the east, while Cleburne's division pushed into the interval between Dodge's right and Blair's left, and with Maney's division on his left, enveloped



MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

and assaulted Leggett's division on Blair's left from front and rear. Hardee had marched in the night through Atlanta on a road leading southeast to its junction with a road leading north to Decatur, and on the latter road until his head of column reached a point a couple of miles south of Decatur, when his troops faced west and advanced. His head of column had marched fifteen miles. That his movement had not been discovered was due to the fact that Sher-

man had sent Garrard's cavalry on a raid eastward, and the country was rough and timbered. The Confederates had all the advantage of a complete surprise. To aid Hardee's attack the enemy sallied from their works and assaulted in front, gaining some temporary advantages. General McPherson was with Sherman at the Howard house when the attack from the rear began and rode away at once, meeting Logan and Blair first, and then going to Dodge. Sending orders in every direction his staff was soon scattered, and having provided for all contingencies on Dodge's front, he started for Blair's position, accompanied by a single orderly, and in the woods ran into Cleburne's skirmish line, advancing through the interval between Dodge and Blair. Though

summoned to halt, he wheeled and attempted to escape, when a volley was fired, killing the General and wounding the orderly. The situation of the Army of the Tennessee was certainly critical: its commander dead, its several corps separated and furiously assailed in front and rear by superior numbers, but like their comrades of the Army of the Cumberland on the 20th, officers and men stood by their colors and held their ground. General Logan as senior officer assumed command and was equal to the emergency. The attack opened shortly after noon. At dark the enemy withdrew, thoroughly beaten, having lost fully 10,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the total loss on our side was 3521 killed, wounded and missing, and ten pieces of artillery. The confederate dead left on the field exceeded 2500 men. The Twenty-third Corps was next on the right of the Army of the Tennessee, its left near Howard's house. The several corps of the Army of the Cumberland had advanced during the morning, and by noon were well up. The Fourth Corps was on the left extending from the Buck Head road to the right of the Twenty-third Corps, Bradley's brigade of Newton's division, alone going to the right of the road to connect with the Twentieth Corps next on the right, the Fourteenth Corps being on the right of the Twentieth and the extreme right of



CAPT. FREEMAN THOMAS (1895)

the army, its right resting on the Turner's Ferry road. During the afternoon batteries were posted and opened fire, and the skirmishers advanced to keep the enemy employed and prevent any further concentration against the Army of the Tennessee. The 125th Ohio worked all that night on intrenchments.

A CAVALRY RAID.

In approaching Atlanta from the north and east, General Sherman aimed to reach the line of railway to Augusta, and render it useless to Hood, intending when that was accomplished to extend by the right for the purpose of reaching and destroying the Macon railway, when Hood would be compelled to leave Atlanta.

The Army of the Tennessee was ordered to vacate its lines and pass in rear of the other corps to the extreme right leaving General Schofield on the left flank. At the same time General Stoneman was ordered, with his own and Garrard's cavalry, to move by the left around Atlanta, while



GEN. JAMES WATSON, 4TH U. S. I.

General McCook, with his own and Harrison's cavalry, moved by the right *via* Fayetteville, the two commands to unite near Lovejoy Station on the Macon road and tear up and destroy the track. The cavalry expeditions started but never united. Stoneman instead of joining Garrard at the appointed place, turned east and proceeded as far as Macon, where he found further progress impossible and attempted to return, was hotly pursued, and in danger of being sur-

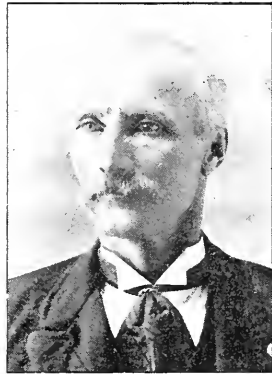
rounded, when he ordered two brigades to escape while he held the enemy in check with another. One brigade escaped intact, the other was broken up and scattered, many of the men making their way out on foot, while Stoneman himself, with 700 men was compelled to surrender. Meantime, Garrard, hearing nothing from Stoneman, fell back from Flat Rock to Conyer's Station where he learned of Stoneman's move toward Macon, and he then returned.

McCook's cavalry reached Lovejoy Station from the west at the appointed time, having torn up a section of the West Point railroad at Palmetto, captured and burned 500 wagons at Fayetteville, taking 250 prisoners. He burned the station at Lovejoy, and began tearing up the track, but was soon compelled to desist, and defend himself against a rapidly accumulating force of the enemy. Hearing nothing from Stoneman and finding progress eastward strongly resisted, he turned south-west and reached Newman, where he encountered an infantry force on his front, and that with the pursuing cavalry, hemmed him in so that he was compelled to drop his prisoners, and cut his way out, losing about 500 officers and men.

BATTLE OF EZRA CHURCH.

On the 26th of July, Major General Howard was assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley succeeding to the command of the Fourth Corps, and a few days later Brigadier General Kimball was appointed to succeed Stanley as commander of the First Division, Colonel Opdycke succeeding Kimball in command of the First Brigade of our division.

On the night of the 26th, the Army of the Tennessee drew out of its lines and marched to the right, the head of column reaching the Buck Head road at daylight on the 27th. Dodge's corps was in advance, and when the leading division came to the rear of the Fourteenth Corps it formed in two lines facing south, moved forward and wheeled into line on the right of the Fourteenth Corps. The next division by the same maneuver formed on the right of that. By the time the head of Blair's corps came up to the right of Dodge's



CHARLES SMITH, D. (1895).

it was night. The only resistance encountered was from skirmishers. At daylight on the 27th, Blair and Logan were in motion again, and by noon, Blair's two divisions were in position on the right of Dodge, both corps facing east, the right of Blair's drawn back slightly covering Ezra Church, about three miles west from the center of Atlanta; while Logan's corps was formed on a ridge extending westward from Blair's right making a refused flank facing south, less than a mile north of Utoy creek. Increasing resistance by skirmish lines, and the enemy opening on Logan's left with a battery about noon led to the conviction that Hood was preparing to try once more to crush the moving flank before its lines were formed, and the troops covered by defensive works. Logan's men lost no time after reaching



JASON CASE, C. (1891.)

the top of the ridge, but hastily piled rails and logs as the foundation for a parapet which they were not given time to complete. Logan's three divisions were furiously assailed at the same time. General Howard at once sent the reserve brigades of the other two corps to extend Logan's right and strengthen weak points in the line, and although the enemy pressed with energy and courage, they were completely repulsed, losing from six thousand to seven

thousand men and five battle flags, while the aggregate of Howard's losses was only 562.

On this date Major General Hooker, was relieved from command of the Twentieth Corps at his own request, and was succeeded by Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum. Other changes in corps and division commanders occurred about that time. General J. C. Davis succeeded Palmer in Fourteenth Corps: Ransom succeeded Dodge in Sixteenth Corps: Hazen and

Corse were assigned to divisions in Fifteenth Corps: Charles R. Woods and Giles A. Smith to divisions in the Seventeenth Corps and John W. Fuller to a division in Sixteenth Corps.

Three costly failures within eight days satisfied the Confederate authorities that Atlanta could not be saved by offensive operations against Sherman's army, and after July 28, General Hood remained strictly on the defensive. General Sherman pursued his plan and the enemy met each extension by a corresponding extension of their own intrenchments.

On July 29, Davis' division of the Fourteenth Corps, supported by Ward's division of the Twentieth Corps, went to the right of the Army of the Tennessee, met the enemy's skirmishers near the Green's Ferry road and drove them in, but found further progress towards the railroad barred by the enemy's intrenched lines. In the night of August 1 the Twenty-third Corps withdrew from the extreme left and moved to the extreme right flank, the remaining two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps following on August 2. The Twentieth Corps extended to the right to occupy the ground vacated by the Fourteenth, and the Fourth Corps extended to the left to cover the space vacated by the Twenty-third Corps. In that movement the First Division and Opdycke's brigade of the Second Division, Fourth Corps, relieved the Twenty-third Corps, Opdycke being then on the extreme left of the infantry lines. Our own brigade remained near the Buck Head road. Up to the 25th of August there was no material change in the lines north of Atlanta. It was a month of hard work. The picket line was a skirmish line. There were demonstrations daily on some part of the line by one side or the other, the casualties in the Fourth Corps averaging about twenty-five per day for that period. There



CHARLES M. MALTBY (1896).
Orderly Sergeant K.

was also continuous artillery firing, our guns firing at the enemy's forts and those of the enemy generally aiming at our batteries, but occasionally varying the program by shelling our camps. The 125th Ohio took its regular turn on the skirmish line and on fatigue duty, working on intrenchments, and was fortunate in having very few casualties. By August 7, the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Corps on the extreme



GEORGE BEERMAN, A.

right had worked their way forward into close contact with the enemy's intrenchments,² but were unable to reach the railroad. ¶ On the 10th four siege guns arrived from Chattanooga and were placed in position to throw shells into Atlanta. They were worked day and night, landing shells in all parts of the town and doing much damage, but the enemy showed no signs of leaving their works. General Sherman now decided on another grand flank move-

ment, by which the army should march past the enemy's intrenched lines.

On the 16th orders were issued for the movement to begin on the 18th. The Twentieth Corps was to march back to an intrenched position, covering the bridge over the Chattahoochee, while the rest of the army moved by the right to the railway lines south of Atlanta, the wagons to carry rations for fifteen days.

The execution of the order was suspended, however, on account of General Wheeler, with a large cavalry force, making a raid on the railway line north of the Etowah. He appeared on the line at Adairsville, captured a herd of nine hundred beef cattle on their way to Sherman's army, broke the railway at Callhom, then sweeping northward attacked the garrison at Dalton, but was repulsed. Wheeler's absence

left Hood inferior in cavalry, and Sherman sent Kilpatrick to break the lines south of Atlanta, hoping he would cripple them to an extent that would force the evacuation of Atlanta without moving the infantry. Kilpatrick left Sandtown in the night of the 18th, broke the West Point road at Fairburn, then proceeded to Jonesboro on the Macon line, where he met and whipped Ross' Confederate cavalry, held the road for a few hours, tearing up the track for some distance, but was then attacked by infantry and Jackson's cavalry. He rode off to the east, made a circuit, and returned to the line at Lovejoy Station, but was again attacked and then made his way out north and east to Decatur, arriving on the 22nd. He estimated that the damage done to the line could be repaired in ten days, and Sherman at once ordered the original plan to be executed.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

July 25.—Working on intrenchments. It is necessary to be watchful, as the enemy fire at every man seen. Sergt. William Townsend, of A, was wounded.

July 26.—Fourth Corps' line stretched out to relieve other troops. We constructed a picket fence in front of our works strong enough to delay the enemy if they charge.

July 28.—125th on picket. Samuel Sailor, of F, was killed, and George Shenafield, of G, was mortally wounded.

July 31.—Losses and promotions in July: First Lieutenants Ridgley C. Powers, Charles T. Clark and Alexander Dickson were promoted to Captains, of B, F, and K, respectively. Lieut. Nyrum Phillips was appointed Adjutant, and



WILLIAM H. BEENY, F (1895).

Lieut. W. H. Crowell, Regimental Quartermaster. Second Lieutenants Charles Leimbach, Richard K. Hulse and Charles C. Coates were promoted to First Lieutenants. Sergeants Alexander H. Postlewait and Thomas R. Mahan were promoted to Second Lieutenants. Died: John Heiner, of G (from wound), and David Barnes, of K. Discharged for wounds and disability: George Jestin, of C; Charles Reed, of H. Christopher C. Clark, of C, was transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps on account of wound.



WILLIAM W. DAVIDSON, I (1895).

August 1.—The 65th and 125th Ohio moved to the left half a mile and worked on a fort.

August 7 (Sunday).—Worked on the fort each day last week. No work to-day. Two sermons to-day by Chaplain Lewis. Colonel Opdycke took permanent command of the First Brigade yesterday. Our regiment will be transferred to that brigade soon it is said.

August 14 (Sunday).—125th worked on the fort all week. It was finished yesterday. Our batteries shelled the city with unusual vigor last night. Chaplain Lewis preached at 10 A. M. We go on picket to-night.

August 15.—On picket. The Pioneer Corps, under Lieut. Waldern S. Williams, prepared new rifle pits in front of the old line, and we advanced to them.

August 18.—Enemy opened with artillery heavily, while we stood at arms at day break. Built fires in rear and used means to deceive the enemy.

August 19.—Our batteries opened at 3 A. M. and sent a tornado of shells over to the enemy for half an hour. At 5 P. M. a general demonstration along the line.

August 20.—Wakened at 3 a. m. Orders to be ready for any emergency, but all quiet during the day. Details built fires at various places to indicate to the enemy heavy force present.

August 22.—125th went on picket at night.

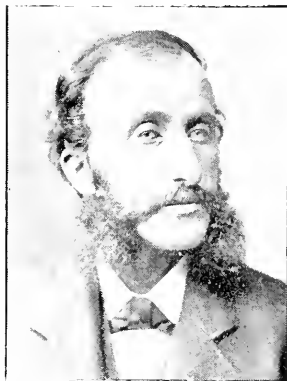
August 23.—All quiet on picket line. Very little cannonading today.

August 25.—Marching order for to-night. It is to be a move to cut the railroads below Atlanta.

August 31.—Losses in August not before noted were: Died, Joseph Custer and Festus G. Tyler, of C; Jacob King, of H (from wound); Charles Alabaugh, of I, and George W. Lamphear, of K, the latter in Andersonville prison. Discharged on account of wounds, Sergt. John H. Morrow, of H, and Henry Longsmith, of I. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Ferris Wolcott, of K. Promoted, Second Lieut. David K. Blystone and Second Lieut. Henry A. Donaldson to First Lieutenants. Sergeants Darius W. Payne, of E, and Henry Glenville, of H, to Second Lieutenants.

JONESBORO AND LOVEJOY STATION.

The siege of Atlanta was raised and the flank movement begun in the night of August 25. The Fourth Corps drew out of the works north of the city after dark, the picket lines following so quietly that the enemy failed to discover the movement and continued firing all night. Our brigade was the last to start, and halted about daylight of the 26th on Proctor's creek, having been delayed by troops of the Twentieth Corps crossing our route in their march back to the



JOHN GILLIS, B. (1895).

river. Hindson Fitch, of D. was captured by the enemy's skirmishers, who followed our rear guard. At 8 A. M., on the 26th, Wood's and Newton's divisions formed line and began fortifying, the enemy having commenced a brisk skirmish with the pickets. It was soon found they were not following in sufficient force to attack, and the march was resumed about 10 A. M. Crossed Proctor's Creek and marched eight miles, camping on Utoy Creek. That night the Army of the Tennessee marched in the direction of Sandtown and the Four-



WILLIAM MASON, II (1895).

teenth Corps massed on the left of the Fourth. The army was now along the road from Atlanta to Sandtown, except the Twenty-third Corps, which remained in position to cover the movements. On the 27th the movements continued, Howard's command moving towards Fairburn and Thomas' towards Red Oak. Our division brought up the rear, guarding wagon trains, and did not get on the road until three P. M.: marched about five miles, crossed Camp Creek

and camped near Mount Gilead Church.

August 28th, the Fourteenth and Fourth Corps marched to the railroad near Red Oak, and Howard's three corps came up farther to the right near Fairburn. The work of destruction was prosecuted vigorously during the night and all next day. - Over twelve miles of track were torn up, the ties burned, rails heated, bent and twisted and cuts filled with earth, logs, rocks and loaded shells.

August 30th, the march was resumed, Howard moving towards Jonesboro, Schofield towards Rough and Ready and Thomas in the center to Couch's. Up to this time, the movements had been obstructed only by skirmishers, but Hood had sent two corps to Jonesboro with orders to attack our right

flank. Howard's advance corps, the Fifteenth, crossed Flint river on the evening of the 30th, his other corps coming up during the night, and all were in line and intrenched on the 31st. All the other corps advanced on that day to the railroad, the Fourteenth Corps striking it about four miles north of Jonesboro, the Twenty-third Corps near Rough and Ready and the Fourth Corps at an intermediate point. About noon the enemy attacked Howard and, after a two hours' fight, was repulsed and withdrew to his intrenchments at Jonesboro. Sherman then ordered Thomas and Schofield to close down on Jonesboro, breaking the road as they advanced.

September 1, Thomas and Schofield moved south along the railroad, destroying it. Sherman had expected the work to be done and the troops at Jonesboro by noon, but the Fourteenth Corps did not get into line on Howard's left until 4 P. M., when that corps assaulted, carrying the enemy's works on its front, with a loss of 1200 men, and capturing 1000 men and several guns. The Fourth Corps, following the Fourteenth, came up later the First Division forming on the left of the Fourteenth Corps and our own division on its left, Wood's division in reserve, all getting into line under fire. On advancing, Kimball found the works on his front about dark, while Newton passed the enemy's flank. It was then too late to



PETER MEIGER, A. (1895).

make further progress, and the enemy retreated in the night. Loss in the Fourth Corps, 115. The 125th Ohio was in the front line on the extreme left, and met only cavalry, who retired skirmishing lightly. At dark the picket line of the 125th was advanced so as to inclose a hospital containing a large number of the enemy's wounded men.

That night sounds of heavy explosions were heard in the direction of Atlanta, about twenty miles distant, caused by the enemy blowing up trains of cars and preparing to evacuate. The enemy retreated from Jonesboro the same night, and pursuit was ordered on the morning of the 2nd. Howard moved on roads to the right of the railroad and the Fourth Corps on roads to its left. Early in the afternoon the enemy was found in intrenchments near Lovejoy Station. Howard deployed with his left on the railroad, and the Fourth Corps deployed on the left of the railroad, Newton's division on the right, Opdycke's brigade near the railroad, Bradley's next and Wagner on the left. Wood's division was on the left of Newton's and Kimball's to the left of Wood. The Twenty-third Corps was not up. When all was ready the lines advanced over difficult ground, coming in sight of the works at 5 P. M. Knefler's brigade was the only one that succeeded in getting to the works, and it failed to effect a lodgment. The lines were, as usual, too strong to be carried by direct assault, and most of the brigades made no serious attempt to carry them, but advanced to within musket range and threw up barricades. The Twenty-third Corps on arrival formed on the left of the Fourth Corps. The Fourteenth Corps remained at Jonesboro. On the morning of the 3rd the fall of Atlanta was officially announced, and



G. H. MASTERS, K. (1895).

orders given to send sick and wounded to Jonesboro and to cut roads to the rear so that troops could be withdrawn easily to march to Atlanta. Heavy skirmishing all day. Light rains, and the men put up their shelter tents. Lieutenant Colonel Moore, Captains Bates and Dickson, all seriously ill, were sent in an ambulance to Atlanta.

On the 4th the enemy opened fire on the camp of the 125th, killing Thomas G. Strahl, of E, and wounding Corp. Charles Wagner, of A, and Chester Tuttle, of C, when the regiment was ordered into the works. At 5 p. m. the regiment went on picket, was relieved at 5 p. m. on the 5th, and at 8 p. m. marched with the corps to Jonesboro. The withdrawal from in front of the works at Lovejoy was effected so quietly as not to be discovered, the Fourth Corps' pickets coming away at midnight undisturbed.

September 6, we remained in camp. The enemy's cavalry skirmished lightly with the outposts.

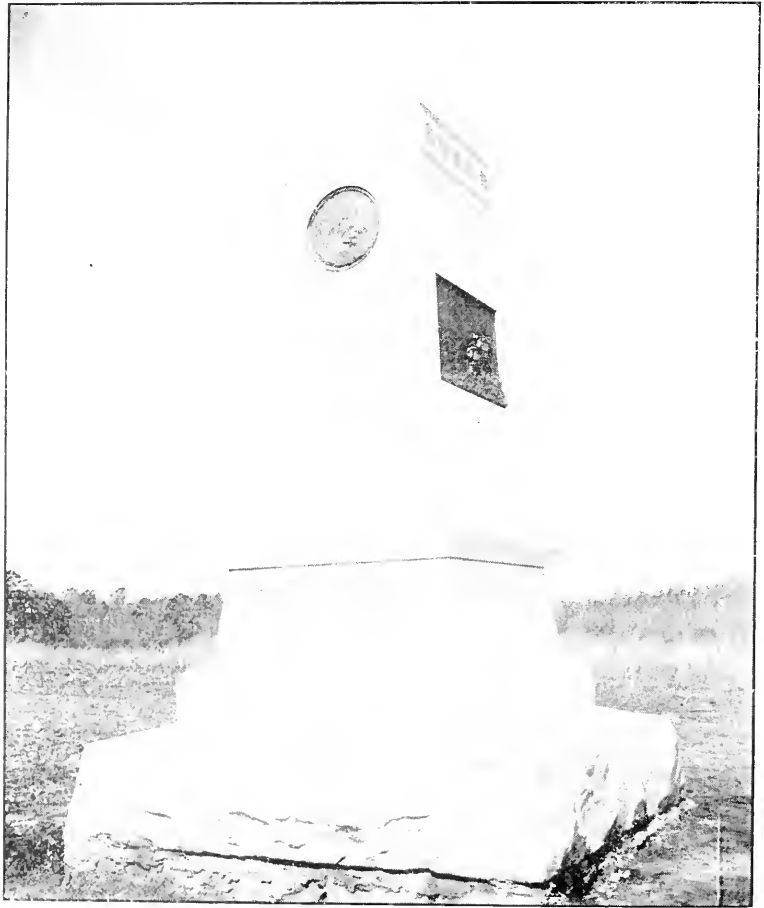
September 7, marched to Sykes' house near Rough and Ready.

September 8, marched to Atlanta, and went into camp two miles northeast of town, near the Augusta railroad.

An order had been issued transferring the 125th Ohio from the Third Brigade to the First Brigade, that we might be under the immediate command of Opdycke, and on September 9 we took leave of our old associates and set up our shelter tents with the First Brigade, which then consisted of the 24th Wisconsin, 36th, 44th, 73rd, 74th and 88th Illinois and 125th Ohio.



JOSEPH D. MASTERS, K. (1895).



CHICKAMAUGA MONUMENT—65TH O. V. I.

CHAPTER XI.

A BIG RAID.

General Sherman's Special Field Order, No. 64, directing the army to encamp around Atlanta, promised "a full month's rest, with every chance to organize, receive pay, replenish clothing, and prepare for a fine winter's campaign." An order was issued requiring all citizens to vacate Atlanta and prohibiting any civilians from coming there. Sutlers were included in the prohibited list. It was Sherman's purpose to convert the place into a fortified depot that could be held by a small force. It required but a few days to execute the order, and the work of constructing fortifications was entered upon without delay. The usual routine of camp life was taken up and was a welcome change from active campaigning. On the 12th the 125th was out as guard to a foraging train; on the 16th began holding dress parade, and received orders to begin drills on Monday, the 19th; on the 24th Lieutenant Colonel Moore left for the North, having resigned and being quite ill. Lieutenants Chapman and Hulse accompanied him to Chattanooga. On that date notice was received that Henry H. Adams, of G, *en route* from Nashville to the front, was on the railway train captured by Forrest, at Athens, and was made a prisoner.



H. H. ADAMS, G (1862).

On Sunday, the 25th, the quiet camp life was suddenly terminated by an order for the Second Division, Fourth Corps, to proceed by rail to Chattanooga. The Confederate authorities had decided not to wait for Sherman to initiate the next campaign. General Lee had more than once drawn

his opponent from movements towards Richmond by marching around his flank and pushing for the Potomac. Might not Hood, by boldly moving north and threatening Sherman's long railroad line, force the latter to follow back to the Tennessee and lose all that had been gained by the four months struggle for Atlanta? The plan seemed feasible, and was adopted. General Hood had his army intact and every possible effort was put forth to reinforce it. Sherman's army was just then somewhat depleted by the muster-out of regiments whose terms expired, and for some weeks after the fall of Atlanta he received few recruits. Forrest's cavalry ordered to act with Hood, gave him



GEN. S. D. LEE, C. S. A.

a heavy preponderance of horsemen, an advantage of immense importance in view of the character of the proposed campaign. While Wheeler's cavalry operated against the railroad below Chattanooga, Forrest crossed the Tennessee, on September 20, captured the garrison at Athens, and marched to Pulaski, Tenn., where he was checked by General Rosseau, and then divided his force, part going east and the main body westward. Those movements led Sherman to send the Second Division of the Fourth Corps to Chattanooga, and Morgan's division of Fourteenth Corps followed on the 29th, while Corse's division of the Sixteenth Corps went to Rome.

The 125th left camp at 3 p. m., boarded the cars and started at 5 p. m. on September 25, and arrived at Chattanooga at 3 p. m. on Monday, the 26th. Camped for the night near the railway. Next morning went into camp near Fort Wood. Bradley's brigade went to Bridgeport. General Newton, with many other officers, had gone north, and Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner was in command of the division.

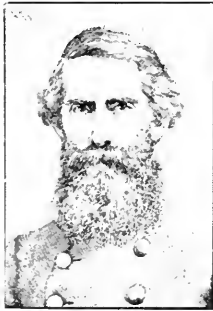
On the 29th Sherman learned that Hood was crossing the Chattahoochee about twenty-four miles southwest from Atlanta, and then decided that if Hood marched into Alabama for the purpose of reaching Tennessee he would send a sufficient force to General Thomas at Chattanooga, and with the main body move upon Savannah, believing that would induce Hood to turn back, but if Hood should move to strike the railroad south of the Etowah he would follow him. Orders were issued accordingly, and as Hood marched in the direction of Marietta, Sherman's army marched on the 3rd of October, to meet him, leaving the Twentieth Corps to hold Atlanta. The Fourth and Fourteenth Corps crossed the Chattahoochee on October 3 and halted for the night at Smyrna Camp Ground. On that date Hood's advance was near Lost Mountain. On the 4th Hood sent Stewart's corps to destroy the railroad north of Marietta, while his main body encamped between Lost Mountain and Dallas. Stewart captured the garrisons at Ackworth and Big Shanty, damaged the railroad considerably, then sent French's division to attack Allatoona, Stewart marching to rejoin Hood. On the same date Stanley, commanding the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, marched through Marietta, and camped at the base of Kenesaw Mountain, while Howard, with the Army of the Tennessee, crossed the Chattahoochee, halting at Smyrna, and the Twenty-third Corps, commanded by General Cox, marched from Decatur to Pace's Ferry.

Early on the morning of the 5th, French's division assaulted the works at Allatoona. The regular garrison consisted of three regiments, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Tourtellotte of the Fourth Minnesota, but had been reinforced during the night by three regiments brought



GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major General, U. S. A.

from Rome by Brigadier-General Corse, and the latter officer assumed command. The Confederate attack was prosecuted with desperate courage and persisted in for several hours, in which time they carried the main rifle trenches, Corse's men retiring to trenches surrounding two small redoubts, which they held. It was one of the most fiercely contested actions of the war, the losses on both sides being very heavy. Both Corse and Tourtellotte were wounded, and the killed and wounded in Corse's command was over seven hundred, while the Confederate loss was far greater. Finding it impossible to carry the place, French marched away. On the same date Howard moved into the



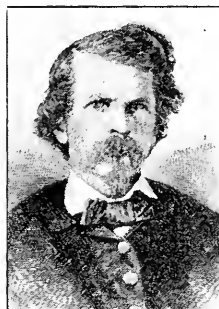
W. H. T. WALKER,
Major-General, C. S. A.

old Confederate works near Culp's farm, Stanley moving to Howard's right, his line extending to Pine Mountain. Cox came forward to Marietta on the 5th, and early on the 6th moved to Stanley's right near Pine Mountain. Corse was sent back to Rome. Sherman then waited a few days for Hood to develop his purposes. On the 8th the Fourth Corps moved to the vicinity of Aekworth, followed by the Fourteenth Corps. The breaks in the railway, occasional interruptions of telegraph lines and operations of Confederate cavalry, kept the troops at Chattanooga on the alert.

On the 5th, while the battle at Allatoona was raging, Opdycke with six regiments went south by rail, was stopped at Resaca and then ordered to return *via* Cleveland. The movement was occasioned by reports that Wheeler's cavalry was threatening the railroad. On the 7th Opdycke returned to Resaca, taking with him several regiments, including the 125th. Near Resaca two cars were derailed, killing Surgeon Ferson of 74th Illinois, and injuring Colonel Barrett of 44th Illinois, and others. On the 8th the command returned to

Chattanooga *via* Cleveland. On the 10th Sherman learned that Hood was crossing the Coosa about fifteen miles below Rome, and ordered the army to concentrate at Rome. The Fourth and Fourteenth Corps marched through Allatoona Pass, crossed the Etowah and the head of column reached Cartersville at 8:30 p. m. On the 11th marched to Kingston, and on the 12th marched to within three miles of Rome. Meantime Hood had moved behind ridges north of the Oostanaula to Resaca, arriving on the 12th, and demanding a surrender of the garrison, which was refused. Leaving S. D. Lee's Corps at Resaca, Hood marched to Tilton, battered down the block house with artillery and captured the 17th Iowa, then moved to Dalton, where the garrison, a regiment of colored troops, surrendered: then to Mill Creek Gap, where he captured the garrison of a block house and secured a passage through the Gap. By this time Sherman was pressing upon him, and not intending to fight, he retreated to the southwest. Sherman heard of Hood's arrival at Resaca on the 13th, and at once set his troops in motion. The Fourth Corps marched *via* Calhoun, and camped on the old battlefield, three miles north of Resaca the next day, having marched thirty-five miles within twenty-four hours.

The pursuit was pressed vigorously on the 15th and 16th, the Army of the Tennessee passing through Ship's Gap on the 16th, the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps halting at Villanow. No move on the 17th: marched at 6 a. m. on the 18th for Summerville and arrived on the 19th. On the 20th marched to Gaylesville. Sherman halted at Gaylesville for a few days to live off the country and find out what Hood would do next. Hood's appearance on the railroad gave the garrison at Chattanooga extra duty also. General Schofield



EARL VAN DORN,
Major General, C. S. A.

arrived from the north, and being unable to reach his command or communicate with Sherman, telegraphed to General Thomas at Nashville, and was ordered to take command at Chattanooga. For a few days it was thought Hood might make an attack. The works were repaired and everything put in order for a good defense, and detachments were sent out to watch the enemy's movements. The 125th did considerable traveling by rail. Went to Ringgold on the 15th,



MAJ. GEN. T. E. G. RANSOM

returned on the 16th and went through to Whitesides: next morning ran down to Bridgeport, and on the 18th ran back to Chattanooga and marched to the old battlefield of Chickamauga, having the novel experience on that day of eating breakfast in Alabama, dinner at Chattanooga, Tenn., and supper in Georgia. Marched on the 19th to Lafayette, on the 20th to Valley Store, and next day to Alpine. The Second Division remained at Alpine several days and lived well on the country.

Meantime Hood's army reached Gadsden, Ala., on the 20th, to which point he had sent his trains and reserve artillery after crossing the Coosa, showing that his dash at the railroad was intended merely for a raid and to draw Sherman farther from Atlanta. Hood says in his official report that he intended to cross the Tennessee near Gunter's Landing and march on to Bridgeport, hoping that would compel Sherman to return to Tennessee to save his line of supplies, but that Forrest's absence made it unsafe to do so. On the 22nd he set his army in motion, reaching Decatur on the 26th. Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, with a small force, was prepared to resist a crossing at Decatur, and on the 29th Hood moved still farther down stream, halting at Tusculumbia and Florence, where he

remained two weeks. When Sherman discovered Hood's movement towards the Tennessee he ordered Stanley to take the Fourth Corps to Bridgeport and report to General Thomas, who was then at Nashville. Stanley reached Alpine on October 26, where our division rejoined the corps after an absence of thirty-one days. On the 27th the corps marched to Lafayette, twenty-four miles. On the 28th we marched at 7 A. M., halted on Chickamauga battlefield at 1 P. M. for dinner, then proceeded to Rossville, making twenty-five miles that day. The boys began to think that Hood was really in Tennessee and the "cracker line" in peril.

On the 29th Stanley was ordered by General Thomas to proceed with haste to Huntsville or Athens. Wood's division marched to Chattanooga, was loaded upon cars and started, leaving artillery and wagons. The first and second divisions camped near Lookout Mountain.

A later dispatch directed Stanley to march his leading division from Athens to Pulaski, forthwith, unless he found that Hood was still south of the Tennessee, the other divisions to follow as rapidly as possible. Stanley followed Wood to Athens, and there learned that Hood had one corps across at Florence. Wood marched at once for Pulaski. The cars were kept moving, and transported the entire corps except Kirby's brigade to Athens. Kirby acted as escort to the wagon trains, and marched *via* Decherd to Pulaski. The second division was the last to leave Chattanooga. The paymaster came to camp, and the 125th was paid after dark on the 30th. On the 31st the regiment boarded the cars in Chattanooga, arrived at Athens at midnight, but remained on the cars until morning. It rained and the men were given time to dry their clothes next morning, before march-



M. D. LEGGETT.
Bvt. Major General.

ing. Camped November 1 about four miles from Athens. On the 2nd marched 11 miles through deep mud, showers of rain adding to the discomfort. On the 3rd, marched at 8 A. M., forded Elk river about noon, and marched eight miles further, coming to a pike, and then camped for the night. Next day marched to Pulaski and camped on a ridge about two miles west of the town, and remained there until November 22nd, engaged in work on the fortifications, foraging, picket and other camp duties. General Hood had secured a crossing at Florence but required time to prepare for a forward movement into Tennessee. Meantime General Sherman had obtained permission to make his march to Savannah. He left General Thomas to take care of Hood, giving him the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps. General Rosecrans was ordered to send the First and Second Divisions of the Sixteenth corps from Missouri to Nashville, and with



COLONEL WEBSTER, 95th Ohio.

that force it was thought Thomas could prevent Hood from doing much harm. Sherman marched back to Atlanta, sent all rolling stock back to Chattanooga, took up the railroad and sent the rails back, destroyed Atlanta and started on his famous march through Georgia on November 15.

Losses in September and October, 1864, not before noted, were:

Died—Henry Charman, of E, and Abram Laurence, of K, both at

Chattanooga: Jacob Berner, of H, at Atlanta, and Nicholas Schmitz, of H, in Andersonville Prison.

Discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability—James Floody, of B; Wallace D. Edwards, of D, and Patrick Murphy, of H.

Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—Peter Meiger, of A; James Woodard, of E; Alfred Maxon, of F, and Lewis N. Robinson, of K.

Captured by the enemy—On September 21, David S. Phillips, of I, who was ill and permitted to fall out of ranks while on the march, went to the house of a Mr. Moore, and while there ill was discovered and carried off by Confederate soldiers. On September 24, Philander Odell, of C, was captured at Cassville, Ga.



CHICKAMAUGA MONUMENT—64th O. V. I.

CHAPTER XII.

HOOD'S CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

Hood's army advanced from Florence on November 20, 1864, with a force present for duty, of infantry, 38,117: artillery, 3,068: cavalry, 12,753: aggregate, 53,938.

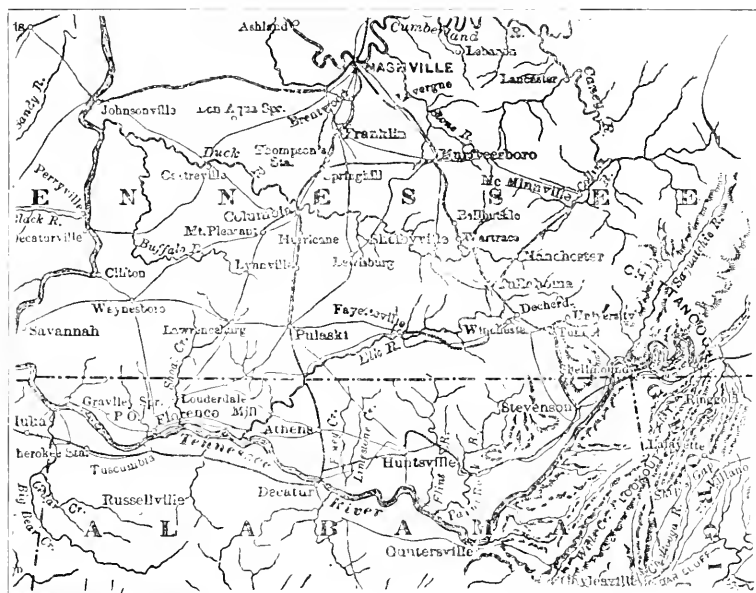
General Thomas was at Nashville doing all in his power to concentrate a force adequate to cope with Hood. The Twenty-third Corps had returned from Georgia by rail to Nashville. Cox's division was sent to join Stanley, who occupied Pulaski with the Fourth Corps, while Schofield went with Ruger's division to Johnsonville to repel an attack by Forrest's Cavalry, arriving to find that Forrest had already



GEN. JOHN B. HOOD.

moved away. Schofield was then ordered to leave two brigades at Johnsonville, send the other brigade (Strickland's) to Columbia, and proceed in person to Pulaski, to assume command of all the forces in the vicinity. His orders were to hold Hood in check should he advance long enough to enable Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's troops, then expected from Missouri, to reach Nashville, and General Wilson's cavalry force to be remounted and fitted for the field. With Smith's two divisions and detached troops in Tennessee ordered in, together with Wilson's cavalry, Thomas expected to have a force equal to Hood's. Schofield assumed command at Pulaski on the 14th. When Hood advanced Schofield had an effective force of 18,000 infantry, and four brigades of cavalry, about 3,500 horsemen. Hood's infantry was preceded by his cavalry, Forrest's numerical superiority enabling

him to drive our cavalry before him rapidly. The weather was cold, snow falling on the 21st, with high wind, and the cold increasing on the 22nd. On the 22nd, General Hatch, commanding the cavalry, was driven out of Lawrenceburg, and Schofield at once ordered public property sent from Pulaski to Columbia and commenced to fall back. Cox's division, followed by our division (Wagner's), marched to



Lynnville. The frosty weather was not unfavorable for marching on a pike. The 125th started at 9 A. M. and reached Lynnville at 4 P. M. It was thought that the bad roads off the pikes would prevent Hood from making rapid progress and Pulaski was evacuated without haste. The First and Third Divisions of the Fourth Corps marched on the afternoon of the 23rd, arriving at Lynnville in the night. Cox's division left Lynnville at 3 P. M. on the same date and

camped that night ten miles north. After midnight information was received that Capron's brigade of cavalry had been driven out of Mt. Pleasant by an infantry force. Mount Pleasant is about ten miles southwest from Columbia, while the distance to Lynnville is eighteen miles. It began to look as if Hood was making fast time in spite of bad roads. There was evident danger of his getting to Columbia first, and cutting off our force from retreat towards Nashville. The troops at Lynnville were waked and marched at once. Cox's division was also ordered to march forthwith and when approaching Columbia took a cross road over to the Mount Pleasant road, where he found Capron's brigade of cavalry retreating, unable to stop the superior force of the enemy. Cox's infantry turned the tide at once and Forrest was com-



MAJ. GEN. J. H. WILSON.

elled to give up any ambition he may have entertained to capture Columbia. Cox then formed line about one mile west of town, his right resting on Duck river. Wagner's division extended from Cox's left to the Pulaski pike. Wood's division on Wagner's left faced south. Kimball's division on Wood's left carried the line to the river above the town. The 125th reached its position in the line at 11 A. M., prepared coffee and dined early, then worked on fortifications until dark.

General Hood's purpose, as shown by his official report, was to anticipate Schofield at Columbia, and cut off the latter's force from communication with Nashville. Had he succeeded in that, he could have used his surplus cavalry to cut the railroad to Chattanooga at or below Murfreesboro, when the forces at Chattanooga would probably be compelled to evacuate for want of supplies; and Hood would have regained all the territory that had been lost in eighteen months.



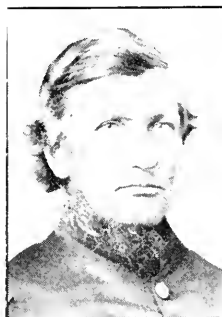
BVT. COL. EDWARD P. BATES (1895)

As soon as Hood's line of advance was developed, Thomas ordered the evacuation of Johnsonville, sending one of Ruger's brigades (Cooper's) to Centreville, thirty miles west of Columbia, on Duck River, and the other by rail to Columbia. General Wilson came down from Nashville to command the cavalry, which was posted to guard the river crossings above Columbia.

On the 25th, skirmishing between pickets was kept up all day. At 3 p. m. the 125th went out with Opdycke's brigade on a reconnoissance along the Pulaski pike. The troops formed at the picket line, our Companies A and F acting as flankers, and then advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers about one mile, when a large body of their cavalry was found ready to dispute further progress. The brigade then retired to the works. Preparatory to a withdrawal of the troops to the north bank of the river, Stanley was ordered to move Kimball's and Wagner's divisions to a shorter interior line, while Cox's division crossed to the north side and Wood's division spread out and held the entire front line. The movement began after dark on the 25th and the troops were in the new positions at 10 p. m., and spent the night in constructing new works.

Early on the 26th, the enemy drove in the pickets on the right of Wood's line. They were reinforced, and in turn drove the enemy, regaining their positions.

On the 27th, the artillery and wagons were taken to the north side, and the wagons were parked near the crossing of Rutherford Creek, three miles north. That night all the troops were withdrawn to the north side, Wagner's division marching last. The 125th was sent to the picket line near the Pulaski pike at 2 p. m. Remained there until 8 p. m., then retired to the works, and finally to the river, but remained on



LIEUT. ROLIN D. BARNES.

the south side until about three A. M. on the 28th, then crossed on the railroad bridge and joined the division in camp near the railroad. The railroad bridge was burned as soon as we crossed. During the forenoon the 125th moved with the division about two miles to the left, opposite the town, and threw up breastworks. At



JOHN E. DARBY, SURGEON (1895).

4 P. M. the men put up their shelter tents, built fires, had supper and, having lost two nights' sleep, retired early. During the day Forrest's cavalry had forced crossings at Huey's Mill, and at other fords eight to ten miles up the stream, and Wilson's troopers fell back, under orders to concentrate at Hurt's Corners. Part of Capron's brigade on the Lewisburg and Franklin pike was cut off at Rally Hill, but by good management and hard fighting escaped. By the loss of Rally Hill, Wilson

was cut off from direct roads to Columbia.

On the 29th, Forrest advanced on the Lewisburg pike, flanking Wilson out of one position after another until he gained the cross road at Mount Carmel, when Forrest detached a sufficient force to watch Wilson and with the main body moved across to Spring Hill.

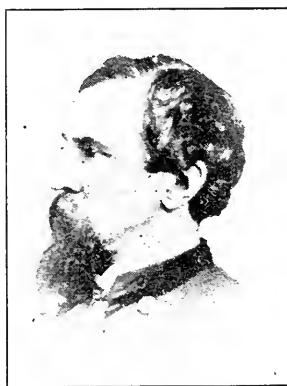
BATTLE OF SPRING HILL.

Post's brigade of Wood's division was sent on a reconnoissance towards Huey's Mill on the morning of the 29th, and discovered that Hood's infantry was crossing Duck

River and moving north. Hood had left two divisions of Lee's corps and most of his artillery at Columbia.

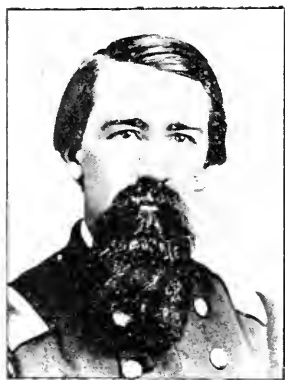
It was obvious that the line of Duck River could not be held, but it was important to hold the crossing at Columbia as long as possible to prevent the enemy's artillery from advancing on the pike, and also to gain time for our trains to get away. Schofield ordered Cox to hold the crossing opposite the town, Ruger to obstruct the fords and roads below town, and prepare to fall back, Wood to support Post, and resist any advance by the enemy down stream, and Stanley to proceed with Wagner's and Kimball's divisions, and the artillery and trains to Spring Hill. A later order halted Kimball at Wood's left, south of Rutherford's Creek. Wagner marched rapidly to Spring Hill followed by the artillery and trains. The command moved left in front,

ready to face the enemy, known to be on parallel roads a few miles east of the pike. Opdyke's brigade was in advance, next Lane's, and last Bradley's. Four companies of the 73rd Illinois preceded the column as skirmishers under orders to take post across the pike and railroad at Spring Hill and prevent any stragglers from passing that point. When the head of column was one mile from the village, citizens were met leaving the place, who reported that Confederate cavalry was approaching from the east. Wagner ordered Opdyke to double-quick, and himself galloped on to the village, where he found our small cavalry force falling back before the advance of Forrest's cavalry, and the four companies of the 73rd Illinois rallying behind a barricade at the edge of the town. The first brigade followed Wagner double-quick, and on arrival the 74th and 88th Illinois,



BRIG. GEN. LUTHER P. BRADLEY.

acting as one battalion, deployed as skirmishers, while the other regiments formed line facing north east, and followed the skirmishers, advancing against the enemy, then half a mile distant, easily driving them back. The 125th was the fifth regiment in the column on the march, went straight through the village on the pike and formed on the left of the brigade. Stanley had ordered Wagner to hold enough ground about the place to park the wagons within the lines. Having advanced as far as desired, Opdycke halted the line.



