

A SHELBY COUNTY COMPANY

IN THE CIVIL WAR

(TITLE)

BY

RICHARD ROLLAND ELLINGER

THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF SCIENCE

IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY  
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS

1963

YEAR

I HEREBY RECOMMEND THIS THESIS BE ACCEPTED AS FULFILLING  
THIS PART OF THE GRADUATE DEGREE CITED ABOVE

July 29 1963  
DATE

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Donald F. Tingley  
DONALD F. TINGLEY  
ADVISER

Rex Syndergaard  
REX SYNDERGAARD  
DEPARTMENT HEAD



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#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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## PREFACE

The following pages are not intended to show the full exploits of Shelby County in the Civil War, but rather to show a particular company's participation in the war. I will follow some of their marches from the time they enlisted into the United States Army until they return to Cairo, Illinois three years later. At that time the regiment was reorganized with considerably changed personnel.

I have prepared a company sketch, showing their background before the war. I have also undertaken to show their participation in some of the major battles in the West. Much of the material used in this report has been taken from original documents and represents an accurate account of Company B of the Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, to the best knowledge of the writer.





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*Lyons Hall*

First commander of Company B, and later commander  
of the Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers.



## CHAPTER I

### SHELBY COUNTY - HOME OF COMPANY B

After Illinois was carved out of the Northwest Territory, many counties originated as the population increased. Several counties were created before Illinois became a state in 1818. With the regular progress of settlement from north to south, Fayette County was established in 1821. Shelby County later originated to the north, being carved from the territory formerly belonging to Fayette County. It was organized by an act of the State Legislature on January 22, 1827.

The area of Shelby County, as defined by the act of the Legislature, is as follows:

North thirty miles from the northwest corner of Section 19, Town 9 North, Range 1, East of the Third Principal Meridian, to the northwest corner of Section 19, Town 14 North, Range 1 East; thence east thirty-six miles to the northeast corner of Section 24, Town 14 North, 6 East; thence south thirty miles to the southeast corner of Section 13, Town 9 North, 6 East; thence west thirty-six miles to the place of beginning.<sup>1</sup>

The area covered was thirty congressional townships, five townships from north to south by six townships east to west. This was a total of one thousand eighty square miles.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>George D. Chafee, Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Shelby County (2 vols., Munsell Publishing Co., Chicago, 1910), II, 619. Cited hereafter as Chafee, History of Shelby County.

<sup>2</sup>Chafee, History of Shelby County, II, 619



In February of 1839 three and one-half townships were taken away from the northern end of the western tier of townships in Shelby County to form a part of the new county of Dane, later called Christian County. In 1843 another piece of land almost six survey townships, were taken from the north-eastern part of this county to form a part of Moultrie County. This reduced Shelby County to twenty-one and one-tenth governmental townships or a total of seven hundred seventy square miles.<sup>3</sup>

The county is situated just a little south of the center of the state. It is made up of twenty-two townships. They are:

Ash Grove	Pickaway
Big Spring	Prairie
Gold Spring	Richland
Dry Point	Ridge
Flat Branch	Rose
Herrick	Rural
Holland	Sigel
Moweaqua	Todd's Point
Oconee	Tower Hill
Penn	Windsor

Shelby County has been highly agricultural as the geography has dictated. Most of the county is a fairly smooth plain, with the exception of a few places such as the hilly areas along the Kaskaskia and Little Wabash Rivers. The county is drained by the Little Wabash and Kaskaskia Rivers, plus several small and wandering creeks such as Mud Creek in

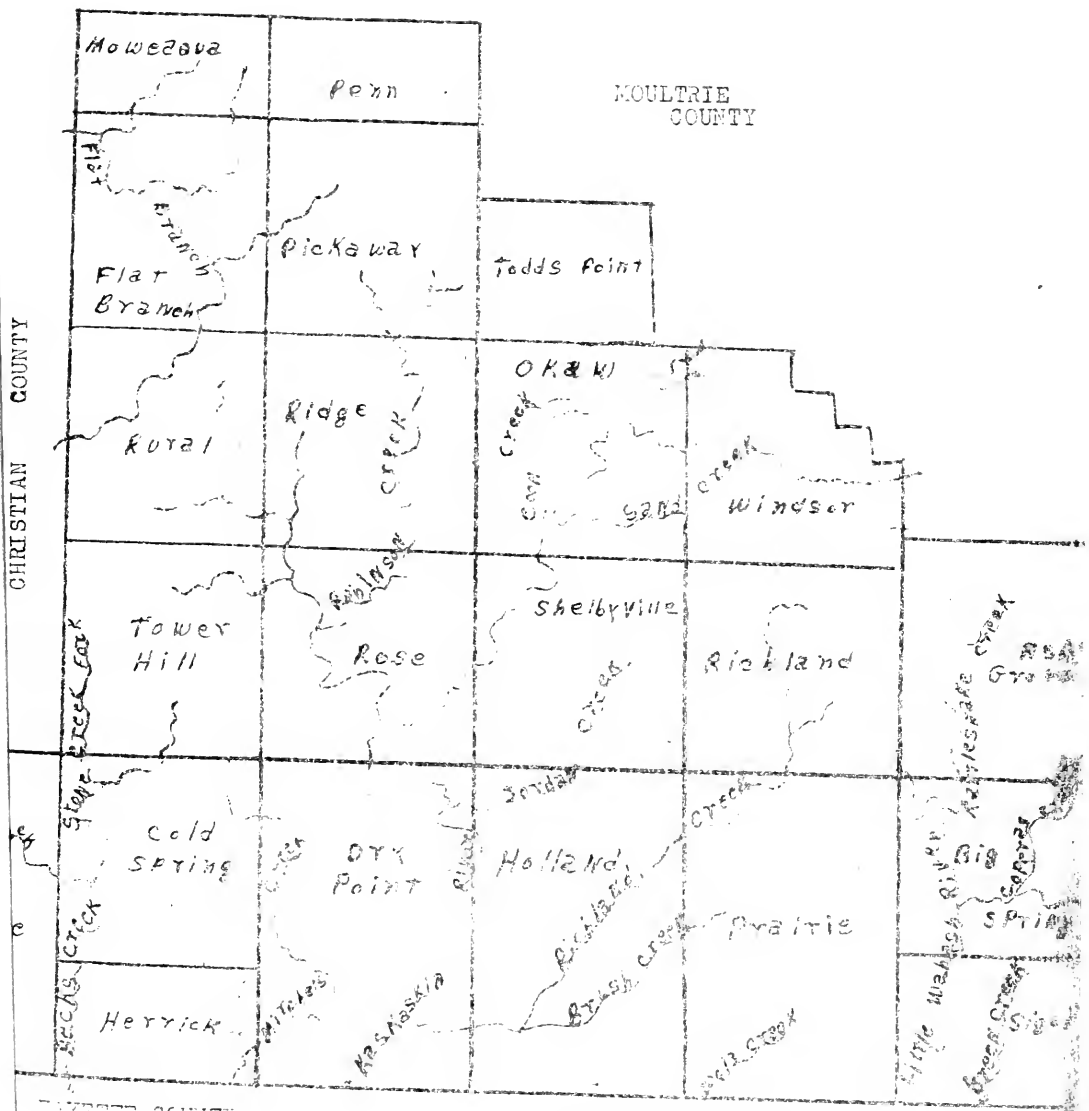
<sup>3</sup>Chafee, History of Shelby County, II, 619





SHELBY COUNTY  
And Townships

MACON  
COUNTY



MOULTRIE  
COUNTY

CHRISTIAN  
COUNTY

FAYETTE COUNTY

SPRING HILL COUNTY



Flat Branch and Moweaqua Townships, or Possum Creek which drains Oconee Township.

Shelby County was named after Isaac Shelby who served in the American Revolution and was noted for his ability in fighting Indians north of the Ohio River.<sup>4</sup> He served as a captain of a Virginian military company during the American Revolution. In 1779 he was elected to the House of Delegates of Virginia. In 1792 he was chosen Governor of Kentucky and served a second term from 1812 to 1816. In 1813 Shelby joined General Harrison at the head of a group of Kentuckians, and served in the Battle of the Thames. He so gallantly displayed bravery that Congress awarded him a medal. The people of Shelby County thought that Shelby would be a fitting name to place upon their new county. Shelbyville was selected as the county seat of Shelby County in April 1827, heaping additional honors upon the former Governor of Kentucky, Isaac Shelby.

Shelby County was a very prosperous county and grew rapidly. From the time Shelby County was formed in 1827 until 1861 it had grown to have a population of 14,590.<sup>5</sup> By 1880 the county had grown to 30,270, in 1890 it had a population of 31,191, and by the turn of the century it was over 32,000.<sup>6</sup> Many factors contributed to this fast rise in pop-

<sup>4</sup>Combined History of Shelby and Moultrie Counties, Illinois (Brink, McDonough and Co., Philadelphia, 1881), p. 53.

<sup>5</sup>Adjutant General's Report of the State of Illinois (6 vols., Bailhache and Co., Springfield, 1867), I, 195. Cited hereafter as the Adjutant General's Report.

<sup>6</sup>Chafee, History of Shelby County, I, 477.



ulation. It was a rich fertile prairie and watered by the Little Wabash and Kaskaskia Rivers. It later was penetrated by four railway lines.

The first settlers to appear in Shelby County came from Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina.<sup>7</sup> In later years they were to come in from northern states. The first permanent settlement in this area was made by the Wakefield family.<sup>8</sup> Charles Wakefield, Sr., wife, and family settled in what is now Cold Spring Township, in March 1818. This was the same year that Illinois became a state. Charles Wakefield was a true frontiersman. He could communicate with the Indians in this area and got along with them quite well. The Indians located in this area were a remnant of the Kickapoo tribe. After the Black Hawk War most of them had left the area, and only returned occasionally for a period of hunting.

The dress of the men of the Wakefield family and their neighbors was the cap made from squirrel or coon skin, with the tail dangling at the back together with fringed buckskin shirts and trousers and usually moccasins.

The early means of making a living came from hunting and fishing, thus the rifle was an important item. The people would also plant some small patches of corn, in the spring of the year, which would help supplement their food supply.

<sup>7</sup>Chafee, History of Shelby County, I, 477

<sup>8</sup>Chafee, History of Shelby County, II, 621



During this period of history it was nothing to go out and in one hour, kill a dozen squirrels for food.