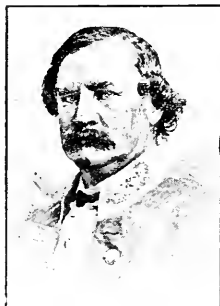
COL. ROBERT C. BROWN, 6th Ohio.

A little later a body of the enemy was observed moving from the north, and Captain Bates, who was then commanding the 125th, by Opdycke's orders deployed the regiment into a heavy skirmish line crossing the pike and facing north. Still later, the enemy, persisting in his desire to reach the trains by moving around our flanks, the 44th Illinois deployed on the left of the 125th, and the 24th Wisconsin on the left of the 44th, extending the line so as to cover the railroad station one-half mile northwest of the town.

Colonel Lane had posted the 26th Ohio east of the road and one and one-half miles south of the village, and double-quickened the other regiments of his brigade, following Opdycke into town, and forming line advanced to Opdycke's right, driving the enemy from the eminence half a mile east of the village, after a sharp fight, and then leaving his skirmish line out. Lane fell back half way to the village and immediately constructed rifle-pits.

At the time Wagner ordered Opdycke to double-quick, Stanley ordered Bradley to halt his brigade, then about two miles from the village, to let the artillery pass him. Bradley

then followed the artillery, and by Stanley's order was sent to occupy a wooded knoll about three quarters of a mile from town to the right and somewhat detached from Lane's brigade. Bradley formed with the 64th Ohio, Col. Robert C. Brown, deployed as skirmishers, followed by four regiments in line and one in reserve, and drove the enemy's cavalry back until he gained the position desired. While Bradley's men were constructing a barricade, his skirmish line was forced back, and he found a heavy force of infantry advancing on his front and right flank. Cheatham's corps was first in Hood's column, Cleburne's division leading. Cleburne's division attacked Bradley, and having a longer line swung his left brigade around to reach Bradley's rear, where they were checked by our artillery, six batteries opening on them. Bate's division formed on Cleburne's left and Brown's to the right. They lost time in rectifying their lines, and night was upon them before they were ready to advance. Meantime Bradley's brigade had fallen back to the edge of the village and reformed in connection with Lane. Wagner's line then extended in a semicircle from the pike south of the village around the east side, crossing the pike again north of the village, its left resting near the railroad station. It is probable that the heavy artillery fire led Cheatham to think the force before him was correspondingly large. At all events he did not renew the assault.



B. F. CHEATHAM,
Lieut. General, C. S. A.

Hood ordered Stewart's corps to go to the right of Cheatham and swing across the pike. Had that order been executed the chances for our capture would have been good. Hood says in his report "in the dark and confusion he (Stewart) did not succeed in getting the position desired, but about 11 p. m. went into bivouac." About the time Bradley's

brigade was driven back, the 26th Ohio was attacked, but made its way into town with a loss of three killed and a few wounded. Later the 36th Illinois was sent south on the pike to open communications, and went on with slight resistance until they met our troops coming forward. Schofield reached Spring Hill with Ruger's division, about seven p. m. The enemy's cavalry was then on the pike at Thompson's station three miles north. The left of his infantry line was within 600 yards of the pike south of town. One of Ruger's regiments acting as flankers had captured a staff officer of Cleburne's as they came in. Whitaker's brigade of Kimball's division had followed Ruger to Spring Hill, and was posted opposite the enemy's left to cover the march of the other troops from Columbia. With two corps of infantry at hand the enemy had the power to seize and hold the pike, both north and south, which would prevent Wood and Cox



CORE, WILLIAM DUNCAN, L.

from coming on and force all of Schofield's divisions into disorderly retreat on bad roads leading westward, with a certainty of losing trains if not artillery, and that Hood would use the pikes to cut them off from Nashville. Schofield took Ruger's division and marched to Thompson's Station about 9 p. m., finding that the enemy had withdrawn from the pike, leaving only pickets, and Ruger was posted to cover the cross roads, while Schofield returned to Spring Hill.

Meantime Cox's division was coming in, followed by Wood and Kimball. Cox was ordered to march on to Franklin followed by the wagon trains, Ruger to go with the trains from Thompson Station, and Kimball's and Wood's divisions to follow Ruger, leaving Wagner's division to bring up the rear. While Hood's tired troops slept, Schofield's equally tired troops, with all the wagons and artillery,

marched through the door, fortunately left open at Thompson's station, and made good their escape.

The losses for the day in Wagner's division in killed and wounded footed up 250, the large preponderance being in Bradley's brigade. General Bradley was severely wounded, and Colonel Conrad of the 15th Missouri succeeded to the command of the Third Brigade. Cox's division had been hard pressed at Columbia, but having breastworks sustained lighter losses. The only casualty in the 125th Ohio was Quincy Latin, of C, wounded.

BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

My kingdom for a bridge! General Schofield rode into Franklin with the head of column a little before daylight on November 30 and found the wagon bridge across the Harpeth destroyed. At the same time Opdycke's brigade was silently stealing away from the lines held during the night at Spring Hill, and assembling at the pike, preparatory to acting as rear guard. The army, with trains and artillery, was *en route* along the pike extending from one town to the other. Had a bridge existed at Franklin the wagons could have crossed without halting, and no general engagement would have occurred that day. Seeing that it would require several hours to prepare bridges and the rest of the day to cross the trains, and if the enemy pursued promptly, it might become necessary to fight for the crossings, Brigadier General Cox was directed to take command of Ruger's division in addition to his own, place them in position to cover the approaches to the crossings and intrench. General Schofield gave personal supervision to the work of preparing bridges. The railroad bridge was covered with planks, and approaches to it were



I. N. GIBSON, I.

constructed by which wagons could cross. The posts of the old wagon bridge were sawed off at the water's edge, new cross beams and stringers attached and planked over. The wagons massed, waiting for the bridges. By noon the bridges were ready and the wagons began to cross, but the streets and spaces near the river were still crowded with them when the battle commenced.

Cox's division went into line, the right resting at Columbia pike near Carter's house, and the left upon the river. Reilly's brigade on the right, the Second Brigade, Col. J. S. Casement commanding, in the center, and the Third Brigade, Col. I. N. Stiles commanding, on the left. Reilly's front line consisted of the 100th and 104th Ohio, his second line the 12th and 16th Kentucky and 8th Tennessee. Ruger's division connected with Cox at the



MAJ. GEN. J. D. COX.

pike and extended in a curved line to the Carter's Creek pike. The Third Brigade, Col. S. A. Strickland, was on the left, with the 50th Ohio and 72nd Illinois in the front line, and the 183d Ohio and 44th Missouri in the second line, the latter being new regiments, untested in battle. The Second Brigade, on the right of Strickland, was commanded by Col. O. H. Moore, and deployed in one line, the regiments being the 80th Indiana on the right, 23rd Michigan, 129th Indiana and 111th Ohio on the left, the latter commanded by Col. Isaac R. Sherwood.

Kimball's division of the Fourth Corps extended from Ruger's left to the river below town.

Fairly good breastworks were constructed on the front line, and near the Columbia pike interior works were thrown up to cover artillery, and were connected across the pike by a partially completed breastwork. The artillery of the Twenty-third Corps arrived first, was sent across the river

and part of it placed in position in the fort. The artillery of the Fourth Corps was placed in position along the line.

Wood's division of the Fourth Corps was sent across the river to protect the trains and support Wilson's cavalry should the enemy cross above town and attempt to gain our rear.

The cavalry under General Wilson had been driven to the north side of the Harpeth on the 29th, and on the morning of the 30th was watching the crossings east of Franklin as far as Trinne. By Schofield's order Wilson sent Hatch's division south of the stream to hold Forrest in check on the Lewisburg pike until the trains and infantry could reach Franklin. By 2 p. m. Hatch was forced back by superior numbers and recrossed to the north bank. As Forrest's force greatly outnumbered Wilson's, the latter could not hold the crossings or roads to our rear if Forrest made a resolute movement upon them. Having now located the rest of the army we return to the rear guard. General Wagner in his report, says :



COL. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD.

"At 4 o'clock A. M., November 30, by direction of General Stanley, the division took up the line of march for Franklin, and was charged with the duty of protecting the rear of the army. For this purpose I caused the Second and Third Brigades to march in parallel columns along the road and directed Colonel Opdycke to move in line of battle to bring up the rear and in doing so to bring forward all stragglers belonging to the army. The command moved off in good order. The enemy began skirmishing with the rear of Colonel Opdycke early in the morning, but we reached the vicinity of Franklin without accident or loss. When the rear of the division reached Stevens' hill, two miles south of Franklin, General Stanley sent me an order to halt and allow the troops to get breakfast. I placed Colonel Opdycke's brigade in position in the gap and on the high point east of the pike, with a section of artillery, to check the advance of the enemy, who was pursuing us at this time. Colonel Lane's brigade being put in position on Colonel Opdycke's left, and Colonel Conrad going into line to the left of Colonel Lane, General Whitaker's brigade, of the

First division, occupying the heights on the right of the pike. The enemy soon appeared in our front in heavy force, and the command was put under arms to be ready to repel an attack. Soon after these dispositions were made I observed the troops of the corps moving toward Franklin, and I withdrew my command from its advanced position on the heights and followed on toward town. When within half a mile of town I met a staff officer from General Stanley, with written orders directing me to re-occupy the heights and hold them unless too severely pressed. In obedience to this order I returned to the position from which I had just withdrawn my command, except that I now detached one regiment from Colonel Lane's brigade and directed it to be placed on the heights to the right of the pike, from which General Whitaker had just withdrawn his brigade. These dispositions were scarcely completed when Colonel Opdycke sent a messenger to report to me that the enemy was moving two heavy columns of infantry against our line, one by each of the two pikes leading into Franklin, one column turning my left flank. I thereupon again withdrew my command and retired toward the main line of our troops, which surrounded the town,



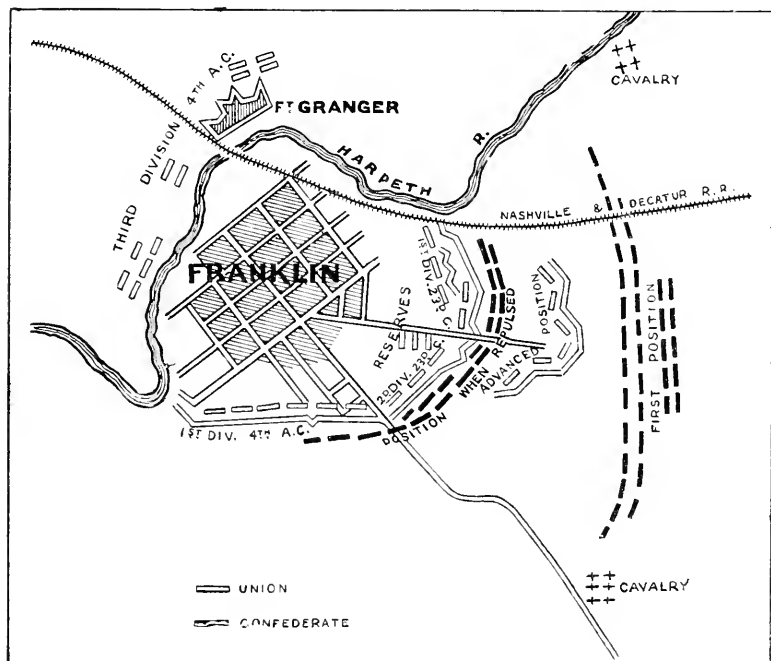
BRIG. GEN. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

and sent an officer of my staff to notify General Stanley of my movement. I directed Colonel Lane's brigade and a section of artillery to go into position on the hill to the right of the pike about one mile north of Stevens' hill, where he remained, skirmishing with the enemy till his right flank was about to be turned, when I directed him to leave a heavy line of skirmishers to hold the hill as long as possible, and to withdraw his brigade and go into position on the right of the Third Brigade, which had been formed on the left of the pike about 400 yards in advance of our main line, at the same time placing a section of artillery on the pike between these two brigades. The commanders of the Second and Third Brigades, Colonels Lane and Conrad, were now directed to hold their position long enough to develop the force of the enemy, but not to attempt to fight if threatened by the enemy in too strong a force."

Opdycke's report gives further interesting details of the march. He says :

"By General Wagner's orders I then drew in all of the regiments, except Colonel Smith's, and made dispositions to act as rear guard. I was informed that our situation was critical, and the greatest efforts would be needed. Formed in two lines of battle, and Colonel Smith's command

came from picket and deployed as skirmishers. A section of the Fourth Artillery reported to me at 6:30 A. M. We faced to the rear and moved off in line. As we debouched into the little valley at Thompson's Station, skirmishing opened. Colonel Smith managed his line skillfully, and sustained no loss. He killed a few rebels, one an officer, within a rod of our line. Stragglers soon commenced filling the road, mostly new men with immense knapsacks. They were so worried as to seem indifferent to capture. I ordered each of my three lines to bring along every man at the



BATTLEFIELD OF FRANKLIN.

point of the bayonet, and to cut off the knapsacks. These orders were obeyed rigidly, and probably less than twenty men escaped our vigilance and were captured. I am sure that we saved five hundred men from capture by these severe measures. The enemy continued to annoy our rear all the time, and at 11 A. M. we reached Stevens' hill, overlooking Franklin, took position on it, and remained there an hour and a half. General Wagner then ordered me off, and as my rear was clearing the hill, was ordered back there. When I reached the top of the hill I at once discovered heavy

and parallel columns of infantry approaching rapidly. I was ordered off again after sending a number of shell and solid shot at the advancing enemy. At about 2:30 p. m. the brigade was massed about 200 yards to the rear of Carter's house, and on the right of Columbia pike, the main line of defense crossed this pike just in front of C's. house."



GEORGE MURDOCK, B. (1890).

The stragglers with overloaded knapsacks mentioned by Opdycke were new recruits and members of new regiments that joined at Columbia. They had not yet learned from experience the folly of carrying extra clothing or other articles not essential to existence, and it is not surprising that many of them, exhausted by several days of hard work in trenches, marching, and loss of sleep, found the long stretch from Columbia to

Franklin difficult to make.

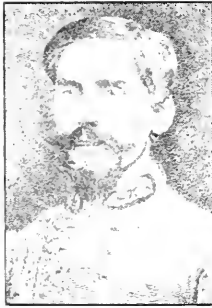
The order of march of the first brigade was in two lines of battle, the first line consisting of the 44th and 73rd Illinois, the second of the 125th Ohio, 24th Wisconsin and 36th Illinois. The 88th and 74th Illinois, consolidated, were deployed as skirmishers and brought up the rear. The command marched in that order in line of battle to Stevens' Hill, and from there to town moved on the pike. No fires had been permitted at Spring Hill, and owing to the immediate presence of the enemy's cavalry Opdycke's brigade had no opportunity to prepare coffee at Stevens' Hill. When arms were stacked inside the works there was an immediate rush for fuel, and very soon the odor of frying pork, mingled with the aroma of boiling coffee filled the air. The 125th Ohio was on familiar ground. No place in the south was as well known to our officers and men as Franklin and its vicinity. We had spent four months there at the beginning of

our career in the field, during which time we helped to construct the fort, did picket duty on every road repeatedly and marched in every direction on various expeditions. When on picket south of town the officers frequently called at the Carter residence, and became acquainted with Mr. Carter and his daughters. His sons were in the Confederate army, as were nearly all the able bodied men of the town. Among the very few residents of Franklin who adhered to the Union was Dr. Cliff and his wife. Colonel Opdycke and others called at Dr. Cliff's immediately on arriving, but owing to the advance of the enemy could not avail themselves of Mrs. Cliff's invitation to supper. The 125th and other regiments of Opdycke's brigade were destined to have a new experience—that of defending a breast work against assault after first taking it from the enemy. We had assaulted works, and had helped build them by the mile, but had never yet had the opportunity to defend one against serious assault. The assault at Franklin was made by two infantry corps and one division of a third corps, with cavalry upon both flanks, about 40,000 men in all, and was repulsed by about one-fourth that number holding breastworks. A more determined and persistent effort to carry a position was never made. At the first onset the assaulting troops carried the works at the center, and Opdycke's brigade charged into the breach, re-took the works on its front after a fierce struggle, and held them. Perhaps the most satisfactory account of the famous conflict will be that of the several commanders on the field. We quote first from the report of General Hood:



JAMES M. MURDOCK, B.

"Stewart's corps was placed in position on the right, Cheatham's on the left, and the cavalry on either flank, the main body of the cavalry on the right under Forrest. Johnson's division of Lee's corps, also became engaged on the left during the engagement. The line advanced at 4 p. m., with orders to drive the enemy into or across the Big Harpeth River, while General Forrest, if successful, was to cross the river and attack and destroy his trains and broken columns. The troops moved forward most gallantly to the attack. We carried the enemy's first line of hastily constructed works handsomely. We then advanced against his interior line, and succeeded in carrying it also in some places. Here the engagement was of the fiercest possible character. Our men possessed themselves of the exterior of the works, while the enemy held the interior. Many of our men were killed entirely inside the works. The brave men captured were taken inside his works in the edge of the town. The struggle lasted till near midnight, when the enemy abandoned his works and crossed the river, leaving his



PATRICK R. CLEBURNE,
Major General, C. S. A.

dead and wounded in our possession. Never did troops fight more gallantly. The works of the enemy were so hastily constructed that while he had a slight abattis in front of a part of his line there was none on his extreme right. During the day I was restrained from using my artillery on account of the women and children remaining in the town. At night it was massed ready to continue the action in the morning, but the enemy retired.

"We captured about one thousand prisoners and several stands of colors. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 4500. Among the killed was Maj. Gen. P. R. Cleburne, Brigadier Generals Gist, John Adams, Strahl and Granbury. Major General Brown, Brigadier Generals Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockrell and Scott were wounded, and Brigadier General Gordon captured."

The following is from the report of Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, commanding Fourth Corps :

"From 1 o'clock until 4 in the evening the enemy's entire force was in sight and forming for attack, yet in view of the strong position we held, and reasoning from the former course of the rebels during this campaign, nothing appeared so improbable as that they would assault. I felt so confident in this belief that I did not leave General Schofield's headquarters until the firing commenced. About 4 o'clock the enemy advanced with his whole force, at least two corps, making a bold and persistent assault, which, upon a part of the line, lasted about forty minutes. When Wagner's

Part of Hood's artillery was in action.

division fell back from the heights south of Franklin, Opdycke's brigade was placed in reserve in rear of our main line, on the Columbia pike. Lane's and Conrad's brigades were deployed, the former on the right, the other on the left of the pike, about three hundred yards in front of the main line. Here the men, as our men always do, threw up a barricade of rails. By whose mistake I cannot tell, it certainly was never a part of my instructions, but these brigades had orders from General Wagner not to retire to the main line until forced to do so by the fighting of the enemy. The consequence was that the brigades stood their ground until the charging rebels were almost crossing bayonets with them, but the line then broke—Conrad's brigade first, then Lane's—and men and officers made the quickest time they could to our main lines. The old soldiers all escaped, but the conscripts, being afraid to run under fire, many of them were captured. Conrad's brigade entered the main line near the Columbia pike. Colonel Lane's several hundred yards to the right of the pike. A large proportion of Lane's men came back with loaded muskets, and turning at the breastworks, they fired a volley into the pressing rebels now not ten steps from them. The part of the Twenty-third Corps stationed in the works for a distance of about three (hundred) or four (hundred) yards to the right of the Columbia pike, and which space took in the 1st Kentucky and 6th Ohio Batteries, broke and ran to the rear with the fugitives from Conrad's brigade. To add to the disorder the caissons of the two batteries galloped rapidly to the rear, and the enemy appeared on the breastworks and in possession of the two batteries, which they commenced to turn upon us.

“It was at this moment I arrived at the scene of disorder, coming from the town on the Columbia pike; the moment was critical beyond any I have known in any battle—could the enemy hold that part of the line, he was nearer to our two bridges than the extremities of our line. Colonel Opdycke's brigade was lying down about one hundred yards in rear of the works. I rode quickly to the left regiment and called to them to charge; at the same time I saw Colonel Opdycke near the center of his line urging



JOHN S. BLIM, A (1895).

his men forward. I gave the Colonel no order, as I saw him engaged in doing the very thing to save us, *viz* to get possession of our line again. The retreating men of Colonel Conrad's brigade, and, I believe, the men of the Twenty-third Corps, seeing the line of Opdycke's brigade start for the works, commenced to rally. I heard the old soldiers call out, "Come on, men, we can go wherever the General can," and making a rush our men immediately retook all the line, excepting a small portion just in front of the brick house on the pike. A force of the rebels held out at this point, and for fifteen or twenty minutes, supported by a rebel line fifty yards to the rear, poured in a severe fire upon our men. So deadly was this fire that it was only by the most strenuous exertions of the officers that our men could be kept to the line; our exertions, however, succeeded, and in twenty minutes our front was comparatively clear of rebels, who fell back to the position formerly held by the two brigades of the Second Division in the commencement of



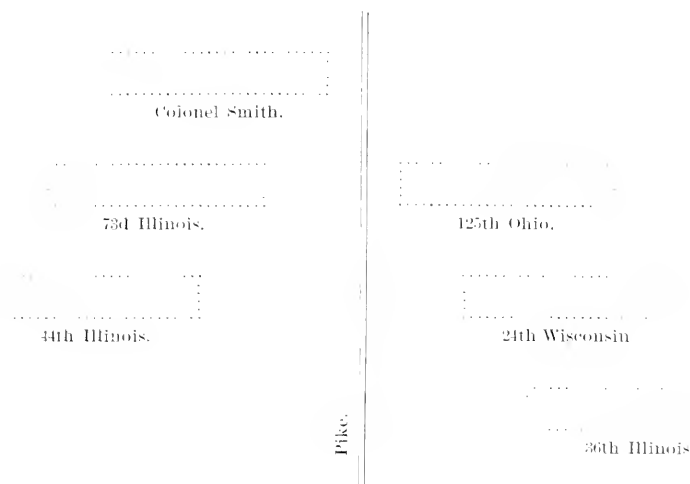
HILL HIGGINS, C.

the fight, from whence they kept up a fire until midnight, when we withdrew. Just after the retaking of the line by our troops, as I was passing toward the left to General Cox's position, my horse was killed, and no sooner had I regained my feet than I received a musket ball through the back of my neck. My wound, however, did not prevent my keeping the field, and General Cox kindly furnished me a remount. The rapidity of the firing made it very difficult to keep up the ammunition, the train being some two miles distant on the road to Nashville when the battle commenced, and our greatest danger at one period of the battle was that we would exhaust our ammunition. One hundred wagon loads of ammunition, artillery and musket cartridges, were expended in this short battle, belonging to the ordnance train of the Fourth Army Corps; this train, however, supplied in great part the wants of the Twenty-third Corps."

The following is from Colonel Opdycke's report :

"The men got coffee, and at about 4 p. m. General Cox sent me a request to have my brigade ready, and I received no other orders till after the battle. I was familiar with the whole ground, and knew that Carter's hill was the key to it all. The fighting was now heavy, and I commenced moving the command to the left of the pike for greater security to the men and for easier maneuvering in case of need. While thus moving, a most horrible stampede of our front troops came surging and rushing back past Carter's house, extending to the right and left of the pike. I at first thought them only the Second and Third brigades of our division that were

left nearly a quarter of a mile to the front with orders to fall back; but I soon saw that the troops at the main works had left them. When I gave the order 'First Brigade, forward to the works!' bayonets came down to a charge, the yell was raised, and the regiments rushed most grandly forward, carrying many stragglers back with them. We deployed as we charged, which took us up *en echelon* forward on the center. Colonel Smith's two regiments leading as follows:



"The enemy were following our troops with great celerity and force. He was met this side of Carter's house by our charge, and at once put to rout with a loss of 394 prisoners, nineteen of whom were officers, one a Colonel, and nine battle flags. A battery, and a section of another, near Carter's house were abandoned to the enemy in the stampede, and were retaken by this charge and worked by the officers and men of this command. Our lines were now restored and the battle raged with indescribable fury. The enemy hurled his masses against us with seeming desperation. Officers devoted their mightiest energies to bringing up the stragglers to the breastworks, and we soon had the position impregnable. These desperate assaults continued till after dark, when the enemy ceased all heavy efforts against our position. I twice stepped to the front of the works on the Columbia pike to see the effect of such fighting. I never saw the dead lay near so thick. I saw them upon each other, dead and ghastly in the powder-dimmed starlight. My withdrawal was under General Cox's instructions, and was accomplished at midnight. My pickets, under Major Holden of the 88th Illinois, remained an hour later, when he brought them off without annoyance.

"The brigade lost an aggregate of 216. Its trophies were nine battle flags, 394 prisoners, nineteen of whom were officers, retaking a battery and a section of another one, and recapturing the colors of a regiment of another brigade. Many other battle flags were left by the enemy when our charge put the enemy to flight, but which the men would not stop to pick up till after the battle; in the meantime other troops came up and secured them.



ARTHUR McARTHUR, JR.,
Colonel, 24th Wisconsin.

"My losses were light, but five regimental commanders were either killed or disabled. Among the former I deplore the death of Lieutenant Colonel Olson, of the 36th Illinois Veteran Volunteers. He was a true, noble man and a high type of an officer.

"The officers and men all did magnificently, but Lieutenant Colonel Smith was conspicuous even among heroes, and his command captured five battle flags. Captain Bates, commanding 125th Ohio, was almost beyond reach of praise. He did everything that he ought, and so did each and all. The nation will do them justice; I cannot.

"Capt. R. C. Powers, acting Assistant Adjutant General, was of eminent service. His high judgment and courage were of great assistance in the achievements of this momentous day. I respectfully ask your attention to notices of individual gallantry in the subordinate reports."

Maj. Arthur McArthur, commanding 24th Wisconsin, was severely wounded, and his successor in command of the regiment, Captain Philbrook, was killed. Major Motherspaw, 73rd Illinois, was mortally wounded.

The 125th Ohio left obliquely in advancing, the left crossing the pike. At the very moment of starting a cannon ball played havoc with a mule and its cargo of camp equipage that stood at the left of the regiment on the pike. The first obstructions encountered in the advance were the caissons galloping to the rear. As they came rushing back the boys gave way and they went tearing through the ranks. The gaps in the ranks were promptly closed. As the line neared the Carter house all but two companies crowded to the left, passing in front of the house, in a mixed mass.

Companies A and F passed through the back yard between the house and garden. Colonel Smith's command also converged towards the pike, his left wing being most obstructed by retreating troops, the latter surging to the right and left away from the pike the moment they observed Opdycke's lines advancing. There was a gap in the front line of breast works on the pike, left to permit wagons and artillery to pass. In the rear of that about twenty-five yards and just south of the house was an incomplete barricade crossing the pike, and, on a line with that west of the pike, the artillery was stationed behind good earth-works. The first contest was for that interior line and the artillery.

Carter's yard and the pike were crowded with the enemy. Captain Bates shouted: "Come on boys, we have always whipped them and always will." The men began firing without order at such short range that every bullet was effective. There was an indescribable melee, at the conclusion of which the 125th and all the rest of Opdycke's regiments were at the barricade.



SIDNEY HIGGINS, C.

None of the regiments occupied exclusively anything like a regimental front at the works, and all were mixed to an extent, making it somewhat uncertain what part of the line was held by each. A great many officers and men of Conrad's brigade joined Opdycke's, going in wherever they could find room to work. The 44th Illinois on the left of our brigade was practically acting with Reilly's brigade of Cox's division, while on our right many of Strickland's officers and men soon extricated themselves from the retreating throng and returned to the line. Captain Bates reported that the 36th Illinois was on his right, the 24th Wisconsin, Colonel

Smith's command, and the 44th Illinois on his left. Doubtless their colors were on the works in that order.

Captain Wilson Burroughs, who succeeded to the command of the 73rd Illinois, when Major Motherspaw was wounded, reports that his regiment reached the works on the right of the pike in time to save a battery left without any support.

From the account given in the history of the regiment by Lieutenant Newlin, we are unable to determine whether its flag was to the right or left of the 36th Illinois.



CAPT. RAMSAY C. RICE, B and D.

not formed so dark a covering."

The enemy held the outer line in force, supported by a second line a few yards in rear, the doubled lines enabling both sides to maintain a terrific musketry fire, the front ranks firing while those in rear loaded the pieces. The rapidity of the firing exhausted our cartridge boxes in a few minutes, but anticipating that result, the soldiers shouted,

It seems that Opdycke, who went forward on the pike, did not at once observe that there were two lines of breastworks. General Cox says, in his report, that "Opdycke, not being personally acquainted with the lines, was not aware for some time that he had not reached the first line in Colonel Strickland's front, when the outbuildings at Carter's house prevented the line from being distinctly seen from the turnpike even if the smoke had

“more cartridges.” On the right of the 125th, Lieut. D. K. Blystone instituted a search, and on the left, Lieut. R. C. Rice sent Sergeant French, of C, to find an ordnance wagon. The latter started at once, running through Carter’s yard. At that moment Opdycke was crossing the pike, and seeing a man apparently fleeing from the line, intercepted French, and with his revolver, now empty, held as a club, was about to strike him, failing to recognize in the powder blackened soldier before him, one of his very best sergeants. Lieutenant Rice noticed Opdycke’s movement, and running up said, “This is Sergeant French: he is going for cartridges.” The cartridges were easily found, as ordnance officers were already hurrying the wagons up to convenient points in rear of the lines. With a line four to six men deep and plenty of ammunition it was thereafter a hopeless fight for the enemy, but their possession of a section of the outer line of the works seems to have misled them and caused continued efforts there and at other points.



LIEUT. J. H. BLACKBURN (1895).

We quote further from General Cox’s report on that point: “The smoke and growing darkness deceived also the enemy, who apparently supposed they had gained full possession of our lines in the center, and continued to push in fresh masses of troops only to be destroyed or captured, for very few went back, insomuch that prisoners captured continually expressed the utmost surprise, declaring that they supposed and had been informed that our lines were occupied by their troops which had assaulted before, and of whom nothing since had been seen.”

The extracts we use from the reports of Stanley and Opdycke relate particularly to the Fourth Corps troops. A

good general view of the entire field is given in the report of General Cox, and the following is from his report :

"A slight depression beyond the lines held by Wagner's advanced brigades prevented the enemy from being seen from our lines till about 4 o'clock, when the officers on the skirmish line reported him advancing in several lines and in very great force. Almost simultaneously with this report the two brigades of Wagner's division in front, opened a brisk musketry fire, and part of them were seen making a barricade of rails, etc., apparently with a view of endeavoring to make a stand there, though the section of artillery retired leisurely within our lines. Before an order could reach them they were so hotly engaged that they could not be withdrawn in order. The enemy wasted no time in firing, but charged them, and being enveloped on the flanks, the two brigades, after a short and brave, though useless struggle, broke to the rear in confusion. The momentary check at the center brought the right wing of the enemy farther forward, and they came on at a double quick with



JAMES W. REILLY,
Brigadier General.

trailed arms, some pieces of artillery advancing and firing between brigade intervals. As soon as they were seen the batteries on our left opened upon them, as well as the guns in Fort Granger, and as they advanced into rifle range of our infantry, Stiles' and Casement's brigades opened fire also. The rebel lines could now plainly be seen, as well as the general disposition and apparent purpose of their movement. Their heaviest masses were advancing on the line of the Columbia pike, reaching quite to the river on our left, the two points of assault at that time being apparently our center and our extreme left; the latter being the point nearest to our bridges, which were necessarily much nearer that flank (one of them being the railroad bridge), and that being the line of movement by which they would most rapidly have cut us off from crossing the river had our lines been broken. The extreme left was the portion of our main line first warmly engaged. The enemy endeavored to pass up the railroad cut above mentioned, but were enfiladed not only by the guns in Fort Granger, but by Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and driven from that shelter. Their lines on either side, however, advanced steadily. On reaching the Osage orange hedge in front of Stiles' left, they first endeavored to force their way through it and pull it aside. The tough and thorny nature of the shrub foiled them in this, and they attempted to file around the hedge by the flank, and under a terrible, withering fire from Stiles' and Casement's brigades and the batteries on that flank. They soon abandoned this effort and most of those remaining unhurt lay down behind the hedge, and after keeping up a desultory fire for a time, straggled to the rear, singly and in small squads.

" In front of Stiles' right and Casement's left, the obstructions being fewer and more insignificant, the enemy advanced rapidly and in good order, though suffering very severely, up to the breastworks and made desperate efforts to carry them. Their officers showed the most heroic example and self-sacrifice, riding up to our lines in advance of the men, cheering them on. One general officer (Adams), was shot down upon the parapet itself, his horse falling across the breastworks. In all this part of the line our men stood steadily without flinching, and repulsed the enemy, inflicting terrible loss upon him and suffering but little in return. Meanwhile, in the center, the enemy gained some temporary advantage. When the two brigades of Wagner's division, Fourth Corps, broke, the enemy were close upon them and followed them in, overtaking and capturing considerable numbers of the fugitives. Our own men in the lines along the center were restrained from firing, in order not to injure those who were retreating, and the enemy were thus enabled to come up to the breastworks pell mell with Wagner's men, without suffering loss or being seriously exposed to fire. Immediately upon the pike the crowd of the retreating troops and the advancing enemy overwhelmed the men at the breastworks there, and a portion of the right of Reilly's brigade (Third Division) and most of Strickland's brigade (Second Division) broke from the first line. This was not due altogether to the pressure upon their immediate front, but partly also to the fact that the orders given by the officers to the rear of Wagner's division coming in from the front to rally at the rear, were supposed by many of the men in the lines to apply to them also. When the two brigades of Wagner's were first seen to be compromised by getting seriously engaged, as a provision against danger in the center I had ordered Opdycke's brigade to be ready to charge up to the lines instantly if there should be any confusion there. This brigade was now ordered up, and came up the turnpike in the most gallant manner; Reilly's rushed forward at the same moment.



CALEB FRENCH, B. (1863)

" Major General Stanley, commanding Fourth Corps, who had been ill during the prior part of the day, came on the field on hearing the sound of

battle, and arrived in time to take an active part in the effort to rally Wagner's men, but was soon wounded and his horse shot under him. The most strenuous efforts were made by all officers along that part of the line to rally the men, and were so far successful that the line was quickly restored on the left of the turnpike, and after a sharp struggle on the right of Strickland's brigade also, though the enemy continued to occupy in some force a portion of the outside of the parapet on Strickland's left for a distance of about one regimental front. Opdycke's brigade occupied the second line, which at that point was not over twenty-five yards in rear of the first, and under cover of the smoke, strengthened a barricade and breastwork which had been before there."

The statement in General Cox's report that "Reilly's brigade rushed forward at the same moment" (with Opdycke's) needs explanation.

The General, evidently, does not refer to Reilly's regiments in the front line, for he says that on the right of Reilly's line they were overwhelmed and broke from the line. He does refer, probably, to two of Reilly's regiments, the 12th



N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier General.

and 16th Kentucky, that were in reserve; and those regiments did advance without waiting for orders, the moment their commanders saw the necessity for so doing. Lieut. Col. L. H. Rousseau, commanding the 12th Kentucky, reported: "I observed the line of works at and near the old cotton gin, in the angle of the line, being abandoned by our troops; seeing the danger, and well knowing the disastrous consequences that would follow if the enemy should gain the works at this

point, I ordered the regiment, on my own responsibility, forward to the works. Upon our arrival at that point, I found a sufficient extent of the line abandoned into which to throw my whole regiment. The enemy had possession of the outside of the works, their officers calling on them to hold the works, that they had them, if they knew it. Their colors were planted on our works, and a number of their men had

gained the top and fired down into our ranks—even bayonets and clubbed muskets were used. After a severe struggle, we gave the enemy a check, and our line was becoming stronger and stronger every moment by the return of those who had at first abandoned them.”

Colonel Sterl, commanding the 104th Ohio, reported that only three companies of his regiment left the works, and that the 12th and 16th Kentucky joined his men in retaking them.

Lieut. Col. J. S. White, commanding the 16th Kentucky, reported that his regiment was in reserve on the east side of the pike, and “observing a portion of the line in front give way I ordered my regiment to charge the enemy, who were occupying the works so abandoned, which it did, engaging them in a hand-to-hand conflict.” He does not state at what point in the line his men reached the works, but from the report of Col.



WILLIAM HUTTON, A. (1855)

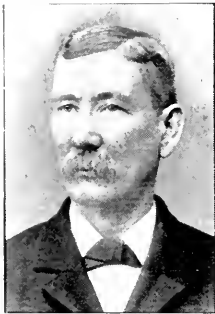
E. L. Hayes, 100th Ohio, we learn that it was on his front.

Colonel Hayes says: “The battery men deserting their pieces, a space was left around the guns between my right and left, which was filled by some men from the Sixteenth Kentucky.” He also states that the 44th Illinois (of Opdycke’s brigade) charged with his men and forced the enemy back beyond the works, but neither Colonel Hayes or his brigade commander, General Reilly, acknowledge assistance from other regiments of Opdycke’s brigade.

Lieut. Col. John Russell, commanding the 44th Illinois, reported as follows:

“When we were ordered forward, the enemy had driven our forces in on the center and had planted their colors on our works. We charged forward, drove the enemy back, and replanted our colors on the works. As we did so, a good many fugitives that had been driven back were rallied and went forward with us. The enemy had captured all that was left of our battery, and as we rushed forward they forced a part of the men belonging

to the battery over the works with them. This battery was afterward worked by some men of my own regiment. After being driven back, the enemy occupied the outer portion of our works for over two hours, when they surrendered. Our colors suffered very much from the terrible fire of the enemy, the flag-staffs were partially cut away in several places, and the flags badly cut and torn. The prisoners captured numbered 83, who reported that they were all that was left of the three regiments they belonged to. Among them were the Colonel and a Captain of the Eighth Mississippi, and Capt. G. W. Covell, Company E, Third Missouri. The two former surrendered to me and I received their swords, and Captain Covell surrendered to Sergt. Israel P. Covey, of Company B. They were sent to the rear in charge of Lieut. Lewis C. Mills, of Company C, who delivered them over to the Colonel of an Ohio regiment in the Twenty-third Corps."



H. M. DANLEY, E. 1856.

Colonel Russell's report, together with those of Reilly and his regimental commanders, show quite clearly what was done by the left flank regiment of Opdycke's brigade, and also about where Opdycke's left flank rested in the recovered works. The battery retaken by Colonel Russell's charge was the one posted in the rear of the center of the 100th Ohio, and occupied a front equal to three companies.

There is an apparent conflict between the statement of General Cox that Opdycke's brigade was ordered up, and that in Opdycke's report that he received no orders. The fact is, that General Cox sent an order as soon as he observed confusion at the center, but by the time the messenger could have reached the pike Opdycke was in person in the midst of the fierce struggle in front of Carter's house, with his own corps commander, General Stanley, near by, and the message was not delivered.*

It is somewhat remarkable under the circumstances that neither Colonel Strickland, commanding the brigade in Ruger's division immediately on the west side of the pike,

*See "Franklin and Nashville," by Cox, page 89.

all of whose regiments were swept completely out of their lines, nor any of his regimental commanders, make any reference in their reports to Opdycke's brigade. From those reports alone the reader would be led to believe that Strickland's men recovered their entire line by their own unaided efforts. General Ruger, their division commander, however, did acknowledge Opdycke's presence and assistance. He reported:

"At the first onset of the enemy the left of the line, held by the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers and the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, fell back some fifty yards from the breastworks, at which position they were rallied and maintained a firm stand, holding this new position, which was hastily intrenched during the intervals of the fighting. The enemy got possession of the outer portion of the breastworks, and apparently would have swept the line back and gained strong hold of the keypoint of our lines, had it not been for the timely assistance received by that portion of the line by other troops, particularly a brigade of the Fourth Corps, commanded by Colonel Opdycke."



WILLIAM DUNKER, I (1895).

Strickland's brigade was in a most unlucky situation at the beginning of the fight. They could not fire upon the enemy because Conrad's brigade was retreating between them and the enemy. The abattis in front of the works though not formidable was sufficient to retard Conrad's and Lane's men in retreating and turn them towards the opening at the pike. When they came in the enemy's men were at their heels and were pouring through the opening on the pike before a shot could be fired to check them. If Strickland's front line had not retreated it would have been captured. Nearly 300 of them were captured. The two regiments in Strickland's second line were under fire for the first time, and cannot be blamed for giving way when the veterans in their

front came surging back upon them. The brigade lost nearly 300 in killed and wounded, among the wounded being the Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the 72nd Illinois, and Lieutenant Colonel Clark, of the 183rd Ohio.

Why were Wagner's two brigades left in front of the works after all other troops and trains were safely in? After forcing the enemy to deploy at Stevens' Hill, they could have gone in, leaving skirmish lines to report the enemy's movements. General Wagner probably shared the opinion of his superior officers, that Hood having declined to assault the works at Columbia, would not assault them at Franklin, but would try another flank movement, having roads at his right leading to Brentwood, and the Harpeth being easier to pass than



BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH CONRAD.

Duck River. It was, however, desirable to keep the enemy at a distance to facilitate the withdrawal to the north bank of the stream. That movement had been ordered to commence at 6 p. m. It was all right to leave the troops out. The mistake was in not withdrawing them promptly when Hood's 40,000 advanced. Who was to blame for failing to do so? The official reports throw some light on the subject.

Major General Stanley reported that it was not a part of his instructions for those brigades to remain out until forced to retreat by the fighting of the enemy.

General Wagner reported: "The commanders of the Second and Third Brigades, Colonels Lane and Conrad, were now directed to hold their position long enough to develop the force of the enemy, but not to attempt to fight if threatened by the enemy in too strong a force." General Cox reported that at three o'clock "the order was then reiterated

to General Wagner to withdraw the brigades whenever the enemy appeared to be advancing in decidedly superior force, without allowing his troops to become seriously engaged."

Colonel Lane reported: "With my skirmish line and a section of artillery posted on Stone Hill, I retarded the advancing column until I received orders, and withdrew my command to a position one-third of a mile in advance of the main line of works on the right of the Third Brigade. I here received orders to give battle to the enemy, and, if able, drive him off; if overpowered, to check him as long as possible, and then retire to the main line of works.

Colonel Conrad reported: * * * -the General (Wagner) came up and gave me orders to hold the line as long as possible." * * * About 3:30 P. M., and as the men were very busily engaged in throwing up a work, the enemy, who had been forming his lines in front of my line, commenced advancing on us. They advanced very slowly and steadily and in three lines of battle; they drove my pickets in, and just as the enemy got within good musket range a staff officer of the General commanding the division rode up to me and said that the General ordered that if the enemy came on me too strong, and in such force as to overpower me, that I should retire my line to the rear of the main line of works, which were about a quarter of a mile in my rear, but as the enemy was so close to me, and one-half of my men were recruits and drafted men, and knowing that if I then retired my lines my men would become very unsteady and confused, and perhaps panic stricken, I concluded to fight the enemy on the line I then was, so I ordered the men to commence firing."



JAMES WILLEMIS, F. (1895).

Why an officer of Conrad's pluck and experience should hesitate to make even a disorderly retreat when the occasion seemed to demand it, is not satisfactorily explained. Perhaps he thought, as most fighting Colonels did think, that he could retreat just as well after he was whipped as before, and doubtless expected his men to enter the works easily in advance of the enemy, and he certainly had a right to expect that the troops in the works would at least double files and leave spaces through which his men



JAMES P. RAMSLEY, A. 1896.

with empty guns could pass to the rear. There was plenty of time while the troops in front were running back to the works to arrange for their entry without producing panic among the men behind the works, but nothing contained in the reports indicate that anything of that kind was attempted. Possibly officers in the works could not see the enemy's pursuing line, but they could not well fail to see the danger of confusion in their own lines if they failed to provide open-

ings for the fugitives to pass through.