The people who settled in Shelby County had their own means of punishment for wrongdoers. They had public whipping posts, to which prisoners would be fastened while the sentence of the court was being carried out.<sup>9</sup> This was done in the presence of onlookers.

Shelby County has a good record of being patriotic during crucial periods. Men were mustered in to fight in the Black Hawk War and the Mexican War. In the Black Hawk War, the Governor made a call on the militia of the State for seven hundred men. This call was met immediately. The men rendezvoused at Beardstown, on the Illinois River. They then joined General Gaines' army and helped end this Indian War. In the Mexican War the pioneers of Shelby County mustered to the call just as in the Black Hawk War. Illinois furnished six regiments. Shelby County furnished one company, Company B, under the command of Captain James Freeman. This company made up part of the third regiment under the command of Colonel Ferris Forman. They fought honorable for the State of Illinois.

When President Lincoln asked for each state to submit troops to participate in the Civil War, Shelby County

<sup>9</sup>Chafee, History of Shelby County, II, 641





responded very quickly and with a patriotic feeling. From 1861 to 1865 the total requested quota for Shelby County was 2,231. A total of 2,070 men were mustered in.<sup>10</sup> This was a deficit of one hundred sixty-one men, only two percent of the total number asked for. There were some sixty counties in the State of Illinois which failed to fulfill their assigned quotas.<sup>11</sup> Deficits ran anywhere from five upward to three thousand seventy-one. There were some twenty-eight counties who failed to supply as great a percentage as did Shelby County, which supplied ninety-eight percent of its quota.

Several counties in Illinois paid out money in bounties. Shelby County did not participate in this practice, although the people did give it some consideration. Most likely some of Shelby County's men did join elsewhere to claim the bounty they could receive for enlisting. There were only twenty-one other counties failing to pay bounties for enlistment.<sup>12</sup>

The Fourteenth Regiment containing Company B from Shelby County participated for the most part in the Western area of fighting. They traveled from Fort Henry to Vicksburg and from there on to Atlanta, Georgia. In the latter part of

<sup>10</sup>Adjutant General's Report, I, 195

<sup>11</sup>Adjutant General's Report, I, 195. For more information pertaining to quotas in the State of Illinois, see Appendix A.

<sup>12</sup>Adjutant General's Report, I, 287-89. For a more detailed description of the Counties which paid bounties, see Appendix B.



1864 they joined Sherman in his march to the Sea exploits. In many battles in the Western campaigns Shelby County men played an important and heroic part, and many gave their lives for their gallant efforts. Many men left their work to fight for a just cause, to save the Union from the Johnny Rebs. . .



## CHAPTER II

THE MUSTERING IN OF COMPANY B  
OF THE FOURTEENTH

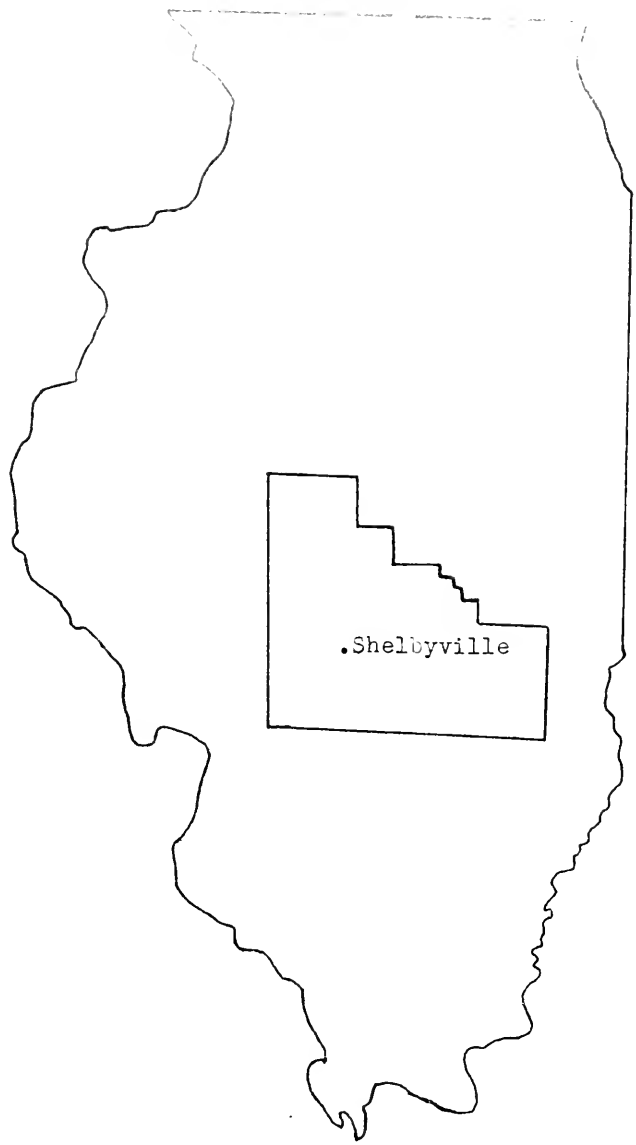
On Sunday, April 14, 1861 word was received that Fort Sumter's flag had been struck. The War of the Rebellion had begun. This was to be one of the bloodiest wars known to the American people, and it would last some four years.

President Lincoln immediately upon notification of Fort Sumter's surrender, called for seventy-five thousand volunteers. Governor Yates of Illinois requested that the General Assembly pass legislation to carry on the war. Several men in Illinois anticipating Governor Yate's call for volunteers, raised regiments under the "Ten Regiment Bill".

From the Sixth Congressional district, consisting of Cass, Shelby, Green, Macoupin, Jersey, Morgan, Menard, Sangamon, Christian, and Scott counties, the Fourteenth Regiment was organized under the supervision of John M. Palmer from Carlinville. One of the ten companies in the regiment was formed by Milton L. Webster, a grain merchant.<sup>1</sup> This company was later designated "Company B".

<sup>1</sup>James Dugan, History of Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth Division (E. Morgan and Co., Cincinnati, 1863), p.8. Cited hereafter as Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth.





**Shelby County, Illinois - Originating Place For Company B.**





It took only ten days to form this company, since a lot of Shelby County men were anxious to fight for the Union. It was fully organized and ready to travel on April 20, 1861. The company was one hundred twenty-five strong, all being from Shelby County.<sup>2</sup>

Before leaving Shelbyville, Illinois for Camp Duncan, the company was prayed for by the various churches for two Sabbaths in succession. There was an election held for officers with the following outcome:

CYRUS HALL...Captain  
 DUDLEY C. SMITH.....First Lieutenant  
 MILTON L. WEBSTER....Second Lieutenant

As they departed to rendezvous at Jacksonville, Illinois there were many ladies who were inconsolable, while others patriotically stood by wishing their brothers, husbands, fathers, or friends a safe journey. Several ladies accompanied the company on its trip to Jacksonville. They parted company at different stations along the route.<sup>3</sup> Before the company departed the fair ladies of the city presented Captain Cyrus Hall with a company flag.

The Fourteenth Regiment rendezvoused at the Morgan County Fairgrounds, near Jacksonville, Illinois. There was an election held and John M. Palmer was elected colonel. Company B was mustered into the State's service on May 4, 1861,

<sup>2</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p.11.

<sup>3</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p.14.



## Election of Officers

Of the SHELBY COUNTY RIFLES - COMPANY B  
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REGIMENT

At an Election held at SHELBYVILLE in the County of SHELBY  
 in the SIXTH Congressional district on the 22 day of APRIL  
1861, the following named persons received the number of  
 votes annexed to their names, for the following described  
 offices, to wit:

<u>CYRUS HALL</u>	had <u>66</u> votes for Captain
<u>DUDLEY C. SMITH</u>	had <u>66</u> votes for First Lieutenant
<u>MILTON L. WEBSTER</u>	had <u>66</u> votes for Second Lieutenant

and were each declared elected.

Said Company was duly organized and enrolled under the  
 act entitled "An Act to prepare the State of Illinois to  
 protect its own territory, repel invasion, and render  
 efficient and prompt assistance to the United States if  
 demanded," passed by the General Assembly in special  
 session (convened April 23rd) and approved May 2nd, 1861.

Certified by us this 3rd day of May 1861.

James D. Hunter

Wm. H. Henry

Judges of  
 Election

Geo. D. Chafee

Attest: A. M. Chabin

Clerk of Election



by Adjutant-General Mather.<sup>4</sup> This was to be a thirty day tour, for the training of the men. Company B remained in camp until May 25, 1861 when Captain Pitcher, a Regular Officer, came to muster them into the United States service for a period of three years.<sup>5</sup>

The companies were given letter designations and assigned places in line, without reference to the rank of the captains.<sup>6</sup> Instead of the regulation order from right to left of A, F, D, I, C, H, E, K, G, B, the consecutive letters were placed on the right and left respectively, thus giving an arrangement from right to left of A, C, E, G, I, K, H, F, D, B. In this respect the Fourteenth Regiment remained an exception.

Previous to the mustering in of the Fourteenth Regiment, into the United States Army it was presented a flag from the city of Jacksonville, Illinois on May 18, 1861. A very lovely young lady presented the beautiful bunting flag to Colonel John M. Palmer. After he gave an elaborate speech there was to be a thirty-four rounds artillery salute. A cannon from Captain Hall's Company B was brought forward to do the honor.

The command was not carried out efficiently. As the

<sup>4</sup>Thomas M. Eddy, The Patriotism of Illinois (2 vols., Clarke and Co., Chicago, 1865), I, 73.

<sup>5</sup>See Appendix C for a list of the men who signed for a three year period.

<sup>6</sup>Adjutant General's Report, I, 388 .



second loading took place the men in charge of the cannon failed to swab it. When it was loaded it went off prematurely. It threw private John Stilgebouer of Company B, about fifteen feet in front of the cannon.<sup>7</sup> He was taken to a Deaf and Dumb Asylum for care by his family. This can be considered the first casualty of Company B.

Corporal James Dugan put down in his diary some interesting reports regarding the reluctance of the men to respond to the request of the government for three year enlistments. He wrote that twenty-two in Company B refused to sign an oath for various reasons. According to Corporal Dugan the excuses given for not signing for three year terms were varied and ingenious.<sup>8</sup>

One fellow stated that he had a wife and several children at home with no one to care for them. Another fellow stated that he had a dark-eyed beauty at home who he was going to marry. He said that he was afraid if he enlisted for three years that her heart might grow weary from waiting, and decide to marry someone else. Corporal Dugan tells about one fellow who said that his business at home was in a very sad state of affairs. He said he would go home and straighten it out and later join up with Company B. Dugan stated in his diary that the business must have been in a very critical state because the fellow never did join

<sup>7</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 23.