However, it is not our province to criticise. The main purpose of this account is to show the heroic work of Opdycke and his brigade, and that is established beyond all question by the reports from which we quote. It does not appear from the reports, but is a fact well known to First Brigade men that General Wagner intended to halt Opdycke's brigade with the others of his division, in front

of the works, and would have done so but for Opdycke's very vigorous protest. Wagner met Opdycke as he was coming in on the pike, and as they rode along together, spoke of the latter forming with Lane and Conrad, but on hearing Opdycke's objections, permitted him to march on, and when they reached the open space north of Carter's house where Opdycke proposed to, and did halt, Wagner said, "Now, Opdycke, fight when and where you think best: I may not see you again."

The following congratulatory order was read to the command at Nashville:

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 10, 1864. }

Officers and Soldiers of the First Brigade:

Your recent achievements in the terrible battle of Franklin, command my profound thanks and admiration. When the furious masses of the enemy had stormed and carried our main works at the key point of our whole position, and were driving our other forces in confusion, you rushed grandly and defiantly forward, your bayonets gleaming in the sunlight, assailed the victorious foe, crushing him beneath your mighty energies, captured 394 prisoners, 19 of whom were officers, 9 rebel battle flags, retook the colors of a regiment belonging to a less fortunate but friendly brigade, retook 8 pieces of artillery and worked them with awful havoc on the deep columns of the enemy, restored our lines, and saved the army from disastrous overthrow. Generals Wagner, Cox, Wood, Stanley and Schofield each have asserted that the "First Brigade saved the day," and even the immortal Thomas said, "From what they tell me, Colonel, your brigade saved the day."



LIEUT. WILLIAM B. CROWELL.

Shoulder to shoulder, discipline and valor must always triumph. Your fame is high; defend it and maintain it or die gloriously in the effort. It is an honor to belong to the First Brigade. Let us mingle our tears over our fallen comrades.

EMERSON OPDYCKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. George W. Smith, 88th Illinois, and Capt. E. P. Bates, commanding 125th Ohio, were each given the brevet rank of Colonel by President Lincoln, to date from the battle of Franklin.

General Thomas recommended Opdycke for promotion and stated his reasons as follows :

"At the battle of Franklin, Opdycke displayed the very highest qualities as a commander. It is not saying too much to declare that but for the skillful dispositions made by Colonel Opdycke (all of which was done entirely on his own judgment), the promptness and readiness with which he brought his command into action at the critical and decisive moment, and the signal personal gallantry displayed in a counter assault on the enemy, when he had broken our lines, disaster instead of victory would have fallen on us at Franklin."

It is doubtful if in any battle of modern times there were anything like the number of hand-to-hand personal encounters that occurred at Franklin.



COL. MILTON BARNES, 97th O. V. I.

The reports are full of incidents that would be considered incredible if they were not officially reported by officers who witnessed them. We quote a few of them :

Captain Parsons, commanding the 24th Wisconsin after Maj. Arthur McArthur was wounded, reported, "One of my sergeants received a severe wound in the head from a saber in the hands of a rebel officer."

Lieutenant Colonel Leaming, of the 40th Indiana, reported that Private O'Riley met a color bearer of the enemy's force at Carter's house, and running him through with his bayonet carried off his flag in triumph.

*Copied from Newlin's history of 73rd Illinois, p. 168.

Lieut. Col. Milton Barnes, of the 97th Ohio, reported that Sergeant Ransbottom wrested a flag from the hands of a rebel color bearer and carried it from the field.

Major Atwater, of the 42d Illinois, reported that one of his recruits, Corp. John H. Smith, shot a color bearer and secured his flag.

Lieut. Col. R. C. Brown, of the 64th Ohio, reported a hand-to-hand encounter between Lieut. C. M. Gowing and a stalwart rebel, who had entered the works, in which the Lieutenant was victor.

Lieut. A. P. Baldwin, of the 6th Ohio Battery, reported that Private Steinbaugh killed a daring rebel with an ax.

Considering the work done, the losses in killed and wounded in Opdycke's brigade were remarkably light—13 officers and 217 men, of whom 24 were from the 125th Ohio, according to the official report. Eight others were missing in the 125th who were afterwards found to have been killed or wounded.

Capt. Robert B. Stewart, of Company D, was killed at the beginning of the fight, near Carter's house. Lieut. D. K. Blystone was shot through the left lung while overseeing the distribution of ammunition near the smoke house in Carter's yard. Lieutenant Payne was the only other officer in the 125th severely wounded. The following enlisted men of the 125th are known to the writer to have been killed or wounded:

Killed: Sergt. James M. Murdock, of B; Hiel Higgins, of C; Joseph Bryant, of G; Corp. Alpha Large, of H; Thomas Jacobs, of E.



CAPT. A. P. BALDWIN,
6th Ohio Light Artillery.

Wounded: Corp. William Hutton and James P. Ramsey, of A; George Murdock, of B; Howard Bascom and James Corcoran, of C; James Beggs and David Keck, of D; Corp. Hiel M. Dauley, of E; Corp. James Willemin, of F; Thomas R. Hanna, of G; Sergt. Charles Muller, of H; James W. Hair, Isaac Gibson, Edward Hatfield, Daniel Richardson, William Dunker and Andrew J. Couch, of I; Sergt. Josiah W. Morgan, William Welling and Whitfield Andre, of K.

James H. Jackson, of H, was captured by the enemy. Harrison Lee, of I, whose real name is Alfred L. Gilpin, was also captured. John Young, of I, was missing.



GEORGE B. VALLANDIGHAM, E.

The assaults of the enemy became less persistent after dark. Firing was kept up until 10 o'clock. At 11 p. m. the 125th was withdrawn a few rods to the rear, and at midnight marched for Nashville at the head of the brigade, and the brigade being the first in the army. The artillery had been first withdrawn to the north bank, and the infantry withdrew at midnight, leaving pickets, but all got away without being interrupted by the enemy. Doubtless the enemy's troops were too much exhausted to make an effective pursuit. General Wood's division of the Fourth Corps remained upon the north bank until all other troops were on the road. At 10 a. m. December 1, the 125th entered Nashville. Officers and men were nearly worn out. Before night all the infantry were in and Forrest was pressing Wilson's cavalry on all the roads leading to the city. We close the account by another extract from the report of General Stanley:

"The march was continued to Nashville without interruption; the troops made a short halt at Brentwood to get breakfast and allow the trains to move on. Our men were more exhausted physically than I have ever seen them on any other occasion. From November 23, when we left

Pulaski, until arriving at Nashville we had been constantly in the immediate presence of an enemy we knew to be vastly superior to us in numbers, closely watching to take us at a disadvantage. With us both mind and body were kept at full stretch, and it was only by night marching and the constant use of intrenchments that we could hope to save ourselves. Many of our men were overtaxed and broke down; unable to travel any longer, they fell into the hands of the enemy. On two occasions the enemy was very near obtaining what he sought of us, the first was when Cox drove back his advance just about entering Columbia; the second and greatest escape for us was at Spring Hill, where, with a whole corps in line of battle, the left of the line within 600 yards of the road, they allowed all our army, excepting Wagner's division, which had fought them during the day, to pass them with impunity in the night."

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

December 1, 1864.—Halted one mile out of Nashville, near Fort Negley. Drew rations; potatoes and fish issued; something new in our experience, but acceptable. We have lost from the rolls in November, by discharge for wound, Johnsons Sims, of F; by discharge for disability, William McHenry of I, and by transfer to Veteran Reserve Corps, William E. Davis, of B, and George Pfaff, of D. Second Lieut. Josiah H. Blackburn has been promoted to First Lieutenant of F.

December 2. — Reinforcements are arriving—Sixteenth Army Corps from Missouri, and General Steedman, with colored troops and detachments belonging to Sherman's army, from Chattanooga. We moved this evening to the position assigned in



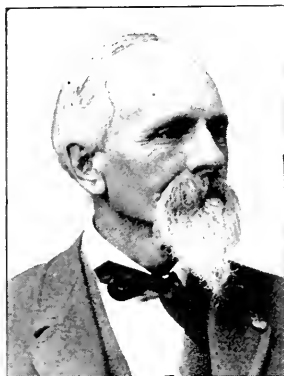
SERGT. ALBERT MATHEWS, BUIS900

the lines about Nashville, and camped one-half mile inside of the works near and to the right of Hillsboro pike.

When the brigade was in line ready to march from Fort Negley, Major General Thomas, accompanied by Generals Thomas J. Wood, and George D. Wagner, rode up, and Gen-

eral Thomas addressed each regiment of Opdycke's brigade, praising and thanking officers and men for what he was pleased to call heroic conduct in the battle of Franklin. One hundred years hence our descendants will be quite as proud of that incident as are those whose ancestors won praise and medals under Frederick the Great or Napoleon. Worked all night on fortifications, in reliefs, two hours at work and four hours off.

December 3.—General Stanley's wound compelled him



CAPT. W. S. WILLIAMS, (1894).

to go north for treatment. Gen. Thomas J. Wood succeeds to command of the Fourth Corps, and Gen. Samuel Beatty to Wood's division. General Wagner also goes north and Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott has been assigned to command our division. The enemy have closed up towards our lines and are intrenching. We moved our camp close up to the breastwork. Skirmishing and artillery fire, most severe in front of Beatty's division, next on our left,

Capt. E. G. Whitesides, who has been Division Provost Marshal has been assigned as Assistant Adjutant General on General Elliott's staff. Major Bruff came up and assumed command of the regiment.

December 4 (Sunday).—Stood to arms before daylight. No work to-day. Divine services at 10 A. M., conducted by Chaplain Lewis. Our sutler came to the camp and set up his tent. Artillery firing all afternoon.

December 5.—A detail from the 125th on picket was sent to destroy a house[‡] between the lines. They advanced under fire, keeping under cover as much as possible, set fire to the building and returned without casualty.

General Elliott and Colonel Opdycke were on the picket line. Opdycke went outside our lines with an orderly, to get a better view of the enemy's line.

December 6.—Our baggage came to the regiment, some things we had not seen since April. Colonel Opdycke, with one orderly, Clay C. Searight, brigade color bearer, was outside the lines, studying the enemy's position, and ran upon a Confederate picket post unawares. The enemy fired upon them at a distance of a few yards, but missed. They were, no doubt, themselves taken by surprise, and may have thought the Colonel was charging them at the head of his regiment. Not much firing on our lines today. Distant cannonading heard, reported to be by gunboats.

December 7.—The enemy are reported to be extending their fortified line to their left. About noon the weather turned cold, wind from the north.

December 8.—Cold winds from north. It is winter here the same as in Ohio at this season. At noon the enemy drove our pickets back at right of Twenty-third Corps, and left of Fourth Corps. This evening it is said our division, supported by First and Third Divisions of Fourth Corps, will assault the enemy's works northeast of the Hillsboro pike, the assault to be made on the 10th, and the Sixteenth Corps to follow up the movement.



CLAY C. SEARIGHT, F (1895).

December 9.—Rain followed by sleet and snow. The order for a movement to-morrow is suspended.

December 10.—Snow and frozen sleet covers the ground. Horses can hardly travel off the beaten path.

December 11 (Sunday).—Very cold. No religious services.

December 12.—Still cold, but the sun shines.



LIEUT. ALAN, H. POSHEWAT, F and K (1895).

December 13.—The cold blast from the frozen north has ceased, wind shifted, coming from the southeast, and ice is melting. Camp life and picket duty has been decidedly disagreeable for a few days past.

December 14.—Wet and muddy. A good many 125th men have returned from hospital or home. Lieut. Alex. H. Postlewait, came from Ohio, recovered from his wound. Henry H. Adams, of G, who has been living in Confederate prisons since September, was exchanged and came up to-day. It is common talk that we are to fight Hood to-morrow.

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

General Thomas' force consisted of A. J. Smith's corps (Sixteenth), three divisions, 12,000 men: General Steedman, two brigades of colored troops and one of men belonging to Sherman's army, 5000: the garrison at Nashville, 6000 infantry and artillery: the Fourth Corps, 15,000, and the Twenty-third Corps, 10,000, and the cavalry. The employes of the Quartermaster's department, numbering several thousand, were organized and armed, giving Thomas an aggregate of about 50,000 infantry and artillery. Hood, after deducting losses at Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin could only muster 44,000, and although still superior in cavalry, he was no longer in condition after the battle of Franklin to prosecute an offensive campaign. But he wanted the moral effect of threatening Nashville, and moved forward without delay. General Thomas thought best to delay offensive movements for a few days to refit generally, and especially to equip and remount the dismounted cavalry.



MAJ. GEN. A. J. SMITH.

The government and General Grant were urgent in their demands for a prompt offensive movement. They did not like the moral effect of a transfer of the scene of hostilities from Atlanta back to Nashville, after eighteen months of campaigning and fighting, and all the sacrifices made to drive the enemy step by step from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, and they were apprehensive of almost irreparable injury to the railway lines if Hood was allowed to intrench and then detach his cavalry on raids. The difference of opinion as to the proper time to fight almost cost Thomas his command. He was ready to move by the 10th, but was then delayed until the 15th by the ground being covered with ice. On the 13th General John A. Logan was ordered to Nashville to supercede Thomas, but went reluctantly and on arriving at Louisville heard of the success of the fighting on the 15th, and readily obtained permission to turn back.



JOSIAH W. MORGAN, (1895)
Sergeant, K.

Thomas' forces were in position, Smith's corps on the right, its right resting on the river, three miles below the city, and his left near the Hillsboro pike, two and one-half miles from the city, that corps having a front of three miles. The Fourth Corps was in the center, joining Smith on the right and the Twenty-third Corps on the left, a few hundred yards east of the Granny White pike, the latter corps carrying the line thence to the Nolensville pike. General Steedman's command

was at Schofield's left, and cavalry at Steedman's left carried the line to the river above the city.

Hood placed Lee's corps in the center across the Franklin pike, with Cheatham's corps on the right and Stewart's on the left, his cavalry extending the line to the river below the city. Both armies were intrenched. Hood had sent a division of infantry and two divisions of cavalry to operate

against the railroad and Murfreesboro, but they failed to do much damage and had the worst of the fighting when met by Milroy with a part of the garrison of Murfreesboro. Those operations east of Nashville left only Chalmers's division of cavalry opposite the Sixteenth Corps and determined the plan of battle adopted by Thomas, which was a grand left wheel, pivoting on the left of the Fourth Corps, by which Hood was to be turned out of his intrenched line. Forrest did not return in time to participate in the battle.

To divert the enemy's attention from the real line of attack, General Steedman moved out first, on the morning of December 15, east of the Nolensville pike, attacking and driving the enemy's outposts with such vigor as to cause reinforcements to be sent from Hood's center and left towards his right.

In that movement the brigades commanded respectively by Col. T. J. Morgan and Lieut. Col. Chas. H. Grosvenor, first drove in the pickets and assaulted the enemy's line between the railway and turnpike from Nashville to Murfreesboro, then re-formed and attacked near the Rains house, gaining a desirable position which they held. At the same time the other brigade (colored troops), under Col. Charles Thompson, carried and held part of the enemy's line near Nolensville pike.

The Fourth Corps moved out of the works at 6 A. M., formed and waited for the Sixteenth Corps to swing around into position. Our division was on the right of the corps, and Opdycke's brigade on the right of the division, Lane's brigade on our left and Conrad's in reserve. In our brigade the 44th Illinois held the works, sending a heavy detail to reinforce the picket line, which acted as a skirmish line. The 74th and 88th Illinois acting as one battalion was on the right,



E. C. WALTHALL.
Major General, U. S. A.

and the 125th Ohio on the left in the front line, the 36th and 73rd Illinois and 24th Wisconsin in the second line.

The Second Division of the Sixteenth Corps, Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard commanding, was next on our right. Garrard moved out on the Hardin pike and then by the left flank until he connected with our right. The First Division of the Sixteenth Corps moved out on the Charlotte pike, met with serious resistance and fought its way into position at the right of Garrard. Smith's Third Division was at first in reserve in rear of the other two.

The cavalry under General Wilson moved last, passing in rear of the infantry lines to the right flank.

At 10 A. M. the line advanced, under orders to keep connected to the left and guide right, making a grand left wheel. The skirmishers became engaged at once, and the artillery



RESNER GARRARD,
Brig. Major General

from both sides opened. Smith's corps came upon the enemy's outlying works half a mile south of Hardin pike, two small earthworks on neighboring hills, four guns in one and two in the other: brought up four batteries to play on them, and when their fire slackened ordered an assault, which was made by W. L. McMillan's brigade, supported by Hubbard's brigade, Wilson's cavalry charging at the same time and entering one of the forts from the right as McMillan entered from

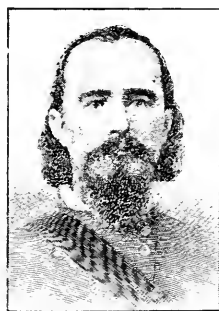
the front. They captured the guns and artillerymen.

About noon, the Fourth Corps swung up to the base of Montgomery Hill, which was encircled near its summit by a strong intrenchment, in front of which was an abattis and rows of sharpened stakes planted in the ground. Our artillery came up and opened heavily, and at 1 P. M. Post's brigade of Beatty's division, supported by Straight's, assaulted and carried the hill. The entire corps continued to press forward

driving the enemy's skirmishers from one position after another. About 4 p. m., after a heavy cannonading, Kimball's division assaulted a strongly fortified hill on its front near the center of Wood's line. Our division on Kimball's right and Beatty's on the left, entered their works at the same time, all capturing guns and prisoners and sustaining light losses.

The Twenty-third Corps was held in reserve in rear of the Fourth Corps until after the first successes, and was then sent to the right of the Sixteenth Corps, and both Smith and Schofield pressed on, gaining ground until night ended the conflict. The enemy were turned out of the left one-half of their intrenched line, and retreated eastward toward the Franklin pike. In the night they fell back to a new line.

Just before dark Opdycke's brigade having orders to pursue (together with other troops) moved forward, encountered the enemy after crossing the Granny White pike, and halted for the night, by that move passing from the right to the left of our division.



WILLIAM W. LORING,
Major General, U. S. A.

Hood's intrenched line had a front facing north two and one-half miles, his refused right flank facing east half a mile and his refused left facing west for the same distance, making his line three and one-half miles in extent. Smith's corps approached the line with his right crossing the Granny White pike: Wood's corps approached with his left division east of the Franklin pike: Schofield came up on Smith's right, swinging forward against the enemy's refused left flank. The cavalry was on Schofield's right. Steedman crossed from the Nolensville pike to Wood's left. Orders for the 16th required a general advance at daylight, to attack the enemy if found in the position he occupied at nightfall; if the

enemy had fallen back to pursue at once. Opdycke's brigade was ordered to advance east to the Franklin pike, then to turn south with the left at the pike, the right connecting with our second brigade. The 24th Wisconsin was on the skirmish line. In changing front to the south at the pike the second brigade only left room for Opdycke to deploy two regiments on the front line. The 36th and 44th Illinois went to the front. The 125th was in the second line, and remained there until after the grand assault on the enemy's works in the afternoon, then went to the front and acted as skirmishers in the pursuit. The entire army advanced early in the morning, driving the enemy's skirmishers easily for about two miles, when they halted behind a barricade three-fourths of a mile from their main line and made a stout resistance. The lines were then adjusted, some commands having advanced more rapidly than others. When all was ready the lines advanced, swept the enemy's skirmishers out of their barricade and drove them into their main works. The enemy's intrenchment passing around the north front of Overton's hill, receded to the south for a short distance



C. L. STEVENSON,
Major General, U. S. A.

directly in front of Opdycke's brigade. In the advance Beatty's division came opposite the north end of the hill, and advanced to a proper point from which to assault, while our brigade advancing just west of the hill was enabled to go farther forward, and advanced until the left of the front line was within 150 yards of the enemy's works, the line extending almost at right angles away from that of the enemy, and being enfiladed by the enemy's guns on the hill. Opdycke then moved the regiments of his second and third line into the interval between the left of his front line and the right of Beatty's division, facing southeast. All were under fire from

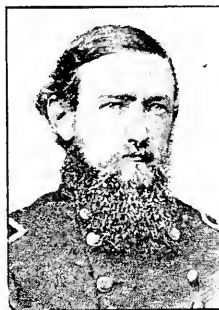
the hill, and quickly covered themselves with a barricade good enough for the purpose. It was at that point that Francis Willis, of Company K, was killed, and Henry A. Walker, same company, was mortally wounded.

A good general description of the operations up to noon is given in the following extract from General Thomas' report :

"At 6 A. M. on the 16th, Wood's corps pressed back the enemy's skirmishers across the Franklin pike to the eastward of it, and then swinging slightly to the right, advanced due south from Nashville, driving the enemy before him until he came upon his new main line of works, constructed during the night, on what is called Overton's Hill, about five miles south of the city and east of the Franklin pike. General Steedman moved out from Nashville by the Nolensville pike, and formed his command on the left of General Wood, effectually securing the latter's left flank, and made preparations to co-operate in the operations of the day. Gen. A. J. Smith's command moved on the right of the Fourth Corps (Wood's), and establishing connection with General Wood's right, completed the new line of battle. General Schofield's troops remained in the position taken up by them at dark on the day previous, facing eastward and toward the enemy's left flank, the line of the corps running perpendicular to General Smith's troops. General Wilson's cavalry, which had rested for the night at the six-mile post on the Hillsboro pike, was dismounted and formed on the right of Schofield's command, and by noon of the 16th had succeeded in gaining the enemy's rear, and stretched across the Granny White pike, one of his two outlets toward Franklin.

"As soon as the above dispositions were completed, and having visited the different commands, I gave directions that the movement against the enemy's left flank should be continued. Our entire line approached to within 600 yards of the enemy's at all points. His center was weak, as compared with either his right, at Overton's Hill, or his left, on the hills bordering the Granny White pike; still I had hopes of gaining his rear and cutting off his retreat from Franklin."

Early in the afternoon, Colonel Post, having examined the enemy's position on Overton's Hill, expressed the opinion that his brigade could enter the works. General Steedman



BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Brigadier General.

had moved over about 1 o'clock and joined on Wood's left and offered to join in an assault. Seeing that the capture of Overton's Hill would completely turn the enemy's right and probably force the surrender of a large part of his troops on that flank, General Wood ordered an assault by Post's brigade, supported by Streight's of Beatty's division, and Steedman united, sending in two brigades, Grosvenor's and Thompson's.

The artillery pounded away at the enemy's works while preparations were in progress, and heavy skirmish lines were thrown out to precede the storming columns, draw the enemy's fire and if possible to silence their guns by shooting



WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT (1887).
Brevet Major General.

artillerists. At 3 o'clock the whole line dashed forward, met a terrific fire of grape, canister and musketry, but pushed onward and upward until near the enemy's works, when Colonel Post was struck with a grape shot and disabled, and the enemy's reserve rose up and opened fire, under which many officers and men fell. It was then seen to be a hopeless case, and the assaulting troops fell back. General Wood expressed the opinion that but for the fall of Post the troops would

have entered the works.

Opdycke wanted to join in that assault, and had obtained from General Wood permission to strike if in his opinion there was a good opening, but shortly before Post started General Elliott gave Opdycke a peremptory order not to move without his order. It cannot be known what the result would have been had our brigade assaulted at the same time with Post, but more of us are now living in consequence of General Elliott's order, without doubt.

The enemy were given but a brief moment to rejoice over their first and only success in the battle. Our troops on the right were at last ready to move. Wilson's cavalry dismounted, assaulted and carried a hill on their front, thereby gaining the Granny White pike beyond the enemy's flank, and cutting off retreat by that pike. Smith's right division assaulted the works on their front and carried them. The Twenty-third Corps pressed forward between Smith and Wilson. Smith's left division took up the movement, and each division of the Fourth Corps also joined in the charge as fast as they discovered troops to their right advancing. The enemy was literally swept out of his whole line so rapidly as to lose a great part of his artillery and thousands of prisoners. It was a second Missionary Ridge. General McArthur initiated the movement before receiving orders to begin, and each brigade to the left in succession joined the movement. General Thomas was waiting for word from Schofield and Wilson, who were to move first, before ordering McArthur to advance. There, as at Mission Ridge, the wide front covered by the charge prevented concentration of the enemy at threatened points, and success insured the capture of many guns and prisoners.

The following extract from General Smith's report shows how it began :

"About 3 p. m. General McArthur sent word that he could carry the hill on his right by assault. Major General Thomas being present, the matter was referred to him, and I was requested to delay the movement until he could hear from General Schofield, to whom he had sent. General McArthur, not receiving any reply, and fearing that if the attack should be longer delayed, the enemy would use the night to strengthen his works, directed the First Brigade, Col. W. L. McMillen, Ninety-Fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding, to storm the hill."



CAPT. R. K. HULSE (1895).

After witnessing the repulse of the first assault, General Wood rode to the right and was with General Kimball when he heard the shouts of Smith's troops, and discovered from the heavy fire spreading from right to left, that the whole Sixteenth Corps were joining in the charge, and he at once sent an order for the Fourth Corps to assault. The order was hardly needed and probably did not reach all of the commanders before the troops were in motion. The Confederates were forced into disorderly retreat, and the Fourth Corps pursued until stopped by darkness. The 125th was in Opdycke's second line, which followed 300 paces in rear of the first line, and soon as the first line entered the works, the 125th was sent to the front, deployed as skirmishers, and advanced in pursuit, halting at night near Brentwood.

The battle of Nashville was an unusually complete victory. In the two days Hood's army was swept out of two intrenched lines, losing, in addition to killed and wounded, 287 officers and 4175 men, who were made prisoners, fifty-three pieces of artillery, and also thousands more by capture and desertion on the retreat. In fact, his army was, for the time being, practically destroyed as an effective force. The Fourth Corps was in the advance, acting with the cavalry, in the long pursuit, and in spite of wintry storms, bad roads and short rations, pushed resolutely forward day by day until Hood effected his escape across the Tennessee River.



HUGH EWING,
Brevet Major General.

The 125th, by the fortune of war, was less conspicuous at Nashville than in any other general engagement. In performing the part assigned it, the regiment was so fortunate in position as to suffer slight loss.



CAPT. ALEXANDER DICKSON, A and K (1895).

The following is Major Bruff's official report :

HEADQUARTERS
125TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS. }
NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN., DEC. 21, 1864. }

CAPTAIN:—I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 15th instant my command, simultaneous with others, moved out of the works at Nashville to attack the enemy, participating in the charge upon the enemy's position to the left of the Hillsboro pike, which we carried. Lieutenant Hulse, in command of a squad of skirmishers, captured one gun to the right and front of this position, which he turned upon the enemy, doing good service. On the 16th, advanced upon the enemy's works to the right of the Franklin pike and charged with the line, the enemy flying in disorder.

The casualties in the command were one killed and three severely wounded.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH BRUFF,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

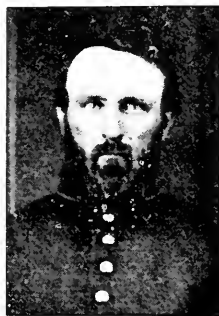
CAPT. R. C. POWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Francis Willis, of K, was killed: Henry A. Walker, of K, mortally wounded: Jacob W. Ruppert, of A, wounded: Jacob Glanzer, of H, missing: two others wounded, names not now known.

THE PURSUIT OF HOOD.

December 17.—The 125th marched at 7 A. M. in advance, acting as skirmishers on the left of the pike until relieved by cavalry, six miles from Franklin, then joined the brigade on the pike and camped at night on the north bank of the Harpeth, opposite Franklin. It rained all day. Some of the officers called on Dr. and Mrs. Cliff and other acquaintances in town, and inquired about our wounded.

December 18.—Marched at 8. Crossed the river, passed through Franklin. The town is full of wounded. Moved on Columbia pike, passing over the battlefield and on



JONES K. WARREN, B.

through Spring Hill, camping for the night four miles south. The rain continues.

December 19.—Broke camp at 6:30, moved on to the crossing of Rutherford Creek. The enemy held the south bank and used artillery to prevent bridge building. Went into camp. The stream is bank full. Had to move camp in evening to get out of range of the enemy's skirmishers. One man killed and several wounded in our division: none of 125th.

December 20.—Reveille at 6. After breakfast the 125th joined the Brigade Pioneer Corps and worked on a bridge. Bridge finished at 2 p. m. Crossed and camped one mile north of Duck River. Weather turning cold.

December 21.—No move to-day. Waiting for other troops to secure crossings or for pontoon trains. Two or three men from each company went foraging and were successful. The enemy hold the south bank of Duck River. Captain Whitesides was relieved to-day as acting Assistant Adjutant General of Division and resumed the duties of Provost Marshal.



DAVID MOLER, K. (1800).

December 22.—Our forces crossed Duck River. Our division dropped from the head to rear of corps, and we did not march until 10 p. m. Crossed Duck River and camped near Columbia, on left of Pulaski pike. Capt. E. P. Bates has been appointed acting Assistant Quartermaster on the staff of the Brigade Commander.

December 23.—Waited orders and our turn on the pike. Marched at four p. m. Our brigade next to last in corps. Camped at seven p. m. Weather cold.

December 24.—Marched at eight. Our division leading, our brigade first, and we the second regiment in column.

Followed on the heels of the cavalry all day. Camped four miles south of Lynnville.

December 25.—Christmas day, but no relaxation of the pursuit of Hood. Our division last in Corps, and we did not get on pike until 11 A. M. Passed through Pulaski, taking the dirt road leading southwest, and camped at dark four miles out. Passed the remains of many wagons destroyed by the enemy. It rained and roads are almost impassible.

December 26.—Out of rations. Waited for them. A good many men ill, and sent them back. In afternoon drew rations for three days to last five days.

December 27th.—Marched at daylight. Roads very muddy. Raining: camped at night eighteen miles from Pulaski on Sugar Creek.

December 28.—Marched at 8, our brigade leading, we last in brigade. Camped two miles south of Lexington, Ala. Distance to-day fifteen miles.

December 29.—In camp all day. Pioneers sent to repair road back to Pulaski. Our trains will have a hard task to overtake us. It is reported that Hood has crossed the Tennessee River.

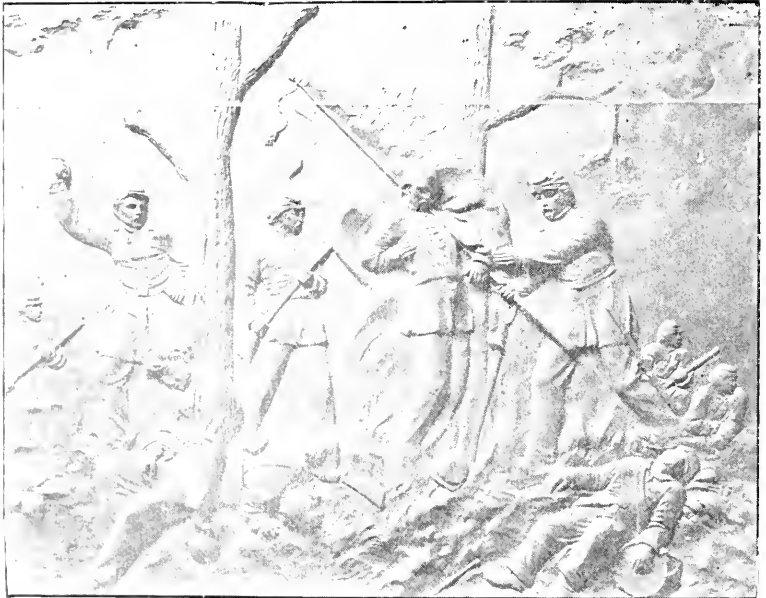
December 30.—No move to-day. Two men from each company sent out foraging. Rained in afternoon: turned colder and snowed after dark. The pioneers returned at night.

December 31.—The campaign is at an end. After breakfast bugles sounded "strike tents," and then orders were given to build good fires and thoroughly dry blankets and tents before rolling them. Marched back to Lexington: met the supply train. Drew three days rations to last five, and marched over a very bad road in direction of Athens eight miles.



W. S. STRAHL, E.

Our losses in December, not before noted, were, by transfer to Veteran Reserve Corps: Jason Case, Mark Shields and John Williams of C, John Daley and Charles Knapp of G, Patrick Donoghue and John Kelly of I, most of them on account of wounds.



(“Their colors were ostentatiously displayed.” p. 109.)

BRONZE BATTLE SCENE ON OUR CHICKAMAUGA MONUMENT.

CHAPTER XIII.

OPDYCKE TIGERS IN 1865.

(EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.)

January 1.—New Years day and Sunday, but no holiday for soldiers of the Fourth Corps. Marched eight or nine miles and camped on a ridge called Mt. Rosin. Foragers brought in dried peaches and ham for our mess.

January 2.—No move to-day. A good many of the boys were out foraging. John McNurland, of F, came in on a horse, but the owner came after him and took him away. John had the use of the horse to bring in the army supplies, however. Major Bruff is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Pioneers are building a bridge for us to cross Elk River.



LYMAN ROOT, B (1890).

January 3.—Marched at 2 p. m. Crossed Elk River on a bridge at Buck Island. Camped seven miles from Athens.

January 4.—Marched at 6. Halted at Athens for one-half hour. Camped at night twenty-three miles from starting point.

January 5.—Marched at 6 a. m. Camped one mile west of Huntsville, Ala., at 3 p. m. Capt. Elmer Moses has resigned on account of wounds.

January 6.—The men are cutting logs for use in building winter quarters.

January 7.—Lieutenant Blackburn came up, having been absent sick at Nashville.

January 8.—Fatigue parties still at work getting out material for quarters. Reported that Twenty-third Corps has been ordered to Washington.

January 9.—Rained all day. No work done.

January 10. A fatigue party with wagons are hauling brick and logs for quarters. David B. Erb and John Getz, of A, are detailed as teamsters for division train.

January 11.—The new "houses" are being erected. They are 9x10, and each occupied by four men. Unless

the guards do better work Huntsville will be destroyed to furnish materials for the camp.

January 12.—Jacob Yoder returned to Company F, and John Boner to Company A, from the hospital. Two new recruits came up. William R. Arnold and Morgan Gray, and are assigned to Company C.

January 13.—Wm. B. Scott, Company F, returned from hospital. His wound has healed, but he is still an invalid. Joseph Tuttle, of Company D, has been detailed for duty at the National



HERBERT V. SIKES, K. (1865).

Cemetery in Chattanooga. Samuel Morningstar, of A, died on the 10th at Columbia, Tenn.

January 14.—The sutler came up to-day. Brigade guard put on. Too much foraging. Carey Tuttle, of F, brought in a lot of walnuts. A fire started to-day at Division Headquarters, in the house of Mr. McCalley, but was soon extinguished.

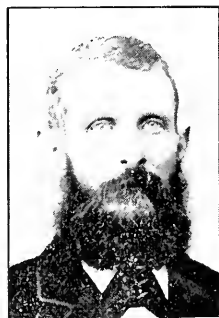
January 15.—Chaplain Lewis has sent in his resignation.

January 16.—O. L. Lazarus, of A, came up from hospital.

January 17.—Capt. C. T. Clark's birthday. He is twenty. One year ago 125th in fight at Dandridge. Inspection to-day by company officers, and later by Capt. A. G. Lakin, Brigade Inspector.

January 18.—Capt. R. C. Powers of the staff instructed the guard. Captain Stinger is detailed on a general court martial. Soft bread issued to-day: the commissary has built an oven. Albert Callahan, of A, returned from hospital.

January 19.—Dress parade by Lieutenant Colonel Bruff. Order from Division Commander was read requiring drills, weather permitting, 10:00 to 11:30 A. M., 2:30 to 4:00 P. M., and dress parade at 4:30 P. M.



GEORGE STUMP, D (1890).

January 20.—Battalion drill by Lieutenant Colonel Bruff, and dress parade. Religious meeting in evening in 24th Wisconsin. Sermon from text, John XI, 44. Colonel Opdycke has ordered that the soldier from each regiment presenting the best looking gun and equipments and the neatest appearance at guard mount, shall have a pass for the day, and be excused from duty.

January 21.—Inspection of our shelter tents, knapsacks, etc., by the Division Inspector. The pioneer corps of each regiment are hereafter to have a mule with panniers to carry axes, spades and picks, instead of carrying them on their shoulders.

January 22.—Chaplain Lewis' resignation has been accepted. Some men of Fourth Corps, quartered with citi-

zens as safe-guards, have been captured, and all the others are ordered to return to their regiments.

January 23.—Drilled morning and afternoon. Snowing to-night lightly. Bruff mustered in on his commission as Lieutenant Colonel to-day.

January 24.—No drill. Cold day.

January 25.—Captain Morgan, of General Elliott's staff, condemned our camp equipage. Asst. Surg. James G. Buchanan has resigned. Sergt. D. K. Bush is promoted to Orderly Sergeant of A.

January 26.—M. P. Amy, of Company K, has been detailed as an orderly at Division Headquarters.

January 27.—Ground frozen. Cold and windy. No drills.

January 28.—William Beckholt, of F, was given a pass to-day for cleanest gun and equipment and neatest appearance on guard mount.



HENRY PHILLIPS, 1866.

January 29 (Sunday).—Inspection. Preaching by Chaplain Lewis, his farewell sermon: text, I. Timothy, IV, 18.

January 30.—No drill to-day. Received a box from home containing socks, apples, pound cake, etc.

January 31.—Squad drill and dress parade. Spelling school at night. Lost from our rolls in past month: Died of wound, Thomas Jacobs, of E; died, Franz Esch, of H; discharged, Thomas Johnson, of E (wound), and Ira O. Case, of E; Edward Nichols, of G, and Henry Welling of K; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Frank Fulton, of K.

February 1.—The Third Division are moving to Eastport to relieve Twenty-third Corps, which goes east to join Grant or Sherman.

February 2.—The boys play ball on the parade ground. Freeman Collins, Company D, had been promoted to Second Lieutenant, but not mustered, when he was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, and an order from the War Department has declared him mustered as Lieutenant to date from May 2, 1864.

February 3.—Two games of ball to-day. No drill. The boys read the newspapers and write letters every day. In the evening they do some singing. All are trying to enjoy winter quarters.

February 4.—Adam L. Forney, of F, promoted to Corporal to-day. S. D. Howells, of K, discharged on this date from Tripler Hospital, Columbus, O. Colonel Opdycke started to Ohio on a twenty days' leave of absence.



WILLIAM D. TODD, C.

February 5 (Sunday).—Inspection. Dress parade at 4. Snow in the evening. Lieutenant Phillips went to Murfreesboro to visit friends. Lieut. R. C. Rice acts as Adjutant during absence of Phillips.

February 6.—Company drill in forenoon. Dress parade at 4. Snowed at night. M. C. Callahan, of A, came up but his wound is not entirely healed.

February 7.—Opdycke has been made a Brevet Brigadier General.

February 8.—Snowing. No drill or dress parade. Lieutenant Colonel Bruff is acting on a court martial.

February 9.—No drills. Boys are writing letters, visiting, etc.

February 10.—Captain Bates has been granted leave of absence for twenty days. Promotions on this date: First Lieut. W. S. Williams, to Captain of E; First Lieut. Nyrum Phillips, to Captain; Second Lieut. W. H. Crowell, to First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster; Second Lieut.

Alexander H. Postlewait to First Lieutenant of K: Second Lieut. Thomas R. Mahan to First Lieutenant of A. Phillips will not muster as Captain: prefers position of Adjutant.

February 12 (Sunday).—No inspection. Went to meeting in 24th Wisconsin: text, Isaiah LV, 1. Dress parade by Captain Dickson. General Elliott and staff visited our camp to-day.

February 14.—Not feeling well. Dr. McHenry gave me some medicine. In the evening attended prayer meeting in 74th Illinois. The newspapers report General Thomas about to start on a campaign through Alabama. Hope it is a false report.



IRVIN THOMAS, A (1896).

February 16.—Inspection by Brigade Inspector. Dress parade.

February 17.—Henry Whitmer, of F, returned from hospital.

February 18.—Warm day. Lewis Spickler, of G, went home on a furlough.

February 19 (Sunday).—Inspection. Preaching in 74th Illinois: text, Psalms, XV, 11-14. Dress parade at 4.

February 20.—Dress parade. No drill. Officers' school in evening.

February 21.—It is reported our troops have taken Charleston, S. C., and a salute was fired.

February 22.—A salute was fired in honor of Washington's Birthday. In the evening our sutler entertained the officers, setting up a good supper.

February 23.—Wet and muddy. John North, of F, returned from hospital. Sergt. William J. Jones, of K, died on this date while absent on furlough.

February 25.—Lieutenant Colonel Bruff started to Ohio on leave of absence.

February 26 (Sunday).—Inspection. Lieut. D. K. Blystone, wounded at Franklin, returned to-day. Henry Whitmer, of F, was sent to the hospital again.

February 27.—Clear day. Ball game in morning. No drill or dress parade.

February 28.—Muster and inspection at 3 p. m. Text to-night, Isaiah, V, 14. We are to have a series of revival meetings. Capt. E. P. Bates has been commissioned Major, but can not muster, as we have not enough men to carry a line of field officers. Cassius Coats, Levi H. Hall and Harvey W. Lamb, of C, and Orlando Shoults, of F, have been discharged for wounds and disability.

March 2.—The several Chaplains organized a brigade church to-day. Capt. W. S. Williams has leave of absence for twenty days.

March 3.— Captain Dickson, Lieutenant Payne and Lieutenant Thoman are appointed a board to report what ordnance, camp and garrison equipments, etc., Captain Stewart was responsible for at the time he was killed.

March 4.—Lieut. H. A. Donaldson has been assigned to duty with the Ambulance Corps of the Fourth Army Corps. The 26th Ohio band serenaded General Elliott. James P. Ramsey came to Company A, sick.

He has been on duty at Corps headquarters.

March 5 (Sunday).—Inspection. General Opdycke has returned from Ohio.

March 6.—Prayer meeting at 2, dress parade at 4, and preaching at 6, is the daily program.

March 8.—Chaplain of 73rd Illinois preached to-night. Text, Cor., V, 10. Seven rose for prayers and two professed



ABERDEEN HILL, C. 1895.

conversion. 24th Wisconsin band serenaded General Opdycke. Dr. William E. McKim has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 125th.

March 9.—Prepared for a review, which was postponed on account of rain.

March 10.—General Opdycke inspected the camp. Henry H. Adams, of G, was discharged on account of ill health. He has not recovered from his illness contracted while in a southern prison.

March 11.—At 2 p. m., brigade review by General Opdycke.

March 12.—Reported that marching orders have been given for the Fourth Corps.



CHARLES WETZ, 1890.

March 13.—By vote of the officers, the 125th presented our old flag to General Opdycke. Captain Powers made the presentation speech, and the General responded in an eloquent address. Review of the Second Division to-day by Major General Stanley. Our First Division started for East Tennessee by rail.

March 16.—Capt. R. C. Powers has been sent to Ohio, recommended for promotion in a new regiment, to return in twenty days if not successful.

March 17.—General Stanley and staff left to-day.

March 18.—Corp. W. S. Strahl, of E, has been detailed for duty with the hospital train.

March 20.—Brigade drill to-day by General Opdycke. Captain Dickson commanded the 125th. Lewis Spiekler, of G, returned from Ohio.

March 21.—Captain Lakin takes Captain Powers' place on brigade staff, and Lieutenant Phillips succeeds Lakin as Brigade Inspector.

March 22.—Corp. Lyman Root, Company B, has been relieved from duty as clerk at Brigade Headquarters.

March 24.—Regimental drill for two hours to-day.

March 25.—Report in camp that Richmond has fallen.

March 26 (Sunday).—Inspection and dress parade, Captain Stinger commanding.

March 27.—Packed extra baggage. We are to march. Brigade drill at 3 p. m., by General Opdycke. Captain Stinger commanded 125th. Corp. Lyman Root, Company B, is detailed as postmaster at Division Headquarters.

March 28.—Orders to march. "Strike tents" sounded at 11 a. m. Marched to the cars. Train left at 3 p. m. for Knoxville. Passed through Stevenson and Bridgeport in the night. Reached Chattanooga at 5 a. m. on the 29th: stopped two hours to make coffee.

March 29.—Left Chattanooga at 8 a. m. Delayed *en route*. Reached Cleveland, Tenn., at 3 p. m. Went on side track until 8 p. m., then traveled all night. It has rained ever since we started.

March 30.—Rained all night. Men on top of cars had a hard time. Passed through Loudon at 5 a. m. Arrived at Knoxville at 3 p. m., having been delayed on sidings for trains going down.

March 31.—Left Knoxville at 3 p. m. On train all night. Lost from our rolls in March: By discharge for wounds or disability, Sergt. M. Woolford, and Corp. Joshua Crouse, of A; William Charles, of C; James E. Hathaway and David Keck, of D; Conrad Weddle, of H; Benjamin J. Kilburn, of K; by transfer to Veteran Reserve Corps, Franklin J. Fobes, of B; Jeremiah Swinehart, of C, and George S. Hill, of D.



WILLIAM WASSON, B (1895).

April 1.—At 7 A. M. passed New Market. At 8 A. M. left the train, formed ranks and marched through Bull's Gap. Went into camp on a ridge.

April 2 (Sunday).—Sergt. Nathan J. Thomas of A, and William Benson of G. came up. Claim to be well, but Thomas does not look rugged.

April 3.—At 2 P. M. a dispatch received saying Richmond has been taken. There was much cheering and great rejoicing. The artillery fired a 100-gun salute. Lieutenant Blystone and a party are to take extra baggage to Knoxville to be stored. We have marching orders. Crowell Mikesell, of I, is detailed as an orderly at General Opdycke's headquarters.



IRA E. WOOLEY, K (1895).

April 4.—Reveille at 4 A. M.: strike tents at 5: marched at 6, the 125th as train guard: at 11 A. M. reached camp, one mile from Blue Springs. Jefferson Melick, of F, returned from Libby Prison, exchanged. He reports that while he was sick in prison hospital, Vaughn, of F, and Hanson, of I, were sent from Libby to Andersonville Prison. Vaughn died at

Andersonville.

April 5.—Jared Shenafield, of A, granted a furlough on request of his wife, who wrote to General Thomas.

April 6.—Details sent to repair railway. Lee expected to come this way, and we will move to head him.

April 7.—The 125th is on picket.

April 8.—Relieved at 8 A. M. by 40th Indiana. Dispatches received, giving an account of the fight with Lee's army at Sailor's Creek, Va. First Lieut. Ralsa C. Rice, of B, is promoted to Captain of D, but will remain in command of B. Second Lieut. Henry Glenville is promoted to First Lieutenant of B.

April 9 (Sunday).—Two sermons: one by Chaplain Powell, 64th Ohio; text, John, III, 16. The other by Chaplain Roe, of 24th Wisconsin; text, Rev. II, 17.

April 10.—Heavy detail working on the railroad near Midway Station. At night a dispatch came announcing the surrender of Lee's army. The boys went wild. Everybody turned out. Ammunition was wasted recklessly. It will not be needed any more.

April 11.—All quiet. An order was read prohibiting the burning of rails or injury to growing crops. Jesse B. Luse, of C, discharged on account of wound. Captain Williams returned from Ohio.

April 12.—Raining; muddy; camp quiet.

April 13.—No rain, but very muddy.

April 14.—Two sermons in camp to-day. Day observed in thanksgiving for Union victories.

April 15.—Received notice of the assassination of President Lincoln. Captain Powers returned from Ohio and resumed his duties as acting Assistant Adjutant General of Brigade.

April 16.—125th on picket to-day.

April 17.—Relieved by 65th Ohio. General Opdycke issued an order giving camp regulations. There is too much straggling from camp.



NATHAN WOODYARD, E.

April 18.—Marching orders received. We go to Nashville.

April 19.—Marched at 5 A. M. The 125th is train guard. Camped for the night at Bull's Gap. The troops go by rail. We take the wagon train.

April 20.—Marched at 6 A. M. Still train guard. Camped at Morristown.

April 21.—Marched at 6 A. M. Permission given to place

knapsacks in the wagons. Reached Mossy Creek at noon. Camped for the night at New Market.

April 22.—Marched at 6 A. M. Crossed the Holsten at Strawberry Plains about noon. Marched six miles further and camped.

April 23.—Marched at 7 A. M.; passed through Knoxville and camped in the suburbs near the railroad. Report of the surrender of Johnston's army received.

April 24.—No move to-day. First Division trains loading on cars.

April 26.—At 3 P. M. Companies A and F detailed to go to the cars and load wagons. George B. Vallandigham, of E, has been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

April 2.—Marched to the railway station after breakfast and boarded the cars. Were ordered off again. Spent the day waiting. Talked with some Confederate soldiers who were going home. Shared my dinner with one of them. Boarded the cars again at 4 P. M., but did not start until 7, then traveled all night.

April 28.—At daylight we are at Sweetwater: reached Chattanooga at noon. Stopped an hour. Passed Stevenson at 4 P. M., and Tullahoma and Murfreesboro in the night.

April 29.—Arrived at Nashville at daylight, stopped half an hour, then run out three miles, where we left the cars and camped near the track.

April 30.—Marched out the Charlotte pike three miles and camped with the brigade at Camp Harker. At 5 P. M. mustered for pay. Lost from our rolls in April: by discharge for wounds or physical disability, Emory H. Fosnaucht of A, Corp. William H. Lee of B, Corp. Chester Tuttle, Jesse B. Luse and William Seaborn of C, John Moran and John Vine



B. F. Yousga,
Principal Musician.

of D, Uldridge Rhodes and Samuel Tucker of E, Frederick Wagner of H.

May 1.—Soft bread in the rations to-day. It is now certain that Johnston has surrendered. The war is surely ended.

May 2.—At 3 p. m. the First Brigade was reviewed by General Opdycke.

May 3.—Captain Vallendar rejoined for the first time since the battle of Rocky Face Ridge.

May 4.—The funeral services of President Lincoln are in progress at Springfield, Ill., and there was a union service in the First Brigade. Chaplain of the 24th Wisconsin preached.

May 5.—Battalion drill and dress parade to-day. Colonel Jaquess, 73rd Illinois, delivered an address to-day: subject, "Peace."

May 6.—General Elliott reviewed the Second Division to-day. All the officers were pleased with the performance. If the other divisions do as well the grand review, to take place on the 8th, will eclipse anything of the kind we have seen.

May 7 (Sunday).—Inspection. At 2 p. m. preaching in our regiment. At 3 p. m. brigade review by General Opdycke. Dress parade at 6. Carey Tuttle, of F, returned from Ohio.

May 8.—Brigade drill by General Opdycke to-day, getting ready for a grand review. It was to take place to-day, but was postponed on account of rain.

May 9.—Marched at 7 a. m. to the position assigned near the city for the grand review by General Thomas. It was a great show for citizens of Nashville, who were out by thousands. General Thomas rode along the lines, then took post in front for the troops to march in review. As each General



PETER ZELLER, I.

riding at the head of his command came up, he took post near General Thomas. When our brigade came up, General Thomas paid Opdycke and his command a high compliment by requesting Opdycke to deploy in line of battle and make a charge, saying that he wished to see one more charge by troops of the Fourth Corps. The 88th Illinois was deployed as skirmishers; the 36th and 44th Illinois, 24th Wisconsin and 125th Ohio deployed in line of battle, and the 73rd and

74th Illinois, closed *en masse*, formed a second line. In that order we made our last charge upon an imaginary foe, returning without loss to learn that General Thomas was pleased with the performance.



CROWELL MIKE-SELL, I.

May 10.—Captain Cushing returned to the regiment. He has been on duty as military conductor on a railroad.

May 11.—Cold rain. No drill. Dress parade by Colonel Bruff.

May 12.—Company drill in the morning. Battalion drill in afternoon.

May 13.—Drills repeated. Some of the boys say we are preparing for the next war. Every one is expecting orders to muster out the Fourth Corps.

May 14.—It is reported that Jefferson Davis has been captured.

May 15.—The entire brigade was inspected, our regiment coming last and being well prepared, each Company was marked "very efficient" in drill, and "No. 1," in condition of arms, accoutrements, clothing and appearance. We are sure that no other regiment beat us. Perhaps they all did as well. Herbert V. Sikes, of K, is discharged on this date from Hospital No. 2, Nashville, for physical disability.

He held out till the war closed, and we hope he will recover his health in Ohio.

May 16.—Company drill in morning. Brigade drill in afternoon by General Opdycke. Practiced firing, using blank cartridges, and formed squares by battalion.

May 17.—Battalion drill in the morning, Captain Clark commanding regiment. Rained in the afternoon.

May 18.—Battalion drill morning and afternoon, and dress parade, by Colonel Bruff.

May 19.—Battalion drill by Colonel Bruff, in morning. Brigade drill by General Opdycke in afternoon was cut short by rain.

May 20.—Elected delegates to the Ohio Union Convention.

May 21 (Sunday).—Inspection. Chaplain Roe, of 24th Wisconsin, preached to our regiment. Text, Hebrews, III, 68.

May 22.—Company drill in morning. Brigade drill by General Opdycke at 3 P. M.

May 23.—Our brigade ordered to make new rails to replace those we have burned while in this camp. A citizen complained of his losses and procured the order.

May 24.—Brigade drill by General Opdycke. Capt. Wm. W. Cushing, of I, resigned. The railmakers were not a success. They slashed too many trees and failed to make rails. The irate citizen asked to have them recalled. Officers in charge are under arrest. No danger of court martial, however, if Opdycke can control the matter.

May 26.—Order issued appointing Captains Stinger, Dickson and Clark as a Council of Administration to examine and report on the finances of the regiment.



J. C. MOSSMAN, B. (1890).

May 27.—Colonel Bruff sent a request to the Adjutant General, at Washington, for an order to muster out the regiment at the time the first Company is mustered out.

May 28 (Sunday).—Inspection. Chaplain Roe preached for us. Text, Luke, IX, 29.

May 29.—Company drill in morning. Brigade drill by General Opdycke at 3 p. m. It is reported that Gen. Kirby Smith has surrendered. We are now confident that the Fourth Corps will be mustered out within a few days.

May 31.—A large number of our sick and wounded have been discharged in the past month. Their services will not be required even if they get well. The list includes Sergt. Robert P. King, Corp. William Hutton, George Arbuckle, Jacob Baughman, John Boner, John Getz, O. L. Lazarus and Jonathan Wining, of A; Samuel Fenn, Wesley C. Fishel, John P. Gartner and David B. Wood, of B; Jason Case (from



JOHN MCNUBLAND, F.

Veteran Reserve Corps), John Campbell, Benjamin Hall and William H. Watkins, of C; James Beggs, Daniel Bloomer, George Stump and Joseph Tuttle, of D; George Kline, Michael W. Lawyer and Isaac McNatt, of F; D. W. Hiltabiddle, James Kelley and James Shay, of G; Sergt. Charles Muller, Corp. John Weir, Warren M. Caldwell, John Dahlem, James H. Jackson (paroled prisoner), Henry Schener, William Summerby, Lucius W. Waters and Seymour O. Wheeler, of H; Corp. James W. Hair, Martin Bently, David Cay, Hugh Donely, Charles N. Hamilton, Jacob Musser and John P. Shear, of I; Corp. James A. Ferris, John Abbott, Whitfield Andre, Byron Chisom, Michael Daily, William Smith and Joseph Walch, of K. James Burnett, of B, Joseph Edwards, of I, and William Daily of H, have been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

June 1.—This is the day appointed by the President as a National fast-day, and the stillness in the camp is remarkable. Surgeon McHenry resigned to-day.

June 2.—A general order was read for the muster-out of all troops whose term expires before September 1, 1865. It appears that others are to remain in the service. The camp is full of rumors. It is said only Company A of our regiment will be mustered out on the existing order.

June 3.—Company A received blank muster-out rolls to-day. The rest of us must wait. A farewell order issued by General Opdycke was read to the regiment.

June 4 (Sunday).—Inspection. Chaplain Roe preached to our regiment: Text, Psalms, XL, 22. In evening heard a Roman Catholic priest in 24th Wisconsin.

June 25.—Lieutenant Colonel Bruff, on leave of absence, and Surgeon McHenry, resigned, went home to-day. Bates Lerontie, of C, is discharged on account of wounds.

June 6.—At 8 p. m. the First Brigade serenaded General Opdycke. A torch-light procession was improvised by fixing lighted candles in the muzzles of guns. The 24th Wisconsin band furnished the music. On arriving at headquarters the regiments massed. General Opdycke delivered an eloquent address. Other officers were then called for, and responded in short speeches, among the number being Captains Bates, Powers and Clark, of our regiment.

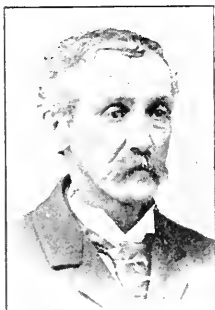
June 7.—It is the camp rumor that the Fourth Corps is ordered to Galveston, Texas.

June 8.—The 73rd, 74th and 88th Illinois, and 24th Wisconsin are being mustered out. Company A, of our regiment, was mustered out to-day. None of the troops have left camp. Adjutant Phillips, Quartermaster Crowell,



S. T. HARSHMAN.
Corporal, B.

Sergeant Major Henry A. Bell, Quartermaster Sergeant Henry Lord, Commissary Sergeant Thomas Trimble, Hospital Steward Detrick, and Principal Musicians Samuel H. Sidlinger and Benjamin F. Young were mustered out to-day. We will have only acting staff now. Lieutenant Thoman is to be acting Adjutant: Hudson Fitch, of D, acting Sergeant Major, and J. F. Scott, of F, acting Hospital Steward; Capt. E. G. Whitesides, Lieut. Thomas R. Mahan, and the following enlisted men of A muster out with the Company, *viz.*: Ord. Sergt. D. K. Bush, Sergt. Nathan J. Thomas, Corporals Dighton Young, L. S. Calvin, Silas Coy, James R. Dickson, Irvin Thoman, and Charles Wagner; Privates



N. R. HALL, F. 1856.

Sylvanus Baker, George W. Bates, George Beerman, John S. Blinn, Albert Callahan, M. C. Callahan, Jeremiah Creps, David B. Erb, Joseph D. Hartzell, Henry Hilton, Samuel A. Miller, James P. Ramsey, Jared Shenafield, Thomas Spickler, Albert Stone and George W. Weikart. Thomas Richmond was transferred to Company I. Jacob W. Ruppert and James Dickson, absent wounded, were discharged from hospital. Four men of Company A, serving in the Veteran Reserve Corps, were discharged about the same time, *viz.*: Nicholas Wining, Francis Tool, Peter Meiger and Eli C. Kelley. Captain Whitesides was given the brevet rank of Major by the President for gallantry in battle and meritorious service.

June 9.—General Opdycke addressed the regiments that are going home this evening. An order was read at dress parade, bidding adieu to Company A. Also an address by General Opdycke to the 125th.

June 10.—The 88th Illinois started in the night for Illinois. Sergt. Hudson Fitch has been detailed for duty at Corps Headquarters.

June 11.—Our Company A left for Ohio at daylight. The 24th Wisconsin, and 73rd and 74th Illinois, are to start home to-night.

June 12.—There will be but two brigades in the Second Division hereafter. The Second Brigade is to be broken up and three of its regiments come to our brigade, *viz.*: the 26th Ohio, 40th and 57th Indiana. Only three of our old First Brigade regiments remain in service, *viz.*: 36th and 44th Illinois, and 125th Ohio. A general order was read on dress parade, giving the three regiments from the old Second Brigade a hearty welcome to the First Brigade.

June 13.—Paid off to-day. Received pay for eight months. There has been a controversy over Sergt. Hudson Fitch, acting Sergeant Major. He was detailed and ordered to report to Corps Headquarters for duty. Captain Vallendar protested. The communication came back with a sharp reprimand. Vallendar wrote again, declaring he had no one competent to take Fitch's place as Sergeant Major. That communication came back to-night covered all over with indorsements, ending with an order by Major General Stanley, releasing Fitch from the detail. Captain Vallendar is proud of his victory. Fitch blushes like a school girl. We are all pleased to keep him with the regiment.

June 14.—Marching orders. We are packing extra baggage to send home. Company B, of our regiment, is to remain at Nashville to be mustered out. It is said we go to New Orleans. General Elliott is to go to Washington.



LIEUT. BENJAMIN F. GARDNER.

General Opdycke will then take command of the division. Col. John Russell, 44th Illinois, will succeed to command of the First Brigade. Captain Clark has gone to Brigade Headquarters as Commissary of Subsistence, to act until a regular officer of that department is assigned.

June 15.—Marched at 10 A. M., boarded cars in the city, our regiment leaving at 3 P. M. Arrived at 9 P. M. at Johnsonville on the Tennessee River, west from Nashville 60 or 70 miles. Remained on the cars until morning. Captains Alexander Dickson and Ralsa C. Rice have resigned to go home with their old Companies, A and B. Although



LEROY FULLER, C. 1895.

Captain of K, Dickson has retained command of A, and Rice, though Captain of D, commanded B since Captain Moses was wounded at Kenesaw. Both officers have been in every conflict in which the regiment took part. Lieut. Freeman Thoman, of H, becomes Captain of D, and Second Lieut. D. H. Payne, of I, will be First Lieutenant of H. We will also lose with Company B, Capt. R. C. Powers and Lieut. Henry Glenville. Orderly Sergeants D. K. Bush, of A, and Rufus E. Woods, of B, hold commissions as Lieutenants, but cannot be mustered on them.

June 16.—Boarded the steamboat "Longworth" in the forenoon, but remained at the landing. It has been discovered that several men were left at Nashville. They probably took "French leave" to visit home.

June 17.—The boat left Johnsonville at sunrise. At 4 P. M. the regiment disembarked on an island in the Ohio River a few miles above Cairo. The steamboat then proceeded to Cairo to take on coal. Some indignation is expressed at the want of confidence implied in not keeping

the command on the boat while coaling. From the talk, there was good cause for the precaution. Some men claim it is bad faith to retain them in service after the war closed; others think the command will be mustered out within thirty days. Some say they will take furloughs without leave if they get a chance.

June 18.—Our boat returned early this morning, took the troops and proceeded at once down to Cairo, and thence down the Mississippi, passing Columbus and Island No. 10. At night the boat anchored on account of fog. A number of men are missing. Many more are rebellious. It is unfortunate that Colonel Bruff is absent. Captain Valendar is in command. If Opdycke and his staff were on this boat things would be different.

June 19.—The boat started at 5 A. M. Passed Fort Pillow. Stopped one hour at Memphis, and anchored at night near St. Helena, Ark.

June 20.—The boys raided a sutler's establishment this morning and several arrests have been made. Boat started at 10 A. M. Anchored at midnight.

June 21.—The boat started at daylight. At 9 A. M. found a disabled boat, partly sunk. A party of cavalymen, with their horses, were transferred from it to our boat. Reached Vicksburg at 3 P. M. Stopped one hour.



WILLIAM FITCH, 1819-90.

June 22.—Passed Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana; reached New Orleans at 5 P. M., but remained on the boat all night.

June 23.—At 9 A. M. the steamboat carried us below the city, where we went ashore and camped on the old battlefield where General Jackson defeated the English army January 8, 1814, Camp Chalmette. The camp is in a fine grove: Brigade Headquarters in a large sugar refinery.

June 24.—General Opdycke has been assigned to command of the division. General Elliott has gone North under orders from Lieutenant General Grant.

June 25.—Sunday inspection at 9 A. M. Sermon at 10 by the Chaplain of the 64th Ohio, in the sugar house.

June 26.—The Commissary furnished ice to-day. Melons and fruit are sold by peddlers.

June 27.—Major General Sheridan is a visitor at General Opdycke's quarters to-day. He commands the Military Division of the Southwest, and has become famous since he was our division commander.

June 30.—In addition to the loss of Companies A and B, we have lost from the rolls in the month of June a long list of sick and wounded, *et c.* Discharged, Sergt. John A. Canon, Howard Bascomb, Bates Lerontie, G. A. Robinson, Lorenzo Row and William D. Tod, of C; Edward McLane and James W. Woffinden, of D; Sergt. Thomas Sharp and Thomas McMillen, of E; Christian Newcomer, of F; John Adams and Tobias C. Breece, of G; James E. Archer, Cassius C. Birch, Valentine Pflenger, of H; Sergt. Isaiah Bell, Corp. Elijah Kessler, John Bohn, George Brown, Simon Figley, David S. Phillips, James Prince and Daniel Richardson, of I; Nathaniel D. Amidon, William H. Atwood, John H. Brandeberry, Adelbert Curtis and Edmond Swert, of K. Philander Odell, of C, Peter Knapp, of H and Ord. Sergt. James H. Hanson, of I, released from Andersonville Prison, were discharged in June. William Dailey, of H, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps for loss of arm, was discharged in June.



EMORY H. FOSNACHT, A.

July 1.—The request for muster-out of the regiment forwarded by Colonel Bruff, May 27, has found its way through

the mazes of red tape to the War Department and back again, *disapproved*.

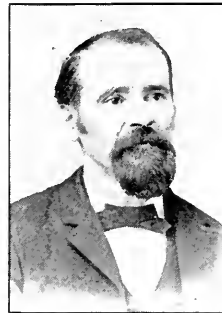
July 2 (Sunday).—Inspection. Preaching by Chaplain Powell. Text, Gen., II, 7.

July 3.—General Order No. 45, by General Opdycke, read to-day, requires thorough policing of camp.

July 4.—Almost everybody except guards have had passes to visit the city for some part of the day or evening. Sky rockets indicate a celebration of the anniversary. Ocean steamers are assembling here, it is said, to take our Corps to Texas. Wood's division has marching orders.

July 5.—Wood's division is embarking for Texas.

July 7.—Captain Powers, having been notified of the muster-out of his Company (B) at Nashville, June 20, is relieved from duty as acting Assistant Adjutant General, and goes home. A general order read to-day names the staff for First Brigade as follows: Capt. Charles T. Clark, 125th, is acting Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Edward P. Bates, 125th, is acting Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. John H. Rent, 51st Indiana, Provost Marshal; Capt. Henry E. Rives, U. S. A., Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. R. C. Lane, 40th Indiana, acting Assistant Inspector General; Lieut. H. N. Steadman, 125th, Aid-de-Camp; Surg. E. A. Merrifield, 44th Illinois, Chief Surgeon. Captain Powers takes with him a valuable document, the value of which will not lessen with age. General Opdycke wrote a letter before we left Nashville, expressing his appreciation of the Captain's services, specially praising him for good conduct at Mission Ridge, Dandridge, Rocky Face Ridge, in the Atlanta campaign and at Franklin and Nashville, and recommending him for appointment in the regular army, and for brevet rank of Lieu-



GEORGE W. CHAPMAN, E.
(1895.)

tenant Colonel, and it has been endorsed by Generals Elliott, Stanley and Sheridan. The following men of Company B were mustered-out with the Company, *viz.* Ord, Sergt. Rufus E. Woods, Sergeants Albert Matthews, F. H. Knight and W. R. Fitch; Corporals, Sylvester T. Harshman, Lyman Root, Wallace J. Henry, Isaiah Brown, John Thompson and William Wasson; Privates, Oliver Brown, Walter Brown, Jesse H. Carey, James Cranston, Warren H. Fishel, Caleb French, Harvey Giddings, John Gillis, Emory Gilmore, Thomas Loutzenhizar, Norris Meacham, Apollos P. Morse, John C.



THOMAS D. COMERFORD,
C. 186.

Mossman, George Murdock, Almond Peck, Jas. M. Pollock, Jones K. Warren, Patrick Welch and E. C. Woodworth. The following were transferred to Company C, *viz.*: Thomas Brown, G. L. Cook, C. O. Fitch, John W. King, George Pigott, E. M. Reynolds, G. A. Robinson and George Stratton. Sergt. George P. Davis and Darius Britton, absent sick, were mustered-out in October. Henry N. Tracy was discharged at camp of paroled prisoners, Camp Chase, Ohio. Apollos P.

Morse was taken sick and went home before the regiment left Ohio, and a few months later sent a substitute, who came on and served to the end of the war and mustered-out under the name of his principal. The *real* name of the *real* soldier in this case was Joel Carr. Orlando Bundy and Franklin J. Fobes were discharged from the Veteran Reserve Corps at same time with muster-out of the Company. William D. Vesey, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, was promoted to Captain in the 177th Ohio in September, 1864.

July 10.—It was reported in camp that President Johnson had been assassinated, but the report was soon found to be false.

July 15.—Marching orders for to-morrow.

July 16.—At 1 p. m. marched to the ship "Champion." Drew five days rations. Boiled the pork on shore. At 8 p. m. went on board. The 125th is on the top deck. It is a large ship and four regiments, with division and brigade headquarters, are on board. The ship started down stream some time after midnight.

July 17.—Passed Forts Jackson and Phillips at 1 p. m. At 3 p. m. we are out of sight of land on the Gulf of Mexico, and a good many are sea sick.

July 18.—We have experienced a storm at sea. 125th men were ordered to go below and sleep where they could find room. Very few were able to sleep. The ship tossed about, and a majority were sea sick. The thunder seemed louder and the rain fall more copious than on land. This morning the waves roll high, but the storm has passed. Most of the men are getting over their sickness. Some are very sick.

July 19.—The sea is not so rough to-day. At 3 p. m. land was sighted, and at 4 the ship anchored near the entrance to Mattagorda Bay, ten miles from Indianola. Other steamers are anchored near us.

July 20.—A large number of steamers, all loaded with troops, are at anchor here.

July 21.—A small steamer came out to-day to take us off, but on attempting to lay alongside was dashed against our ship and somewhat injured. She then steamed away and passed inside the bar. The light draft ships passed inside to-day. The "Champion" and a few others can not pass the bar.

July 22.—Three regiments taken off today; 125th left on the "Champion."



JEREMIAH CRENS, A (1895).

July 23.—This morning the captured blockade runner, "Zenobia," came out to take us off. The transfer was an exciting incident. The "Zenobia" anchored about 100 yards from the "Champion," a large rope was stretched from one ship's deck to the other, on which was a ring with a rope attached to it, by means of which two sailors kept a small boat in position. The boat passed from one ship to the other without difficulty, but it was not easy to get into. Our men passed down a stair, and as a wave brought the boat beneath, dropped in. A good many were nervous about it, and the man who tried to stand after his feet touched the



LIE CATTRELL, F. (1862).

boat, was sure to pitch headlong. The men on deck enjoyed the sport, but each in turn found the job difficult. Quite a number lost their guns and others lost property. All were transferred at last, and the "Zenobia" weighed anchor and steamed up to Indianola. There the regiment was transferred to a small vessel propelled by sail, and started for Port Lavaca, twelve miles up the bay. The boat was badly crowded, so much so that men could not move about. The wind was light and progress slow. It was long after dark when we disembarked at Port Lavaca, and all were glad to get on solid ground once more.

July 24.—The division had gone towards Victoria. We were told to enjoy ourselves until noon while waiting for wagons to return from the camp. We looked the town over, took salt water baths, ate melons, and enjoyed the occasion. At 1 p. m. the bugle called us together, and at 2 we marched. The course was across a level plain covered with coarse grass. No trees, no water; the heat of the sun was beyond our previous experience. It was one of the most difficult marches we ever made. The officers relaxed

rules and permitted straggling. Knapsacks had been taken in the wagons fortunately. It was long after dark when the last straggler reached camp, but all came in safely at last. On this date promotions were made of several officers. First Lieut. Charles C. Chapman, to Captain of I; First Lieut. Hezekiah N. Steadman, to Captain of K; First Lieut. Charles Leimbach, to Captain; Sharon French, of C, to First Lieutenant of E; Benjamin F. Gardner, of E. to First Lieutenant of I, and Charles C. Coats, of G, to First Lieutenant. Coats lost an arm at Kenesaw Mountain. Leimbach is to succeed Captain Bates, but as we have not enough men for Bates to muster in as Major, Leimbach can not muster in as Captain.

July 25.—Our brigade is encamped on the Lavaca River, eight or ten miles from Lavaca Bay. On the banks of the stream are live oak trees covered with moss, hanging in festoons from the branches, and the moss is infested with insects and small snakes. On many of the trees are grape vines full of grapes. Aside from those trees there is no shade as far as the eye can reach. We are in the midst of a sandy plain, covered with a coarse grass on which large herds of cattle and ponies graze and thrive. The land in this vicinity is owned by a Mexican, whose ranch is a mile from camp, and is the only house within several miles in any direction. The proprietor and two of his sons are absent serving in the Mexican army, opposed to the Maximilian government, leaving at home his wife, several small children, the oldest a boy of fourteen, and a lot of negroes who were until recently his slaves. The only fence on the place is a strong one, enclosing a half acre, called a corral. The camp is said to be on the identical spot where Colouel Irwin's command, of General Taylor's army, first camped on



LEE CATRELL, F. (1895).

Mexican soil during the Mexican war, and is named "Camp Irwin." It is certain that the Fourth Corps is doomed to some weeks of banishment from the civilized world. The mosquitoes are large, numerous and powerful. Mosquito nets have been issued to us, a new thing in our soldier outfit. No attempt will be made to drill; dress parade in the evening and Sunday inspection will be about the only occasions when we will wear coats or belts. There are to be no pickets or camp guards. No one will want to leave camp in daylight. The heat is too much to face and there is no place worth visiting within ten miles.

The only guards will be those watching Commissary and Quartermaster stores, and shelters are already put up to shield them from the sun's rays. Why are we here? What did the Fourth Corps do or leave undone in its long career that led to this banishment? It is probably for a double



EDWARD BREMER, C. (1895).

purpose. The government wishes to keep a force under arms until things have settled down in the Southern States, and besides it is probable that France will be requested to withdraw her troops from Mexico and take notice of the ability and readiness of the United States to insist upon a due observance of the so-called "Monroe doctrine." If the French troops are not called home we may have another war, this time with a foreign

foe. We did not enlist for two wars, but will wager our pocket knives that the boys would rather fight Maximilian's army than stay here.

July 27.—Division Headquarters are with the Third Brigade, about two miles down stream. The Third Division is at Victoria. Our horses were left at New Orleans for



WILLIAM DUNCAN, I (1895)

Born March 19, 1844; parents, JOHN and NANCY (CASEY) DUNCAN; left Millersburg Academy June 11, 1862, and enlisted; was captured and paroled Sept. 15, 1862; was exchanged and re-enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; served to end of war.



want of transportation. We have procured ponies from the Mexican family.

July 28.—General Opdycke has gone North on leave of absence. Brevet Brigadier General Conrad is in command of the division.

An order was read prohibiting enlisted men from going more than two miles from camp without a pass from Brigade Headquarters. Three men died in the hospital last night. Neither of them belonged to our regiment. The sunsets are beautiful, quite as fine as on the ocean.

July 29.—Games are raging in camp; chess, checkers and cards. The boys have a new game of cards, called "strap poker." The one who loses holds out his hand for the winners to strike with the flat side of a ruler. It is a little too severe to get into general favor in polite society. The commissary issues first-class beef. A good steer costs only five dollars here.



WILLIAM H. LEE, B.

July 30 (Sunday).—No preaching to-day. Out of respect for the day games are suspended, and every one appears to be reading or writing letters. Sanford Armstrong, Company C, has been detailed for duty at Division Headquarters.

July 31.—The monthly return to-day shows:

Present.....	11	officers, 207 men, of whom 17 are sick
On detached duty.....	5	" 65 "
Absent with leave.....	1	" 10 "
Absent sick.....	..	" 71 "
Total	17	officers, 353 men.

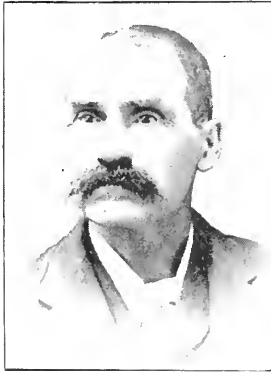
Discharged in July on account of wounds or disability: Morgan Gray, of C; David W. Sheets, of E; Manoah P.

Harris, of F; Robert W. Thompson (Color Sergeant), of G; John Close, of I. and William H. France, of K.

August 1.—The heat would be unbearable, but for strong breezes from the gulf. Twice a day with the change of the tide the wind blows inland for a couple of hours. We are free from mosquitoes while the wind blows. Lieut. J. H. Blackburn, of F, is appointed Acting Adjutant, Thoman having mustered in as Captain of D.

George Putnam of H, died to-day in the hospital. A letter from John Daley, of G, says he has been serving on the provost guard at Chicago, Ills., since his transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was mustered out of service July 22.

August 2.—Chaplain Powell, 65th Ohio, came up to-day. We have five roll calls daily now. Some of the boys



SYLVANUS BAKER, A (1890).

have been roaming over the country, and the frequent roll calls are to avoid the necessity of putting on camp guards. There is a camp rumor that we are to be mustered out soon. Every one repeats it; no one believes it. Thomas Fay and Rees C. Davis had an adventure to-day. In some way they excited the notice of a broad-horned bull, and the irate bovine charged. Having neither fortification nor arms, they ran, Fay jumping the creek and Davis landing

in the stream, at which point their pursuer gave up the chase.

August 3.—A wagon train started for the New Braunfels district, ostensibly for grain for the animals, but the teamsters and train guards are liberally supplied with coffee and sugar, to trade for melons, sweet potatoes, etc.

August 4.—The heat was very oppressive this morning until about 10, when the tide changed and the wind from the gulf gave us a respite.

Sergt. R. M. Steele, of Company I, has been assigned to duty as Brigade Forage Master. His chief pleasure in the appointment is the privilege of riding a pony. The officers' horses have come up at last, but they retain a few ponies. Dress parade to-day for the first time in this camp.

August 5.—The daily routine is reveille and roll call at 6 A. M.; breakfast 6:30; then police the camps; 9 A. M., guard mount, about five men from each regiment; 10 A. M., roll call; 12 M., roll call and dinner; 3 P. M., roll call; 5 P. M., roll call and dress parade; retreat at sundown, and an hour later roll call and taps. The wagon train returned this evening, and we are well supplied with sweet potatoes and melons.

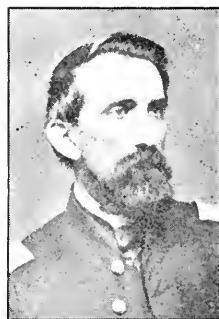
August 6 (Sunday).—Inspection at 9 A. M. Preaching in 57th Indiana at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The services were well attended. An order was read to pardon all the men who left the command without authority while *en route* from Nashville, who have returned to duty. All such cases had been previously disposed of in the 125th.

August 7.—Andrew J. Couch, of Company I, and Joe Williams, of F, have been detailed as teamsters.

August 8.—Came to Indianola with a wagon train to-day. Will return in the morning. Captain Bates, A. A. Q. M. for brigade is here. Fish and melons are cheap. We get Mexican silver for change. Citizens say fractional currency has never been used here, and that before the war closed greenbacks were seldom seen. The currency of the neighborhood is silver.

August 9.—When the wind began to blow from the Gulf this morning we started for camp, and arrived all right.

August 10.—Sergt. Fred. Allen, of D, has been detailed as a clerk for Captain Clark, at Brigade Headquarters. Re-



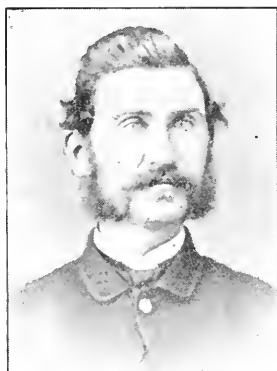
MAJ. SAMUEL C. BROWN,
65th O. V. I.
Killed at Chickamauga.

ceived a mail to-day. Only letters. No newspapers. We know very little about proceedings in the United States.

August 11.—Captain Steadman is making a collection. He has a large jar of alcohol in which he has placed a horned frog, a hooded adder, a thunder snake, several tarantulas, centipedes, etc.

August 12.—We have a large number of sick men.

August 13 (Sunday).—Inspection. No preaching in this brigade on account of the Chaplain's absence.



CAPT. CHARLES C. CHAPMAN.

August 14.—Sergt. J. S. Stinger and Joe Keys, of F, went with the wagons to get country produce. Sharon French, of Company C, has been promoted to First Lieutenant of Company E, to date August 5. Captain Lane, Brigade Inspector, will inspect the several regiments; 125th comes last on the list and will be reached on the 16th. Capt. D. A. Stinger is under treatment for

a boil, and Lieut. R. K. Hulse, is ill.

August 15.—We buried a soldier of the 44th Illinois to-day. If he had been discharged at Nashville, he might have lived many years. C. L. Gilbert, of D, has a letter from home stating that his cousins, George and John Gilbert, died in rebel prisons. John was a member of Company D, and was wounded at Resaca and captured. George belonged to another regiment.

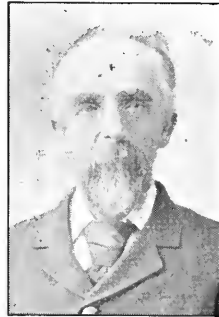
August 16.—A busy day, cleaning guns and accoutrements and polishing up generally for inspection, which took place this afternoon. At 9 p. m. the wagons returned. Stinger and Keys brought chickens, sweet potatoes and melons.

August 17.—In a heavy thunder storm to-day a tree was blown down, fell across, and crushed some of the Brigade Headquarters tents. Colonel Russell had a narrow escape. His tent was next to the tree. The staff officers heard it coming and escaped in good time.

August 18.—A small mail came to-day. There is something wrong with the arrangements for forwarding mail. Every one complains. Letters received speak of other letters and newspapers forwarded, but which have not reached camp. It is probable that very few steamers ply between New Orleans and Indianola.

August 19.—Captain Wilson, mustering officer of this division, has requested a report of dates of expiration of term of service of the several regiments. That set the grape vine in motion, and the camp is full of reports of the most conflicting and improbable character imaginable.

August 20 (Sunday).—Inspection. No preaching in the First Brigade; went to hear Chaplain Powell preach in Third Brigade. Captain Vallendar has a boil. Lieutenant Payne is under the Surgeon's care. Lieutenant Hulse is still off duty.



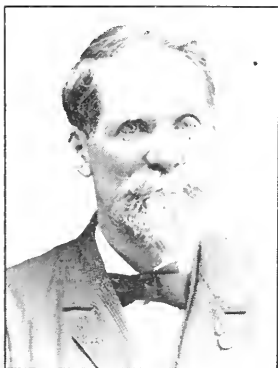
GEORGE PERKINS, C (1895).

August 21.—Colonel Bruff varied the routine to-day by having battalion drill instead of dress parade. Rumors are plenty. News is scarce. A number of officers have gone to Indianola, where they will take a schooner and sail to Shell Island, expecting to get a lot of fine shells and have a good time.

August 22.—The only break in the routine to-day was mush and milk for supper. George Chapman brought the milk from the Mexican's ranche. The mosquito is a foe not to be despised. Our regular practice is to take a lighted candle to bed, then tuck in the mosquito bar and wait for

the pests concealed in the clothing to come forth. After killing all we can find, the lights are extinguished.

August 23.—The officers returned from Indianola. Their trip was not a success. They sailed to Shell Island, anchored near, rowed to land, but were soon recalled by the Captain of the schooner, who was afraid of a squall. They weighed anchor and started on the return trip, but just before reaching the harbor encountered a squall: were obliged to take in sail and drop anchor, and were then tossed about for half an hour until nearly all of the landsmen were very sick. It was long after night when they finally reached the wharf, and the party went directly to the



WILLIAM BECKHOLT, F. 1895.

hotel, where the proprietor found it somewhat difficult to provide beds for so many. John Henson, of H, has been ordered to report at Victoria for duty on the U. S. military railroads.

August 24.—A shower of rain about noon. After dress parade a drizzling rain commenced and continued until after taps.

August 25.—Indications are favorable for wet weather: frequent showers during the day.

August 26.—The river has risen rapidly. The cook and a couple of assistants went up stream and got some logs for fuel, floated them down and had a lively time landing them at the camp. Frequent showers during the day and evening. A good many found their blankets and clothing wet this morning.

August 27.—The sun shines upon us again. We had clearing-up showers during the day. No Sunday services. The river is raging. The springs from which we have obtained water are overflowed. It is impossible to cross to

Brigade Headquarters. The 40th Indiana left to-day for some point on the coast.

August 28.—The rain has ceased. Everybody had their blankets and clothing in the sun this morning. We get no mails.

August 29.—A new game is raging. Some one found a lot of marbles for sale in a store at Indianola and brought them to camp. It would surprise our friends in Ohio to see the intense interest in the games. We are only big boys, after all. Perhaps the extraordinary zeal results from the same motive that prompts the prisoner in a dark cell to throw away a pin and then search for it. We must do something.

August 30.—Hot, sultry weather. No mail, no news; not even a grapevine rumor. No dress parade.

August 31.—Mustered for pay, but of course there is no paymaster in Texas.

Discharged in August for wounds or disability: L. H. Curtis and E. M. Reynolds, of C; Corp. William S. Strahl, of E; John North, of F; Charles F. Davis and Samuel Getz, of I, and Daniel Kohler, of K.

September 1.—That long delayed mail came before breakfast. Almost everybody received one or two letters, but we are sure many more are lodged somewhere *en route*. Those received are of recent dates, and must have come right through from Ohio. There has been a reorganization, by which the Fourth Corps ceased to exist. This division is now styled "Second Division, Central District of Texas." Ord. Sergt. John H. Whitaker, of D, was discharged to-day for disability, and Hudson Fitch becomes Orderly Sergeant.

September 2.—A fresh supply of sweet potatoes arrived to-day. Walked up to division hospital. Only a half dozen 125th men there now, and they are all convalescent.



JOHN NASOS, I.

September 3 (Sunday).—Inspection. No preaching in First Brigade. Chaplain Leonard has not returned from New Orleans.

September 4.—A party of officers, consisting of Colonel Russell and staff, Col. William Clark, 26th Ohio; Colonel Bruff, and one or two officers from each regiment, are on a fishing trip at the bay near the mouth of the Lavaca River.



SERGEANT FRED L. ALLEN, D.

September 5.—Up at sunrise. Fish and oysters for breakfast. By 9 o'clock the heat became oppressive. There was no shade outside the wagon, and it was voted to return to camp.

September 6.—The daily routine, except that we had a battalion drill this evening instead of dress parade.

September 7.—Surgeon McKim tendered his resignation, assigning business matters at home requiring

his immediate personal attention, as his reason for so doing. It was not accepted. George Waterman, of C, was discharged on this date.

September 8.—The breeze from the gulf was cooler than usual to-day. This evening it is reported that orders for the muster-out of this regiment are at Corps Headquarters. True or false everyone is excited by the report. We learn that a number of 125th men serving in the Veteran Reserve Corps, have been mustered out, *viz.*: Israel Fagley, of D, in May; Simon H. Andrews, of C, and Linus S. Gilbert, of D, in June; Thomas C. Evans and Evan G. Morris, of D, William Astle, of H, and Franklin Fulton, of K, in July; Bert Holloway, of E, Mathew Dulybon and Alfred Maxon, of F, John F. Burr, of H, and Lewis N. Robinson, of K, in August. Other 125th men still serving in the Veteran Reserve Corps,

so far as known, are: George S. Hill, of D; George L. Arnold, William Chamberlain, Thomas Elder, Joseph F. Randolph and James Woodard, of E; Claude Clere and Marion Woodruff, of F; Ferdinand Grime and Charles H. Knapp, of G; Patrick Donoghue, of I.

September 9.—Everybody is happy to-day in the belief that we are going home soon.

September 10.—A very hot Sunday. No preaching in camp.

September 11.—A cool wind from the gulf this morning reduced the temperature slightly.

September 12.—Attended the funeral of the Surgeon of the 57th Indiana, and witnessed Masonic ceremonies in addition to military honors.

September 13.—They are rigging up tables on which to make out the muster-out rolls. The blanks have not arrived. Lieutenant Postlewait is having trouble with his wounded leg, and is under the surgeon's care.

September 14.—Captain Chapman is ill.

September 15.—Brigade inspection is in progress. Our regiment was inspected this forenoon. Showers of rain in the afternoon have lowered the temperature.



WILLIAM M. ORR, C (1895).

September 16.—No tidings of the muster-out rolls. The boys begin to lose hope. No mails for several days past.

September 17 (Sunday).—Inspection. No preaching in this brigade and no dress parade, but the order for muster-out came. Colonel Bruff read it to the regiment. Everybody is cheerful to-night.

September 18.—The blanks for muster-out rolls were received at 8 A. M., and the work of making them commenced forthwith.

September 19.—Work on the rolls progressing. Our men on detached duty are coming to the regiment. Several arrived to-day. We are going home. Captain Steadman was relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp and came over to assist in making out the rolls.

September 20.—It is said we will be mustered out on Saturday. Charles M. Maltby, of K, is promoted to first Lieutenant, too late to be mustered. Sergt. Jonathan C. Giddings, of D, has been discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, for disability. Philip M. Sigler, of F, has been discharged at Camp Demison, Ohio. Peter Zeller, of H, was discharged at Benton Barracks, Missouri.