<sup>8</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 23.





up with the outfit, as he had promised.

The following men refused to take an oath for a three year period, and join Company B of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment.<sup>9</sup>

Eugene Bland	Chas. T. Harmon
J. H. Clements	Joel T. Harmon
R. J. Couch	Sam Hart
N. B. Couch	W. L. Haden
A. Courtway	Thos. Lowry
Newton Cox	Wan B. Peables
E. H. Daniels	W. B. Sardin
Henry Davis	N. B. Spear
Henry Dial	Reid Walker
R. A. Dobbs	J. E. Williams
N. T. Garner	
Wm. T. Garner 10	

Looking at Shelby County's Company B from a descriptive standpoint, it would show that it was a young company. The average age of the men mustered in was twenty-five years old. The ages ranged from eighteen through forty-eight, although very few men fell above the age of thirty-five.<sup>11</sup> The average height per individual ran about five foot, ten inches. A few members of the company were below this figure and some were above this height. Some were as short as five foot, five inches while a few were six foot, two inches.

<sup>9</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 12.

<sup>10</sup>Mustering and Descriptive Roll of Company B, Fourteenth Infantry Regiment of Illinois Volunteers (MSS in Illinois State Archives) William T. Garner joined Company B December 22, 1861. Consult Appendix D for further information.

<sup>11</sup>See Appendix C for a more detailed description of Company B.



Occupationally, there were some twenty-five different jobs listed when mustering in took place. Twenty men did not have an occupation listed on the Muster and Descriptive Roll, thus this can not be completely accurate. The most common occupation was farming with twenty-eight men engaged in it. This was followed by laborers with eleven, carpenters having seven, shoemakers showing four in number, plasterers with three, wagon makers with a sum of three and merchants with three. There were two men engaged in each of the following occupations; saddlers, students, clerks, and mechanics. These were followed by several occupations with one person employed in each, these being: blacksmith, butcher, carriage maker, hotel keeper, lawyer, miller, painter, printer, shepherd, shipcasp, teacher, and a weaver.

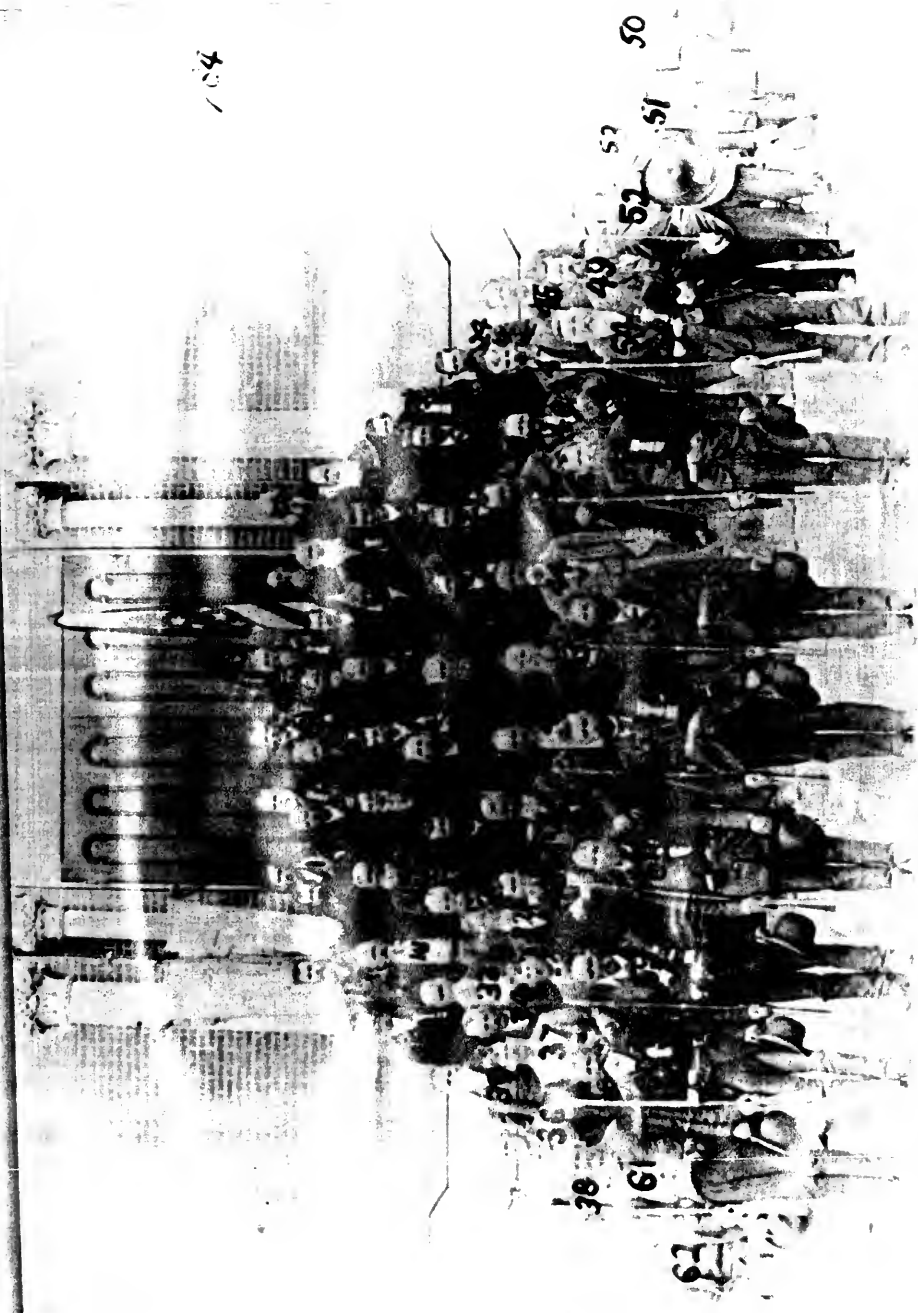
Eighteen of the men who mustered into Company B were foreigh born. They came from different countries in Europe. The countries being represented by this group were: Germany, France, Wales, England, Ireland, and Prussia. Company B was made up exclusively of Shelby County men with the exception of eleven men mentioned elsewhere. This gave Shelby County about ninety-eight percent strength out of the company.

Shelby County was well represented by this company. It was quite mixed, people of many different occupations, ages, and birthplaces. This company was to go through the Civil



War and receive distinction in several battles, heaping honor upon the State of Illinois and Shelby County.





This is a group of Shelby County Volunteers. Charles Rafesnyder, number 60, and William White, number 63, are representing Company B in this photograph.





## CHAPTER III

## CAMP SCENES AND DUTY IN MISSOURI

The men in Company B experienced a kind of life they had never seen before. They found out that their new home and way of life was one of a very rigid nature. Immediately after enlisting in the United States service, Company B was ordered to join the rest of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment and read the military regulations.

The men were issued tin cups, tin plates, forks, pans, kettles, and an abundance of plain but substantial food.<sup>1</sup> The entire Fourteenth Regiment was armed with .69 caliber muskets altered from flint to percussion locks. The ammunition consisted of round balls with buckshot on top.<sup>2</sup> These weapons were not too effective, however in the spring of 1862 their muskets were turned in and they were issued Enfield Rifles with sword bayonets attached.<sup>3</sup>

The men were refused liberty to go into Jacksonville unless issued a pass, or knowing the countersign. To make sure that this command was obeyed, guards were stationed

<sup>1</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 15.

<sup>2</sup>Fritz Haskell, "Diary of William Cam 1861-65", Journal Of The Illinois State Historical Society, XVIII (January, 1926). pt. II, 802. Cited hereafter as Haskell, Cam's Diary.

<sup>3</sup>Haskell, Cam's Diary, pt. II, 802.



about every twenty-five yards with orders to knock down anyone trying to leave without a pass.<sup>4</sup>

There was one fellow in camp as there always is in any camp, who was considered quite experienced, and could be depended upon for assistance. Joseph Reid was this fellow. He was called "dad" by all of the men in Company B.<sup>5</sup> He was a very shrewd person and he decided to go into Jacksonville guards or no guards. "Dad" and one other fellow slipped out of camp and reached a small grove of trees where the sentries were posted. "Dad" heard a rustling of leaves and jumped out.<sup>6</sup> He said, "Who goes there?" "Officer of the Guard", replied a lieutenant. "Advance and be recognized, and give the countersign". The lieutenant approached and whispered the password, which was "Washington". "Dad" walked over to the sentry, giving him the countersign, walked on through the lines. He went into town with his buddy and they did not return until the late hours of the night.

The men did a lot of drill exercising and were sent a drill lieutenant from the regular army. He arrived in Camp Duncan and immediately set about in drilling. He was an excellent drill master and the men did very well under his command.

<sup>4</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 16.

<sup>5</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 16.

<sup>6</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 16.



Some of the men were restless and wanting to see some action, for they were tired just sitting around, drilling and doing little else. They felt like going home, if no action was forthcoming.

One fellow, a German, from Company G deserted. He only traveled four miles from Camp Duncan when he was captured and returned to camp. He was court-martialed but was acquitted, with a solemn promise of good behavior. It was not that the typical American was either disorderly or disobedient; but rather while willing enough to fight, why observe strict discipline when there was no fighting at hand.<sup>7</sup> This fellow from Company G decided to go his own way again. This time he got to Palmyra, Missouri before being apprehended. He was placed under arrest and brought back to camp. He received a second court-martial. This time he was found guilty of desertion and having intentions of joining the enemy. His punishment was to be twenty-five lashes on the bare back, with the regiment looking on.<sup>8</sup> Punishment varied a great deal from army to army, and regiment to regiment. The penalty for desertion or sleeping while on sentry duty, was death.<sup>9</sup> This was rarely applied however. John Bugh, Company B regimental brass drummer, was assigned the task of administering the punishment. He was presented with one-

<sup>7</sup>Henry Commager, The Blue and The Gray (2 vols., The Bobb-Merrill Co., New York and Indianapolis, 1950), I, 481.

<sup>8</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 33.