OSCAR ORR, K (1890).

September 22.—The muster-rolls are complete. We have had no mails for a good many days.

September 23.—We are citizens. The mustering officer arrived this morning. Called the roll of each company in turn. Each man signed the roll. We expect to start home on Monday.

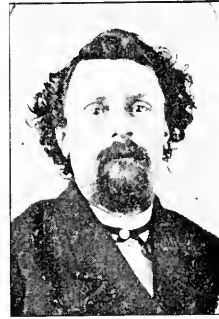
List of officers and men mustered out with the command September 23, 1865:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Lient. Col. Joseph Bruff, Surgeon William E. McKim.

COMPANY C.—Capt. Edward P. Bates, First Lieut. Richard K. Hulse, First Sergt. Mark Keith, Sergt. Sidney Higgins, Sergt. Clinton H. Phelps, Sergt. John Murphy, Sergt. Zalmon F. Morris, Color Corp. William S. Thorn, Corp. James Sanner, Corp. Robert Parker, Corp. Rees C. Davis, Corp. Clark Van Wie, Corp. Archibald Hill, Corp. Thomas D. Comerford, Sanford Armstrong, Wm. R. Arnold, John T. Bell, Jared Bonton, Enoch Boyd, Edward Brimer, Charles Brown, Walter Cheney, Bernard Comerford, Gilbert L. Cook, James Corcoran, Thomas Fay, C. Orasmus Fitch, John Hall,

John Handley, Kimmel K. Harrison, John Avery Harwood, Frederick Keek, John W. King, Quincy Latin, James W. Leet, William McKinley, John D. Mahan, Samuel Meachem, Joseph Miller, William M. Orr, John C. Osborn, George Perkins, Thomas R. Pinks, Ralph H. Porter, Minos Radeliff, Warren Sawdy, Seneca St. John, George Stratton, Michael Swartz, William Thompson, Alexander Vesey, Nathan C. Warden, Lewis Williams, Cassius M. Zedaker and George Rummage. Leroy Fuller and George Pigott, absent sick, were mustered out from hospital.

COMPANY D.—Capt. Freeman Thoman, First Lieut. Charles Leimbach, First Sergt. Hudson Fitch, Sergt. Edwin D. Scripture, Sergt. John S. Williams, Sergt. Frederick L. Allen, Corp. Sylvanus Force, Corp. Henry E. Oharo, Corp. Charles Smith, Corp. Henry Young, Corp. Thomas Gillen, Corp. David B. Krider, Corp. Almond Hitching, Hiram Allen, Isaac S. Black, Henry E. Dawson, John Flack, C. Lafayette Gilbert, Henry Hest, John King, James Morrison, James Mullaney, John Putnam, John Walters, Horace Wetmore. Andrew J. Gillen was absent on account of wound; probably discharged at hospital.



GEORGE MILLER, I (1880).

COMPANY E.—Capt. Waldern S. Williams, First Lieut. Sharon French, First Sergt. John Kime, Sergt. William V. Nickerson, Sergt. Francis M. Brown, Sergt. James A. Needs, Sergt. John A. Bell, Corp. Clarkson F. Randolph, Corp. Duckworth Hargraves, Corp. Carsner Booker, Corp. Hiel M. Danley, Corp. William McGachey, Corp. Conrad Michael, Corp. E. Prindle Phifer, William Anthony, James R. Campbell, Martin Genster (served in Company H), John McFarland, Tarlton Mason, James H. Merryhue, James B. Scott Charles Thompson, John M. Tippie, Nathan Woodyard.

COMPANY F.—Capt. Charles T. Clark, First Lieut. Josiah H. Blackburn, First Sergt. Henry G. Russell, Sergt. Jacob Jewell, Sergt. Jeremiah S. Stinger, Color Sergt. John Warman, Sergt. John R. Clark, Corp. Nathan R. Hall, Corp. Henry Whitmer, Corp. James Willemin, Corp. John Getz, Corp. Adam L. Forney, Corp. William Beckholt, Corp. William Beeny, Corp. William B. Scott, George W. Chapman, Daniel Cooper, James C. Fleming, Henry Graham, Joseph H. Keys, William Lowry, John McNurland, William M. McNurland, Jefferson Melick, John P. Reagh, Elmos N. Ross, Jacob Sautter (served in Company II), James Foster Scott, Clay C. Searight, Michael Sullivan, Elijah Tipton, Carey Tuttle, Joseph Williams, Alexander Yoder, Jacob Yoder. Eli Yoder, absent sick, was mustered out in October.

COMPANY G.—Capt. Daniel A. Stinger, First Lieut. Henry A. Donaldson, First Sergt. Joseph E. Pero, Sergt. James Logan, Sergt. John Simpson, Sergt. James M. Reynolds, Sergt. Alexander Van Gorder, Corp. Thomas R. Hanna, Corp. Michael Strasbaugh, Corp. David Shaffer, Corp. Richard J. Hands, William Benson, Charles Clodell, John Donevan, Joseph Garety, Edwin Hudson, David Lyons, William O. Major, Daniel Mead, Anton Mislser (served in Company II), Alexander Randall, Daniel Shay, Lewis Spiekler, James Tannyhan, James Wade, Calvin Young and Henry Richards, colored undercook.



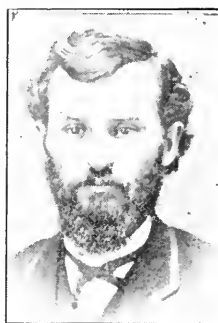
JOHN D. MAHAN, C. 1865.

Several Company G men were absent on detached duty or sick, and were mustered out about the same time, *viz*: Senseny J. Streatly, Christopher Berry, Harrison H. Fitch, Traverse A. Hall, William Hartman, George H. Richardson, David Robson, John Smith, George S. Stoker.

COMPANY H.—Capt. Anthony Vallendar, First Lieut. Darius W. Payne, First Sergt. Henry Ross, Sergt. Leroy

Thompson, Sergt. John Duffy, Sergt. John Brandan, Sergt. Noah H. Willey, Corp. Samuel Joslin, Corp. Fayette Darling, Corp. William Mason, Corp. R. Sillfleisch, Corp. Anselm Meyer, Corp. John Henson, Theodore Allardt, Oscar C. Ames, Charles Eckerman, Valentine Gleich, Herman F. Jones, Frederick Nauek, August Pietsch, Michael Quirk, William H. Rawdon, George Seyfert, Merrick Q. Smith, Lester C. Stolliker, Frederick Wolf.

COMPANY I.—Capt. Charles C. Chapman, First Lieut. Benjamin Gardner, First Sergt. Francis Cassil, Sergt. John W. Stoner, Sergt. Reubin M. Steele, Sergt. Richard Roessler, Sergt. Thomas Barrett, Corp. William Corbin, Corp. Simon P. Primer, Corp. George Rath, Corp. Charles Wetz, Corp. Henry Phillips, Corp. William Caughey, Corp. Augustus Jacobs, Corp. William Dunker, Thomas Z. Babcock, John Baker, Jonathan Ballinger, Joseph M. Brown, Andrew J. Couch, Aurelius Curtis, Wm. W. Davidson, Wm. Duncan, Albert W. Fisher, Joseph Friend, Isaac Gibson, David Gorrell, Samuel Green, David Gunter, James
 LIEUT. THOS. R. MAHAN
 Haley, John J. Hardy, Edward Hatfield, Michael Hill, John Hudson, Samuel A. Justice, John Kibble, Harrison Lee (real name Alfred L. Gilpen), Crowell Mikesell, Edward E. Milburn, George Miller, Ohio Miller, Charles Miller, Job Nason, James Pepple, Benjamin J. Porter, Elden R. Porter (real name E. R. Daley), Albert Radel, Thomas Richmond, John C. Rockafield, Gustave Seydler, George H. Stull, William N. Swilhart, William Tufford, August Weber, William Wrethorford, Peter Zeller, Elijah Zufall.



COMPANY K.—Capt. Hezekiah N. Steadman, First Lieut. Alexander H. Postlewait, First Sergt. Charles M. Maltby, Sergt. Josiah W. Morgan, Sergt. John Porter, Sergt. Oren Payne, Sergt. John F. Sherer, Sergt. John R. Rathburn,

Corp. Montezuma St. John, Corp. Daniel W. Mathews, Corp. David Shaffer, Corp. James M. Carter, Corp. Chauncey W. Amidon, Corp. Thomas Gibbons, Corp. John Crouch, Corp. William R. Carr, John S. Algoe, Major P. Amy, Eli Burley, William Davidson, Jacob Finsterwald, David Fox, Robert L. Fulton, Zephaniah Fulton, Noah W. Ferguson, Warren S. Hackett, John Hardman, Benjamin Harman, William Jeffers, David Knapp, Nicholas Knapp, Morris R. Lowry, Henry G. Masters, Jos. D. Masters, Charles Meeker, Jacob Menen, David Moler, Oscar Orr, George Overmeyer, Michael Sanders, Horace F. Swift, John Warner, William Welling, Ira Wooley, William Young. Daniel S. Halstead,



JOHN A. CANON, C. 1895.

Charles Finsterwald and Henry Warren, absent sick, were discharged without joining.

September 24.—No Sunday inspection. Spent the day visiting friends in the other regiments. At 7 p. m. Chaplain Powell came over from the Third Brigade and preached a farewell sermon. Text, John XIX : 30. He had a large congregation and all were interested in the sermon. We have marching orders for to-morrow.

September 25.—Reveille at 2 a. m. "Strike tents" at 3. At 4 a. m. the 26th Ohio band came over and played a farewell, and we marched away. With all our longing for home, we part from our comrades of other regiments with feelings of sadness. We marched to Port Lavaca, boarded a small steamboat, the "Diana," and ran down to Indianola, where, at 5 p. m., we transferred to the steamship "Suwanee," and run down the bay eight miles, where the ship anchored. There is a gale blowing on the Gulf. It is said to be dangerous to attempt to cross the bar when the waves are high.

September 26.—The ship moved down to a point near the entrance to the bay and again anchored. We can see the

waves rolling in and breaking, but the water is not very rough inside the bay. We killed time as best we could. Most every one tried fishing, but only a few were successful.

September 27.—Still anchored inside the bar. The storm is heavy outside and we have a choppy sea in the bay. Colonel Bruff borrowed a boat, manned by sailors, and went ashore. On his return he reported that there was no prospect of our getting out to-day. After dinner, Captain Clark borrowed a boat to take a party to an island for shells, and called for volunteers to take the oars. A number offered to go. The ship Captain watched the proceedings, saying he doubted the ability of the soldiers to handle the boat. When all were seated, the boat was gently dropped into the water and the boys did their best to pull together, but failed. The choppy sea was too much for them. Sergeant Russell broke his oar. Seeing they could not manage the enterprise, the ship Captain threw a line to them, by which the land lubbers pulled themselves back and climbed to the deck. They then begged for a few sailors to row the boat. The request was granted, and the party got off, returning in the evening with all the shells they could carry.

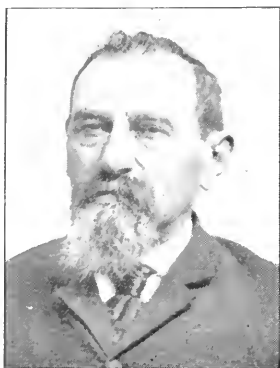


S. D. HOWELLS, K (1861).

September 28.—Still at anchor. The delay is submitted to with as good grace as could be expected from old soldiers who are homeward bound. Another party of officers went after shells. This evening the wind has fallen. It is said we will cross the bar in the morning.

September 29.—Soon after daylight the fires were started under the boilers. A pilot came on board, and at 8 A. M. the anchor was shipped and we headed for the bar. The ship Captain requested all the men on deck to form in ranks, massed near the stern, and be ready to obey his orders.

While crossing the bar, the ship grated on the sand and the Captain shouted, "Run forward, every one of you." The boys charged with a will, but without knowing the reason for the order. In a moment more the Captain said, "You can scatter now, we are outside the bar." The sea is rough, and a good many are sea sick, but many of those who were sick coming over are all right now.



FREDERICK KECK, C. (1895).

September 30.—We are headed for Galveston instead of New Orleans, and are in sight of land part of the time. It seems our long stay in Matagorda Bay exhausted the supply of provisions and fresh water, and necessitates a stop at Galveston. Reached the quarantine dock at 3 p. m., and waited for the doctor. He came after a long wait and found us all right. We crossed the bar at 5, and reached a wharf in the city at 6 p. m. Guards were posted but

passes were given freely, and nearly all took a walk in the city.

October 1.—The ship was taking on coal, provisions and water until noon. Left the wharf at 2 p. m., crossed the bar an hour later, and are well on the way to New Orleans. The sea is very smooth.

October 2.—Michael Quirk, of Company II, died at 11 o'clock last night, and was buried at sea this morning. The remains were sewed up in a sack with a cannon ball attached at the foot, and lay upon a board on deck during the short funeral service. At the conclusion of the service the board was raised, one end rested upon the ship's rail and the other end elevated until the corpse slid off and plunged beneath the waves.

October 3.—After noon large numbers of porpoises were in sight. The boys tried to catch one with a hook and line baited with a loaf of bread, but failed to get a bite. Others watched for favorable chances and tried to shoot one, but wasted their ammunition. When near the ship they cut through the water at a wonderful speed. At 7 p. m. took on a pilot and proceeded to cross the bar, and then went up the Mississippi thirty miles to the quarantine station, where the ship anchored for the night.

October 4.—The quarantine physician came on board at sunrise. At 7 a. m. the anchor was raised and the ship moved up the river. It was a pleasant trip. We enjoyed looking at the fine plantations and villages. Our spirits rise with each advance towards home. At 6 p. m. the City of New Orleans was in sight: at 7



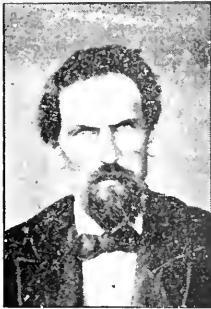
E. G. JACOBY, I.

we lay at a wharf at the upper end of the city. Passes were given to those who wished to take a walk on shore.

October 5.—Passes were given this morning, expiring at or before noon. At 1 p. m. we left the ship, marched up street to an old cotton warehouse, in which we are quartered. Passes can be had for asking, and most of the men were out in the city.

October 6.—Notice was given this morning that we would march to a river steamboat at noon. It is reported that there is a warehouse full of mail for the Fourth Corps. Our postmaster has been searching the mass for letters addressed to the 125th, and brought in a large number, but thinks there are ten times as many. It would be a big job to find them. At 1 p. m. we boarded the steamboat "Magnolia," a fine, large, new boat. At 5 p. m. left the wharf and are making fast time up stream.

October 7.—Shortly after daylight the boat stopped at Baton Rouge, remaining only a few minutes. We find that old soldiers are at a discount, not the equals socially of citizens. Only commissioned officers are permitted to go on the upper decks or in the cabin, although there are less than fifty civilian passengers on the boat. Some of the officers took sick men into their staterooms and had a war of words with the officers of the boat about it. Our clothes are old and faded, but they are clean. Some of the boys offered to pay the regular rates for staterooms and meals and were refused, although two-thirds of the rooms are empty. We are indignant.



S. A. JUSTICE, I (1890).

October 8.—Reached Vicksburg after sunrise. John Hall, of Company C, died this morning and his remains were sent to the General Hospital at Vicksburg for internment. He was sick when we started, but hoped that after reaching the bay the trip on the water would be safer than to remain in hospital, and he was so anxious to get home. The boat run into a tree top after dark, and after getting out tied

up for the night.

October 9.—Shortly after sunrise when the fog began to lift, the "Magnolia" started and made fast time until about 9 A. M., when there was an explosion like the boom of a cannon, and in a moment the boat was filled with steam. Men rushed to the sides ready to jump overboard. Women screamed, and for a short time there was intense excitement. We soon realized that the boat was still floating, and every one asked, "What is it?" "What happened?" By that time some one had discovered the extent of the damage, and the information passed from one to another, and all over the boat in a few seconds. A cylinder head had blown out and the piston rod was broken. One man in Company I was

severely injured, and several others were more or less injured by hot steam. The crew disconnected the machinery on one side and the boat proceeded using the wheel on one side only. Just before sundown we landed at a wood station on the Arkansas shore, and the boys took a turn in the forest while the negroes carried wood on board. The bell rang to recall stragglers, and a few minutes later the planks were hauled in, but it was a full hour before the boat managed to work loose and get fairly out into the river. The inconvenience of only one wheel, and that on the shore side, was very apparent. Lieutenant Payne is on the sick list.

October 10.—This morning found us still going up stream, but slowly. Stopped once for wood and got off again without much trouble. August Weber, of Company I, died to-day. He had been ill at Camp Irwin; returned from hospital September 11, and was believed to be convalescent, but was taken down again at New Orleans on the 5th. It is thought the boat will not tie up to-night.



K. K. HARRISON, C (1880).

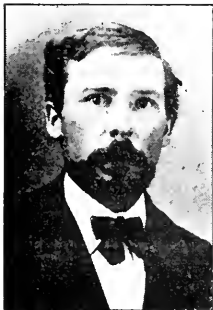
October 11.—The boat ran all night, but very slowly. Our progress to-day was slow. Stopped once for wood and were told that the supply would take us to Cairo, and it did. We tied up here about bed time.

October 12.—At Cairo. We left the boat early and bivouacked on the wharf. At 2 p. m. marched to the Illinois Central Railroad and boarded a train of freight cars. We are still cattle, but will be men in a few days. Steele, of I, says old soldiers are too good to ride in common coaches. At all events we go as freight, but the government probably pays passenger rates for our transportation. There is one old coach on the train for the officers. Left Cairo at 4 p. m. It rains and grows colder.

October 13.—At daylight the train was at Sandoval waiting to be transferred to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Left Sandoval at 7 A. M. and made very slow progress, waiting on side tracks for other trains to pass about half the time. The track is rough, and we are jolted about considerably. We would prefer to march.

October 14.—Still jolting along, when not lying on side tracks. We wait for and pass a train at nearly every station. Colonel Bruff says we are not billed as fast freight. The weather is cold. Probably we feel it more, coming direct from hades.

October 15.—Reached Cincinnati at 7 A. M. Left the cars with great alacrity, considering how stiff our joints are



NOAH W. FERGUSON, K.

from long confinement in the cars. Marched to the Little Miami depot, and finding no cars at hand, the boys proceeded to make coffee, breakfast and clean up a little. Left Cincinnati at 11 A. M. on passenger coaches. They know we are "Buckeyes," and probably think we would grease their rails if they carried us home in stock cars. Arrived at Columbus at 4 P. M. Marched out to Camp Chase. Quartered in barracks. That trip from Cairo was a stunner. We are very tired.

October 16.—Did not sleep well on account of being cold. At daylight most of the men were outside the barracks, huddled around the fires. We will have to wait a day or two for the paymaster. Passes are given freely, but few care for them. Most of the men have no money. Commissions were issued by the Governor to fill all vacancies: Lieutenant Colonel Bruff, to Colonel; Major E. P. Bates, to Lieutenant Colonel; Captain D. S. Stinger, to Major; First Lieutenant R. K. Hulse, to Captain; Orderly Sergeants Hudson Fitch, H. G. Russell and Francis Cassil, to Second Lieutenants.

October 17.—Too cold to sleep, and gave up trying at 2 a. m. Went outside and found a fire. They have procured stoves to-day and set them up in the barracks. It is raining this evening, and we are a homesick lot. Very few went to the city to-day. We are all talking over our plans for the future. Many, perhaps a majority, of our boys intend to go west. It is a sad thought that we, who have been so intimately associated for years, must separate in a few hours, and with a majority the parting will be forever. Henry Fost, of II, wounded and captured at Chickamauga, is here in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and will be mustered out with the command.



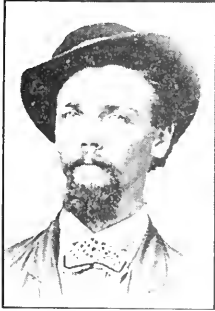
H. H. FITCH, G.

October 18.—At 1 p. m. the Paymaster arrived and began paying. Each man answered to his name, received his money and a "discharge." The men left at once on receiving payment, riding to the city in busses. I am at the National Hotel, a citizen. The growl of the tiger will be heard no more. Good-bye, 125th Ohio: good-bye, old saber and shoulder straps: good-bye, blankets and haversack and canteen: I shall sleep on feathers and eat cooked victuals. Good-bye, pup tent; I shall live in a house. Good-bye, comrades: may God bless and prosper you.

CHAPTER XIV.

125TH O. V. I. ASSOCIATION.

The Association was organized at Akron, Ohio, January 28, 1885, by thirty members of the regiment, for the purpose of holding annual reunions, preparing and publishing a history of the regiment, and taking such action from time to time as may seem proper in the interest of survivors of the regiment or the families of deceased comrades.



DAN. C. COOPER, F. (1863).

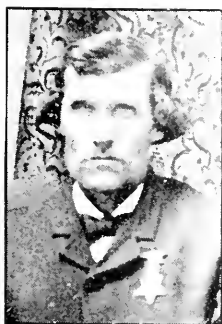
The Constitution and By-Laws make all who served in the regiment eligible to membership in the Association: provides for the payment of one dollar as membership fee and fifty cents annually as dues; makes all widows and children of deceased comrades honorary members, their names to be recorded when reported; provides for the election of officers annually, *viz.*: a President, one Vice-President from each company, a Secretary and Treasurer and an Executive Committee, whose duty shall be to arrange for annual reunions; and provides for the election or employment of a Historian, to prepare the history of the regiment for publication, the Vice-Presidents to assist in matters pertaining to their respective companies.



DANIEL C. COOPER, F. (1890).

Capt. Charles T. Clark was elected Historian. C. L. Gilbert, of D, presented a "Tiger" banner, which was accepted and ordered to be displayed at all reunions. Mrs.

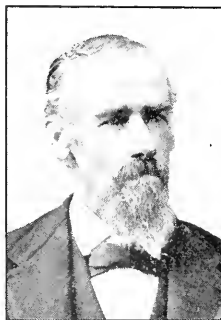
Sarah A. Matthews (wife of Albert Matthews, of B.) read a poem written for the occasion, and was elected an honorary member and poet of the Association. General Opdycke having died a short time prior to the meeting, a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable memorial for adoption at the next reunion. Col. Joseph Bruff presided and C. L. Gilbert acted as Secretary. For list of officers elected, see next page.



I. F. BLACK, P.



GEORGE P. DAVIS, B (1895).



Z. FULTON, K (1895).



E. P. PFEIFFER, E.



HENRY N. TRACY, B.



REES C. DAVIS, C (1890).

OFFICERS OF THE 125th O. V. I. ASSOCIATION.

The following comrades have served as officers of the Association, those last named being the officers at this time :

AS PRESIDENT.

COL. JOSEPH BRUFF, CAPT. ALBERT YEOMANS, CAPT. RALSA C. RICE, CAPT. ALEXANDER DICKSON, CAPT. M. V. B. KING.

AS VICE-PRESIDENTS.

For Company A.—LIEUT. J. H. BLACKBURN, D. K. BUSH.
 For Company B.—ALBERT MATHEWS, CAPT. ELMER MOSES, ALBERT MATHEWS.
 For Company C.—COL. E. P. BATES, CAPT. R. K. HULSE, CHESTER TUTTLE,
 CAPT. R. K. HULSE.
 For Company D.—F. L. ALLEN, W. D. EDWARDS, JOHN S. WILLIAMS.
 For Company E.—CAPT. C. C. BAUGH, R. W. THOMPSON, LIEUT. H. A. DON-
 ALDSON, JAMES A. NEEDS.
 For Company F.—CAPT. C. T. CLARK, LIEUT. ALEXANDER H. POSTLEWAIT.
 For Company G.—T. C. BREECE, CAPT. C. C. CHAPMAN, CAPT. M. V. B.
 KING, S. J. SREALLY.
 For Company H.—CAPT. A. VALLENDAR, WILLIAM MASON, JOHN HENSON,
 B. F. YOUNG.
 For Company I.—E. R. DAILEY, WILLIAM DUNCAN, REUBEN M. STEELE,
 W. W. DAVIDSON, J. H. HANSON.
 For Company K.—CAPT. W. S. WILLIAMS, H. V. SIKES.

AS TREASURER.

LYMAN ROOT, LIEUT. J. H. BLACKBURN, ALBERT MATHEWS, C. T. CLARK.

AS SECRETARY.

CAPT. R. K. HULSE, LIEUT. J. H. BLACKBURN, MRS. SARAH A. MATHEWS,
 F. H. KNIGHT, C. T. CLARK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1895-'96.

C. L. GILBERT, WILLIAM MASON, HUDSON FITCH, H. V. SIKES, THOMAS FAY,
 J. S. WILLIAMS, J. W. MORGAN, LIEUT. D. K. BLYSTONE.

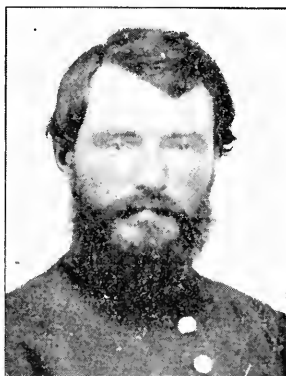
SECOND REUNION.

AT ODELL'S LAKE, OHIO, SEPT. 2, 3, 1885.

The Sherman Brigade Association, consisting of the 64th and 65th O. V. I., 6th Battery, O. L. A., and McLaughlin's Squadron of Cavalry, being in the same camp, the first day was spent in reviving acquaintance with comrades almost forgotten in the lapse of years, and in listening to addresses by Gen. W. T. Sherman, Hon. John Sherman and others. The business meeting of the 125th O. V. I. Association was held at an early hour on the 3rd, in order not to conflict with the general program of the day. A poem, written for the occasion by Mrs. Mathews, was read and ordered printed with the proceedings. Captains Clark and Dickson presented the following report, which was adopted:

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee to whom was assigned the duty of writing resolutions relating to the life, character, and military history of our distinguished commander, General Emerson Opydyke, we as members of the Committee, believing this occasion should not be permitted to pass without some action by the Association, have hastily prepared and beg leave to submit the following:

"In General Opydyke we recognize one of the grandest heroes of the civil war. A gentleman of blameless life; an officer of great ability; a patriot soldier, whose unflinching courage and coolness in battle and indomitable spirit made his services of inestimable value, and frequently elicited from General Thomas and other commanders the highest praise for himself and his command. History records the fact, and it will never be forgotten by a grateful people, that General Opydyke with his veteran brigade saved the day at Franklin, and doubtless prevented the complete overthrow of the Army of the Cumberland and the invasion of loyal States. And this great man was not only our commander to whom we are indebted for much of the distinction won by the regiment, but he was also our com-



CALEB FRENCH, B.

rade and friend. We recall with pleasure his unfiring zeal and laborious efforts to perfect the drill and discipline of the command, his constant watchfulness and attention to the details of everything affecting the health and comfort of the men, and his ready sympathy with and interest in every soldier.

In the years that have elapsed since the war closed, as we have met him from time to time, it has seemed that, while others were growing old, he retained his youthful vigor of body and mind, and we hoped and trusted that he would live to honor and delight us and our families by his presence at our reunions for many years to come. But death is no respecter of persons. He visits alike the home of the hero crowned with laurels and the home of the humblest citizen. In the providence of God our distinguished comrade and well beloved friend has been taken from us, and we are left for a season to mourn his loss, but not as those without hope. May we all meet him in reunion upon the eternal camping ground.

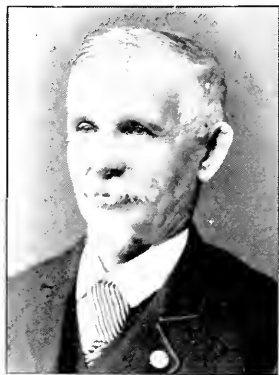


JOHN P. GARTNER, B (1890)

C. L. Gilbert, Captain King and H. V. Sikes were appointed to prepare resolutions relating to the service and death of comrades deceased since our last meeting, and reported the following.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our Association by death since our last reunion our beloved comrades, Maj. Henry McHenry, Surgeon of the regiment; Capt. Anthony Vallendar, of H, and Thomas Spickler, of A; therefore,

Resolved, That the surviving members of the 125th O. V. I. deeply feel the loss of these comrades, who so faithfully and valiantly served and shared with them the hardships and dangers of the civil war. Our heartfelt sympathy is given to the bereaved families and friends of the deceased comrades.



DUCKWORTH HAR-GRAEVS, E (1890)

It was voted to print the resolutions in the proceedings, and send a copy to the bereaved families.

THIRD ANNUAL REUNION.

AT WARREN, OHIO, SEPT. 29, 30, 1886.

Col. Joseph Bruff, President of the Association, having died since the former reunion, Capt. Albert Yeomans was elected President.

Sixty-two comrades were present, many of them accompanied by members of their families. The business session was held in the hall of Bell Harmon Post, G. A. R. Mrs. Mathews was requested to address the Association, and read a poem written for the occasion.

A committee, consisting of Captain Dickson, Captain Yeomans and Lieutenant Blystone, reported the following:

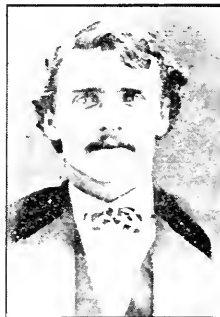
WHEREAS, This Association has learned of the decease of our late Colonel and President of our Association, Joseph Bruff; therefore,

Resolved, That it is with profound regret we have heard of his demise in the midst of a life of honorable activity and usefulness; that we cherish his memory as a useful citizen, a trusted and wise legislator, a brave and faithful soldier. In him we

recognized the typical American citizen, who dared to maintain on the battlefield the principles which he advocated in private life and in the halls of legislation. That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our departed comrade, and pray that a kind providence may sustain them in their great affliction.

It was voted that the resolution be printed and a copy sent to the family:

Adjourned to accept the invitation of the Trumbull County Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Association to take part in their reunion, in progress at the fair grounds.

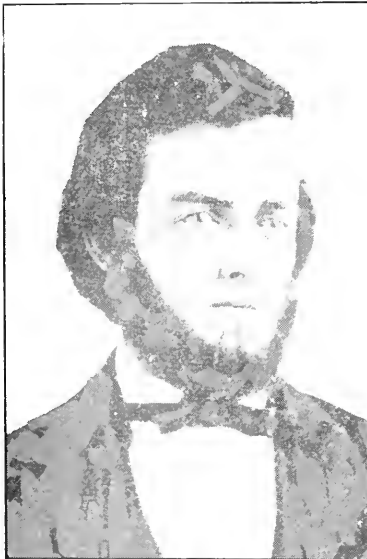


WM. JEFFERS, K (1880).

FOURTH ANNUAL REUNION.

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, SEPT. 20, 21, 1887.

Forty-eight comrades were present. The business session convened at 2 o'clock p. m. Prof. E. N. Hartshorn, of Mt. Union College, addressed the Association, and was given a vote of thanks for his eloquent address.



DAVID HUMMELS.

Lieutenant, Company F, 1862-3 and Captain
Topographical Engineers, 1864-5.

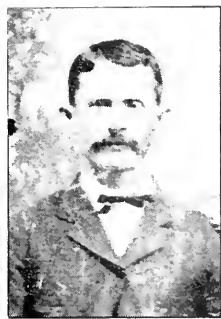
William C. Bunts, son of our Capt. W. C. Bunts, was called upon and responded in a happy speech. Captain Yeomans, in an address, eulogized the eminent merit and military services of Captain Bunts.

At this point the meeting adjourned until 7 p. m., and the members proceeded in a body to view the Cyclo-rama of the Battle of Mission Ridge.

At the evening session letters from absent comrades were read. Comrade W. H. Rawdon was appointed custodian of the old flag, our first one, which was presented to Colonel Opdycke by the regiment, and which Mrs. Opdycke now gave into the care of the Association. Resolutions relating to the death of Comrades Orin L. Lazarus, of A, and William Charles, of C, were adopted and ordered printed in the minutes. A poem, sent by Mrs. Mathews, was read by Captain M. V. B King, and was ordered printed in the minutes

Comrade R. W. Thompson entertained the members with an army song. Matters pertaining to the regimental history were discussed, and a motion adopted urging renewed diligence on the part of the Historian and assistants. It was ordered that the present address of all survivors of the regiment, so far as known, be printed in the minutes. Adjourned to meet at 9 A. M. next morning.

At the morning session on the 20th, officers were elected and the balance of the day was given up to social reunion.



JOHN S. ALGOR, K.



JEFFERSON MELICK, F.



M. P. AMY, K.



MORGAN BROWN, B.



T. C. BREECE, G (1891).



JOHN ESSLER, A.

FIFTH ANNUAL REUNION.

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, SEPT. 12, 1888.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met in Columbus Sept. 10-14. The city was gay with flags and bunting in honor of the occasion. A hundred thousand veterans thronged the streets, parks and camps. Campfires with distinguished orators were in progress at various points. Ohio's Centennial Exposition was at the State Fair Grounds. Regimental, brigade, division and army corps reunions, and the eager desire to see and hear old comrades and honored leaders, made it somewhat difficult to get all our own members together at one time and place and hold them for the transaction of business.



MRS. SARAH A. MATHEWS.

The business session convened in the Court House. The officers not having arrived, James H. Hanson, of I, was called upon to preside, C. T. Clark to act as Secretary, and Albert Mathews to act as Treasurer.

On call of the roll it was found that a majority of those present were not members of the Association, and all present were requested to hand in their names and postoffice address. Not far away, in the Capitol building, were the old battle flags of the regiment. Comrades James E. Archer, of H, and John Getz, of F, were appointed to bring them to the meeting place, that we might once more transact business beneath their folds.

Capt. Elmer Moses, Jacob Sautter, of H; Randolph, of E, and J. S. Stinger, of F, addressed the Association. Com-

rade R. W. Thompson sang an army song. Captain Clark reported progress of work on the regimental history.

A letter was read from Mrs. Mathews, with which was transmitted a poem written for the occasion, and, anticipating the presence of the flags, entitled

THE OLD REGIMENTAL FLAG.

Bring out, bring out, the old flag, boys,

Unfurl its faded folds;

Touch tenderly its tatters, boys,

Such memories dear it holds.

Through each vicissitude of war

We've followed where it led;

Its pathway brought us many a scar,

And multiplied our dead.

To others it may seem an old

Torn flag, soiled and outcast;

But we, on seeing it, behold

A tablet of the past.

Across its broken bars we read

Of many a weary tramp,

Of battlefield, of daring deed,

Of bivouac and of camp.

And on its faded field of blue,

In penciling of blood,

The death list of our comrades true,

Who once besides us stood.

And peeping from behind its stars,

With faces smiling yet,

Are those who kept our hearts from scars

Through dreary days and wet.

(Thanks, thanks to those who brought us mirth,

As healing for each ill;

Though late in life we own their worth

And recognize their skill.)



CHARLES MILLER, I.



JOHN R. RATHBURN,
Sergeant, K.

OPDYCKE TIGERS.

And every rent reminds us, boys,
Of some fierce field of strife,
Where those whom we had learned to love
Made sacrifice of life.



WM. SMITH, K. 1880.

It brings to our remembrance, boys,
The shout which rent the air
When we were seen on Rocky Face
With this flag floating there.

So steep and high the summit, boys,
'Twas thought we could not scale;
But Opdycke's Tigers could, you know,
O'er heights like that prevail.

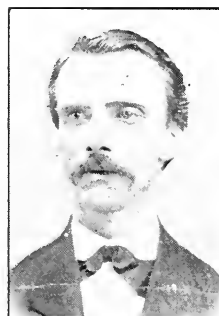
And written here is Kenesaw,
Resaca, Peach Tree Creek,
And hosts of other names, which bring
Thoughts crowding fast and thick.

Each fold reveals some incident,
Writ there by war's rude hand;
Though hieroglyphic they may seem,
We read and understand.

Its page is full and interlined,
Its margins running o'er
With tales of weal and woe combined,
Till it will hold no more.

So hang the old flag in our view --
Its story ne'er is done,
For while we think to read it through,
We find 'tis but begun.

And when, for you, boys, and for me,
Reminiscences all are o'er,
We'll leave to our posterity
This flag their fathers bore.



HENRY WARREN, K.

Umlin & Pfeifer photographed the members present in a group arranged on the steps of the Court House.

In the evening the members of the Association met at the residence of Captain Clark, where the social reunion of the occasion occurred.

SIXTH ANNUAL REUNION.

AT YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, SEPT. 3 AND 4, 1889.

On this occasion the Association was captured by Tod Post, G. A. R., and the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps, and found it difficult to find time for a business session. The Association was called to order by the President, Captain Dickson, in the hall of Tod Post, when Judge Johnson, a member of the Post, addressed the members, and at the conclusion of his remarks, on behalf of the Post and Relief Corps, tendered hospitalities that were afterwards carried out in a very generous manner. Captain Dickson responded to the welcome address, and the Association immediately adjourned for the social reunion and entertainment proposed.

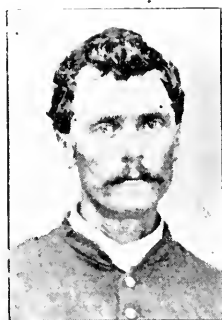
Reconvened on the 4th. Mrs. Mathews being present, she was called upon and read a poem, entitled "The Roll," which was ordered printed in the minutes.

Some time was spent in correcting the roll of survivors of the regiment and their present locations.

Resolutions were reported and adopted relating to the deaths of Comrades Dennis J. Adkins, Anthony Burroughs, Lester Stolaker, Lieut. Heman R. Harmon, Lieut. Benjamin Gardner, Joseph Harvey Tuttle and John P. Calvin; also resolutions thanking Tod Post and the ladies of the Relief Corps for their hospitality and fraternal interest in our reunion; and thanking Mrs. Sarah A. Mathews for her faithful services as Secretary of the Association and the beautiful poems contributed annually.

Reports of officers were received and new officers elected.

The minutes of the meeting contain an historical sketch prepared by the Historian, and a list of survivors of the regiment, with their postoffice address so far as known.



GEORGE BROWN, I.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REUNION.

AT KINSMAN, OHIO, AUG. 20 AND 21, 1890.

The good people of Kinsman had prepared a program of entertainment so attractive and so extensive as to leave little time for a business session. Over sixty members of the

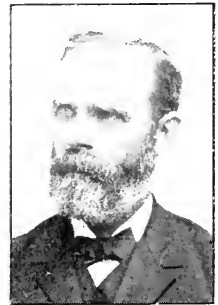


THOMAS Z. BABCOCK, I.

Association were present, and many were accompanied by their wives and children. The town was crowded with other visitors. At the business meeting the Treasurer's report was approved: letters from absent comrades were read: matters relating to the regimental history were discussed: resolutions adopted relating to the decease of Comrades W. H. Rawdon, Capt. Albert Yeomans, Norris Meachem, Almon Peck, David Fox, John Boner

and Truman Borden: and officers were elected for the ensuing year.

In addition to the social reunion and entertainment, a large tent had been erected, in which a "camp fire" was lighted on the evening of the 20th, the program including music by the village choir and an address by Rev. F. West Dickinson, to which our President, Capt. Ralsa C. Rice, responded as follows:

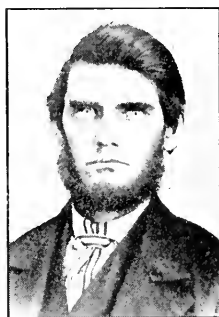


JOS. B. NAYLOR, A (1890).

PEOPLE OF KINSMAN, FRIENDS, ALL: We thank you for this kind reception tendered our Association. We come to you to-day proud in the belief that the interest you have ever manifested in the 125th O. V. I. still continues, and fondly hope that it will ever be thus. While in the field it was natural that you should be interested and solicitous for our welfare: more of your young men were banded with us than from any other place in Ohio—forty men, and not a poor one among them.

As a loyal community the people of Kinsman stand foremost; for patriotism the annals of history furnish no parallel; more men enlisted in the Union army from Kinsman in proportion to her number than from any other place in the Union. More than 50 per cent. of her population volunteered in the defense of the Union.

The first settlers of Kinsman were of that Puritan stock which held life subordinate to the defense of home and country. When the British and Indians threatened their homes with devastation, every able-bodied man took up arms in their defense. Seventy-seven years ago, August 24, 1813, saw such a martial gathering here in Kinsman as fully illustrates what I here try to make plain. Men from all parts of the country rallied at Kinsman preparatory to a march through the forest in search of the enemy. Mothers, wives and daughters, they too lent a helping hand, deftly moulding munitions of war. Such sentiments and characteristics of loyalty were here moulded which were repeated in furnishing our regiment with that flag. When the old one had been shot into shreds in battle, the heroines of Kinsman furnished us with a new one. We come to you to-day bringing back that banner; though battle-scarred and torn, yet it is unsullied with defeat. The memory of those gallant comrades who went down in its defense makes this relic of your handiwork doubly dear to us. Memory entwines in its tattered folds the names of Dudley McMichael, James M. Tidd, Joel N. Williams, Levi Splitstone, Rufus Mossman, William Johnson, Ethan C. Briggs, Seabury A. Smith, Thomas M. Burnham, Adrian and Perry Fitch, all from Kinsman, died that their country might live. Nearly one-third were left on the field. How they fought and how they fared is soonest told by a sight of those old flags, wasted and torn by shot and shell; emblematic of the lives of those who followed through Chickamuga, Mission Ridge, Dandridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Rosnea, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville; men have lived years in these moments of terrible battle. It was a hard task, and of which the present generation



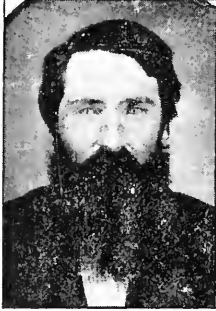
FRANCIS CASSEL, I.



BERNARD COMERFORD, C.

have but little conception. Passing through scenes which tried men's souls shoulder to shoulder, comrades became as brothers. A sad, sad story; whether shot down by our side, their life blood fast flowing out, and receiving their last messages for loved ones in that far-off home; or badly wounded, carrying them off the field, maimed for life, with all the hopes

of future manhood so suddenly blasted, it was the cost of liberty, only equaled by the pangs of anxiety experienced by that kind old mother, devoted wife or gentle sister as they watched and waited for tidings from these absent ones.



SILAS COY, A. (18 0)

Thus our country was saved, the Union preserved, and Kinsman realizes the cost. I am thankful I stand in a community to-day which remembers those sacrifices; and while we as members of that organization meet to renew these filial bonds, we are also renewing those ties of friendship which have always joined the 125th Regiment with the people of Kinsman.

The roll of the Association was then called, sixty answering present. As the names of those deceased in the preceding year were called, each was responded to

by a short address. L. P. Andrews, of Kinsman, responded to the name of Capt. Albert Yeomans; Lieut. R. E. Woods to that of Norris Meachem; Capt. R. K. Hulse to Almon Peck; Walter Cheney to William H. Rawden; Josiah Morgan to David Fox; Chester Tuttle to Truman Borden, and Lieut. J. H. Blackburn to the name of John Boner. "The Faded Coat of Blue," was rendered by the choir; Miss Blanche Orr, of Youngstown, sang a song; Mrs. Mathews read her poem, "The Battle of Franklin"; an interesting letter from Col. David H. Moore was read; Comrade Albert Mathews read a selection, "Comrades, We Meet Again," and the choir closed the exercises by singing, "Tenting To-night on the Old Camp Ground."



CHAS. FINSTERWALD, K.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REUNION.

AT BELLEVUE, OHIO, JUNE 17 AND 18, 1891.

Here, as at Kinsman the preceding year, the citizens, through local committees, took charge of the Association, and most of the time was taken up with camp fires, speeches, banquet and entertainment.

In the short business session John S. Williams presided and Hudson Fitch acted as Secretary, the regular officers being detained at home by illness. The decease in the preceding year of Reubin M. Steele, of I; Albert Stone, of A, and James Dickson, of A, were reported and suitable resolutions adopted. Mrs. Mathews asked by letter to be excused from serving as Secretary on account of failing health. Lieut. D. K. Blystone was appointed a committee of one to procure a suitable present to send to Mrs. Mathews. He brought in and exhibited a silver water pitcher, with gold-lined goblets, and a large seal leather album. The Association voted to send both as a slight token of appreciation of her efforts for the success of the Association.