<sup>9</sup>Henry Commager, The Blue and The Gray, I, 482



half dozen hickory switches about five feet in length. After receiving his lashing the soldier was drummed out of camp to a tune called "Poor Old Soldier". The men in Company B disliked such punishment even for desertion, but the army had to handle such matters firmly, to hold men in check. If this man had not served as an example probably other men would have gotten the same idea. This type of punishment would make any man think twice before trying to desert.

After the regiment moved into Missouri and camped, there were a few Missouri ruffians or secessionists who shot up some of the Yankees. This threw fear into the hearts of sentries. An example of such took place at one camp where a sentry was standing guard duty peering into the darkness of the night. Straining his eyes, looking for a Missouri ruffian in the darkness, he heard an owl hoot, and then he saw something move. He shouted, "Halt!" "Who goes there?"<sup>10</sup> Seeing the ruffian raise a rifle to fire, the sentry cocked his gun and fired away. The figure did not move and stood aiming at the sentry. The sentry shot again, by this time the other pickets came running up and after seeing the ruffian, they all fired upon him. Still the fellow did not budge. They fixed their bayonets and charged. When they got there all they found was a tree

<sup>10</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 42.





stump with a splinter on the side, which might, if a person would let his imagination go astray appear like a gun. The men did a good job however, for the stump was full of bullet holes. This little incident did prove something though, that mass confusion could result. When the regiment heard the shots fired by the sentries, they expected an attack at any moment. Corporal Dugan heard some of the following comments from the men.<sup>11</sup> "Tom!" "Where is my gun?" "Bob, my good fellow, you have my coat on, shell it off." "I want my bayonet". "You had it yesterday". "If there is not more than a thousand, we will ship them won't we dad?" "We will that!" "Who's got my shoes?"

In another incident in camp there were two picket lines set up. One was about one-quarter of a mile farther away from camp than was the other. The Officer of the Guard failed to tell one of the sentries going on duty that there was an advance picket line. As a result one sentry received a serious back wound, when his movements were sighted by the other trigger happy sentry.

After being mustered into the United States Army, the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment traveled to Quincy, Illinois. They reached Camp Wood near Quincy, Illinois June 16, 1861.<sup>12</sup> At this time Colonel John M. Palmer was commander of the Fourteenth Regiment and Captain Cyrus Hall, commander of

<sup>11</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 42.

<sup>12</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 31.



Company B. When the troops reached Quincy, Illinois several of the townspeople came out to see the men who were going to fight for them. During this period of movement the Fourteenth was assigned to the District of Missouri.

From Camp Wood serving as a rendezvous point, Company B was dispatched to enter the State of Missouri and capture a United States Senator, James Green, who was a fomenter of secession.<sup>13</sup> When they arrived at Senator Green's residence, they immediately encircled the mansion. Captain Cyrus Hall was met at the door by Mrs. Green. She was in a very angry mood. She said if one-half dozen Confederate soldiers were to arrive the entire Yankee company would scamper like a drove of sheep.<sup>14</sup> Captain Hall was a very persuasive talker and soon had her convinced that nobody would be molested if Senator Green was not present. Mrs. Green flattered by Captain Hall's gentlemanly approach, finally permitted him to search the house. Senator Green was not found at his residence. He was later apprehended and taken to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was released on a five thousand dollar bond, and good behavior. He was later given a full pardon. On July 11, 1861 while marching toward Monticello, the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment of Volunteers ran into Senator Green's brother, Colonel Martin Green. He had a band of

<sup>13</sup>Adjutant General's Report, I, 388.

<sup>14</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 38.



bushwhackers, numbering close to two thousand. The Fourteenth commenced firing on them and one of the bushwhackers was killed, the rest left the area as fast as possible.

The Fourteenth was ordered to Rolla, Missouri, where there was a terminus for the Pacific Railroad. General Lyon and his men had retreated to Rolla ahead of a rebel force under the command of General Price.<sup>15</sup> Fearing that General Price might surround General Lyon's forces in Rolla, Missouri and capture the railroad terminus, the Fourteenth was directed to enter and help protect it from the Confederate force. They encountered no opposition from General Price's army.

Captain Cyrus Hall resigned his position as commander of Company B, Fourteenth Illinois Regiment, September 21, 1861.<sup>16</sup> He transferred to command the Seventh Illinois Cavalry Regiment, being promoted to the rank of major. Later upon his promotion to colonel, February 9, 1862 he returned to the Fourteenth Regiment.<sup>17</sup> Upon Hall's resignation from Company B, the position was filled by Captain William Cam, former commander of Company K, same regiment. He received a promotion to lieutenant colonel by order of

<sup>15</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 38.

<sup>16</sup>Cyrus Hall to the Adjutant General, State of Illinois, Camp Butler, Illinois, October 4, 1861. MSS letter in Illinois State Archives.

<sup>17</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 86.



Governor Yates of Illinois.<sup>18</sup>

The commander of the Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel John M. Palmer received a promotion to brigadier general in the winter of 1861. Major Hall in the Seventh Cavalry Regiment resigned his position to accept a colonelcy offered him. With the promotion to brigadier general John M. Palmer was moved up in command to a division. It was between Colonel Cyrus Hall and Lieutenant Colonel William Cam as to who would command the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment. An election was held and it was ~~every~~ close.<sup>19</sup> On the second ballot Colonel Hall defeated Cam and became the commander of the Fourteenth. Dudley C. Smith, after receiving the rank of captain, moved in as the commander of Company B. Captain Smith had served with the company since its beginning.

The Fourteenth Regiment left Rolla, Missouri, September 2, 1861, and accompanied General Fremont to Springfield, Missouri, on the trail of General Price's regiment. The regiment later returned to Otterville, Missouri going into winter quarters there. The Fourteenth Illinois Regiment was ordered to march to Fort Donelson in early February of 1862. It arrived February 17, 1862, the day after surrender, thus saw little action. Corporal Dugan mentioned seeing

<sup>18</sup>Adjutant General's Report, I, 633.

<sup>19</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 86.





five boats filled with prisoners as the Fourteenth steamed up the Cumberland River.<sup>20</sup>

The Fourteenth Illinois Regiment was brigaded with the Fifteenth Illinois Regiment, Forty-sixth Illinois Regiment, and the Twenty-fifth Indiana Regiment. It was placed under the Fourth Division, which was commanded by Brigadier General Stephen A. Hurlbut. The entire group fell under the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Major General Ulysses S. Grant.<sup>21</sup>

Company B was detained at Fort Donelson to exchange muskets for Enfield Rifles. After accomplishing this they over took the Fourteenth Regiment, before they reached Fort Henry. From here the Fourth Division headed for Pittsburg Landing by way of the Tennessee River. This division not knowing what lay ahead for it, was soon to get their first real taste of gunpowder. It was to come out of the Battle of Shiloh known as Hurlbut's "Fighting Fourth Division".

<sup>20</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 95.

<sup>21</sup>Frederick Dyer, A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion (3 vols., Thomas Yoseloff, Publisher, New York-London, 1959), III, 1050. Cited hereafter as Dyer, Compendium of the War.



## CHAPTER IV

## THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

Until the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson the Confederacy had control of everything up to the Ohio River. It was a great booster to the North's cause. The Union had not won a battle in the East. General Grant was the victor in the West, but shortly after the surrender of Fort Henry, he was relieved of command by General Halleck. After a short investigation brought about by General Halleck, he was reinstated as General of the Army of the Tennessee, on March 17, 1862.<sup>1</sup> General Halleck informed General Ulysses S. Grant that he was again in command and ordered him to lead the Union forces to new victories.

The Confederacy still had a stronghold on the West, in Corinth, Mississippi. General Albert S. Johnston was gathering a large Southern military force there to repel any attack or advance of the Northern armies. Corinth, Mississippi was extremely important to the cause of the South. The two most important railroads in the Mississippi Valley were located here. One railroad connected Corinth with Jackson, in west Tennessee. One railroad connected Memphis and the Mississippi River with the East, and still another running into the South to the major cotton states.

<sup>1</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant (2 vols., Charles L. Webster and Co., New York, 1885), I, 330.



If this vital link could be broken, the Confederacy would have no railroad transportation running from the West to the East, unless going farther south to Vicksburg, Mississippi. It was a great strategic position which the South had to hold at any cost.

Several capable Southern generals were encamped around Corinth. Generals Braxton Bragg, L. Polk, W. J. Hardee, Breckinridge, Beauregard, and several others were under the command of Albert Sidney Johnston. They made up the Army of the Mississippi. A few miles away General Ulysses S. Grant was building up a similar force to go on the offensive against General Johnston's forces. General Grant's military officers were Generals S. A. Hurlbut, C. S. Smith, John A. McClernand, W. T. Sherman, W. H. L. Wallace, L. Wallace, and B. M. Prentiss. General Don C. Buell's Army of the Ohio, consisting of forth thousand men was moving from Nashville, Tennessee to rendezvous with General Grant's Forces.<sup>2</sup>

Company B of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers was part of the Army of the Tennessee, which was commanded by General Grant.<sup>3</sup> It was in the Fourth Division commanded by General Hurlbut, and the Second Brigade commanded by

<sup>2</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, I, 332.

<sup>3</sup>War of the Rebellion - The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (53 vols., Government Printing Office, Washington, 1880), I, 650. Cited hereafter as The War of the Rebellion.



Colonel J. C. Vestch. Colonel Cyrus Hall was still the regiment's commanding officer, while Company B was led by Captain Dudley C. Smith.

General Grant arriving in March, took over from General C. S. Smith who was sick in bed.<sup>4</sup> General Smith was never to go into battle again. While acting as the commander, Smith had picked Pittsburg Landing as the rendezvous point for the various divisions to unite. The Supreme Commander, General H. W. Halleck had ordered the city of Savannah to be used as the gathering area, but when General Grant arrived at Pittsburg Landing he could see the logical thinking of Smith, and decided to remain there. General Grant did go along with General Halleck's orders and use Savannah, Tennessee as the official headquarters, but stationed his troops at Pittsburg Landing.

Many of the troops coming in by the river route were not trained for battle. They were greenhorns, and had never encountered the enemy. The exception was those who had fought in the battles for the forts farther north. General Grant had the various divisions training for combat instead of preparing trenches and throwing up earth works. He had thought that he was in an offensive position, and Johnston on the other hand, would have to be on the defensive.

<sup>4</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, I, 329.





The area occupied by the Army of the Tennessee was about three miles square, with a natural protection. It had the Tennessee River on the east, with Owl Creek and Snake Creek on the North. On the south was Lick Creek. All of these streams were swollen from the spring rains, thus extremely difficult to cross. On the western front was a road leading directly to Corinth, Mississippi. The only way this camp could have been attacked would have been by coming in along the Corinth road.

General Grant had intended for General Buell to station his forces at Hamburg,<sup>5</sup> The two forces then could start marching, one from Pittsburg Landing, and the other from Hamburg, converging on each other about eight miles up the route toward Corinth. This would have given the two armies more marching room. This idea was not to be carried out however, for General Johnston knew that General Buell's army was marching to aid Grant, and decide to try and defeat Grant's smaller force of 44,895 before Buell's army could arrive.<sup>6</sup> Due to a misunderstanding General Lew Wallace's force of 5,000 men at Crump's Landing was not going to make an appearance at Pittsburg Landing until dusk on April 6, 1862.<sup>7</sup> This reduced General Grant's forces to 35,895. On

<sup>5</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, I, p. 331.

<sup>6</sup>The War of the Rebellion, X pt. I, 112.

<sup>7</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, I, 347.



April 2, 1862 General Johnston ordered his generals to break camp and march toward Pittsburg Landing, with a force of 40,335 men.<sup>8</sup> His army was hoping to attack on April 5, 1862 but due to a rugged terrain the entire twenty miles, he was late in reaching Pittsburg Landing on the fifth.

Pittsburg Landing was a typical area in this section of the United States. It was heavily forested, with a few cleared patches here and there used for farming. There were very few roads through the area, and it was filled with ravines. In the western sector there stood a small church named Shiloh. This was the name which was to be used to commemorate this great battlefield.

On the morning of April 6, 1862 everything was quite still. It was a beautiful Sabbath morning, just like any beautiful spring day might be. The forests were decked out in a bright green dress. This quiet country scene was soon to be interrupted by explosions everywhere. The men in Company B were sitting around cleaning their weapons for their usual inspection, when the booming of cannons and volleys of musketry fell upon their ears. The outside line had been attacked, by order of General Johnston. This was a day which would be remembered in history until the end of time as a day of blood.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup>The War of the Rebellion, X, pt. I, 396.

<sup>9</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 99



On April 5, 1862 General Nelson, with a division of General Buell's army arrived at Savannah and informed General Grant that the rest of his army would arrive on the next day. There had been a few skirmishes during the first few days of April. On April 4, 1862 Johnston's cavalry dashed down upon a Union picket line stationed some five miles from Pittsburg Landing and captured the small force. General Grant was somewhat worried by all of this and wondered if perhaps Crump's Landing was the target area that General Johnston might be aiming for. Most of the transports and stores were located at this particular spot. The only protection there was General Lew Wallace's division. General Grant was not certain that this was not the area General Johnston aimed to attack until about 8 o'clock P. M. April 5, 1862.<sup>10</sup> He immediately dispatched Captain Baxter to Crump's Landing to inform General Wallace to move his forces along the nearest river route to Pittsburg Landing. Somehow General Wallace mistakenly thought that Grant wanted him to pull around and join the right flank of his army, thus he never got to Pittsburg Landing until late in the evening of April 6, 1862. This greatly disturbed General Grant.

General Grant set up a defensive line from Owl Creek over to Lick Creek, thus the enemy had to hit the Union

<sup>10</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, I, 336.



forces directly from the front.<sup>11</sup> General Sherman's division was placed on the far right near Owl Creek, McClernand was on his left, then next to McClernand was General Prentiss. On the extreme left was General Stuart guarding the left flank, near the Lick Creek. General Stuart had a brigade out of Sherman's division. General Hurlbut and the Fighting Fourth Division were held in reserve behind General Prentiss's division. The division of General C. S. Smith, now under General W. H. L. Wallace was in reserve on the extreme right. With the line such as put up by the Union forces there was no way of being flanked for the rear was surrounded by swollen streams.

The Army of the Mississippi was lined up in the following order as they arrived from Corinth. First was a division led by General Hardee, followed by General Bragg, Polk and then Breckinridge. The advance guard of Prentiss's and Sherman's division had given away and retreated back to the main line. It was here in the heat of the battle that General Prentiss and his division held the center of the line that entire day. He never let the Confederates get through. He just kept retreating slowly and well organized under immense fire. The area about him received the name of "Hornet's Nest" by the Confederate soldiers.<sup>12</sup> General

<sup>11</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, I, 331.

<sup>12</sup>George Mason, Illinois at Shiloh (M. A. Donohue and Co., Chicago, 1905), p. 28.









Sherman's forces after inflicting heavy losses on the Confederate troops, finally had to retreat under heavy fire.

Earlier that morning the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment was held back in reserve, however it saw quite a bit of action from skirmishing parties.<sup>13</sup> Company B of the Fourteenth Regiment advanced on the enemy, but soon was given cause to retreat. Colonel Hall rallied his men together in a ravine and moved them back up on the road, awaiting further orders. Soon the Second Brigade from the Fourth Division, commanded by Colonel Veatch was ordered forward to reinforce General McClermand's forces, which was under heavy fire.<sup>14</sup> This moved Company B right into the heat of the battle on that fatal day.

Shortly thereafter it was observed that the Fourteenth would be flanked on its left.<sup>15</sup> It was ordered to move to the left and stop this flanking. The movement was made very well, when a heavy column of rebels hit its rear, raking it with a heavy cross-fire. They threatened to cut off any possible retreat. Colonel Hall ordered his men to fall back, which was done

<sup>13</sup>The War of The Rebellion, X, pt. 1, 223.

<sup>14</sup>George Mason, Illinois at Shiloh, p. 25.

<sup>15</sup>The War of The Rebellion, X, pt. I, 224. For a more detailed description by Colonel Hall, see Appendix F.



in a very orderly fashion until met by the retreating cavalry, artillery, and other companies.<sup>16</sup>

Many of Colonel Hall's men were killed or wounded in the skirmishes on April 6, 1862. At one point in the skirmishes on that day Colonel Hall's horse became unmanageable and he got off, giving the reins to Henry Cowan of Company B.<sup>17</sup> Cowan could not hold the horse either and it broke loose. As it galloped across the field it was spotted by newspaper correspondents. This was itemized and later put in various newspapers, which brought distress to many friends. On April 11, 1862 the Illinois State Journal published the following accounts of the battle.<sup>18</sup>

General Prentiss - prisoner  
 General Wallace and Colonel Hall of Illinois were killed.  
 Colonel Davis of Illinois was mortally wounded.  
 A horse fell upon General Grant, wounding him.

Company B encountered a total of twenty-seven casualties, twenty-three wounded and four killed, on April 6, 1862.<sup>19</sup> They were Samuel Huson, Daniel Baker, Augustus Munger, William M. Sinclair, Henry Hartman, James A. Frost, Martin

<sup>16</sup>The War of The Rebellion, X, pt. I, 224.

<sup>17</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 101.

<sup>18</sup>Illinois State Journal, "Loss of Illinois Officers" XIV (April 11, 1862), p. 3.

<sup>19</sup>Return of Casualties, Discharges, Etc., in Company B Fourteenth, Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, MSS in Illinois State Archives.



Bacon, David Milligan, Herome Hinds, John Richardson, John M. Underwood, Morgan Graham, Dudley C. Smith, George A. Poteet, George Wright, Malcolm Copeland, Patrick Grady, Miles Little, Martin T. Parkhurst, Charles Rafesnyder, William Richardson, Joseph Reid, Amos Robnitt, James H. Shaw, Amos Vanderpool, Arthur Wilson and Samuel Waugh.<sup>20</sup>

Company B of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment, Second Brigade, now acting as part of General McClernand's force was continually withdrawing towards the Tennessee River. The right side had been giving way, and the left side had been doing the same. General Prentiss, General Hurlbut who had moved up, and General Wallace were stuck in the "Hornet's Nest" fighting to hold the frontal attack back. As the two sides collapsed, this opened their flanks to Confederate fire, as well as the frontal assault. Even though the Confederates threw everything they had towards the "Hornet's Nest", the stubborn General Prentiss, refused to budge. He held the enemy for some five hours or more.<sup>21</sup> He actually saved that first day of fighting and kept the Union forces from going down in complete defeat.

Between 2 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. General Hurlbut and General Stuart's forces fell back, almost to

<sup>20</sup>See Appendix G for a breakdown of the wounded and killed in Company B on April 6, 1862.

<sup>21</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, I, 340.

It was the loss of General Albert S. Johnston which actually saved that day for the Union forces.





the landing, but Prentiss remained in the "Hornet's Nest". Around five thirty P. M. the Confederates finally routed his division, or what was left of it, and took them prisoners.<sup>22</sup> Two thousand two hundred men were taken prisoners, for he had the remains of General Wallace's division with him.<sup>23</sup> Wallace was wounded on the field and the next morning he was found, still alive.<sup>24</sup> His wife had come unexpectedly to see him, thus when he was taken aboard a boat for care, she was the one to tend to him. He lived until four days after the Battle of Shiloh.

In the latter part of the evening of the sixth, gun-boats on the river opened fire, throwing shells far back into the enemy's line. This did little damage, but it was quite demoralizing to their men. Towards dusk General Buell's Army of the Ohio arrived, near the time General Lew Wallace's force came straggling in. With the reinforcement of some 45,000 fresh troops, this greatly relieved the men who had fought all day. They could now see the possibility of victory. The Confederates had run roughshod over the Union forces at every turn on April 6, 1862, but it was going to be a horse of a different color the next day they engage the enemy. On April 7, 1862 there was not one reported casualty from Company B.

<sup>22</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, I, 340.