JOSEPH HARTZELL, A.



ISAAC GOODMAN, A.

Letters were read from absent members, *viz.*: Capt. R. C. Rice, J. M. Pollock, J. R. Rathburn, J. F. Randolph, Lieut. H. N. Penfield, C. E. Booker, Thomas McMillan, J. S. Stinger, F. H. Knight, Capt. W. S. Williams, Nathan Woodyard, Rev. J. D. Masters, John Duffy, H. M. Danley, J. E. Archer, Dr. G. H. Masters, Capt. Steen B. Parks, Chaplain J. W. Lewis and Mrs. Porter A. Goff; and also from Tyler Jasper, of the 3rd Kentucky Infantry.

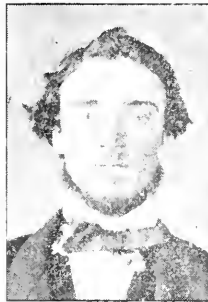
Officers for the ensuing year were chosen and the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and approved.

The printed minutes of the meeting contain a list of survivors, so far as known to the Secretary, and an urgent request for all survivors to assist in making the rolls as complete as possible.

The meetings were held in the Opera House, conducted by Comrade John S. Williams.



DAVID LLOYD, A.



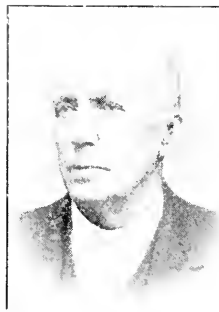
HENRY HILTON, A.



OBEN L. LAZARUS, A.



LEWIS S. KUHN, G.



W. H. RAWDON, II (1885).



FRANCIS SPRAGUE, B.

NINTH ANNUAL REUNION.

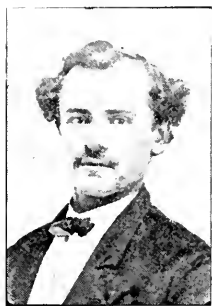
AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, JULY 4 AND 5, 1892.

The time and place was selected with a view to avoiding entertainment, camp fires, etc., the members desiring to devote the time to business relating to the history and to social reunion among themselves. About fifty members were present. The Historian read his report, showing what had been accomplished and what was proposed in regard to the history. The work and plans were fully discussed. The following resolution was adopted by a majority vote, *viz.*:



FRANCIS TOOL, A.

Resolved. That no special personal mention of individual officers or soldiers for meritorious services be made in the history, always excepting our gallant commander, Col. Emerson Opdycke.



HARRISON TURNER, B.

The Historian said he would try to observe the spirit of the resolution.

Resolutions were adopted relating to the death of Comrades Erastus Brainard, Lieut. Sharon French, Porter A. Goff and Lyman Root.

Lieut. D. K. Blystone was appointed our representative to assist in locating the monument of the regiment at Chickamauga, the Association having been advised that the commission appointed by the Governor of Ohio desired such assistance.

TENTH ANNUAL REUNION.

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, JULY 3, 4, 1893.

Forty-two members were present. In the absence of Captain Dickson, Capt. R. C. Rice presided. Letters were read from Capt. W. S. Williams and James A. Needs. On call of the roll the decease of several comrades was reported, *viz.*: Patrick Welch, of B; John P. Gartner, of B; Conrad Michael, of E; Jacob Winans, of D, and Daniel Moler, of K, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.



L. W. WATERS, II 1895

The Historian submitted the manuscript for several chapters of the regimental history, and asked that some plan be adopted to provide for publishing the book. After discussion it was ordered that a committee, consisting of Comrades Hudson Fitch, D. K. Blystone and C. L. Gilbert be authorized to devise, adopt and execute plans for publishing the regimental history.

Lieut. D. K. Blystone, who had been appointed as the delegate of the Association to visit the battlefield of Chickamauga with the Ohio Commission and assist in selecting a site for a monument, to be erected by the State of Ohio, reported that he had performed the duty assigned, and that the monument would be located at the position held by the regiment at the close of the battle on Sunday, Sept. 20, 1863, near the Snodgrass house.



JOHN H. WHITAKER, D.

A letter from Capt. J. C. McElroy, Secretary of the Ohio Chickamauga Commission, was read, in reference to which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Capt. C. T. Clark, Lieut. D. K. Blystone and Capt. M. V. B. King be and are hereby appointed and authorized to represent this Association, and to decide all questions and perform all acts that may be decided or performed by survivors of the 125th O. V. I. under laws relating to the erection of monuments on the battlefield of Chickamauga.

A letter from Mrs. Mathews was received containing a poem written for the reunion of 1893, and the poem was read and ordered printed in the minutes.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REUNION.

AT PITTSBURG, PA., SEPT. 12, 13, 1894.

Eighty comrades were present. The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Pittsburg the same week, brought to the reunion of the 125th some comrades who had never before met with us. Among the number were Capt. E. G. Whitesides, Henry H. Adams, of G, and Dr. James G. Buchanan. Most of the time was devoted to social reunion, but the necessary business was transacted, the most important items being as follows:



JAMES WOODWARD, E. (1890)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHICKAMAUGA MONUMENT.

At the request of the Ohio Commission we examined the designs for monuments placed on exhibition in the Senate Chamber last fall, and from which representatives of regiments were permitted to make selections, subject to approval by the Commission, and we selected and recommended a design drawn by Charles H. Clark, of Columbus, Ohio, a photograph of which we submit with the report. The design, with some slight changes, was approved by the Ohio Commission, and later by the National Commission, and the Ohio Commission then contracted for its erection by E. F. Carr & Co., of Quincy, Mass.

The monument is of dark Quincy granite, surmounted by a tiger cut out of Maine granite. On the face of the monument shown in the photograph is a medallion of Colonel Opdycke and a battle scene in *bas relief*, both executed in copper bronze, and also the following inscriptions in raised and polished block letters, *viz.*:



ED. YOUNG, F. 1890.

On the oval band near the top, "125th O. V. I."

Below the medallion, "Col. Emerson Opdycke, Com'dg."

On the third base, "Harker's Brig., Wood's Div."

On the second base, "21st Army Corps."

On the reverse side is the inscription, "125th O. V. I." and in the oval space opposite the medallion is the Ohio shield in bronze, and in the space opposite the battle scene is a copper plate containing the legend in raised letters, as follows:

"Sept. 19, 1863, from 4:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m., this regiment was severely engaged, about 600 yards north of Vinard's and about 200 yards east of the road, capturing one officer and nine men.

"Sept. 20, about 11:30 a. m., formed for battle about 100 yards south of this ridge and advanced to the north end of Dyer's field, where it met and engaged the enemy and resisted his further advance from 12 m. to 1:00 p. m., when it was forced to retire. It reached this position about 1:30 p. m. and occupied it until about 7:00 p. m., when it was ordered to Rossville. From 1:30 p. m. to 7:00 p. m. it assisted in repelling all assaults on this part of the line.

"Went into action with 16 officers, 298 men; aggregate, 314.

"Lost: Killed, 17; wounded, 83; missing, 5; aggregate, 105."

The battle scene will remind members of the regiment of the flag episode, that did occur, and which is mentioned in the official reports of Thomas, Wood, Harker, Opdycke and others.

Among other letters received by your committee, was one from Gen. Thomas J. Wood, a *facsimile* copy of part of same appearing on the badges for this occasion.



GEORGE PEAFF, D.

Respectfully submitted,

C. T. CLARK,

D. K. BLYSTONE,

M. V. B. KING,

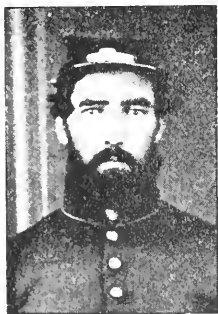
Committee.



CHICKAMAUGA MONUMENT.

The report of the Historian was submitted, including manuscript prepared for publication, the report giving a brief description of the several chapters, and recommending that portraits of officers and men of the regiment, and also of other distinguished officers, be included in the printed volume. It was ordered by unanimous vote that the Committee on Publication, *viz.*: Hudson Fitch, D. K. Blystone, and C. L. Gilbert, have full authority to do what they think proper in order to get the book printed and sold to comrades and friends of the regiment.

The large room in which the meeting was held was filled with visitors, including a number of members of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of New York City, of which our comrade, Henry H. Adams, is Commander, and it was proposed to light a camp fire. Interesting speeches were made by Comrade Adams, Gen. Charles T. H. Collis and others of Lafayette Post, and by Captain Whitesides. Miss Mattie Archer, daughter of Comrade James E. Archer, of H. rendered "The Star Spangled Banner."



ALMON PECK, B.

Adjourned to accept the invitation of Lafayette Post to partake of their hospitality, and the members proceeded in a body to the quarters of Lafayette Post, where the camp fire was again lighted. Comrade Adams, by request, gave an account of Memorial Day services at the grave of General Lafayette, in Paris, France, at which he represented his post, and in which descendants of the General and many distinguished Americans and Frenchmen participated.

SECOND DAY.

On motion of Captain Whitesides, seconded by Lieutenant Postlewait, the officers of the Association were re-elected for the ensuing year.

On call of the roll it was reported that the following comrades had died since the last meeting, *viz.*: James Beggs, of D; Jesse B. Luse, of C; James Paden and F. H. Knight, of B. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The Association then adjourned, the comrades remaining in the room, however, until noon.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REUNION.

AT YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, JULY 3 AND 4, 1895.

The business session was held in the hall of Tod Post, G. A. R., and the business related almost exclusively to the regimental history.

The Secretary read the list of comrades whose photographs had been procured, and steps were taken to procure others.

The Committee on Publication submitted a report, showing that the subscriptions fell short of meeting the expense of publication; explaining alterations in the plan, by which one portrait appeared on each page, and urging comrades to send in the amounts subscribed without delay. The report was approved.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the Historian for the faithful discharge of the duty imposed upon him by the association; the Publication Committee for their untiring efforts, and the Chickamauga Monument Committee for good work in the selection of a suitable design and securing its adoption by the Ohio Commission.



JOHN C. NAYLOR, A.

Letters were read from absent comrades, *viz.*: Nathan R. Hall, Frederick Nanck, Henry G. Russell, Elijah Kessler, James A. Needs, Samuel Green, John Henson and F. L. Allen.

A letter from Col. Arthur McArthur, 24th Wisconsin, was read as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,)
 ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,)
 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, May 13, 1895.)

DEAR CAPTAIN CLARK:

I have just received your note of May 3 through the Adjutant General's office in Washington, in which you express a desire to incorporate a cut of myself, with other regimental commanders of the First Brigade, in your forthcoming History of the 125th Ohio. I comply with your request with great pleasure, and enclose herewith an engraving taken just after the muster-out in 1865. When the war ended I was Lieutenant Colonel, but held the Governor's commission as Colonel, which the War Department refused to recognize. The Wisconsin historian, however, for whom the engraving was made, insisted on the full rank, hence the shoulder straps in the engraving.



JOSEPH MOLLY, K.

To be thus associated for all time with the 125th I appreciate as a great distinction, and I beg to thank you very much for remembering me in such an agreeable manner.

I understand from your correspondence that you purpose giving special prominence in your narrative to the part taken by the regiment and brigade in the battle of Franklin. This is very proper, as it is rarely the case that the influence of a particular command in controlling a great event can be as clearly traced as in behalf of the First Brigade at Franklin; and the decisive character of the battle itself cannot be overestimated, as it transpired at a most critical period of the war.

Briefly stated, the situation was something as follows:

General Sherman was in Georgia, rapidly approaching Savannah, but still without a base; General Grant had no troops to spare from the front of Petersburg and Richmond; in New Orleans and other places in the far South and West we had only a few thousand men. Hood's success at Franklin, therefore, meant Confederate supremacy over Tennessee and Kentucky, with the numerical strength of his army raised probably to at least 100,000 men. With such a force it was possible for him to sweep up to the Ohio River, and thereby oblige General Grant to detach largely from his army for the protection of the West, thus exposing General Sherman

in Georgia to a concentrated attack by Lee before he could reach his new base. In a word, had Hood entered Nashville sword in hand at the head of a victorious army, which would have resulted from defeat of the Union army at Franklin, the civil war in all its subsequent scenes might have been essentially varied.

Battles great for conception or political results, ought to be studied; but those that save should be commemorated and celebrated. We owe admiration to the first; gratitude to the others. Franklin was essentially a battle that saved, and as such must be classified as second only to Gettysburg in importance during the entire war.

In this transcendent conflict the First Brigade played a part peculiarly its own. Whatever disputes may have arisen from the battle in other respects, it has never been denied that Opdycke's command restored the broken line at Carter's Hill. In this light I have, therefore, made the foregoing connected and somewhat lengthy statement in order to suggest the expediency of an effort to secure a suitable brigade memorial, to be erected on the field. Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin are interested. If each State could be induced to appropriate \$1500 for each of its regiments there engaged, the individual efforts of survivors in addition thereto might, perhaps, be sufficient to secure a site and put the monument on a solid foundation. Please reflect upon the matter, and if favorably impressed by the suggestion, consider the possibility of giving practical effect to a movement looking to the end in view.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR MACARTHUR, JR.



COL. FRANK ASKEW,
15th O. V. I.
Bvt. Brigadier General.

A general discussion ensued as to the best way to proceed to secure either a monument to Opdycke's brigade on Carter's Hill at Franklin or the establishment there of a National Park, with monuments showing the position in the lines of all regiments and batteries of both armies engaged in the battle, after which it was moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed with authority to conduct such correspondence and take such action as they may deem proper in unison with committees that may be appointed from other regimental associations. The Chair appointed as

such committee Captains Clark, Rice and Dickson and Lieutenants Blystone and Blackburn.

The decease in the past year of three comrades was reported, *viz.*: Michael Perringer, of B; John Crouch, of K, and Joseph B. Naylor, of A.

It was decided to hold the next reunion at Columbus, at the same time with the Department Encampment of Ohio, G. A. R.

The Executive Committee was directed to invite Col. David H. Moore to deliver an address on that occasion.

NOTES FROM SECRETARY'S RECORD, 125th O. V. I. ASSOCIATION.

ADAMS, HENRY H., of G, was in Confederate prison at Cahaba three months; exchanged Nov. 15, 1864; present address, 115 Broadway, New York City.

BATES, BVT. COL. EDWARD P., served three months in 19th O. V. I. before joining the 125th; was in every conflict with the regiment; ranking Captain in the Army of the Cumberland when mustered out; present address, 320 Sampson Street, San Francisco, Cal.

BUNTS, CAPT. W. C., at close of the war engaged in practice of law at Nashville, Tenn.; removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1866, where he served as Assistant U. S. District Attorney and City Solicitor; he was Department Commander of Ohio, G. A. R., in 1872.

CREPS, JEREMIAH, of A, was one of about fifty men who were never absent from the regiment while in service.

DAILEY, WILLIAM, of H, lost an arm at Kenesaw, and is called "John" Dailey on page 282 by mistake.

DICKSON, JAMES R., of A, is Superintendent of the Mahoning County (Ohio) Infirmary.



CAPE, CHARLES T. CLARK. F. (1895)

DUNCAN, WILLIAM, of I, served in the 87th O. V. I. before joining the 125th: was captured with that regiment at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, 1862, and paroled: was one of the men with Captain Parks when the guns were captured from the enemy's rear guard at Mission Ridge.

EIGHTY-NINTH O. V. I. was captured at Chickamauga: by misprint reads 39th on page 120.

FAY, THOMAS, of C, came direct from County Galway, Ireland, to the 125th.

FRENCH, CALEB, of B, was at headquarters with Opdycke most of the time, his favorite orderly.

FITCH, HUDSON, of D, while a prisoner of war was confined in several prisons, *viz.*: Andersonville, Savannah, Millen and Blackshear Station: is at present General Freight Agent of the Ohio Central R. R. lines.

FOSNAUGHT, EMORY, of A, while with a wagon train from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, was severely wounded, shot by a Confederate picket across the Tennessee River.

GILBERT, C. LAFAYETTE, of D, resides at 22 Linwood Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

HUMPHREYS, LIEUT. DAVID, went from the 125th to the Topographical Engineers' Corps.

KECK, FREDERICK, of C, was one of those who went through every battle with the 125th.

KING, CAPT. M. V. B., served in the 19th O. V. I. prior to receiving a commission in the 125th.

LEIMBACH, LIEUT. CHARLES, was accidentally drowned from steamer "Glidden" at Cleveland, Ohio.

MASTERS, JOSEPH D., of K, is a clergyman.

MASTERS, G. H., of K, is a physician.

MILLER, WILLIAM, of E, told a comrade that his real name was David W. Barber.

NEWLIN, LIEUT. W. H., 73rd Illinois, writes, relative to Opdycke's report of the battle of Franklin, that it is the concurrent opinion of 73rd Illinois men that they were

at no time east of the pike, the inference being that the charge was commenced before they had time to reach the position given the regiment in the report. The report shows that the charge was commenced while the several regiments were moving into position.

PENFIELD, LIEUT. H. N., resides at 29 Central Street, Springfield, Mass.

POSTLEWAIT, LIEUT. ALEX. H., was so generally called Postle that most of his army associates did not know his full name.

POWERS, CAPT. R. C., went to Mississippi at the close of the war, bought a plantation and raised cotton: in consequence of favoring the Reconstruction act was nominated by the Reconstruction Party for Lieutenant Governor in 1869, and elected: in 1871 became Governor by the election of Governor Alcorn to the U. S. Senate, and served acceptably to all the people, but was succeeded by an extreme Radical, General Ames.

RICE, CAPT. RALSA C., served ten months in Company D, 2nd O. V. C., before joining the 125th.

SCRIPTURE, EDWIN A., of D, was in every battle with the 125th.

TUTTLE, JOSEPH, of D, mentioned on page 261 by mistake as discharged in May, 1864: it was May, 1865.

VALLANDINGHAM, GEORGE B., of E, is editor of the North Dakota *Patriot*.

WILLIAMS, CAPT. W. S., did double duty in the Atlanta campaign, having commanded a company in the Pioneers' Battalion, as well as Company G, 125th. When did the pioneers sleep in that campaign?

WILLIAMS, JOHN S., of D, was in every battle with the 125th.

WOOD, MAJ. GEN. THOMAS J. (on retired list), resides at Dayton, Ohio.

ROSTER=INDEX.

Officers and Men of 125th O. V. I.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel.

Ermerson Opdycke—Died at New York in 1885. Captain Co. A, 11st O. V. I.; Colonel 125th O. V. I.; wounded at Shiloh and at Resaca; Brevet Brigadier General; Brigadier General and Brevet General to date from battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Henry B. Banning—Deceased. Portrait, 8; mentioned, 11, 22, 24, 30, 33, 52, 57, 227; Colonel 121st O. V. I. and 195th O. V. I.; Brevet Brigadier General to date March 13, 1865.

David H. Moore—Cincinnati, O. Portraits, 10, 272; mentioned, 12, 14, 57, 147, 197, 199, 201, 202, 203, 205, 211, 213, 217, 221, 229, 230, 231, 238, 241, 276, 277, 287, 306, 309, 436, 448.

Joseph Bruff—Died Nov. 4, 1885. See Major B.; portrait, 2; mentioned, 373, 375, 376, 377, 378, 385, 387, 388, 389, 393, 394, 405, 408, 409, 410, 415, 430, 433, 421, 427.

Major.

George L. Wood—Deceased. Portrait, 3; mentioned, 14, 20, 57, 58.

Joseph Bruff—See Captain Company A; mentioned, 233, 277; wounded, 282; mentioned, 369, 373; promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

Surgeon.

Henry McHenry—Deceased. Portrait, 14; M., 14, 57, 58, 74, 122, 175, 207, 378, 389, 426.

Assistant Surgeon.

John E. Darby—Cleveland, O. Portraits, 214, 322; mentioned, 14, 122, 261.

Porter Yates—Port Clinton, O. Portrait, 21; mentioned, 60.

James G. Buchanan—Alleghany, Pa. Mentioned, 122, 376, 411.

William E. McKim—Deceased. Mentioned, 389, 408, 410.

Adjutant.

Edward G. Whitesides—Philadelphia, Pa. Portraits, 11, 280; mentioned, 12, 14, 21, 24, 58, 71, 75, 76, 113, 122, 121, 125, 217; promoted; see Captain Company A.

Ridgely C. Powers—Phoenix, Arizona. Acting Adjutant; see Co. C; M., 233, 231.

Nyrum Phillips—Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Portrait, 84; mentioned, 377, 378, 380, 389; see Quartermaster and Company B and I.

Freeman Thoman (acting)—Denver, Col. See Co. A, Co. H and Co. D.

J. H. Blackburn, acting—Latimer, O. See Company F and Company A.

Quartermaster.

Abner B. Carter—Portrait, 195; mentioned, 11, 13, 195, 217, 261, 263.

Nyrum Phillips—Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Promoted to Adjutant.

William H. Crowell—Maple City, Mich. Portrait, 351; mentioned, 304, 377, 389.

Chaplain.

Rev. John W. Lewis—Fairbault, Minn. Portrait, 215; M., 302, 356, 375, 376, 437.

Sergeant Major.

1 Seabury A. Smith—Killed in battle. P., 263; M., 71; Pro.; see Lieut. Smith, Co. I.

2 Freeman Collins—Killed in battle. M., 122, 175, 200; Pro.; see Lieut. Collins, Co. D.

3 Henry A. Bell—Mentioned, 242, 300.

Hudson Fitch (acting)—See First Sergeant Company D.

§ Abbreviations: P. for portrait; M. for mentioned; Pro. for promoted; Disc. for discharged.

OPDYCKE TIGERS.

FIELD AND STAFF.—*Continued.**Quartermaster Sergeant.*

- 4 Melvin E. Hillis—Marion, Ind. Portrait, 37; mentioned, 59, 60.
- 5 William H. Crowell—Maple City, Mich. See Co. B; M., 59, 175; Pro.; see above.
- 6 Henry Lord—See Company K; mentioned, 39.

Commissary Sergeant.

- 7 Hezekiah N. Steadman—Deceased. Portrait, 62; mentioned, 122, 124, 217, 262; promoted First Lieutenant Company E. and Captain Company K.
- 8 Thomas Trimble—See Company F; portrait, 192; mentioned, 175, 390.

Hospital Steward.

- 9 Simon Herring—Died in service. Mentioned, 57.
- 10 George Detrick—Mentioned, 58, 390.
J. F. Scott acting—Sarcoxis, Mo. See Company F; portrait, 177.

Principal Musician.

- 11 Peter Demme—Mentioned, 60.
- 12 Samuel H. Sillinger—Hutchinson, Kans. Mentioned, 390.
- 13 Benjamin F. Young—Jefferson, O. Portrait, 384; mentioned, 390.

Servants.

William Hull—Warren, O. Portrait, 284; mentioned, 284.
Francis R. Davis—Huntsville, Ala. Joined October 17, 1864, at Chattanooga and went North with Company A in June, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

Joseph Bruff—See Lieutenant Colonel Bruff. Portrait, 2; mentioned, 3, 122, 176, 177, 179, 217; promoted; see Major B.
Edward G. Whitesides—Philadelphia, Pa. See Adjutant; portraits, 11, 280; mentioned, 263, 280, 281; wounded, 282; mentioned, 356, 379, 390, 441, 444.

First Lieutenant.

Robert B. Stewart—Killed in battle. P., 4; M., 3, 58, 217; Pro.; see Capt. Company D.
Alexander Dickson—Camfield, O. See Second Lieutenant below; portraits, 168, 368; mentioned, 217, 301; promoted; see Captain Company K.
David K. Blystone—Bladensburg, O. Portrait, 99; See Second Lieutenant Company C, and Sergeant Company F; mentioned, 303, 341, 379, 382; wounded, 353; mentioned, 424, 427, 427, 439, 440, 441, 444, 448.
Thomas R. Mahan—Portrait, 413; mentioned, 377, 390; see Company C.

Second Lieutenant.

Alexander Dickson—Camfield, O. M., 3, 16; Pro.; see above and Capt. Company K.
Daniel K. Bush—Canton, O. See First Sergeant; mentioned, 392.

First Sergeant.

- 14 James B. Morris—Killed in battle. Portrait, 156; mentioned, 94, 100, 126.
- 15 Freeman Thoman—Denver, Col. P., 59, 295; M., 16, 177, 217; Pro.; see Co. H, and D.
- 16 Josiah H. Blackburn—Latimer, O. P., 341; M., 262; Pro.; see Lieut. Cos. I and F.
- 17 Daniel K. Bush—Canton, O. Mentioned, 376, 390, 392; Pro.; see above; M., 124.

Sergants.

- 18 William Townsend—Died at Alliance, O. Wounded, 391.
- 19 Nathan J. Thomas—Sabetha, Kans. Portrait, 192; mentioned, 382, 390.
- 20 Joseph B. Naylor—Died at Beloit, O., in 1865. Portrait, 434; mentioned, 57, 448.
- 21 Michael Woolford—Chase City, Va. Portrait, 237; wounded, 242; mentioned, 381.
- 22 Robert P. King—Akron, Ohio. Wounded, 242; mentioned, 388.

Corporals.

- 23 Luther S. Calvin—Pasadena, Cal. Portrait, 234; wounded, 230; mentioned, 231, 390.
- 24 Silas Coy—Calla, O. Portrait, 136; mentioned, 390.
- 25 Joshua Crouse—Died at E. Lewistown, O. Wounded, 282; mentioned, 381.

COMPANY A.—*Corporals—Continued.*

- 26 James R. Dickson—Canfield, O. Portrait, 128; wounded, 129, 270; M., 263, 390.
 27 James Dickson—Died at Ellsworth, O. Mentioned, 390, 437.
 28 George Hoffman—Mentioned, 11.
 29 William Hutton—Portrait, 345; wounded, 354; mentioned, 388.
 30 Alex. D. Pollock—Died in service. Mentioned, 63.
 31 Ephraim Snyder—Killed in battle, 211.
 32 John H. Stamp—Mt. Union, O. Mentioned, 217.
 33 Irvin Thoman—Huron, S. Dak. Portrait, 370; mentioned, 390.
 34 Charles Wagner—Apple Creek, O. Portrait, 298; wounded, 307; mentioned, 390.
 35 Dighton Young—Wounded, 130, 282; mentioned, 390.

Enlisted Men.

- 36 Arbnuckle, George—Wounded, 230; mentioned, 388.
 37 Baker, Sylvanus—Greenford, O. Portrait, 102; mentioned, 264, 390.
 38 Barrieks, Henry L.—Tipton, Mo. Mentioned, 57.
 39 Bates, George W.—Snodles, O. Portrait, 80; wounded, 131; mentioned, 390.
 40 Baughman, Jacob—Deceased. Mentioned, 388.
 41 Beerman, George—Hadley, Pa. Portrait, 390; mentioned, 390, 418.
 42 Blackburn, Josiah H.—First Sergeant, see No. 16, also Company I and Company F.
 43 Blim, Jacob S.—Deceased. Mentioned, 83, 264.
 44 Blim, John S.—New Castle, Pa. Portrait, 255; mentioned, 390.
 45 Boner, John—Deceased. Mentioned, 374, 388, 434, 436; portrait, 429.
 46 Bummel, Horace—Died in service, 63.
 47 Bummel, Reubin—Killed in battle, 178.
 48 Bush, Daniel K.—First Sergeant, see No. 17.
 49 Callahan, Albert—Greenford, O. Mentioned, 375, 396.
 50 Callahan, Jeremiah—Died of wounds, 241.
 51 Callahan, Joshua—Poland, O. Mentioned, 75.
 52 Callahan, Mathias C.—Greenford, O. Portrait, 210; wounded, 211. M., 212, 377, 390.
 53 Calvin, George W.—Died in service, 60.
 54 Calvin, Jacob B.—Died in service, 51; portrait, 31.
 55 Calvin, John P.—Deceased. Disc. on Surgeon's certificate, Dec. 11, 1862; M., 431.
 56 Calvin, Luther S.—Corporal, see No. 23.
 57 Carr, Edward—No record found.
 58 Color, Solomon—North Lima, O. Mentioned, 32.
 59 Coy, Silas—Corporal, see No. 24.
 60 Coy, Simon S.—Hobden, Mo. Mentioned, 83.
 61 Creps, Jacob—Killed in battle, 127; portrait, 90.
 62 Creps, Jeremiah—North Lima, O. Portrait, 397; mentioned, 390.
 63 Crouse, Joshua—Corporal, see No. 25.
 64 Danforth, John—Killed in battle, 241.
 65 Detehon, Cornelius J.—Killed in battle, 241; portrait, 236.
 66 Dickson, James R.—Corporal, see No. 26.
 67 Dickson, James—Corporal, see No. 27.
 68 Dickson, William—Died of wounds, 241.
 69 Erb, David B.—Youngstown, O. Mentioned, 374, 390.
 70 Flack, James—Killed in battle, 241.
 71 Fosnaucht, Emory A.—North Lima, O. Portrait, 394; mentioned, 384, 419.
 72 Getz, John—Mentioned, 374, 388.
 73 Goodman, Isaac—Died in service, 60; portrait, 437.
 74 Harriff, Sylvester—Died of wounds, 127.
 75 Hartzell, Joseph D.—Berlin Center, O. Mentioned, 390; portrait, 437.
 76 Hilton, Henry—South New Lyme, O. Mentioned, 390; portrait, 438.
 77 Hoffman, George—Corporal, see No. 28.
 78 Hutton, William—Corporal, see No. 29.
 79 Inheldt, Cornelius—Killed in battle, 226.
 80 Kelly, Eli C.—Wounded, 180; mentioned, 390.
 81 King, Robert P.—Sergeant, see No. 22.
 82 Lazarns, Orin L.—Deceased. Portrait, 438; mentioned, 375, 388, 428.
 83 Lloyd, David—Died in service. Portrait, 438; mentioned, 496.
 84 Meijer, Peter—New Buffalo, O. Portrait, 346; wounded, 431; mentioned, 317, 390.
 85 Miller, Alexander—Died of wounds, 127.
 86 Miller, Samuel A.—Mentioned, 390.
 87 Morningstar, Samuel—Died in service. Wounded, 242; died, 374.
 88 Morris, James B.—First Sergeant, see No. 14.
 89 Naylor, John C.—Died in service. Portrait, 415; mentioned, 41.
 90 Naylor, Joseph B.—Sergeant, see No. 20.
 91 Osborn, William—Died in service, 63.
 92 Pollock, Alexander D.—Corporal, see No. 30.
 93 Ramsey, James P.—Calla, O. Portrait, 350; wounded, 354; mentioned, 133, 379, 390.
 94 Richmond, Thomas—Deceased. Wounded, 242; transferred to Company I, 390.
 95 Ruppert, Jacob W.—New Springfield, O. Wounded, 369; mentioned, 390.

COMPANY A.—*Enlisted Men—Continued.*

- 83 Schroy, Aaron—Betzer, Mich. Portrait, 53; mentioned, 195.
 84 Shenefiel, Jared—Cold Water, Mich. Mentioned, 382, 390.
 Snyder, Ephraim—Corporal, see No. 31.
 85 Spickler, Thomas—Deceased. Mentioned, 390, 426.
 Stamp, John H.—Corporal, see No. 32.
 86 Steves, John—Deceased. Mentioned, 41.
 87 Stone, Albert—Mentioned, 390, 437.
 Thoman, Freeman—First Sergeant, see No. 15, also Company H and Company D.
 Thoman, Irvin—Corporal, see No. 33.
 Thomas, Nathan J.—Sergeant, see No. 19.
 88 Tool, Francis—Beloit, O. Portrait, 439; mentioned, 217, 390.
 Townsend, William—Sergeant, see No. 18.
 Wagner, Charles—Corporal, see No. 34.
 89 Webb, Lewis—Died of wounds, 127; portrait, 93.
 90 Weikart, George W.—Alliance, O. Mentioned, 390.
 91 Wilson, Isaac—Died of wounds, 271, 272.
 92 Wining, Jonathan—Deceased. Wounded, 212; mentioned, 388.
 93 Wining, Nicholas—E. Lewiston, O. Portrait, 238; wounded, 112; mentioned, 390.
 Woolford, Michael—Sergeant, see No. 21.
 Young, Dighton—Corporal, see No. 35.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

- Albert Yeomans—Deceased. P., 7, 16; M., 43, 74, 122, 124, 130, 261, 424, 427, 428, 434, 436.
 Ridgley C. Powers—Phoenix, Ariz. See Company C; portraits, 6, 235; mentioned, 301, 328, 375, 380, 383, 389, 392, 395, 450.

First Lieutenant.

- Elmer Moses—Denver, Col. P. 15, 392; wounded, 282; M., 7, 217; see Captain Co. E.
 Ralsa C. Rice—Warren, O. Portrait, 340; wounded, 282; mentioned, 217, 341, 377, 382; promoted to Captain Company D, and see below.
 Henry Glenville—Portrait, 105; wounded, 128; mentioned, 382, 392; see Company H.

Second Lieutenant.

- Charles Harshman—Southington, O. Portraits, 20, 61; mentioned, 7, 60.
 Ralsa C. Rice—Pro. from Sergeant; Pro. to First Lieut.; see above and Capt. Co. D.
 Thomas M. Burnham—Died of wounds, 278; Portrait, 264; M., 131, 262, 282, 435.
 Rufus E. Woods—Transfer, Pa. See First Sergeant; mentioned, 392, 396, 436.

First Sergeant.

- 94 Richard K. Hulse—Kinsman, O. Portraits, 78, 368; M., 176, 217; Pro., see Company K.
 95 Rufus E. Woods—Transfer, Pa. Portrait, 166; wounded, 180; mentioned, 392, 396; promoted to Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants.

- William H. Crowell—Maple City, Mich. See No. 5, Field and Staff; portrait, 351.
 96 Ralsa C. Rice—Warren, O. Promoted to Lieutenant of B, and Captain of D.
 97 Thomas M. Burnham—See above; wounded, 131; portrait, 264; Pro. to Lieutenant.
 98 Albert Mathews—Kinsman, O. Portraits, 69, 355; mentioned, 396, 422, 424, 436.
 99 Frederick H. Knight—Died Aug. 6, 1893. Portrait, 66; mentioned, 396, 424, 437, 445.
 100 William R. Fitch—Lanesville, Pa. Mentioned, 396.
 101 James M. Murdock—Killed in battle, 353; portrait, 353.
 102 Rolin D. Barnes—Portrait, 321; mentioned, 39, 59, 124, 217; Pro. to Lieut. Company G.
 103 George P. Davis—Jamestown, Neb. Mentioned, 396; portrait, 423.

Corporals.

- 104 Darwin F. Allen—Kinsman, O. Portrait, 36; mentioned, 60.
 105 Sylvester T. Harshman—W. Farmington, O. Portrait, 389; mentioned, 396.
 106 Lyman Root—Died June 27, 1892. Portrait, 373; mentioned, 381, 396, 424, 439.
 107 Wallace J. Henry—Andover, O. Portrait, 178; wounded, 180, 282; mentioned, 396.
 108 Isaiah Brown—Mentioned, 396.
 109 John Thompson—Mentioned, 396.
 110 William M. Johnson—Killed in battle, 127; Portrait, 127; mentioned, 435.
 111 William Wasson—Richardsville, Pa. Wounded, 131; portrait, 381; M., 230, 396.
 112 William H. Lee—Fredonia, Pa. Wounded, 271; portrait, 461; mentioned, 381.

COMPANY B.—Continued.

Enlisted Men.

- 113 Adkins, Dennis J.—Died Sept. 13, 1885. Discharged for disability July, 1863; M. 433.
 Allen, Darwin F.—Corporal, see No. 104.
 114 Anstin, Charles A.—Williamsfield, O. Portrait, 42; mentioned, 75.
 Barnes, Rollin D.—Sergeant, see No. 102, also Lieutenant Company G.
 Boyd, Enoch—See Company C, No. 234; on page 239 credited to Co. B by mistake.
 115 Brainard, Emerson—Warren, O. Mentioned, 57.
 116 Briggs, Ethan C.—Died of wounds, 127; mentioned, 135.
 117 Britton, Darius—Titusville, Pa. Wounded, 130; mentioned, 336.
 Brown, Isaiah—Corporal, see No. 108.
 118 Brown, Morgan—Burg Hill, O. Mentioned, 63; portrait, 129.
 119 Brown, Oliver R.—Troy, Kans. Portrait, 193; mentioned, 396.
 120 Brown, Thomas—Sharpsville, Pa. Mentioned, 396.
 121 Brown, Walter—Manchester, Iowa. Mentioned, 396.
 122 Bundy, Orlando—W. Farmington, O. Mentioned, 396.
 123 Burnett, James—Sharon, Pa. Mentioned, 388.
 Burnham, Thomas M.—Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 97.
 124 Carr, Joel—Deceased. Mentioned, 396; substitute for A. P. Morse.
 125 Carey, Jesse H.—Laurence, Neb. Wounded, 130; portrait, 199; mentioned, 396.
 126 Cook, Gilbert L.—Mentioned, 396.
 127 Covert, William A.—Died in service, 51; portrait, 31.
 128 Cranston, James—Grand Crossing, Ills. Mentioned, 394.
 Crowell, William H.—Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 5, and Quartermaster.
 129 Dana, William A.—Died of wounds, 230; portrait, 229.
 Davis, George P.—Sergeant, see No. 103.
 130 Davis, William E.—Mentioned, 355.
 131 Fenn, Samuel—Johnstonville, O. Wounded, 282; portrait, 263; mentioned, 388.
 132 Fishel, Warren H.—W. Farmington, O. Portrait, 257; wounded, 260; M., 230, 396.
 133 Fishel, Wesley C.—W. Farmington, O. Portrait, 270; wounded, 270; mentioned, 388.
 134 Fitch, Adrian—Killed in battle, 281; portrait, 290; mentioned, 435.
 135 Fitch, C. Orasmus—Cornelian, O. Wounded, 230; portrait, 228; mentioned, 396.
 136 Fitch, Perry—Died in Rebel prison. Wounded and captured, 127; P., 129; M., 435.
 137 Fitch, William—Burg Hill, O. Portrait, 393.
 Fitch, William R.—Sergeant, see No. 100.
 138 Floody, James—Trimbelle, Wis. Wounded, 131, 181; discharged, 316.
 139 Fobes, Franklin J.—Kinsman, O. Portrait, 298; wounded, 211; mentioned, 381, 396.
 140 French, Caleb—Mesopotamia, O. Portrait, 313; mentioned, 313, 396, 419.
 141 French, George—Braceville, O. Portrait, 38; mentioned, 51, 57.
 142 Gartner, John P.—Died June 3, 1893. Mentioned, 388, 440; portrait, 426.
 143 Gates, Orin F.—Died in service, 60.
 144 Giddings, Harvey—Gustavus, O. Mentioned, 396.
 145 Gilbard, Henry B.—Solon, O. Portrait, 54; mentioned, 147.
 146 Gibbs, John—Kinsman, O. Portrait, 303; mentioned, 396.
 147 Gilmore, Emory—Williamsfield, O. Wounded, 273; portrait, 273; mentioned, 396.
 148 Goff, Porter A.—Died April 9, 1892. Wounded, 130, 139; portrait, 121.
 149 Griffith, Hezekiah L.—Wounded, 139.
 150 Hagar, Asa—Died of wounds, 282.
 Harshman, Sylvester F.—Corporal, see No. 105.
 151 Hatch, Nathan B.—Killed in battle, 272; portrait, 259; mentioned, 259.
 152 Heath, Thomas P.—Died in service, Aug. 7, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
 153 Henry, Charles W.—Died in service, 57.
 Henry, Wallace J.—Corporal, see No. 107.
 Hulse, Richard K.—First Sergeant, see No. 94, also Lieut. Company K and Company C.
 Johnson, William M.—Corporal, see No. 110.
 154 Jones, Washington—Portrait, 57; mentioned, 147.
 155 King, John W.—Cherry Valley, O. Wounded, 282; Portrait, 267; mentioned, 396.
 Knight, Frederick H.—Sergeant, see No. 94.
 Lee, William H.—Corporal, see No. 112.
 156 Loutzenhiser, Thomas—Farmdale, O. Portrait, 115; mentioned, 131, 396.
 Mathews, Albert—Sergeant, see No. 98.
 157 McMichael, Dudley—Portrait, 40; mentioned, 57, 135.
 158 Meacham, Norris—Died Sept. 26, 1889. Mentioned, 396, 434, 436.
 Morse, Apollis P.—Joel Carr served as his substitute, see No. 124 and page 396.
 159 Moss, Seth F.—Mentioned, 147.
 160 Mossman, John C.—Wichita, Kans. Portrait, 387; mentioned, 396.
 161 Mossman, Rufus H.—Killed in battle, 127; portrait, 128; mentioned, 135.
 162 Murodock, George—Farmdale, O. Wounds, 282, 352; portrait, 33; mentioned, 396.
 Murodock, James M.—Sergeant, see No. 101.
 163 Paden, James—Died July 7, 1894. Portrait, 55; mentioned, 195, 415.
 164 Panquett, Theophile—Wounded at Resaca.
 165 Peck, Almond—Deceased. Mentioned, 396, 434, 436; portrait, 411.
 166 Peck, E. E.—Deceased. Portrait, 204; mentioned, 247.
 167 Perringor, Michael—Died March 12, 1895. Mentioned, 63, 148.

COMPANY B. *Enlisted Men—Continued.*

- 168 Pigott, George—Mentioned, 396.
 169 Pollock, James M.—Shuqualak, Miss. Wounded, 180; mentioned, 396, 437.
 170 Reynolds, Edwin M.—Mentioned, 396; transferred to Company C.
 Rice, Rabsa C.—Sergeant and Captain, see No. 96 and Captain Company D.
 171 Rice, Robert F.—Killed in battle, 272; portrait, 258.
 172 Robinson, Gideon A.—Mentioned, 396; transferred to Company C.
 Root, Lyman—Corporal, see No. 106.
 173 Smith, William M.—Mentioned, 147.
 174 Smith, William T.—Died April 1, 1875. Portrait, 14; mentioned, 63.
 175 Splitstone, Levi—Died in service, 57; mentioned, 435.
 176 Sprague, Francis—Mesopotamia, O. Wounded, 130; discharged, 283; portrait, 48.
 177 Stratton, George—Greensburg, O. Mentioned, 396; transferred to Company C.
 178 Stroble, George—Died in service, 147.
 Thompson, John—Corporal, see No. 109.
 179 Tidd, James M.—Died in service, 196; mentioned, 435.
 180 Traey, Henry N.—Farmdale, O. Wounded and captured, 129; portrait, 123; M., 396.
 181 Turner, Harrison—Died Jan. 24, 1877. Mentioned, 75; portrait, 439.
 182 Vesey, William D.—Portrait, 290; mentioned, 396.
 183 Warren, James K.—San Diego, Cal. Portrait, 369; mentioned, 396.
 Wasson, William—Corporal, see No. 111.
 184 Waters, Elmer H.—Died in the service, 60; portrait, 47.
 185 Welch, Patrick—Deceased. Wounded and captured, 129; wounded, 182; M., 396, 440.
 186 Welch, John W.—Died of wounds, 127.
 187 Williams, Joel N.—Died in service, 63; mentioned, 435.
 188 Wood, David B.—Springfield, Mo. Portrait, 173; wounded, 131, 180; mentioned, 388.
 Woods, Rufus E.—First Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 95.
 189 Woodworth, Edwin C.—W. Williamsfield, O. Portrait, 291; wounded, 293; M., 396.

COMPANY C.

Captain.

Edward P. Bates—San Francisco, Cal. Portraits, 5, 320; m., 5, 6, 113, 122, 124, 169, 175, 178, 208, 209, 306, 324, 338, 339, 352, 370, 377, 379, 389, 395, 399, 403, 410, 420, 424, 448.

First Lieutenant.

Hemon R. Harmon—Deceased. Mentioned, 6, 57, 431.
 Ridgley C. Powers—Phoenix, Ariz. P., 6, 235; M., 6, 217, 233, 234; Pro., see Capt. Co. B.
 Richard K. Hulse—Kinsman, O. Portraits, 78, 367; mentioned, 362, 369, 369, 404, 405, 410, 436; see Company B and Company K.
 Alson C. Dilley—Killed in battle. Portrait, 283; M., 123, 124, 217, 278, 281; see below.

Second Lieutenant.