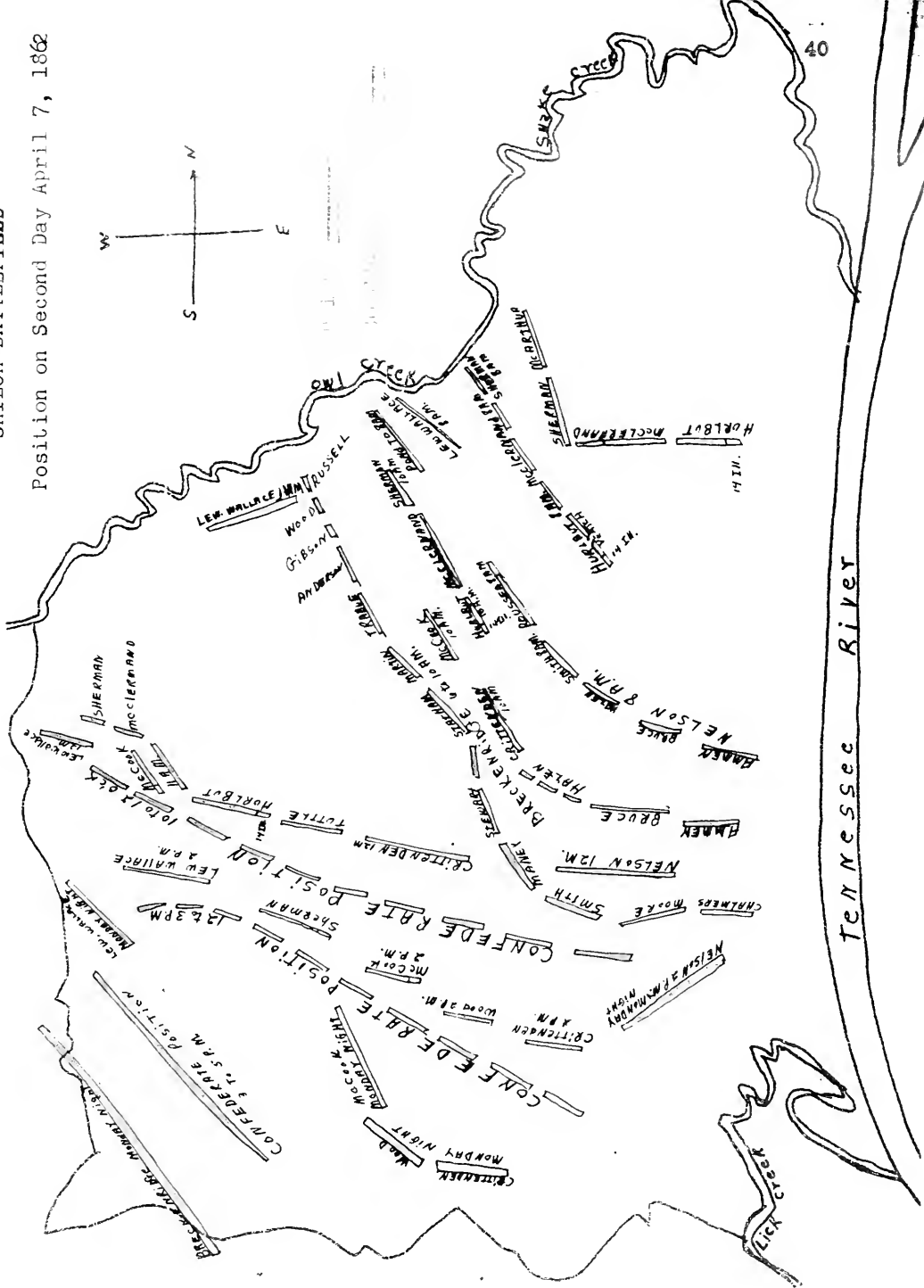
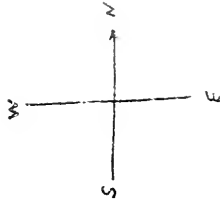
<sup>23</sup>The War of The Rebellion, X, pt. I, 279.

<sup>24</sup>George Mason, Illinois at Shiloh, p. 55



SHILOH BATTLEFIELD

Position on Second Day April 7, 1862



Tennessee River

Little Creek



On the next morning after taking a great defeat at the hands of the Confederacy, General Grant ordered all available troops to move early. He ordered all generals to send out skirmishing parties, followed by their respective divisions. They would then engage the enemy in battle. General Grant stated that at least 7,000 men from the Army of the Tennessee were lost April 6, 1862.<sup>25</sup> This would give him almost 78,000 men to throw up against the Confederate forces of which was less than half that number. The position of the Union troops on the morning of the seventh was Lew Wallace on the right, Sherman on his left; then McClelland and then Hurlbut.<sup>26</sup> Buell's forces formed the left wing while General Grant's command formed the right wing. It was not much of a battle for the Confederates had to retreat all day long, much as the Union forces had done the day before. Late in the day the Fourteenth Regiment was ordered forward to relieve General Buell's forces, which were somewhat pressed. As they crossed an open field toward the enemy which were retreating slowly, Colonel Cyrus Hall led the charge. About this time the enemy took toward Corinth in full flight. Cyrus Hall was ordered to advance and throw out skirmishers.

<sup>25</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, p. 346.

<sup>26</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, p. 350.



Colonel Hall complied with the order and was quite surprised when General Buell ordered the Fourteenth to fall back instead of pursuing the enemy.<sup>27</sup>

Colonel Veatch, second brigade commander, had this to say when reporting to the Adjutant-General.<sup>28</sup> "Colonel Hall, of the Fourteenth Illinois, led with his regiment that gallant charge Monday evening which drove the enemy beyond our lines and closed the struggle of that memorial day." "In the heat of battle he exhibited the skill and firmness of a veteran." General McClelland speaking to General Grant in behalf of officers who merited honor mentioned Colonel Hall as one who should receive such.<sup>29</sup>

This great battle which was almost a setback to the North was a mighty costly one in manpower. The Army of the Tennessee lost 10,944 men.<sup>30</sup> The Army of the Ohio lost 2,103 in number.<sup>31</sup> This gave the Union forces a grand total of 13,047 men lost in the battle. The Army of the Mississippi lost a total of 10,699 men on the field of honor.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>27</sup>The War of The Rebellion, X, pt. I, 224.

<sup>28</sup>The War of The Rebellion, X, pt. I, 222.

<sup>29</sup>The War of The Rebellion, X, pt. I, 122.

<sup>30</sup>The War of The Rebellion, X, pt. I, 105.

<sup>31</sup>The War of The Rebellion, X, pt. I, 108.

<sup>32</sup>The War of The Rebellion, X, pt. I, 396.





The battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing had ended. Here some 100,000 men engaged in combat. One-fourth of these men felt the cold steel and lead thrown about by the rest. It was one of the most tragic scenes during the Civil War. What did the brave, fearless men receive for their lives? They received a few monuments in their honor, and a few words about their courage and valor.

Here are a few words which might make us remember those brave lads.<sup>33</sup>

My brave lad he sleeps in his faded coat of blue;  
In a lonely grave unknown lies the heart that  
beat so true;  
He sank faint and hungry among the famished brave,  
And they laid him sad and lonely within his name-  
less grave.

<sup>33</sup>Henry Commager, The Blue and The Gray, I, 579.



## CHAPTER V

## THE HATCHIE RIVER ENGAGEMENT

After the battle of Shiloh at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, General Halleck arrived at Savannah, Tennessee. He assumed command of all Union troops stationed there. There were around 120,000 men under the command of General Halleck, with the arrival of General Pope and his force of 30,000.<sup>1</sup> General Grant wanted to follow up the Confederate Army after its defeat at Shiloh, and defeat them before they could burrow in at Corinth. General Beauregard, who had assumed command of the Confederate forces when General Albert Sidney Johnston was killed at Shiloh, was allowed to proceed to Corinth, without harassment. General Halleck's excuse for not proceeding immediately was that if General Beauregard, who commanded an army of 50,000 could get to Corinth, he could hold off an army twice the size of his own.<sup>2</sup> General Grant agreed that this was true, but he thought the demoralization of the Confederate troops would be a great factor, if he were allowed to pursue. Possibly this was true for the Confederates had lost at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, and now Shiloh. No doubt their army was in a state of shock. General Halleck had three armies at his

<sup>1</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, I, 371.

<sup>2</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, I, 376.



disposal, the Army of the Ohio under General Buell, Army of the Mississippi under General Pope, and the Army of the Tennessee under General Grant. General Halleck decided to disperse Union troops to various sections of Tennessee to guard vital railroads and towns. He decided to divide his great army, first by taking the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee and placing General George Thomas in command.<sup>3</sup> He assigned General Buell the center of the Army of the Ohio, and General Pope, the commander of the Army of the Mississippi, command of the left wing.

Company B and the rest of the Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers were placed in the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General Thomas. They remained under their beloved Fourth division commander, General Stephen A. Hurlbut. Colonel Veatch remained their Second Brigade commander, and Colonel Cyrus Hall, the commander of the Fourteenth Regiment. Colonel Hall later assumed the command of the Second Brigade when Colonel Veatch was wounded at Hatchie River.<sup>4</sup>

On April 30, 1862 the grand army advanced on Corinth. General Halleck figured that taking Corinth would require his forces to besiege the city. The Union troops stayed behind entrenchments most of the way, with the exception

<sup>3</sup>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, I, 372.

<sup>4</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 176.



of small reconnoitering parties sent forward to clear the way for the advancing army. The Fourteenth Illinois Regiment was one of the parties sent forward, however little trouble was encountered. General Halleck had warned the commanders of these reconnoitering parties not to bring on any major engagements with the Confederate forces. The enemy watched the grand army advance but did little to stand in its way. The Union army proceeded slowly, constructing cross-roads to make it easier to fight the enemy, in case of attack. On May 30, 1862 General Halleck ordered his army into Corinth. It was accomplished quite easily for the rebels had evacuated the city, knowing it was useless to try and hold the city against such overwhelming odds. The Fourteenth Illinois Regiment was one of the first groups into the city, and found the city deserted. The enemy had gone, carrying away what they wanted and destroying the rest.

During his stay in Corinth, General Halleck received a message from Washington ordering him to come immediately and assume command over all of the armies. His headquarters would then be in Washington. On July 17, 1862 General Halleck departed for his new position in Washington, leaving General Grant in command in west Tennessee. General Grant had a small army, for most of the grand army had been dispersed to various places. General Grant divided up what forces he had left, sending some to Memphis, LaGrange, and Bolivar, Tennessee.





General Hurlbut's Fourth division was sent to Memphis, Tennessee. The Fourteenth Illinois Regiment had the duty of guarding railroads in the city. To the south of Corinth was the Confederate General VanDorn, who would soon be reinforced by General Price from Missouri. This would give him a rebel force of about 35,000 men. There had been several skirmishes carried on by the rebels in western Tennessee, and General Grant knew that General VanDorn was going to attack soon, but was it to be Memphis, Bolivar, or Corinth? Grant's forces being scattered gave General VanDorn the opportunity to strike at any one of these spots.

In September General Grant learned of the movement of General VanDorn's army. It was heading for Corinth. General Grant immediately ordered General Hurlbut to move his division into the city of Bolivar, located a short distance from Corinth, thus the Fourteenth moved from Memphis, Tennessee. General Grant also ordered General Rosecrans and his army to occupy Corinth, since he was in Jackson, and could not get to Corinth soon enough.

General Grant's plan against General VanDorn's attack was to have General Hurlbut's "Fighting Fourth Division" move from Bolivar as soon as he heard firing in Corinth. He would advance on the city from the west, while General VanDorn's forces were attacking from the southwest. If General Rosecrans's forces could hold the invading rebel force from entering the city, it would be caught in the



middle, Hurlbut's forces on the west and Rosecrans on the east. The strategy would have been successful but General Rosecrans did not carry out Grant's orders fully.

On the fourth of October General Ord arrived in Bolivar, Tennessee, since he was senior in rank to General Hurlbut, he took command of the Fourth Division. The same day General VanDorn attacked Corinth. Upon hearing the battle taking place, General Ord gave his troops orders to move eastward to Corinth. General VanDorn had ordered the attack on Corinth hoping to defeat Rosecrans before he could receive reinforcements. VanDorn's forces broke through the Union lines once and it looked as if General Rosecrans would be defeated, but the Union troops fighting hard, finally closed up the line and repulsed the Confederate forces. They were driven back in complete chaos. It was somewhat like the First Battle of Bull Run, when the Union forces threw down their weapons and fled from the field, except this time it was the rebel forces fleeing. The "Fighting Fourth Division" reached the little village of Metamora on October 5, 1862. It was here that they ran into the fleeing rebel force which had crossed the Hatchie River, in its attempt flight from General Rosecrans's forces. The enemy opened fire with everything they had. General Ord ordered Colonel Veatch to advance the Second Brigade all along the line of assault. Company B with the rest of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment was placed on the



left side of the road with the Fifteenth Illinois Regiment. The rest of the Second Brigade was placed on the right. As the Second Brigade advanced, they encountered the enemy fighting from behind everything possible. On the left side of the road tremendous fighting ensued. Finally the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Regiments had the enemy on the run. They were retreating towards the Hatchie River. Previous to this the enemy had sent a small force to guard the bridge which they had crossed earlier, in case they might have need of it again. The small force was cut off and over one hundred men were captured.<sup>5</sup> As the enemy retreated from the advancing Fourth Division, they crossed a bridge farther up the stream. In the mass hysteria that ensued, many of the rebels were shoved off the bridge while trying to make their escape.

General Ord leading his division in pursuit of the fleeing Confederates, was wounded while trying to cross the bridge. The division again fell under the command of General Hurlbut. He immediately ordered Colonel Veatch to get the Second Brigade across the Hatchie, but while attempting this Colonel Veatch was struck by a spent canister below the heart.<sup>6</sup> The regiments finally crossed the stream under heavy fire, but after getting across they were being held at bay by a

<sup>5</sup>The War of The Rebellion, XVII, pt. 1, 323.

<sup>6</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 176.



small Confederate battery. Colonel Hall had assumed command of the Second Brigade and finally was able to capture the small battery which had been protecting the fleeing force.

General VanDorn's army was allowed to escape without being followed. General Hurlbut now knowing where General Rosecrans was, decided it was too risky to pursue any farther. General Grant after finding out that General Rosecrans had failed to follow the fleeing force, again ordered him to do so. General Grant did nothing about this act of insubordination for he thought General Rosecrans was an officer who had great capabilities. He later recommended General Rosecrans for an advanced position. Yet this particular act cited, could have led to the destruction of General Hurlbut's Fourth Division. It was lucky for his division that General Price expected a larger force, thus decided to retreat instead of reorganizing and attacking.

The battle lasted about eight hours with very little damage being done to Company B of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment. There were two men wounded in Company B, those being privates Charles A. Conrad and Samuel Waugh.<sup>7</sup> The Fourteenth Illinois Regiment lost thirty-nine men, three being killed, two missing, and thirty-four wounded.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup>Return of Casualties, Discharges, Etc., in Company B of the Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. MSS in Illinois State Archives. See Appendix G for more information.

<sup>8</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 174.





There was an interesting feat on the part of Privates William Garner and Charles Rafesnyder of Company B in this battle. They were placed in charge of guarding six or seven prisoners near the river.<sup>9</sup> As they advanced along the river bank, Private Garner spotted another Rebel in hiding. He ordered the Rebel out and to his amazement out came thirty-seven men. There were two captains, three lieutenants, and the rest were enlisted men. They were fully armed but gave up without a struggle, when told that the woods were full of scouting parties. The victory gave the Fourth Division about seven hundred prisoners, eleven cannons, and one thousand small arms.<sup>10</sup>

In this battle, Company B of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment upheld its fine reputation gained at the Battle of Shiloh. It was certainly worthy of being part of "General Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth Division".

<sup>9</sup>Dugan, Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth, p. 179

<sup>10</sup>The War of the Rebellion, XVII, pt. I, 325.



## CHAPTER VI

## THE RETURN HOME AND CONCLUSION

The Fourth Division was sent to Memphis, Tennessee after the Battle of Hatchie River. It remained here until May 13, 1863 when it was ordered to Vicksburg.<sup>1</sup> After arriving near Vicksburg, the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment saw limited action. After Vicksburg fell, the Fourteenth was sent on several excursions into southern Mississippi, northern Louisiana, and northern Alabama. There were no important battle engagements worthy of mention at this time. They served in the Western campaigns until the entire Fourteenth Regiment received a thirty day furlough. They arrived in Cairo, Illinois June 3, 1864.

This group of men in Company B had lived together for three years. They had faced sorrow and joy together. Now they had arrived home, in the great state of Illinois. These men were mustered out, but better than fifty percent reenlisted as veterans. They did not return to Company B, but they did remain in the Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. Their part in the great Civil War was not over yet. They returned to Tennessee and joined General Sherman's army. On July 1, 1864 this regiment joined with the Fifteenth

<sup>1</sup>Dyer, A Compendium of The War of The Rebellion, III, 1050



Illinois Regiment, forming the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veteran ~~Batt~~allion. This group stayed together until the end of the conflict. They proceeded to Atlanta, Georgia with General Sherman, where many of them, after the encounter with General Hood's forces, were taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville Prison. The remains of the battallion marched to the sea and then through the Carolinas. They were finally mustered out of the service in September 1865.

Company B had a total of forty-one men who were killed, wounded, or discharged from the army for medical reasons.<sup>2</sup> Its record of marches by river, rail, and foot shows that they made a total of six thousand, one hundred seventy-six miles by the time they had returned to Cairo, Illinois on June 3, 1864.<sup>3</sup>

The Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers will never be forgotten, nor Company B which helped make it up. They had a very commorable record in the Civil War. At Shiloh when the regiment lost nearly one-half of its reported strength, these men did not quit. They fought harder than ever for their lost comrades. At the Hatchie River engagement the Fourteenth did an exceptionally fine job. Although only two major battles were mentioned, the

<sup>2</sup>Adjutant General's Report, III, 497.

<sup>3</sup>Record of Marches made by the Fourteenth Regiment, MSS in Illinois State Archives.



Fourteenth Regiment played a much greater role than perhaps was indicated. Shelby County can forever be proud of the men in this regiment, who were sent to fight for the State of Illinois.







Shelby County Civil War Veterans marching down main street in Shelbyville, Illinois a few years after the war ended.



## APPENDIX A

The following is a listing of the counties in Illinois, with the quotas required by Governor Yates, and how each responded to its call between 1861 and 1865.<sup>14</sup>

County	Population	Total Credit	Deficit	Excess
Adams	41,144	5,173	761	
Alexander	4,652	1,358	168	
Bond	9,767	1,148	33	
Boone	11,670	1,337	67	
Brown	9,919	1,215		77
Bureau	26,415	3,626	312	
Calhoun	5,143	528	223	
Carroll	11,718	1,498	248	
Cass	11,313	1,312	169	
Champaign	14,581	2,276		289
Christian	10,475	1,369	260	
Clark	14,948	1,560	116	
Clay C	9,309	1,482		446
Clinton	10,729	1,332	249	
Coles	14,174	2,174		899
Cook	143,947	22,436	3,071	
Crawford	11,529	1,323	28	
Cumberland	8,309	920		133
DeKalb	19,079	2,391	53	
DeWitt	10,814	1,522		306
Douglas	7,109	1,175		54
DuPage	14,696	1,524	61	
Edgar	16,888	2,312	68	
Edwards	5,379	625		3
Effingham	7,805	1,202		195
Fayette	11,146	1,629		99
Ford	1,976	271	79	
Franklin	9,367	1,241		261
Fulton	33,289	3,739	195	
Gallatin	7,629	1,362		576
Greene	16,067	1,940	75	
Grundy	10,372	1,343	74	
Hamilton	9,849	1,226		202
Hancock	29,041	3,272	521	
Hardin	3,704	569		200

<sup>14</sup> Adjutant General's Report, I, 195.