Ridgley C. Powers—Phoenix, Ariz. Promoted, see above.
 Nyrum Phillips—Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Mentioned, 217; Pro., see Lieut. Company I.
 Alson C. Dilley—Killed in battle. Promoted, see above.
 David K. Blystone—Bladensburg, O. See Co. F; M., 217, 231, 303; Pro., see Co. A.
 Thomas R. Mahan—Portrait, 113; mentioned, 302; promoted, see Company A.

First Sergeant.

- 190 Nyrum Phillips—Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Pro., see above, also Co. I and Field and Staff.
 191 Thomas R. Mahan—302; promoted, see above.
 192 Sharon French—Died Dec. 24, 1891. P., 233; M., 341, 399, 404, 439; Pro., see Lieut. Co. E.
 193 Mark Keith—Mentioned, 110.

Sergants.

- 194 Alson C. Dilley—Promoted to Lieutenant, see above.
 195 Silas N. Jones—Mentioned, 217.
 196 John A. Canon—Orangeville, O. Portrait, 111; mentioned, 176, 391; wounded, 230.
 197 Sidney Higgins—Greensburg, O. Portrait, 339; mentioned, 110.
 198 Clinton H. Phelps—Died June 19, 1876. Wounded, 230; mentioned, 110.
 199 John Murphy—Champion, O. Wounded, 273; portrait, 26; mentioned, 110.
 200 Zalmon F. Morris—Macon, Ills. Wounded, 262; portrait, 234; mentioned, 233, 410.

Corporals.

- 201 George W. Simpson—Died of wounds, 241; wounded 131.
 202 Joseph Wilson—Captured, 75.
 203 William S. Thorn—St. Paul, Minn. By mistake, portrait of S. French, on p. 114, credited to Thorn. Wounded 129, 180; portrait, 194; mentioned, 130, 110.
 204 James Sumner—Newton, Kans. Wounded, 139, 242; portrait, 117; mentioned, 110.

COMPANY C.—*Corporals—Continued.*

- 205 Robert Parker—Hutchinson, Minn. Wounded, 242; mentioned, 40.
 206 Rees C. Davis—Leighton, Iowa. Portrait, 423; mentioned, 402, 410.
 207 Clark Van Wie—Died April 11, 1884. Portrait, 70; mentioned, 410.
 208 Archibald Hill—Sharon, Pa. Portrait, 379; mentioned, 410.
 209 Thomas D. Comerford—Sempronius, N. Y. Portrait, 396; mentioned, 410.
 210 Chester Tuttle—Kenilworth, O. Wounded, 367; portrait, 288; M., 384, 424, 436.

Enlisted Men.

- 211 Abrams, Edwin Z.—Killed in battle, 127; portrait, 433.
 212 Andrews, Joseph—Died in service, 51.
 213 Andrews, Simon H.—Died May, 1868. Mentioned, 408.
 214 Armstrong, Sanford—Mentioned, 401, 410.
 215 Arnold, William R.—Mentioned, 374, 410.
 216 Baker, Henry—Died in service, 83.
 217 Bascom, Howard—Wounded, 282, 354; mentioned, 394.
 Bell, Henry A.—Promoted, see Sergeant Major, No. 3.
 218 Bell, John T.—Deceased. Mentioned, 410.
 219 Borden, Truman—Died Jan. 8, 1890. Mentioned, 447, 434, 436.
 220 Bouton, Jared—Mentioned, 410.
 221 Boyd, Enoch—Franklin, Pa. Wounded, 242; portrait, 239; mentioned, 410.
 222 Brainard, Erasmus—Deceased. Mentioned, 83, 439.
 223 Brainard, Chauncey—San Francisco, Cal. Disc. Sept. 1863 on Surgeon's certificate.
 Briggs, Ethan C.—See Company B, No. 116 and page 127.
 224 Brimer, Edward—Menomonic, Wis. Portrait, 400; mentioned, 410.
 225 Brockett, Linus H.—Deceased. Mentioned, 57.
 226 Brown, Charles—Mentioned, 410.
 227 Burrow, Anthony—Deceased. Wounded and captured, 129; mentioned, 433.
 228 Campbell, John—Mentioned, 388.
 Canon, John A.—Sergeant, see No. 196.
 229 Carleton, Simeon—Killed in battle, 226; portrait, 226.
 230 Case, Jason—Greensburg, O. Portrait, 298; mentioned, 372, 378.
 231 Charles, William—Died Feb. 18, 1888. Mentioned, 381, 428.
 232 Cheney, Walter—East Orwell, O. Wounded, 211; portrait, 207; mentioned, 212, 436.
 233 Clark, Christopher C.—Ashtabula, O. Wounded, 430; portrait, 198; mentioned, 392.
 234 Coats, Cassius—Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Wounded, 282; mentioned, 379.
 235 Comerford, Bernard—Died May, 1871. Mentioned, 410; portrait, 435.
 Comerford, Thomas D.—Corporal, see No. 209.
 236 Cook, Gilbert L.—Mentioned, 410.
 237 Corcoran, James—Wounded, 354; mentioned, 410.
 238 Cowdry, Leonin—Died in service, Dec. 25, 1862, at Cleveland, O.
 239 Curtis, Leonard H.—Cleveland, O. Wounded, 230; mentioned, 407.
 240 Custer, Joseph—Died in service, 303.
 Davis, Rees C.—Corporal, see No. 206.
 Dille, Alton C.—Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 174.
 241 Dille, Jonathan—Died in service at Franklin, Tenn., March 28, 1863.
 242 Fay, Thomas—Cleveland, O. Portrait, 249; mentioned, 242, 402, 410, 424, 449.
 243 Fenton, John—Died Jan. 16, 1873. Mentioned, 196.
 244 Fitch, C. Orasmus—Cornelian, O. See Company B; mentioned, 410.
 French, Sharon—First Sergeant, see No. 192, and see Lieutenant Company E.
 245 Fuller, Leroy—Mt. Ayr, Iowa. Portrait, 392; mentioned, 411.
 246 Gray, Morgan—Mentioned, 374, 401.
 247 Hall, Asahel B. Deceased. Mentioned, 44.
 248 Hall, Benjamin—Wounded, 439; mentioned, 388.
 249 Hall, John—Died in service. Mentioned 410, 417.
 250 Hall, Levi H.—Mentioned, 379.
 251 Handley, John—Mentioned, 411.
 252 Harrison, Kimmel K.—Erie, Mich. Portrait, 417; mentioned, 411.
 253 Harwood, John Avery—Farmington, O. Portrait, 174; wounded, 282; M., 180, 411.
 254 Hayden, Chauncey B.—Deceased. Mentioned, 196.
 255 Hayford, Anson E.—Died in Rebel prison. Captured, 211; mentioned, 242.
 256 Higbee, Elbert R.—Chagrin Falls, O. Portrait, 46; mentioned, 83.
 257 Higgins, Hiel—Killed in battle, 353; portrait, 395.
 Higgins, Sidney—Sergeant, see No. 197.
 Hill, Archibald—Corporal, see No. 208.
 258 Jack, David—Died in service, 57.
 259 Justin, George—Gustavus, O. Mentioned, 302.
 Jones, Silas N.—Sergeant, see No. 195.
 260 Keck, Frederick—Sharon, Pa. Portrait, 416; mentioned, 411, 449.
 261 Keck, Nicholas—Died in service, 57.
 Keith, Mark—First Sergeant, see No. 193.
 262 King, John W.—Portrait, 267; mentioned, 411; see Company B.
 263 Lamb, Harvey W.—Jellerson, O. Portrait, 277; wounded, 282; mentioned, 379.
 264 Latin, Quincy—Greensburg, O. Wounded, 242, 327; portrait, 241; mentioned, 411.

COMPANY C.—*Enlisted Men—Continued.*

- 265 Leet, James W.—Died Jan. 23, 1873. Mentioned, 411.
 266 Lerontic, Bates—Captured, 75; discharged for wound, 388, 391.
 267 Luse, Jesse B.—Died April 6, 1891. Portrait, 287; wounded, 287; M., 333, 381, 415.
 268 McKinley, William—Hubbard, O. Wounded, 130, 230; portrait, 411; M., 242, 411.
 269 McNutt, Cornelius C.—Warren, O. Portrait, 41; mentioned, 41.
 270 Mahan, John D.—Haskellton, O. Wounded, 211; portrait, 412; mentioned, 212, 411.
 Mahan, Thomas R.—First Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 191.
 271 Meacham, Samuel—Mentioned, 411.
 272 Miller, Joseph—Mentioned, 411.
 Morris, Zabnon F.—Sergeant, see No. 200.
 273 Morrison, Samuel T.—Died Oct. 24, 1875. Portrait, 48; mentioned, 57.
 Murphy, John—Sergeant, see No. 199.
 274 Odell, Philander—Captured, 317; mentioned, 394.
 275 Orr, William M.—Youngstown, O. Portrait, 409; mentioned, 411.
 276 Osborn, John C.—Bristolville, O. Mentioned, 411.
 Parker, Robert—Corporal, see No. 205.
 277 Perkins, George—Youngstown, O. Wounded, 130; portrait, 405; mentioned, 411.
 Phelps, Clinton H.—Sergeant, see No. 198.
 Phillips, Nyrum—First Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 190.
 278 Pinks, Thomas R.—Died March 15, 1882. Mentioned, 411.
 279 Pigott, George—Mentioned, 411.
 280 Porter, Ralph H.—Mentioned, 411.
 281 Powers, John W.—Died in service, 147; portrait, 147.
 282 Radehik, Mimos—Wounded, 242; mentioned, 411.
 Reynolds, Edwin M.—Mentioned, 407; transferred from Company B, see No. 170.
 283 Richardson, Gilbert—Reeruit, Dec. 28, 1863. Died when en route to Regiment.
 Robinson, Gideon A.—Mentioned, 394; transferred, see No. 172.
 284 Row, Lorenzo—Mentioned, 394.
 285 Sample, Jesse—Died of wounds, 239.
 Sauner, James—Corporal, see No. 204.
 286 Sawdy, Warren—Mentioned, 411.
 287 Seaborn, William—Wounded, 189; mentioned, 384.
 288 Shields, Mark—Wounded, 238; mentioned, 372.
 Simpson, Geo. W.—Corporal, see No. 201.
 289 St. John, Seneca—Calamus, Iowa. Wounded, 242; mentioned, 411.
 290 Stratton, George—Mentioned, 411; see Company B.
 291 Swarts, Michael—Wounded and captured, 129; mentioned, 411.
 292 Swinchart, Eli—Killed in battle, 236.
 293 Swinchart, Jeremiah—Wounded, 231; mentioned, 381.
 294 Thompson, Thomas M.—Died Jan. 10, 1873. Mentioned, 196.
 295 Thompson, William—Died Nov. 11, 1865. Mentioned, 411.
 Thorn, William S.—Corporal, see No. 203.
 296 Tod, William D.—Dayton, O. Portrait, 377; mentioned, 394.
 Tuttle, Chester—Corporal, see No. 210.
 297 Tyler, Festus G.—Died in service, 303.
 Van Wie, Clark—Corporal, see No. 207.
 298 Vesey, Alexander—Newton Falls, O. Mentioned, 411.
 299 Warden, Nathan C.—N. Robinson, O. Mentioned, 411.
 300 Waterman, George—Died Feb. 23, 1866. Wounded, 282; mentioned, 408.
 301 Waterman, Sylvester—Died of wounds, 282.
 302 Watkins, William H.—Wounded, 262; discharged, 388.
 303 West, Wilmer J.—Mentioned, 57.
 304 Williams, John—Mentioned, 372.
 305 Williams, Lewis—Mentioned, 411.
 Wilson, Joseph—Corporal, see No. 202.
 306 Zedaker, Cassius M.—Wounded, 130; mentioned, 411.
 Rummage, George—Colored under-cook. Mentioned, 59, 111.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

- Isaac D. Spaulding—Mentioned, 8, 57.
 Robert B. Stewart—Killed in battle, 333; M., 122, 176, 177, 217, 379; P., 1; see Co. A.
 Ralsca C. Rice—Warren, O. P., 340; M., 382, 393, 431, 437, 440, 448, 450; see Lieut. Co. B.
 Freeman Thomas—Denver, Col. Portraits, 59, 295; wounded, 282; M., 302, 302, 411.

First Lieutenant.

- Marshall M. Richards—Mentioned, 8, 63.
 Ephraim P. Evans—Died of wounds. Portrait, 60; mentioned, 217, 276, 282.
 Charles Leimbach—Died Nov. 12, 1882. Portrait, 213; w., 282; M., 302, 309, 411, 449.

COMPANY D.—Continued.

Second Lieutenant.

Ephraim P. Evans—Died of wounds. Portrait, 69; M., 8, 60, 121, 123; Pro., see above.
 Freeman Collins—Killed in battle. Mentioned, 122, 217, 269, 377.
 Hudson Fitch—Toledo, O. P., 256; see First Sergeant; M., 107, 111, 121, 124, 137, 149.

First Sergeant.

Freeman Collins—Sergeant Major and Lieutenant, see No. 2 and Company D.

- 307 John H. Whitaker—Portrait, 140; mentioned, 407.
 308 Hudson Fitch—Toledo, O. Portrait, 256; captured, 304; mentioned, 260, 300, 391, 407,
 promoted to Second Lieutenant, see above; mentioned, 111, 121, 124, 137, 140, 144.

Sergeants.

- 309 Jonathan C. Giddings—Mentioned, 110.
 310 Edwin D. Scripture—Died July 1, 1876. Wounded, 131; mentioned, 111, 150.
 311 John S. Williams—North Dover, O. Portrait, 124; wounded, 131; M., 111, 121, 137, 150.
 312 Frederick L. Allen—Kent, O. Portrait, 408; mentioned, 103, 111, 124, 146.
 313 Darius C. Lindsay—Died in service when on furlough in Ohio.
 314 Wallace D. Edwards—Palmyra, O. Portrait, 170; wounded, 179; mentioned, 316, 124.

Corporals.

- 315 Thomas C. Evans—Mentioned, 196, 408.
 316 Edwin A. Gilbert—Mentioned, 217.
 317 Sylvanus Force—Milton, O. Mentioned, 111.
 318 Henry E. Oharo—Mentioned, 111.
 319 Charles Smith—Southington, O. Portrait, 297; mentioned, 111.
 320 Henry Young—Mentioned, 111.
 321 Thomas Gillen—Mentioned, 83, 111.
 322 David B. Krider—Mentioned, 111.
 323 Almond Hitching—Mentioned, 111.
 324 Meredith F. Evans—Died in service, 57.

Enlisted Men.

- Allen, Fred. L.—Sergeant, see No. 312.
 325 Allen, Hiram—Died in hospital at Cairo, Ills., Nov., 1865; mentioned, 212, 111.
 326 Ames, Solomon—Mentioned, 283.
 327 Baninger, Michael—Absent from November 19, 1864.
 328 Baxter, David—Died at Ravenna, O. Mentioned, 60.
 329 Beggs, James—Died Feb. 14, 1863. Wounded, 354; discharged, 388; m., 145.
 330 Black, Isaac S.—Madison, O. Portrait, 123; mentioned, 111.
 331 Bloomer, Daniel—Wounded, 242; mentioned, 388.
 332 Briner, William L.—Killed in battle, 127.
 333 Clark, Marcus B.—Mentioned, 83.
 Collins, Freeman—First Sergeant and Lieutenant, see above and Field and Staff.
 334 Corley, Timothy—Killed in battle, 211.
 335 Dawson, Henry E.—Mentioned, 111.
 336 Duesquet, Theophile—Wounded, 242.
 337 Durant, William—Wounded and captured, 129.
 Edwards, Wallace D.—Sergeant, see No. 314.
 Evans, M. F.—Corporal, see No. 324.
 Evans, Thos. C.—Corporal, see No. 315.
 338 Engley, Israel—Died at Shreve, O. Mentioned, 408.
 Fitch, Hudson—First Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 308.
 339 Flack, John—Wounded, 180; mentioned, 111.
 Force, Sylvanus—Corporal, see No. 317.
 340 Fuller, Mortimer J.—Enlisted April 1, and discharged June 7, 1864.
 Giddings, Jonathan C.—Sergeant, see No. 309.
 Gilbert, Edwin A.—Corporal, see No. 316.
 341 Gilbert, C. Lafayette—Cleveland, O. Portrait, 146; mentioned, 104, 111, 122, 123, 124,
 126, 140, 141, 149.
 342 Gilbert, John—Died of wounds. Mentioned, 211, 212, 401.
 343 Gilbert, Linus S.—Mentioned, 408.
 344 Gillen, Andrew J.—Wounded, 242; mentioned, 111.
 Gillen, Thomas—Corporal, see No. 321; Disc. Aug. 13, 1863; re-enlisted June 6, 1864.
 345 Green, Henry—Died of wounds, 268.
 346 Hamilton, Alva—Mentioned, 14.
 347 Harbaugh, Benjamin F.—Mentioned, 14.
 348 Hathaway, James E.—Wounded, 242; mentioned, 381.
 349 Hill, George S.—Mentioned, 381, 409.
 350 Hist, Henry—Mentioned, 111.
 Hitchings, Almond—Corporal, see No. 323.

COMPANY D.—*Enlisted Men*—Continued.

- 351 Hollister, Edward B.—Died of wounds, 242.
 352 Hollister, William—Mentioned, 63.
 353 Hotchkiss, Harris B.—Mentioned, 41.
 354 Huntsberger, Amos—Died in service, 60.
 355 Jones, John—Mentioned, 83.
 356 Jones, Thomas G.—Died in service, 75.
 357 Keck, David—Wounded, 351; mentioned, 381.
 358 Kessler, Samuel—Died in service, 57.
 359 King, John—Mentioned, 41.
 Krider, David B.—Corporal, see No. 322.
 360 Likens, Richard P.—Killed in battle, 211.
 Lindsay, Darius C.—Sergeant, see No. 313.
 361 McLane, Edward—Wounded, 242; mentioned, 394.
 362 Miller, Levi F.—Mentioned, 217.
 363 Moran, John—Wounded, 242; mentioned, 384.
 364 Morris, Evan G.—Mentioned 147, 408.
 365 Morrison, James—Columbus, O. Portrait, 419; mentioned, 133, 411.
 366 Mullaney, James—Mentioned, 411.
 367 Niner, Frank—Died in service, 196.
 Ohara, Henry E.—Corporal, see No. 318.
 368 Peycatt, Robert—Died in service, 196.
 369 Pfaff, George—Berea, O. Portrait, 442; mentioned, 355.
 370 Putnam, John—Wounded, 242; mentioned, 411.
 scripture, Edwin D.—sergeant, see No. 310.
 Smith, Charles—Corporal, see No. 319.
 371 stump, George—Edenburgh, O. Mentioned, 375, 388.
 372 Thomas, John O.—Died in service, 57.
 373 Todd, Calvin—Died in service, 246.
 374 Tuttle, Joseph—Deceased. Portrait, 21; mentioned, 21, 374, 388, 433, 450.
 375 Van Order, Joseph—Absent from June, 1855.
 376 Vine, John—Mentioned, 384.
 377 Walters, John—Cleveland, O. Mentioned, 411.
 378 Wetmore, Horace—Mentioned, 411.
 Whitaker, John H.—First sergeant, see No. 307.
 Williams, John S.—Sergeant, see No. 311.
 379 Winans, Jacob—Deceased. Mentioned, 217, 440.
 380 Wolfenden, James W.—Mentioned, 394.
 381 Wright, Andrew J.—Transferred to U. S. Navy, 247.
 Young, Henry—Corporal, see No. 320.
 Salter, Henry—Colored under-cook; mentioned, 52.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

- Calton C. Baugh—Mt. Vernon, O. Portrait, 32; mentioned, 12, 13, 43, 60, 424.
 Elmer Moses—Denver, Col. Portraits, 15, 282; wounded, 282; M., 373, 392, 424, 430.
 Waldern S. Williams—Prairie Fork, O. Portrait, 356; M., 379, 383, 411, 424, 437, 440, 450.

First Lieutenant.

- Daniel A. Stinger—Blunt, S. Dak. Portrait, 12; mentioned, 13, 170, 171, 176, 177, 262, promoted, see Company G.
 Hezekiah N. Steadman—Deceased. Portrait, 52; M., 217, 262, 395, 399; Pro., see Co. K.
 Sharon French—Died at Silver Lake, Kan. See Company C; M., 399, 401, 411, 439.

Second Lieutenant.

- Albert Barnes—Died of wounds. Portrait, 85; mentioned, 13, 59, 122, 123, 127.

First Sergeant.

- 82 Darius W. Payne—Perry, Iowa. Portrait, 61; M., 303; Pro. to Second Lieut. (see Co. I).
 82 Benjamin F. Gardner—Died Oct. 20, 1887. Portrait, 391; mentioned, 399; promoted to First Lieutenant, see Company I.
 84 John J. Kime—Fredericktown, O. Mentioned, 411.

Sergeants.

- 85 Carlos W. Fisher—Mentioned, 75.
 86 Henry Willour—Died of wounds, 178; portrait, 171.
 87 William V. Nickerson—Olney, Ills. Mentioned, 411.
 88 Francis M. Brown—Deceased. Mentioned, 411.
 89 James A. Needs—Mansfield, O. Portrait, 129; wounded, 130; M., 411, 424, 440, 446.

COMPANY E.--Sergeants--Continued.

- 390 John A. Bell--Ashley, O. Mentioned, 411.
 391 Samuel Corwin--Died in service, 60.
 392 Thomas Sharp--Died at Mt. Vernon, O. Mentioned, 391.
 393 Henry A. Donaldson--Kansas City, Mo. Portrait, 217; promoted, see Lieut. Co. H.

Corporals.

- 394 Bert Holloway--Mentioned, 83, 408.
 395 Clarkson F. Randolph--Columbus, O. Mentioned, 411, 430.
 396 William S. Strahl--Goodrich, Kans. Portrait, 371; mentioned, 380, 407.
 397 Duckworth Hargraves--Norwalk, O. portrait, 426; mentioned, 411.
 398 Carsner E. Booker--Wilcox, Neb. Mentioned, 411, 437.
 399 Hiel M. Danley--Racine, O. Wounded, 351; portrait, 346; mentioned, 411, 437.
 400 William McGahey--Hamden Junction, O. Wounded, 242; mentioned, 411.
 401 Conrad Michael--Died July 9, 1861, at Mariel, O. Mentioned, 411, 440.
 402 E. Prindle Phifer--Leavenworth, Kans. Portrait, 423; mentioned, 411.
 403 James Carlin--Wounded, 179.
 404 Abraham W. Hawkins--Montpelier, O. Mentioned, 496.
 405 Norman Gibson--Killed in battle, 281.

Enlisted Men.

- 406 Anthony, William--Mentioned, 411.
 407 Arnold, George L.--Wounded, 130; mentioned, 409.
 408 Baldwin, Jesse--Died in service, 60.
 409 Beeman, Richard--Died in service. Wounded and captured, 129.
 Bell, John A.--Sergeant, see No. 390.
 Booker, Carsner E.--Corporal, see No. 398.
 410 Booker, Curtis F.--Killed in battle, 127.
 411 Bradfield, Peter S.--Died of wounds, 216.
 412 Brindley, Henry--Died of wounds; died July 16, 1861.
 Brown, Francis M.--Sergeant, see No. 398.
 413 Campbell, James R.--Mentioned, 411.
 Carlin, James--Corporal, see No. 403.
 414 Case, Ira O.--Mentioned, 496, 376.
 415 Chamberlain, William--Wounded, 242.
 416 Charman, Henry--Died in service, 316.
 Corwin, Samuel--Sergeant, see No. 391.
 417 Countryman, Charles H.--Wounded, 130; discharged, 283.
 Danley, Hiel M.--Corporal, see No. 399.
 418 Darrow, Addison--Wounded, 242.
 Detrick, George--Promoted to Hospital Steward, see No. 10.
 419 Dillon, Eli H.--Killed by lightning while on picket; mentioned, 50, 52.
 Donaldson, Henry A.--Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 393.
 420 Dunn, Michael--Mentioned, 63.
 421 Elder, Thomas--Mentioned, 217, 409.
 Fisher, Carlos W.--Sergeant, see No. 385.
 Gardner, Benjamin F.--First Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 383.
 422 Gassaway, Benton--Mentioned, 57.
 423 Genster, Martin--Kipton, O. Mentioned, 411; served in Company H.
 Gibson, Norman--Corporal, see No. 405.
 424 Guilford, Robert--Died in service, 60.
 Hargraves, Duckworth--Corporal, see No. 397.
 Hawkins, Abraham W.--Corporal, see No. 404.
 425 Holden, Albert--Died of wounds, 242.
 Holloway, Bert--Corporal, see No. 394.
 426 Jacobs, Thomas--Died of wounds, 376; wounded, 353.
 427 Johnson, Joseph--Killed in battle, 127.
 428 Johnson, Thomas--Wounded, 242; discharged, 376.
 429 Kerr, David M.--Wounded, 130; discharged, 217.
 Kime, John J.--First Sergeant, see No. 384.
 430 McElhenny, Henry M.--Mentioned, 496.
 431 McFarland, John--Wounded, 130; mentioned, 411.
 McGahey, William--Corporal, see No. 400.
 432 McMillan, Thomas--Mentioned, 391, 437.
 433 McNamar, Richard--Mentioned, 52.
 434 Mason, Tarlton--Cardington, O. Mentioned, 411.
 435 Maxwell, Samuel--Mentioned, 217.
 436 Merryhuc, James H.--Mentioned, 411.
 Michael, Conrad--Corporal, see No. 401.
 437 Miller, William--Killed in battle, 178, 149.
 Needs, James A.--Sergeant, see No. 389.
 Niekerson, William V.--Sergeant, see No. 387.
 438 Okey, Benjamin--On detached duty at date of muster out.

COMPANY E.—*Enlisted Men—Continued.*

- 439 Oldridge, Lewis—Died in service, 57.
 Payne, Barius W.—First Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 382.
 Pfeiffer, E. Prindle—Corporal, see No. 402.
 Randolph, Clarkson F.—Corporal, see No. 395.
 440 Randolph, Joseph F.—Steele, N. Dak. Wounded, 130; mentioned, 217, 409, 437.
 441 Rhodes, Edbridge—Died June 5, 1880, at Roseville, O. Mentioned, 385.
 442 Rogers, Samuel—Killed in battle, 287.
 443 Scott, James B.—League, W. Va. Wounded, 242; portrait, 242; mentioned, 411.
 444 Sell, Adam—Died in Rebel prison. Wounded and captured, 127.
 Sharp, Thomas—Sergeant, see No. 392.
 445 Sheets, David W.—Mentioned, 401.
 446 Shepard, William—Died in service, 147.
 447 Sigler, James—Mentioned, 61.
 448 Simonette, Jacob—Died of wounds, 127.
 449 Singer, John—Mentioned, 61.
 450 Smith, James P.—Died in Rebel prison. Captured in action at Charleston, Tenn.,
 December 27, 1864.
 451 Snyder, Marion—Transferred to V. R. C., April 1, 1865.
 452 Stahl, Thomas G.—Killed in battle, 307; portrait, 292.
 Strahl, William S.—Corporal, see No. 396.
 453 Thompson, Charles—Mentioned, 111.
 454 Tippie, John M.—Grovesnor, O. Portrait, 227; wounded, 230; M., 231, 242, 411.
 455 Trube, John—Died in service, 57.
 456 Tucker, Granville—Died in service, 83.
 457 Tucker, Samuel—Stewart, O. Wounded and captured, 129; mentioned, 385.
 458 Vallandigham, George B.—Valley City, N. Dak. Portrait, 354; mentioned, 384, 450.
 459 Vanhoof, John—Killed in battle, 288.
 460 Walters, Lewis—Cleveland, O.
 461 Watson, William—Died in service, 57.
 Willour, Henry—Sergeant, see No. 386.
 462 Willour, Lewis—Died of wounds. Wounded at Chickamauga; died at Stevenson, Ala.
 463 Wyble, Jacob—Died of wounds, 273; portrait, 274.
 464 Woodard, James—Died Aug. 6, 1863. Mentioned, 317, 409; portrait, 411.
 465 Woodyard, Nathan—Chester Hill, O. Portrait, 383; mentioned, 411, 437.
 466 Hardon, Jordan—Colored under-cook. Mentioned, 52.

COMPANY F.

Captain.

- Steen B. Parks—Creston, Iowa. Portraits, 9, 223; wounded, 226; mentioned, 11, 12, 13,
 12, 38, 74, 170, 171, 176, 177, 179, 210, 211, 223, 283, 437.
 Charles T. Clark—Columbus, O. Portraits, 18, 48; mentioned, 361, 375, 385, 387, 389,
 392, 393, 403, 412, 415, 422, 424, 425, 430, 431, 432, 440, 441, 446, 448.

First Lieutenant.

- David Humphreys—Brooklyn, N. Y. Portrait, 428; mentioned, 13, 58, 74, 122, 147, 449.
 Charles T. Clark—Columbus, O. Mentioned, 167, 177, 217, 301; promoted, see above.
 Josiah H. Blackburn—Latimer, O. Portrait, 341; mentioned, 355, 373, 402, 412, 424,
 436, 448; see Company I and Company A.

Second Lieutenant.

- Charles T. Clark—Columbus, O. M., 13, 18, 51, 74, 122, 124, 129; promoted, see above.
 Alexander H. Postlewait—Orrville, O. P., 243, 388; wounded, 242; Pro., see Co. K.
 Henry G. Russell—Lexington, Mo. Wounded, 120; portrait, 132; mentioned, 412,
 415, 421, 446; see No. 478.

First Sergeant.

- 467 Henry N. Penfield—Springfield, Mass. Wounded, 131; portrait, 116; mentioned, 211,
 217; promoted, see Lieutenant Company I.
 468 Henry G. Russell—Lexington, Mo. Wounded, 120; portrait, 132; mentioned, 431,
 442, 445, 447; promoted, see above.

Servants.

- 469 Jacob Jewell—Tribune, Kans. Wounded, 131, 287; P., 73, 255, 279; M., 226, 231, 412.
 470 Jeremiah S. Stinger—Tipton, Mo. Wounded, 242; P., 74, 245; M., 404, 412, 430, 437.
 471 James R. Brown—Amber, Kans. O. Wounded, 130, 253; portrait, 99; mentioned,
 129, 130, 217, 231; Pro., see second Lieut. Company C and First Lieut. Company A.
 472 David K. Blystone—Bladensburg, O. Wounded, 130, 253; portrait, 99; mentioned,
 129, 130, 217, 231; Pro., see second Lieut. Company C and First Lieut. Company A.
 473 John Warman—Gambier, O. Portrait, 114; mentioned, 129, 180, 263, 412.
 474 John R. Clark—Wounded, 130; portrait, 125; mentioned, 412.
 475 Alexander H. Postlewait—Orrville, O. Wounded, 242; portraits, 243, 388; promoted,
 302; see above.

COMPANY F.—Continued.

Corporals.

- 476 Johnson Sims—Martinsburg, O. Wounded, 130; portrait, 122; mentioned, 355.
 477 John L. Beatty—Died July 28, 1863. Wounded, 130; portrait, 143; mentioned, 261.
 478 William H. Reagh—Died of wounds. Wounded, 127; portrait, 142.
 479 Nathan R. Hall—Griffith, Ind. Portrait, 390; mentioned, 412, 416.
 480 Henry Whitmer—Hume, Ills. Wounded, 179; portrait, 175; M., 378, 379, 412.
 481 James Willemin—Bloomingsdale, O. Wounded, 354; P., 349; M., 179, 212, 283, 288, 412.
 482 John Getz—Fredericktown, O. Wounded, 130, 212; portraits, 75, 246; M., 112, 139.
 483 William Beckholt—Gambler, O. Portrait, 406; mentioned, 376, 412.
 484 William H. Beeny—Richwood, O. Wounded, 130, 189; portrait, 301; M., 179, 412.
 485 William B. Scott—Bladensburg, O. Wounded, 282; portrait, 271; M., 374, 412.
 486 Adam L. Forney—Mentioned, 377, 412.
 487 William Porter—Died of wounds. Wounded, 131; mortal wound, 242.

Enlisted Men.

- Beatty, John L.—Corporal, see No. 477.
 Beeny, William H.—Corporal, see No. 484.
 Beckholt, William—Corporal, see No. 483.
 Blystone, David K.—Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 472.
 488 Broadbalt, Gershon—Mentioned, 217.
 489 Brower, Frederick—Killed in battle. Portrait, 367; mentioned, 178, 179.
 Brown, James R.—Sergeant, see No. 481.
 490 Cattrell, Leander—Columbus, O. Portraits, 398, 399; mentioned, 63.
 491 Chapman, George W.—Burton City, O. Portrait, 395; mentioned, 405, 412.
 Clark, John R.—Sergeant, see No. 474.
 492 Clere, Claude—Mentioned, 147, 400, served in Company H.
 493 Cooper, Daniel C.—Portrait, 122; mentioned, 412.
 494 Benny, James F.—Bladensburg, O. Portrait, 68; mentioned, 196.
 495 Duchman, Augustus—Mentioned, 75.
 496 Dulybon, Mathew—Mentioned, 83, 408.
 497 Fawcett, Thompson J.—Died in service, 52.
 498 Fleming, James C.—Portrait, 67; mentioned, 412.
 499 Foltz, Eli J.—Died in service, 63.
 Forney, Adam L.—Corporal, see No. 486.
 Getz, John—Corporal, see No. 482.
 500 Graham, Henry—St. Louis, Mo. Wounded, 211; portrait, 211; mentioned, 412.
 501 Grime, Joseph—Wounded, 130; served in Company H.
 502 Harbye, Charles—Mentioned, 57.
 Hall, Nathan R.—Corporal, see No. 479.
 503 Hall, Thomas J.—Killed in battle, 127; portrait, 131.
 504 Harris, Manoah P.—Wounded, 242; mentioned, 200, 401.
 505 Hess, David K.—Bladensburg, O. Transferred to 1st Ohio Sharpshooters.
 506 Jennings, William T.—Killed in battle, 127.
 Jewell, Jacob—Sergeant, see No. 469.
 507 Keys, Joseph H.—Dodd City, Ark. Wounded, 242; portrait, 248; M., 179, 212, 401, 412.
 508 Kline, Franklin—Died of wounds, 127.
 509 Kline, George—Mentioned, 388.
 510 Lawyer, Michael W.—Mentioned, 388.
 511 Ling, Conrad—Killed in battle, 210.
 512 Lowry, William—Mentioned, 412.
 513 McMerrill, John—Big Prairie, O. Mentioned, 217.
 514 McNurland, John—Martinsville, Ind. Portrait, 389; mentioned, 373, 412.
 515 McNurland, William—Martinsville, Ind. Portrait, 76; mentioned, 75, 412.
 516 McNatt, Isaac—Mentioned, 388.
 517 Maloy, William—Died in service. Mentioned, 58, 60.
 518 Maxon, Alfred—Wounded, 130, 230; mentioned, 242, 317, 408.
 519 Meek, William A.—Died of wounds, 127; portrait, 94.
 520 Melick, Jefferson—Mt. Vernon, O. Wounded and captured, 211; P., 429; M., 382, 412.
 521 Muck, Aaron—Mentioned, 57.
 522 Murphy, Marion T.—Killed in battle. Mentioned, 226, 242.
 523 Newcomer, Christian—Fort Wayne, Ind. Wounded, 179, 273; P., 469; M., 213, 391.
 524 North, John—Tipton, O. Wounded, 242; portrait, 249; mentioned, 131, 378, 407.
 Penfield, Henry N.—First Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 467.
 525 Pfister, Mathias—Mentioned, 147.
 Porter, William—Corporal, see No. 487.
 Postlewait, Alex. H.—Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 475.
 526 Ransom, William H.—Wounded, 242.
 527 Reagh, John P.—Died April 26, 1879. Portrait, 391; mentioned, 412.
 Reagh, William H.—Corporal, see No. 478.
 528 Ross, Elmos N.—Condit, O. Portrait, 194; mentioned, 412.
 Russell, Henry G.—First Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 468.
 529 Saffor, Samuel—Killed on picket, 301.

COMPANY F.—*Enlisted Men.*—Continued.

- 530 Sautter, Jacob—Weston, O. Wounded, 130; portrait, 107; M., 112; served in Co. H.
 531 Schneider, Henry—Served in Company H; discharged January 11, 1865.
 532 Scott, James Foster—Sarcoxis, Mo. Portrait, 177; mentioned, 58, 180, 390, 412.
 533 Scott, William B.—Corporal, see No. 485.
 534 Seagriff, Clay C.—Seattle, Wash. Portrait, 357; mentioned, 357, 412.
 534 Seignier, George—Mentioned, 75; served in Company H.
 535 Shoults, Orlando—Wounded, 211; mentioned, 379.
 536 Sigler, Philip M.—Mentioned, 410.
 537 Sims, Johnson—Corporal, see No. 476.
 537 Sperry, Joseph H.—Died in service. Mentioned, 81, 147.
 538 Stewart, John A.—Died in service, 57.
 539 Stinger, Jeremiah S.—Sergeant, see No. 470.
 539 Sullivan, Michael—Mentioned, 412.
 540 Thompson, James—Died in service, 60.
 541 Tipton, Elijah J.—Albany, Mo. Mentioned, 412.
 541 Trimble, Thomas—Promoted to Com. Sergt., see No. 8; M., 192, 175, 262; P., 192.
 542 Tuttle, Amos—Died in service, 216.
 543 Tuttle, Carey—Wounded, 130; mentioned, 374, 385, 412.
 544 Vaughn, Benjamin—Died in Rebel prison. Captured, 211; mentioned, 382.
 544 Warman, John—Color-Sergeant, see No. 473.
 544 Whitmer, Henry—Corporal, see No. 480.
 545 Wilcox, Edward—Died in service, 60.
 545 Willemis, James—Corporal, see No. 481.
 546 Williams, David—Missing Nov. 1, 1864, at Pulaski, Tenn.
 547 Williams, Joseph—Mentioned, 43, 412.
 548 Woodruff, Marion—Utica, O. Mentioned, 147, 409.
 549 Yoder, Alexander—Magnetic Springs, O. Wounded, 130; portrait, 118. M., 412.
 550 Yoder, Eli—Magnetic Springs, O. Mentioned, 412; portrait, 142.
 551 Yoder, Jacob—Mentioned, 372, 412.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

- William C. Buntz—Died Jan. 17, 1874, at Cleveland, O. Portraits, 13, 149; M., 216, 428.
 Daniel A. Stinger—Blunt, S. Dak. Portrait, 12; mentioned, 262, 373, 381, 387, 401, 412, 420, and see Lieutenant Company E.

First Lieutenant.

- William W. Cushing—Springfield, Mo. Mentioned, 14, 122, 176, 262; Pro., see Co. I.
 Rollin D. Barnes—Portrait, 321; mentioned, 217, 261, 262; and see Company B.
 Henry A. Donaldson—Kansas City, Mo. Wounded, 262; portrait, 217; mentioned, 303, 379, 412, 421, and see Company H and Company E.

Second Lieutenant.

- Martin V. B. King—Camfield, O. Wounded, 428; portraits, 19, 95; mentioned, 14, 122, 123, 129, 216, 424, 426, 428, 440, 441, 449.

First Sergeant.

- 552 Justus M. Silliman—Vineland, N. J. Portrait, 43; mentioned, 57.
 553 Charles C. Chapman—Poland, O. Portrait, 401; mentioned, 124, 217; Pro., see Co. I.
 554 Charles C. Coats—Bradford, Pa. Mentioned, 399.
 555 Joseph E. Pero—Mentioned, 412.

Sergants.

- 556 Robert W. Thompson—Cleveland, O. Color Sergeant; P., 197; M., 123, 402, 420, 431.
 557 James Logan—Cleveland, O. Portrait, 212; mentioned, 412.
 558 Andrew J. Christy—Mentioned, 216.
 559 Senesny J. Streatly—Youngstown, O. Portrait, 59; mentioned, 412, 424.
 560 John Simpson—Died at Cleveland, O. Wounded, 211; mentioned, 177, 208, 412.
 561 James M. Reynolds—Bel Air, Md. Wounded, 242; portrait, 250; mentioned, 412.
 562 Alexander Van Gorder—New Castle, Pa. Wounded, 242; mentioned, 128, 412.

Corporals.

- 563 William McGittigan—Killed in battle, 126 (Color Corporal).
 564 John Irwin—Killed in battle, 281.
 565 Thomas R. Hanna—Deceased. Wounded, 354; mentioned, 412.
 566 Michael Strausbaugh—Mentioned, 412.
 567 David Shafter—Huron, Ills. Mentioned, 412.

COMPANY G.—*Corporals—Continued.*

- 568 Richard J. Hands—Mentioned, 412.
 569 Richard M. Elliott—Died in service, 196.
 570 John Heiner—Died of wounds, 302.

Enlisted Men.

- 571 Adams, Henry H.—New York, N. Y. Portraits, 48, 309; captured, 309; mentioned, 43, 267, 359, 380, 411, 411, 418.
 572 Adams, John—Mentioned, 394.
 573 Badenborough, John—Died in service, 21.
 574 Barbour, John—Died at Youngstown, in 1863. Mentioned, 61.
 575 Bassett, Adam—Died in service, 63.
 576 Benson, William—Mentioned, 82, 112.
 577 Berry, Christopher—Mentioned, 112.
 578 Bruce, Tobias C.—West Berlin, O. Portrait, 129; mentioned, 394, 424.
 579 Bryant, Joseph—Killed in battle, 353.
 Chapman, C. C.—First Sergeant, Lieutenant and Captain, see No. 553.
 Christy, Andrew J.—Sergeant, see No. 558.
 580 Clodell, Charles—Olmstead Falls, O. Mentioned, 412.
 Coats, C. C.—First Sergeant, see No. 564.
 581 Criss, William—Last report, on detached duty as Railroad Engineer.
 582 Daley, John—Pittsburg, Pa. Portrait, 261; mentioned, 372, 402.
 383 Donevan, John—Mentioned, 112.
 Elliott, Richard M.—Corporal, see No. 579.
 584 Ferguson, Dryden—Died of wound, 273.
 585 Fitch, Harrison H.—Copapa, O. Portrait, 121; mentioned, 112.
 586 Foust, John P.—Died in service, 59.
 587 Garety, Joseph—Cleveland, O. Mentioned, 112.
 588 Griffin, Morris—Cleveland, O. Portrait, 39; mentioned, 63.
 589 Grime, Ferdinand—Mentioned, 409.
 590 Hall, Traverse A.—Mentioned, 112.
 Hands, Richard J.—Corporal, see No. 568.
 Hanna, Thomas R.—Corporal, see No. 655.
 591 Hartman, William—Mentioned, 412.
 Heiner, John—Corporal, see No. 580.
 592 Hiltabiddle, Daniel W.—Mentioned, 388.
 593 Hudson, Edwin—Mentioned, 412.
 594 Hunkler, John—Mentioned, 83.
 Irwin, John—Corporal, see No. 564.
 595 Jones, Thomas—Died in service, 63.
 596 Kelley, James—Mentioned, 388.
 597 Knapp, Charles H.—Berea, O. Wounded, 242; mentioned, 372, 403.
 598 Kroeker, Henry—Died in rebel prison. Captured at Chicamauga.
 599 Lambody, Victor—Died in service, 60.
 Logan, James—Sergeant, see No. 557.
 Lyons, David—Mentioned, 112.
 600 Major, William O.—New Middletown, O. Wounded, 268; mentioned, 412.
 602 McGhee, Andrew J.—Last report in hospital at Nashville.
 McGittigan, William—Color Corporal; see No. 563.
 603 Mead, Daniel—Mentioned, 412.
 604 Middleton, Henry J.—Died of wounds, 127.
 605 Miller, Frank—Died in service, 83.
 606 Misler, Anton—Bellevue, O. served in Company H; mentioned, 412; portrait, 266.
 607 Nichols, Edward—Mentioned, 376.
 608 Osborn, Charles—At Camp Butler, Ills., when last reported.
 Pero, Joseph E.—First sergeant, see No. 555.
 609 Randall, Alexander—Mentioned, 412.
 610 Randall, Charles B.—Wounded, 282.
 611 Richardson, George H.—Died March 12, 1886, at Philadelphia, Pa.; mentioned, 112.
 612 Robson, David—Mentioned, 112.
 613 Rotterdam, John G.—Mentioned, 196.
 614 Schelbass, Henry—Mentioned, 83.
 615 Seiler, Alois—Killed in battle, 127.
 Shaffer, David—Corporal, see No. 567.
 6 6 Shay, Daniel—Mentioned, 112.
 617 Shay, James—Mentioned, 388.
 618 Shenefield, George—Died of wounds, 301.
 Silliman, Justus M.—First Sergeant, see No. 552.
 Simpson, John—Sergeant, see No. 590.
 619 Smith, John—Mentioned 112.
 620 Snyder, Peter—Last report in hospital at Louisville, Ky.
 621 Sommer, John—Killed in battle, 127.
 622 Spickler, Lewis—Pine Run, Mich. Mentioned, 378, 380, 412; portrait, 438.
 623 Stephens, Isaac S.—Mentioned, 147.

COMPANY G.—*Enlisted Men—Continued.*

- 624 Stoker, George S.—Mentioned, 412.
 Strausbaugh, M.—Corporal, see No. 506.
 625 Streaty, John C.—Died of wounds. Mentioned, 127, 129; portrait, 130.
 Streaty, Seney J.—Sergeant, see No. 559.
 626 Tamnyhan, James—Mentioned, 412.
 Thompson, Robert W.—Cleveland, O., Color Sergeant, see No. 556.
 Van Gorder, Alex—Sergeant, see No. 562.
 627 Wade, James—Mentioned, 412.
 628 Walker, Joseph A.—Mentioned, 61.
 629 Withers, Joseph—Mentioned, 217.
 630 Young, Calvin—Mentioned, 412.
 Henry Richards—Youngstown, O., Colored under-cook; mentioned, 412.

COMPANY H.

Captain.

- Anthony Vallender—Discharged. Portrait, 26; wounded, 2, 0; mentioned, 14, 74, 385, 391, 395, 417, 424, 426.

First Lieutenant.

- Riley M. Merrill—Mentioned, 14, 57.
 Freeman Thoman—Denver, Col., Wounded, 282; portraits, 59, 255; mentioned, 217, 379, 390, 392; promoted, see Company D, also Company A.
 Darius W. Payne—Perry, Ia., Wounded, 353; portrait, 67; mentioned, 389, 392, 405, 412, 418, see Company I and Company E.

Second Lieutenant.

- Francis Hendry—Madison, O., Portrait, 12; mentioned, 14, 52.
 Charles Leimbach—Died, Nov. 12, 1862. Wounded, 182; portrait, 218; mentioned, 213, 192; promoted, see Company D, also Company H.
 Henry A. Donaldson—Kansas City, Mo., Wounded, 272, 282; portrait, 217; see Company E and Company G.
 Henry Glenville—Wounded, 128; portrait, 105; mentioned, 53, 382; see Company B.

First Sergeant.

- 631 Henry Glenville—Promoted, see above and Company B.
 632 Charles Muller—Wounded, 351; discharged, 388.
 633 Henry Ross—Mentioned, 412.

Sergeant.

- 634 Charles Leimbach—Wounded, 282; portrait, 213; promoted, see above.
 635 Roswell Webster—Lenox, O., Portrait, 51; mentioned, 117.
 636 William Stoughton—Mentioned, 117.
 637 Leroy Thompson—Mentioned, 412, 413.
 638 John Dally—St. Paul, Minn., Mentioned, 413, 437.
 639 John Brandan—O. S. H., Sandusky, O., Mentioned, 413.
 640 Noah H. Willey—Mentioned, 213, 413.
 641 John A. Morrow—Wounded, 179 and discharged, 363.

Corporal.

- 642 George Cunningham—Columbus, O., Discharged Dec. 23, 1862, account typhoid fever.
 643 Brookens H. Brittain—Died in rebel prison. Mentioned, 211, 212.
 644 Samuel Joslin—Mentioned, 413.
 645 Fayette Darling—Chardon, O., Mentioned, 413.
 646 William Mason—Akron, O., Portrait, 54; mentioned, 413, 424.
 647 Rhinehard Stilleisch—Mentioned, 413.
 648 Anselm Meyer—Mentioned, 413.
 649 John Henson—Pittsfield, O., Wounded, 282; mentioned, 406, 413, 424, 446.
 650 John Weir—Mentioned, 388.
 651 William R. Bedell—Killed in battle, 127.
 652 Alpha Large—Killed in battle, 353.

Enlisted Men.

- 653 Allardt, Theodore—Mentioned, 413.
 654 Ames, Oscar C.—Wounded, 212; mentioned, 413.
 655 Anderson, Samuel W.—Mentioned, 52.
 656 Aicher, James E.—Kansas City, Mo.,—Portrait, 201; mentioned, 394, 430, 437, 441.
 657 Astle, William—Mentioned, 147, 108.
 658 Barry, John—Died of wounds, 127.

COMPANY H.—Enlisted Men.—Continued.

- 659 Beckwith, George R.—Died of wounds, 210.
 660 Bodeh, William R.—Corporal, see No. 651.
 661 Berner, Jacob—Died in service, 3, 6.
 661 Birch, Cassius C.—Erie, Pa.—Wounded, 180; mentioned, 391.
 Brandan, John—Sergeant, see No. 639.
 Brittain, B. H.—Corporal, see No. 613.
 662 Bronson, Daniel—Mentioned, 217.
 663 Bugby, Daniel D.—Mentioned, 196.
 664 Burr, John F.—Mentioned, 117, 198.
 665 Caldwell, Warren M.—Mentioned, 388.
 666 Collister, Jack—Died of wounds, 127.
 Clere, Claude—Mustered in F; see No. 12.
 667 Coughlin, James—Left Company in May, 1865, without leave.
 Cunningham, George—Corporal, see No. 642.
 668 Dahlem, John—Mentioned, 88.
 669 Bailey, William—Pratt, Kans. Portrait, 290; wounded, 282; mentioned, 388, 391; by mistake called John Bailey on p. 282.
 Darling, Fayette—Corporal, see No. 645.
 670 DeGraff, William—Mentioned, 217.
 671 Diamond, Patrick—Died at Edenburgh, O. Left Company in May, 1865.
 672 Dodge, James R.—Died in service, 59.
 673 Dolan, William—Absent from July, 1865.
 Duffy, John—Sergeant, see No. 638.
 674 Eckerman, Charles—Mentioned, 413.
 675 Elliott, Michael—Killed in battle, 218.
 676 Esch, Franz—Died in service, 376.
 677 Fost, Henry—Wounded and captured, 129; mentioned, 421.
 678 Glanzer, Jacob—Missing in battle, 169.
 679 Gleieh, George—No record after May 9, 1864.
 680 Gleieh, Valentine—Cleveland, O. Mentioned, 413.
 Glenville, Henry—First Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 631.
 681 Goodwill, David B.—Killed in battle, 281.
 682 Groebe, Ernst—In hospital June, 1864; last report.
 Grime, Joseph—Mustered in F; see No. 591.
 683 Harvey, Charles—Mentioned, 61.
 684 Harvey, Gaius S.—Died in service, 196; portrait, 59.
 Henson, John—Corporal, see No. 649.
 685 Howe, James—Last record on furlough July 27, 1864.
 686 Howell, William—Killed in battle, 127.
 687 Jackson, James H.—Erie, Pa. Captured, 354; mentioned, 388.
 688 Jones, Herman F.—Mentioned, 413.
 Joslin, Samuel—Corporal, see No. 644.
 689 King, Jacob—Died of wounds, 204.
 690 Knapp, Peter—Wounded and captured, 128; mentioned, 129, 391.
 691 Krum, Francis S.—Died in service, 196.
 Lange, Alpin—Corporal, see No. 652.
 692 Laurence, Charles W.—Left Company in May, 1865.
 Leimbach, Charles—Sergeant and Lieutenant, see No. 652.
 693 Lowman, James L.—Killed in battle, 281.
 Mason, William—Corporal, see No. 646.
 694 Meno, Frederick—Mentioned, 52.
 Meyer, Anselm—Corporal, see No. 649.
 Misler, Anton—Mustered in G; see No. 646; portrait, 265.
 695 Morris, William—Wounded, 139, transferred to 23d O. V. I.
 Morrow, John A.—Sergeant, see No. 641.
 Muller, Charles—First Sergeant, see No. 632.
 696 Murphy, Patrick—Mentioned, 316.
 697 Nauck, Frederick—C. S. M. H. Dayton, O. Portrait, 83; wounded, 282; M. 413, 416.
 698 Osborn, Thomas S.—Missing November, 1864, at Athens, Tenn.
 699 Pfeleuger, Valentine—Mentioned, 394.
 700 Phillips, Martin V.—Mentioned, 41.
 701 Pierson, James—Died in rebel prison, 211, 212.
 702 Pietsch, August—Wounded, 242; mentioned, 413.
 703 Putnam, George—Died in service, 192.
 704 Quirk, Michael—Died in service, 413, 416.
 705 Rath, Albert—Left in May, 1865.
 706 Raydon, William H.—Deceased. Mentioned, 413, 428, 464, 466; portrait, 18.
 707 Reed, Charles—Wounded, 128; discharged, 302.
 708 Richter, Gottfried—Left in May, 1865.
 709 Ritgart, Peter—Missing in battle of Resaca.
 710 Ross, Fayette C.—Mentioned, 147.
 Ross, Henry—First Sergeant, see No. 633.
 Sautter, Jacob—Weston, O. Mustered in F, see No. 530; P., 157; wounded, 139; M., 412.

COMPANY H.—*Enlisted Men—Continued.*

- 711 Schelden, Lewis—Mentioned, 217.
 712 Schener, Henry—Mentioned, 388.
 713 Schmitz, Nicholas—Died in Andersonville prison, 316.
 Schneider, Henry—Mustered in F, see No. 531.
 714 Schultiz, Gottlieb—Killed in battle, 281.
 Seiler, Alois—Killed in battle, 127. Mustered in G, see No. 625.
 715 Seyfert, George—Mentioned, 413.
 716 Shellhorn, Joseph—Left in May, 1865.
 Seigner, George—Mustered in F, see No. 531.
 Sillfleisch, R.—Corporal, see No. 647.
 717 Silverthorn, Alva—Mentioned, 63.
 718 Smith, Merrick Q.—Cambridgeboro, Pa. Mentioned, 113.
 Sommer, John—Killed in battle, 127. Mustered in G, see No. 631.
 719 Stewart, George—Mentioned, 61.
 720 Stewart, Robert—Left in May, 1865.
 721 Stolliker, Lester C.—Deceased. Mentioned, 113, 133.
 Stoughton, William—Sergeant, see No. 636.
 722 Summerby, William—Mentioned, 388.
 723 Thiele, Henry—Died in service, 83.
 Thompson, Leroy—Sergeant, see No. 633.
 724 Thompson, Malcolm—Mentioned, 54, 61.
 725 Wagner, Frederick—Discharged from hospital April, 1865.
 726 Waters, Lucius W.—Lenox, O. Mentioned, 388; portrait, 410.
 Webster, Ross-well—Sergeant, see No. 635.
 727 Weddle, Conrad—Mentioned, 381.
 Weir, John—Corporal, see No. 650.
 728 Weller, John—Died in service, 216.
 729 Wheeler, Seymour O.—Mentioned, 388.
 Willey, Noah H.—Sergeant, see No. 640.
 730 Wilkinson, Thomas—Died in service, 196.
 731 Williams, Charles—Killed in battle, 281.
 732 Williams, George—Died December 2, 1865.
 733 Williams, John—Died of wounds, 127.
 734 Wilson, Thomas—Mentioned, 44.
 735 Winright, William—Missing November 7, 1864.
 736 Wolf, Frederick—Mentioned, 113.
 737 Zeller, Peter—Mentioned, 410.

COMPANY I.

Captain.

- Aquila Conrad—Mentioned, 117, 176, 261.
 William W. Cushing—Springfield, Mo. Mentioned, 262, 386, 387 and see Company G.
 Charles C. Chapman—Poland, O. Portrait, 104; M., 399, 409, 413, 424; see below.

First Lieutenant.

- Horace Welch—Portrait, 150. Mentioned, 117, 216.
 Nyrum Phillips—Sioux Falls, S. D. Portrait, 84; M., 217, 301; see Field and Staff.
 Charles C. Chapman—Poland, O. Wounded, 382; mentioned, 262, 309, 399; see below.
 Benjamin F. Gardner—Died at Mt. Vernon O. P., 391; M., 399, 413, 432; see Co. E.

Second Lieutenant.

- Seabury A. Smith—Killed in battle. P., 263; M., 147, 170, 208, 435; see Field and Staff.
 Charles C. Chapman—Poland, O. Promoted, see above and also Company G.
 Henry S. Penfield—Springfield, Mass. P., 116; M., 217, 437, 419; see Company F.
 Josiah H. Blackburn—Latimer, O. Pro., 355; see Company F and also Company A.
 Darin W. Payne—Perry, Iowa. Wounded, 353; portrait, 63; mentioned, 265, 303, 392; see Company H and Company E.

First Sergeant.

- 738 James H. Hanson—Buckhannan, W. Va. Captured, 211; portrait, 209; mentioned, 212, 382, 391, 424, 430.
 739 Francis Cassil—Died January —, 1878. Mentioned, 113, 421; portrait, 135.

Sergeant.

- 740 John W. Stoner—Garrett, Ind. Mentioned, 413.
 741 Reubin M. Steele—Died December 10, 1890. Wounded, 242; portrait, 165; mentioned, 174, 243, 103, 113, 419, 424, 437.
 742 Richard Roessler—Mentioned, 113.

COMPANY I.—*Sergeants—Continued.*

- 743 Thomas Barrett—Deceased. Mentioned, 413.
 744 Squire C. Edwards—Killed in battle, 281.
 745 William G. Weimer—Killed in battle, 281. Portrait, 289.
 746 Isaiah Bell—Latty, O. Mentioned, 394.

Corporal.

- 747 William Corbin—Died at Napoleon, O. Mentioned, 413.
 748 Simon P. Prümmer—Mentioned, 413.
 749 George Rath—Deceased. Mentioned, 413.
 750 Charles Wetz—Dayton, O. Portrait, 380.
 751 Henry Phillips—Athens, O. Portrait, 376; mentioned, 413.
 752 William Caughey—Wounded, 20; mentioned, 413.
 Augustus Jacobs—See E. G. Jacoby, No. 804. Mentioned, 413.
 753 William Dunker—Greenville, O. Portrait, 347; wounded, 354; mentioned, 230, 413.
 754 Francis M. Gorlock—Killed in battle, 230.
 755 James W. Hair—Wounded, 251; mentioned, 388.
 756 Elijah Kessler—Richmond, Ind. Mentioned, 394, 446.
 757 William Duncan—Kilbuck, O. Portraits, 326, 400; mentioned, 413, 424, 449.

Enlisted Men.

- 758 Alabaugh, Charles—Died in service, 303.
 759 Babcock, Thomas Z.—Fort Wayne, Ind. Mentioned, 413; portrait, 434.
 760 Baker, John—Mentioned, 413.
 761 Ballinger, Jonathan—Mentioned, 413.
 Barrett, Thomas—Sergeant, see No. 743.
 Bell, Isaiah—Sergeant, see No. 746.
 762 Bently, Martin—Deceased. Mentioned, 388.
 763 Blair, Peter S.—Died in service, 216.
 764 Bohn, John—Wounded, 242; mentioned, 394.
 765 Brooks, Jacob—Died in rebel prison, 211, 212.
 766 Brown, George—Defiance, O. Mentioned, 394; portrait, 413.
 767 Brown, Joseph M.—Brunersburg, O. Mentioned, 413.
 768 Butler, John—Died in service, 246.
 769 Cassidy, Thomas—Died of wounds, 230.
 Cassil, Francis—First Sergeant, see No. 739.
 Caughey, William—Corporal, see No. 752.
 770 Cay, David—Mentioned, 388.
 771 Close, John—Mentioned, 402.
 Corbin, William—Corporal, see No. 747.
 772 Couch, Andrew J.—Wounded, 354; mentioned, 403, 413.
 773 Cramer, George—Died of wounds, 282.
 774 Curtis, Aurelius—Mentioned, 413.
 775 Daley, Elden R.—Elyria, O. See Elden Porter, wounded, 242; P., 256; M., 415, 424.
 776 Davidson, William W.—E. Akron Station, O. Portrait, 392; mentioned, 413, 424.
 777 Davis, Charles F.—Mentioned, 407.
 778 Davis, Thomas—Wounded, 242.
 779 Donely, Hugh—Died December 18, 1881; Mentioned, 388.
 780 Donoghue, Patrick—Wounded, 242; Mentioned, 372, 409.
 Duncan, William—Corporal, see No. 757.
 Dunker, William—Corporal, see No. 753.
 781 Edwards, John—Died in service, 196.
 782 Edwards, Joseph—Deshler, O. Mentioned, 388.
 Edwards, Squire C.—Sergeant, see No. 744.
 783 Figley, Simon—Died at Ney, O. Mentioned, 394.
 784 Fisher, Albert W.—Mentioned, 413.
 785 Friend, Joseph—Mentioned, 413.
 786 Friend, William H.—Died of wounds, 178, 179.
 787 Gable, Michael—Died of wounds, 242.
 788 Gartner, Manlius—Mentioned, 247.
 789 Getz, Samuel—Died at Napoleon, O. Mentioned, 407.
 790 Gibson, Isaac N.—New Weston, O. Wounded, 354; portrait, 327; mentioned, 413.
 791 Gilpin, Alfred L.—Henry, Ills. Served under name of Harrison Lee; wounded, 354; mentioned, 413.
 Gorlock, Francis M.—Corporal, see No. 754.
 792 Gorrell, Daniel—Mentioned, 413.
 793 Green, Samuel—U. S. M. H., Dayton, O. Wounded, 230; P., 254; M., 242, 413, 446.
 794 Gunter, David—Mentioned, 413.
 795 Hair, Daniel W.—Died in service, 246.
 Hair, James W.—Corporal, see No. 755.
 796 Haley, James S.—Nettle Lake, O. Wounded, 242; portrait, 252; mentioned, 413.
 797 Hamilton, Charles N.—Mentioned, 388.
 Hanson, James H.—First Sergeant, see No. 748.

COMPANY I.—*Enlisted Men—Continued.*

- 798 Hardy, John J.—Florida, O. Mentioned, 413.
 799 Hatfield, Edward—Died April 16, 1880. Wounded, 351; mentioned, 413.
 800 Hill, Michael—Died at Napoleon, O. Wounded, 180; mentioned, 413.
 801 Hous-wett, Jacob—Died in service, 417.
 802 Hudson, John—Died at Napoleon, O. Mentioned, 413.
 803 Jacoby, E. G.—Pleasant Grove, Kans. Served under name of Augustus Jacobs; Por-
 trait, 417.
 804 Justice, Samuel A.—Stryker, O. Portrait, 418; mentioned, 413.
 805 Kelly, John—Mentioned, 373.
 Kessler, Elijah—Corporal; see No. 766.
 806 Kibbie, John—Mentioned, 413.
 807 King, John H.—Missing, November, 1861, at Stevenson, Ala.
 Lee, Harrison—See A. T. Gilpin, No. 791. Mentioned, 354, 413.
 808 Longsmith, Henry—Died at Defiance, O.—Wounded, 179; discharged, 393.
 809 McHenry, William—Napoleon, O. Mentioned, 355.
 810 Mikesell, Crowell—Winchester, Ark. Portrait, 356; mentioned, 382, 413.
 811 Milburn, Edward E.—Mentioned, 413.
 812 Miller, George—Bowling Green, O. Portrait, 411; mentioned, 413.
 813 Miller, Ohio—Richmond, Ind. Mentioned, 413.
 814 Miller, Charles—Lake View, Ia. Wounded, 180; portrait, 411; mentioned, 413.
 815 Musser, Jacob—Deceased. Wounded, 242; discharged, 388.
 816 Nason, Job—Versailles, O. Portrait, 407; mentioned, 413.
 817 Pepple, James—Mentioned, 413.
 818 Phillips, David S.—Athens, O. Wounded, 139; captured 317; portrait 352; m., 394.
 Phillips, Henry—Corporal; see No. 751.
 819 Pook, Frederick—Died at Antwerp, O. Mentioned, 217.
 820 Porter, Anthony—Died of wounds, 239.
 821 Porter, Benjamin J.—Democracy, O. Mentioned, 283, 413.
 Porter, Elden R. Real name E. R. Daley; see No. 775.
 822 Primmer, Simon P. Corporal; see No. 788.
 823 Prince, James E.—Hinton, W. Va. Mentioned, 394.
 824 Radel, Albert—Mentioned, 413.
 Rath, George—Corporal; see No. 729.
 825 Richardson, Daniel—Wounded, 251; mentioned, 394.
 826 Richardson, Oliver—Died of wounds, 178, 179.
 Richmond, Thomas—See Company A, No. 81; mentioned, 413.
 827 Roberts, William C.—Wounded at Resaca.
 828 Rockafield, John C.—Deceased. Mentioned, 413.
 Roessler, Richard—Sergeant; see No. 742.
 829 Seydler, Gustave—Mentioned, 413.
 830 Shear, John P.—Mentioned, 388.
 831 Sheets, William C.—Died of wound, 272; mentioned, 282.
 832 Spronce, Jerome. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March, 1861.
 Steele, Remin M.—Sergeant; see No. 741.
 Stoner, John W.—Sergeant; see No. 749.
 833 Stull, George H.—Roseville, O. Mentioned, 217, 413.
 834 Swihart, William X.—Mentioned, 413.
 835 Tuford, William—Mentioned, 413.
 836 Weber, August—Died in service. Mentioned, 212, 413.
 Weimer, William G.—Sergeant; see No. 745.
 Wetz, Charles—Corporal; see No. 709.
 837 Wharton, George—Died in service, 216.
 838 Wise, Samuel—Mentioned, 231.
 839 Worth, Frank C.—Wounded, 212.
 840 Wretherford, William—Mentioned, 413.
 841 Wright, Martin L.—Died in service, 193.
 842 Young, John—Died near Findlay, O. Captured, 374.
 843 Zeller, Peter—Belmore, O. Portrait, 385; mentioned, 413.
 844 Zufall, Elijah C.—Mentioned, 413.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

- Sterling Manchester—Killed in battle. Portrait, 272; mentioned, 42, 43, 197, 272,
 Alexander Dickson—Camfield, O. Portraits, 46, 388; mentioned, 391, 396, 378, 379, 380,
 387, 392, 421, 423, 427, 433, 449, 488; see Company A.
 Hozekiah N. Steadman—Deceased. P., 62; m., 399, 404, 401, 413; see Company E.

First Lieutenant.

- Waldern S. Williams—Patt's Fork, O. P., 356; m., 197, 302, 377; pro., see Co. E.
 Alexander H. Postlewait—Orville, O. P., 243, 388; m., 359, 378, 409, 413, 421, 441, 450;
 see Company F.

COMPANY K.—Continued.

Second Lieutenant.

Samuel Heikes—Mentioned, 197, 246.
 Richard K. Hulse—Kinsman, O. P., 78, 167; m., 217, 261, 302; pro., see Company C.
 Charles M. Maltby—Seattle, Wash. Portrait, 299; mentioned, 110, 113.

First Sergeant.

845 William J. Jones—Died in service, 378.
 846 Charles M. Maltby—Promoted, see above.

Sergeant.

847 James Wetzel—Killed in battle, 242, 268.
 848 Josiah W. Morgan—East Plymouth, O. Wounded, 354; p., 360; m., 413, 421, 431.
 849 John Porter—Mentioned, 113.
 850 Oren V. Payne—Wounded, 242; mentioned, 113.
 851 John R. Rathburn—Big Run, O. Portrait, 431; mentioned, 113, 137.
 852 John F. Sherer—Mentioned, 113.

Corporal.

853 Montezuma St. John—Calamus, Ia. Mentioned, 114.
 854 James A. Ferris—Chicago, Ill. Portrait, 187; mentioned, 388.
 855 Daniel W. Mathews—Mentioned, 114.
 856 David Shaller—Mentioned, 144.
 857 James M. Carter—Kittaning, O. Wounded, 272; portrait, 253; mentioned, 114.
 858 Chauncey W. Amidon—Ashtabula, O. Mentioned, 114.
 859 Thomas Gibbons—Mentioned, 114.
 860 John Crouch—Deceased. Mentioned, 174, 148.
 861 Henry Welling—Wounded, 242, 354; mentioned, 376.
 862 William R. Carr—Mentioned, 114.

Enlisted Men.

863 Abbott, John—Mentioned, 388.
 864 Algeo, John S.—Little Hocking, O. Portrait, 129; mentioned, 114.
 Amidon, C. W.—Corporal, see No. 858.
 865 Amidon, Nathaniel D.—Plymouth, O. Mentioned, 394.
 866 Amy, Major P.—Portrait, 129; mentioned, 376, 411.
 867 Andre, Whitfield—Wounded, 354; mentioned, 388.
 868 Atwood, William H.—Mentioned, 394.
 869 Barnes, David—Died in service, 392.
 870 Barber, David—Died of wounds, 242.
 871 Brandeberry, John H.—Frost Station, O. Wounded, 252; portrait, 254; m., 394.
 872 Burley, Eli—Shade, O. Mentioned, 114.
 Carr, William R.—Corporal, see No. 862.
 Carr, James M.—Corporal, see No. 857.
 873 Chisom, Byron—Mentioned, 188.
 874 Cleveland, Alexander W.—Died in service, 216.
 875 Coon, Perry—Died in service, 216.
 Crouch, John—Corporal, see No. 860.
 876 Curtis, Adelbert—Mentioned, 191.
 877 Dailey, Michael—Mentioned, 388.
 878 Davison, William—Mentioned, 114.
 Ferris, James A.—Corporal, see No. 854.
 879 Finsterwald, Charles—Died March, 1865; mentioned, 111; portrait, 136.
 880 Finsterwald, Jacob—Mentioned, 114.
 881 Fox, David—Died at Riverport, O. Mentioned, 111, 134, 436.
 882 France, William H.—Big Run, O. Wounded, 252; discharged, 102.
 883 Fulton, Franklin—Mentioned, 377, 408.
 884 Fulton, Robert L.—Judson, O. Wounded, 282; portrait, 278; mentioned, 114.
 885 Fulton, Zephaniah—Athens, O. Portrait, 125; mentioned, 114.
 886 Fungason, Noah W.—Cherokee, Ia. Portrait, 124; mentioned, 114.
 Gibbons, Thomas—Corporal, see No. 859.
 887 Hackett, Warren S.—East Saginaw, Mich. Mentioned, 114.
 888 Hall, Hamlin—Left in June, 1865.
 889 Halstead, Daniel S.—Diamond Springs, Mich. Wounded, 242; mentioned, 114.
 890 Hardman, John—Palmyra, Ind. Wounded, 272; mentioned, 114.
 891 Harman, Benjamin—Mentioned, 114.
 892 Howells, Samuel D.—Washington, D. C. Portraits, 279, 115; mentioned, 376.
 893 Jeffers, William—Shade, O. Portrait, 127; mentioned, 114.
 Jones, William J.—First Sergeant, see No. 845.
 894 Kibburn, Benjamin J.—Wounded, 273; mentioned, 381.
 895 Knapp, David—Mentioned, 114.
 896 Knapp, Nicholas—Mentioned, 114.

COMPANY K.—*Enlisted Men—Continued.*

- 897 Kohler, Daniel—Arizona, Neb. Discharged, 467.
 898 Lamphear, George W.—Died in Andersonville prison; mentioned 303.
 899 Laurence, Abram—Died in service, 336.
 Lord, Henry—Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant; see No. 6.
 900 Lowry, Morris R.—Mentioned, 434.
 901 Lutz, Ernst—Died in service, 216.
 902 Lyman, George W.—Conneaut, O.
 903 Lyman, Henry—Conneaut, O. Wounded, 242.
 Maltby, Charles M.—Sergeant and Lieutenant; see No. 846.
 904 Masters, G. Henry—Prospect, O. Portrait, 396; mentioned, 414, 437, 449.
 905 Masters, Joseph D.—Thompson, Neb. Portrait, 307; mentioned, 434, 437, 449.
 906 McCollum, George—Killed in battle, 230, 231.
 Mathews, Daniel W.—Corporal, see No. 865.
 907 Meeker, Charles—Mentioned, 434.
 908 Menen, Jacob—Mentioned, 411.
 909 Miller, William H.—Killed in battle, 260.
 910 Moler, David—Wounded, 242; portrait, 170; mentioned, 414, 440.
 911 Moley, Joseph—Missing, Dec. 16, 1864, at Nashville; portrait, 443.
 Morgan, Josiah W.—Sergeant, see No. 848.
 912 Orr, Oscar—Pratt's Fork, O. Portrait, 410; mentioned, 414.
 913 Overmyer, George—Mentioned, 414.
 Payne, Oren V.—Sergeant, see No. 850.
 Porter, John—Sergeant. See No. 849.
 Rathburn, John R.—Sergeant, see No. 852.
 914 Robinson, Lewis A.—Mentioned, 317, 498.
 915 Sanders, Michael—Denver, Col. Mentioned, 414.
 Shaffer, David—Corporal, see No. 856.
 Sherer, John F.—Sergeant, see No. 851.
 916 Sikes, Herbert V.—Jefferson, O. Portrait, 374; mentioned, 385, 424, 429.
 917 Steinel, William—Killed in battle, 230.
 918 Smith, William—De Graff, O. Portrait, 432; mentioned, 388.
 St. John, Montezuma—Corporal; see No. 853.
 919 Swett, Edmund—Lake View, Mich. Wounded, 262; mentioned, 394.
 920 Swett, John—Died of wounds, 262.
 921 Swift, Horace F.—Died at Sheffield, O. Mentioned, 414.
 922 Walsh, Joseph—Cleveland, O. Mentioned, 388.
 923 Walker, Henry A.—Died of wounds, 365, 369.
 924 Warner, John—Mentioned, 414.
 Welling, Henry—Corporal; see No. 861.
 925 Welling, William—Wounded, 354; mentioned, 414.
 926 Warren, Henry—Jefferson, O. Portrait, 432; mentioned, 414.
 Wetzel, James—Sergeant; see No. 847.
 927 Willis, Francis—Killed in battle, 365, 369.
 928 Wooley, Ira—Mountville, O. Portrait, 381; mentioned, 414.
 929 Wolcott, Ferris—Mentioned, 363.
 930 Young, William—Mentioned, 414.

NOTE. Only men who served with the regiment after leaving Ohio are included above. See pp. 15, 28.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS

IN ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

MAJ. GEN. OLIVER O. HOWARD, Comd'g to July 27. MAJ. GEN. DAVID S. STANLEY.

FIRST DIVISION.

MAJ. GEN. D. S. STANLEY, to July 27. BRIG. GEN. NATHAN KIMBALL.

First Brigade.—Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT, to June 10; Col. ISAAC M. KIRBY, 21st Illinois, Maj. J. E. CALLOWAY, to June 21; Capt. W. H. JAMISON, 38th Illinois, Lieut. Col. W. T. CHAPMAN, 31st Indiana, Col. J. T. SMITH, 81st Indiana, Lieut. Col. W. C. WHEELER, 1st Kentucky, mustered out in June, Col. D. A. ENYART, 2nd Kentucky, mustered out in June, Lieut. Col. J. R. HURD, 90th Ohio, Lieut. Col. S. N. YEOMAN, 101st Ohio, Col. I. M. KIRBY, to June 10; Lieut. Col. B. B. McDONALD.

Second Brigade.—Brig. Gen. W. C. WHITAKER, to June 30; Col. JACOB E. TAYLOR, 96th Illinois, Col. T. E. CHAMPION, wounded; Maj. GEORGE HICKS, 115th Illinois, Col. J. H. MOORE, 35th Indiana, Maj. J. P. DUFFLEY, killed; Lieut. Col. A. G. TASSIN, 84th Indiana, Lieut. Col. A. J. NEFF; Capt. J. C. TAYLOR, 21st Kentucky, Col. S. W. PRICE, wounded; Lieut. Col. J. C. EVANS, 40th Ohio, Col. J. E. TAYLOR; Capt. C. G. MATCHETT, wounded; Capt. M. KEMPER, 45th Ohio, transferred from Twenty-third Corps June 22, Capt. J. H. HUMPHREY, 51st Ohio, Lieut. Col. J. E. CUMMINS; Capt. I. A. BOPE, 99th Ohio, transferred to Twenty-third Corps June 22.

Third Brigade.—Brig. Gen. WILLIAM GROSE; Col. J. E. BENNETT, 59th Illinois, Col. P. SIDNEY POST, 75th Illinois, Col. J. E. BENNETT; Lieut. Col. W. M. KILGOUR, 80th Illinois, Lieut. Col. W. M. KILGOUR, to June 7; Maj. J. M. STOOKEY, 84th Illinois, Col. L. H. WATERS, 9th Indiana, Col. I. C. B. SUMAN, 30th Indiana, Lieut. Col. O. D. HURD, 36th Indiana, Lieut. Col. O. H. P. CAREY, 77th Pennsylvania, Capt. J. J. LAWSON, to June 7; Col. THOMAS E. ROSE.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN NEWTON.

First Brigade.—Col. F. T. SHERMAN, to May 22; Brig. Gen. N. KIMBALL, to August 4; Col. EMERSON OPDYCKE, 36th Illinois; Col. SILAS MILLER, mortally wounded June 27; Capt. J. B. McNEAL, to August 24; Lieut. Col. P. C. OLSON, 44th Illinois, Col. W. W. BARRETT; Lieut. Col. JOHN RUSSELL, 73rd Illinois, Maj. T. W. MOTHERSPAW, 71th Illinois, Col. J. MARSH, to June 10; Lieut. Col. JAMES B. KERR, mortally wounded, June 27; Capt. T. J. BRYAN, 88th Illinois, Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. CHANDLER, killed; Lieut. Col. G. W. SMITH, 2nd Missouri, Col. B. LAIBOLDT, 15th Missouri, Col. J. CONRAD, 24th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. T. S. WEST, wounded; Maj. ARTHUR McARTHUR.

Second Brigade.—Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER; Col. J. W. BLAKE, from July 10 to 25; Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER, 100th Illinois, Col. F. A. BARTLESON, killed; Maj. C. M. HAMMOND, 40th Indiana, Col. J. W. BLAKE; Lieut. Col. H. LEAMING, 57th Indiana, Lieut. Col. G. W. LENNARD, killed; Lieut. Col. WILLIS BLANCH, 28th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. J. R. BOONE, wounded; Maj. G. W. BARTH, 26th Ohio, Lieut. Col. W. H. SQUIRES, sick June 19 to July 5; Maj. N. T. PEATMAN, wounded; Capt. L. D. ADAIR; Lieut. Col. W. H. SQUIRES, 97th Ohio, Lieut. Col. MILTON BARNES, to June 10; Col. J. Q. LANE.

SECOND DIVISION.—*Continued.*

Third Brigade.—Brig. Gen. CHARLES G. HARKER, killed; Brig. Gen. LUTHER P. BRADLEY, 22nd Illinois, mustered out in June, Lieut. Col. F. SWANWICK, 27th Illinois, mustered out in August, Lieut. Col. W. A. SCHMITT, 42nd Illinois, Lieut. Col. E. D. SWAIN, wounded; Capt. J. W. RICHARDS; Maj. F. A. ATWATER, from August 8, 51st Illinois, Col. L. P. BRADLEY; Capt. T. F. BROWN; Capt. A. M. TILTON, 79th Illinois, Col. ALLEN BUCKNER, wounded; Lieut. Col. H. E. RIVES; Maj. TERRENCE CLARK; Capt. O. O. BAGLEY; Lieut. Col. T. CLARK, 3rd Kentucky, Col. H. C. DUNLAP; Capt. JOHN W. TUTTLE; Colonel DUNLAP, 64th Ohio, Col. A. McLVAIN, killed; Maj. S. L. COULTER; Lieut. Col. R. C. BROWN, 65th Ohio, Lieut. Col. H. X. WHITEBECK, wounded; Capt. C. O. TANSEHILL; Maj. ORLOW SMITH, 125th Ohio, Col. EMERSON OPDYCKE; Lt. Col. DAVID H. MOORE, from May 14.

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS J. WOOD.

First Brigade.—Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLICH, wounded; Col. WILLIAM H. GIBSON; Col. C. T. HOTCHKISS, 25th Illinois, Col. R. H. NODINE, 35th Illinois, Lieut. Col. W. P. CHANDLER, 89th Illinois, Col. C. T. HOTCHKISS; Lieut. Col. W. D. WILLIAMS, 32nd Indiana, Col. F. ERDEMEYER, 8th Kansas, Col. JOHN A. MARTIN, to Aug. 1; Lieut. Col. J. M. GRAHAM, 15th Ohio, Col. WILLIAM WALLACE; Lieut. Col. FRANK ASKEW, 49th Ohio, Col. W. H. GIBSON; Lieut. Col. S. F. GRAY, 15th Wisconsin, Maj. GEORGE WILSON, to July 24; Lieut. Col. O. C. JOHNSON.

Second Brigade.—Brig. Gen. W. B. HAZEN, to August 17; Col. O. H. PAYNE; Col. P. SIDNEY POST, 6th Indiana, Lieut. Col. C. D. CAMPBELL, 5th Kentucky, Col. W. W. BERRY, 6th Kentucky, Maj. R. T. WHITAKER; Capt. I. N. JOHNSTON, 23rd Kentucky, Lieut. Col. J. C. FOY, wounded; Maj. G. W. NORTHUP, 1st Ohio, Maj. J. A. STAFFORD, 6th Ohio, Col. N. L. ANDERSON, 41st Ohio, Lieut. Col. R. L. KIMBERLY, 33rd Ohio, Lieut. Col. DANIEL BOWMAN; 124th Ohio, Col. O. H. PAYNE; Lieut. Col. JAMES PICKANDS; Col. O. H. PAYNE.

Third Brigade.—Brig. Gen. S. BEATTY; Col. FREDERICK KNEFLER, 79th Indiana, Col. F. KNEFLER; Lieut. Col. S. OYLER, to June 28; Maj. GEORGE W. PARKER, wounded; Capt. J. G. DUNBAR, captured; Capt. E. F. RITTER, 86th Indiana, Col. GEORGE F. DICK, 9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. C. D. BAILEY, to June 28; Col. GEORGE H. CRAM, 17th Kentucky, Col. A. M. STOUT, 13th Ohio, Col. DWIGHT JARVIS, JR., to May 23; Maj. J. T. SNIDER, 19th Ohio, Col. CHARLES F. MANDERSON, wounded; Lieut. Col. H. G. STRATTON, 59th Ohio, Col. GRANVILLE A. FRAMBES, captured; Capt. C. A. SHEAFE, to June 26; Capt. J. L. WATSON; Capt. R. H. HIGGINS.

Artillery Brigade.—Maj. THOMAS OSBORN; Capt. LYMAN BRIDGES, Battery M, 1st Illinois Light, Capt. GEORGE W. SPENCER, Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light, Lieut. L. A. WHITE, 5th Battery, Indiana Light, Capt. A. MORRISON, Battery A, 1st Ohio Light, Capt. WILBUR F. GOODSPEED, Battery M, 1st Ohio Light, Capt. F. SCHULTZ, 6th Battery, Ohio Light, Capt. CULLEN BRADLEY, Battery B, Pennsylvania Light, Capt. JACOB ZIEGLER.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS

AT FRANKLIN AND NASHVILLE.

1. MAJ. GEN. DAVID S. STANLEY*, Com'dg. 2. BRIG. GEN. THOMAS J. WOOD, Com'dg.

FIRST DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. NATHAN KIMBALL.

First Brigade.—Col. ISAAC M. KIRBY, 21st Illinois, Capt. W. H. JAMISON; 38th Illinois, Capt. A. M. POLLARD; 31st Indiana, Col. JOHN T. SMITH; 81st Indiana, Maj. E. G. MATHEY; 90th Ohio, Lieut. Col. S. N. YEOMAN; 101st Ohio, Lieut. Col. B. B. McDANALD.

Second Brigade.—Brig. Gen. W. C. WHITAKER, 96th Illinois, Maj. GEORGE HICKS; 115th Illinois, Col. J. H. MOORE; 35th Indiana, Lieut. Col. A. G. TASSIN; 21st Kentucky, Lieut. Col. J. C. EVANS; 23rd Kentucky, Lieut. Col. G. W. NORTUP; 40th Ohio, Lieut. Col. JAMES WATSON; 15th Ohio, Lieut. Col. J. H. HUMPHREY; 51st Ohio, Lieut. Col. C. H. WOOD.

Third Brigade.—Brig. Gen. WILLIAM GROSE, 75th Illinois, Col. JOHN E. BENNETT; 80th Illinois, Capt. J. CUNNINGHAM; 84th Illinois, Col. L. H. WATERS*, Lieut. Col. C. H. MORTON; 9th Indiana, Col. I. C. B. SUMAN; 39th Indiana, Capt. H. W. LAWTON; 84th Indiana, Maj. JOHN C. TAYLOR; 77th Pennsylvania, Col. THOMAS E. ROSE.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE D. WAGNER; BRIG. GEN. W. L. ELLIOTT†.

First Brigade.—Col. EMERSON OPDYCKE, 36th Illinois, Lieut. Col. P. C. OLSEN‡, Maj. L. P. HOLDEN (88th Illinois); 4th Illinois, Lieut. Col. JOHN RUSSELL, Capt. A. W. CLARK; 73rd Illinois, Maj. THOMAS W. MOTHERSPAW‡, Capt. WILSON BURROUGHS; 74th and 88th Illinois, Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. SMITH; 125th Ohio, Capt. E. P. BATES, Maj. JOSEPH BRUFF; 24th Wisconsin, Maj. ARTHUR McARTHUR, Capt. E. B. PARSONS, Capt. WILLIAM KENNEDY.

Second Brigade.—Col. JOHN Q. LANE, 100th Illinois, Lieut. Col. C. M. HAMMOND; 40th Indiana, Lieut. Col. HENRY LEAMING; 57th Indiana, Lieut. Col. WILLIS BLANCHÉ, Maj. JOHN S. MCGRAW; 28th Kentucky, Maj. GEORGE W. BARTH, Lieut. Col. J. ROWAN BOONE; 26th Ohio, Capt. WM. CLARK; 97th Ohio, Lieut. Col. MILTON BARNES, Capt. C. C. NICHOLS.

Third Brigade.—Brig. Gen. L. P. BRADLEY*, Col. JOSEPH CONRAD, 42nd Illinois, Maj. F. A. ATWATER, Lieut. Col. EDGAR P. SWAIN; 51st Illinois, Capt. A. M. TILTON, Capt. M. B. ATWATER, Capt. A. M. TILTON; 79th Illinois, Col. ALLEN BRUCKNER; 15th Missouri, Col. J. CONRAD, Capt. GEO. ERNST; 64th Ohio, Lt. Col. R. C. BROWN; 65th Ohio, Maj. ORLOW SMITH.

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS J. WOOD; BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL BEATTY.

First Brigade.—Col. ABEL D. STREIGHT, 89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. W. D. WILLIAMS; 51st Indiana, Capt. W. W. SCARCE; 8th Kansas, Lieut. Col. JOHN CONOVER; 15th Ohio, Col. FRANK ASKEW‡, Lieut. Col. JOHN McCLENAHAN; 49th Ohio, Maj. L. M. STRONG‡, Capt. DANIEL HARTSOUGH.

Second Brigade.—Col. P. S. POST‡, Lieut. Col. R. L. KIMBERLY, 59th Illinois, Maj. JAS. M. STOOKEY; 11st Ohio, Lieut. Col. R. L. KIMBERLY, Capt. E. DUNHAM; 71st Ohio, Lieut. Col. JAMES H. HARTZ, Capt. W. H. McCLURE; 93rd Ohio, Lieut. Col. DANIEL BOWMAN; 124th Ohio, Lieut. Col. JAMES PICKANDS.

Third Brigade.—Brig. Gen. S. BEATTY, Col. F. KNEFLER, 79th Indiana, Lieut. Col. G. W. PARKER; 86th Indiana, Col. GEORGE F. DICK; 13th Ohio, Maj. JOSEPH T. SNIDER; 19th Ohio, Lieut. Col. HENRY G. STRATTON.

Artillery Brigade.—Capt. LYMAN BRIDGES*, Maj. WILBUR F. GOODSPEED††, Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light²; 25th Battery, Indiana Light; Battery E, 1st Michigan Light; Battery A, 1st Ohio Light³; 6th Battery, Ohio Light; 20th Battery, Ohio Light⁴; Battery B, Pennsylvania Light; Battery M, 1th U. S. Artillery.

* Wounded at Franklin; † temporarily attached; ‡ killed at Franklin; § wounded at Franklin; ¶ wounded at Nashville; * wounded at Spring Hill; ** at Franklin, not engaged at Nashville. †† in command at Nashville.