County	Population	Total Credit	Deficit	Excess
Henderson	9,499	1,330	70	
Henry	20,658	3,077	80	
Iroquois	12,285	1,769		81
Jackson	9,560	1,422		254
Jasper	8,350	948		91
Jefferson	12,931	1,330	252	
Jersey	11,942	1,229	465	
JoDavie	27,147	2,513	632	
Johnson	9,306	1,426		507
Kane	30,024	3,873		377
Kankakee	15,393	1,764	137	
Kendall	13,073	1,551	41	
Knox	28,512	3,837		135
Lake	18,248	1,890	171	
LaSalle	48,272	5,942	729	
Lawrence	8,976	1,230		212
Lee	17,643	2,446	223	
Livingston	11,632	1,743	35	
Logan	14,247	2,160		448
Macon	13,655	2,189		192
Maccoupin	24,504	3,184	286	
Madison	30,689	4,221	836	
Marion	12,730	1,954		384
Marshall	13,437	1,796	250	
Mason	10,929	1,531		386
Massac	6,101	880		80
McDonough	20,061	2,734		79
McHenry	22,085	2,533	70	
McLean	28,580	4,349		113
Menard	9,577	1,225	35	
Mercer	15,037	1,848		122
Monroe	12,815	1,227	709	
Montgomery	13,881	1,620	379	
Morgan	21,937	2,732		2
Moultrie	6,384	773	40	
Ogle	22,863	2,953	100	
Peoria	36,475	4,907	491	
Perry	9,508	1,468		398
Piatt	6,124	1,055		355
Pike	27,182	3,132		77
Pope	6,546	1,253		481
Pulaski	3,904	643	200	
Putnam	5,579	707	82	
Randolph	16,766	2,099	33	
Richmond	9,709	1,577	444	
Rock Island	20,981	2,473	239	



County	Population	Total Credit	Deficit	Excess
Saline	9,161	1,280		364
Sangamon	31,963	5,010		522
Schuylar	14,670	1,570	36	
Scott	9,047	1,212		75
<u>SHELBY</u>	14,590	2,070	161	
Stark	9,003	1,084	119	
St. Clair	37,169	4,396	1,217	
Stephenson	25,112	4,168	5	
Tazewell	21,427	2,700	350	
Union	11,145	1,846		678
Vermillion	19,779	2,596	50	
Wabash	7,233	707	100	
Warren	18,293	2,455	66	
Washington	13,725	1,744	65	
Wayne	12,222	1,613		448
White	12,274	1,984		790
Whiteside	18,729	2,535	114	
Will	29,264	3,696	296	
Williamson	12,087	1,575		408
Winnebago	24,457	3,187		11
Woodford	13,281	1,643	249	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,704,327</b>	<b>226,592</b>	<b>17,901</b>	<b>13,241</b>





## APPENDIX E

The following information pertains to bounty paying counties. It shows how much they paid out for bounties, if they participated in this practice.<sup>13</sup>

Counties	Bounties	Counties	Bounties
Adams	\$ 80,111.00	Jasper	\$
Alexander		Jefferson	1,555.25
Bond		Jersey	
Boone	29,938.63	JoDavieess	
Brown	52,800.00	Johnson	
Bureau	616,862.96	Kane	302,028.26
Calhoun		Kankakee	189,640.20
Carroll	314,667.18	Kendall	212,066.68
Cass		Knox	40,974.38
Champaign	184,079.47	Lake	242,613.13
Christian	60,000.00	LaSalle	476,445.00
Clark	172,326.05	Lawrence	3,800.00
Clay		Lee	426,484.75
Clinton	2,238.00	Livingston	278,015.39
Coles		Logan	6,950.00
Cook	2,801,239.75	Macon	192,890.00
Crawford	62,700.00	Macoupin	204,047.00
Cumberland	8,151.25	Madison	58,325.50
DeKalb	408,195.87	Marion	
DeWitt		Marshall	154,386.53
Douglas		Mason	
DuPage	227,895.89	Massac	
Edgar		McDonough	651,575.85
Edwards	15,931.10	McHenry	488,986.37
Effingham	27,650.00	McLean	153,467.10
Fayette	9,368.60	Menard	114,352.60
Ford	72,426.15	Mercer	43,619.80
Franklin		Monroe	
Fulton	152,447.22	Montgomery	2,125.00
Gallatin		Morgan	
Greene	6,845.00	Moultrie	
Grundy	162,380.51	Ogle	385,491.33
Hamilton		Peoria	258,306.76
Hancock	172,924.34	Perry	
Hardin		Piatt	
Henderson	91,304.34	Pike	96,825.00

<sup>13</sup>Adjutant General's Report, I, 287-89.



Counties	Counties	Counties	Counties
Henry	\$ 260,546.16	Pope	\$ 3,270.00
Iroquois	7,650.00	Pulaski	
Jackson		Putnam	129,438.12
Randolph	8,215.00	Union	
Richland	3,400.00	Vermillion	30,953.01
Rock Island	62,429.10	Wabash	4,100.00
Saline		Warren	33,847.36
Sangamon	950.00	Washington	
Schuyler	14,320.92	Wayne	
Scott	24,655.70	White	
<u>SHELBY</u>		Whiteside	517,217.87
Stark	28,460.73	Will	286,621.43
St. Clair	240,360.00	Williamson	
Stephenson	398,149.44	Winnebago	400,729.23
Tazewell	480,718.05	Woodford	59,800.25
			<hr/>
			\$13,711,389.56

TOTAL



## APPENDIX C

The following data was collected from the Muster and Descriptive Roll of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois, showing it to be one hundred three strong, as of May 25, 1861. Asterisks by names show men who were in the company but who were not from Shelby County.

NAMES	RANK	AGE	OCCUPATION	TOWN
Hall, Cyrus	Capt.	48	Hotel Keeper	Shelbyville
Smith, Dudley C.	1st Lt.	27	Merchant	"
Harbough, Henry	"	25	Carpenter	"
Webster, Milton L.	2nd Lt.			
Ewing, Henry A.*	"	21	Student	
Poteet, George A.	Serg't.	24	Plasterer	Shelbyville
Hinds, Jerome*	"	23		
Harding, Fred P.	"			
Durker, James J.	"	22	Merchant	Shelbyville
Steinly, Frederick	"	39		
Lowe, George E.	"	23	Carpenter	
McPeden, Henry	"		Saddler	Shelbyville
Chittenden, Eli F.	Cp'l.	28	Printer	"
Slocum, Eleazer	"	22	Clerk	"
Sinclair, William M.	"	23	Butcher	"
Huson, Samuel	"	23	Lawyer	"
Ridgeway, Richard H.	"	32		
Collins, Hiram	"	26	Blacksmith	Shelbyville
Keiffer, Cornelius W.	"	22	Student	"
Richmond, Stephen W.*	"	26	Shepherd	Renick
Bugh, John W.	Mus'c.	28	Chairmaker	Shelbyville
Conrad, John D. M.	"	22	Painter	"
Stilgebouer, Solomon	"			
Altman, Joseph	Pv't.	23		
Anderson, Jesse	"	27	Shoemaker	Windsor
Baker, Daniel B.	"	18	Farmer	
Baker, George W.	"	21	Farmer	
Bradley, William M.	"	27	Farmer	
Burrus, Cass	"	19	Farmer	
Beck, John	"	19	Farmer	
Bacon, Martin E.	"	23	Mechanic	Moweaqua
Bechtel, Frederick	"	24	Mechanic	"
Cowan, Henry S.*	"	18	Laborer	Beardstown
Clark, James M.	"	24	Plasterer	Moweaqua



Conred, Charles A.	Pv't.	19	Farmer	
Day, Thomas	"	24	Merchant	Moweagua
Dill, John	"	26	Carpenter	
Davis, John S.	"	22	Farmer	
Dugan, James	"	25	Plasterer	Shelbyville
Frost, James A.	"	21	Farmer	
Fegan, Richard	"	19	Farmer	
Graham, Morgan H.	"	37	Brickmaker	Shelbyville
Grady, Patrick	"	22	Carriage maker	Shelbyville
Harshey, Samuel	"	30	Carpenter	
Hartman, Henry	"	22	Farmer	
Holten, Frederick	"	24	Shoemaker	Moweagua
Hopkins, William G.	"	20	Farmer	
Hadley, Levi F.	"	24	Farmer	
Hoppe, Julius	"	26	Saddler	Shelbyville
Kepcha, George S.	"	24		
Kripner, John	"	29	Weaver	
Keissler, John	"	25	ShipCasp	
Knight, Elsa F.	"	28	Wagonmaker	Windsor
Kelly, Miles C.	"	28	Carpenter	
Livingston, Alexander	"			
Laughlin, William W.	"	25	Clerk	
Lapitz, Isaac S.	"	22		
Lyons, Richard	"	23	Laborer	Shelbyville
Martin, Thaddeus K.	"	21		
Milligan, David G.	"	22	Shoemaker	
Munger, Augustus W.	"	29	Farmer	
Miller, Charles E.	"	27		
Milligan, Beverly W.	"	18	Farmer	
Morgan, Allen H.*	"	21	Farmer	
Mars, Jonathon	"	25	Laborer	Shelbyville
Mars, Simon	"	23	Laborer	Shelbyville
Murphy, John	"	30	Laborer	
Neal, William H.	"	28	Miller	Shelbyville
Parker, Lewis H.	"	20	Laborer	Shelbyville
Phepps, William G.	"	23	Laborer	Shelbyville
Parker, Henry	Wagoner	37		
Prentice, William S.	Pv't.	21	Laborer	
Quinlivan, John	"	26		
Rhodenhamlen, Louis	"	44	Laborer	
Richardson, William S.	"	19	Farmer	
Richardson, John	"	20	Farmer	
Robins, William W.	"	23	Farmer	
Reid, Joseph	"	31	Farmer	
Rose, William S.	"	43	Farmer	
Robnitt, Amos	"	33	Farmer	
Robinson, Elam H.	"	24	Farmer	
Roberts, Henry	"	21	Farmer	
Shields, Jacob	"	21	Farmer	
Shaw, James H.	"	24	Wagonmaker	Shelbyville





Steen, Daniel R.	Fv't	22		
Schoen, Henry	"	33	Farmer	
Spicer, John	"	36		
Sherlock, Andrew W.	"	26	Laborer	Shelbyville
Underwood, Reuben	"	19	Carpenter	Shelbyville
Underwood, John	"	20	Carpenter	Shelbyville
Unger, Henry	"	32		
Wanderpool, James C.	"	32	Farmer	Shelbyville
Wright, John Q.	"	22	Wagonmaker	Shelbyville
Woodling, Max	"	27	Farmer	Shelbyville
Wright, William W.	"	34		
Weiman, Philip	"	30	Laborer	Shelbyville
Wright, George	"	35		
Wilson, Arthur	"	28	Shoemaker	
Woodward, Charles S.	"	20	Clerk	Shelbyville
Williams, John A.	"	26		
Woof, William	"	27		



## APPENDIX D

The following men joined Company B after it had been formed and sworn in by Captain Pitcher on May 25, 1861. They are listed as Recruits on the Muster and Descriptive Roll. An asterisk by a name shows that the person was not from Shelby County.

Names	Rank	Age	Occupation	Town
Andes, William W	Pv't.	18	Farmer	
Chandler, William O.*	"	19	Farmer	Vandalia
Clemons, Charles*	"	19	Laborer	Beardstorn
DeKolf, Peter	"	22	Bricklayer	
Fegan, Christopher	"	22	Farmer	
Garner, William T.	"	31	Farmer	
Haines, Isaac	"	22	Shoemaker	Shelbyville
Karr, Matthew R.	"	22	Farmer	
Little, Miles C.	"	19	Farmer	
Martin, Parkhurst S.	"	24	Student	Shelbyville
Peacock, Adonijah	"	17	Laborer	Shelbyville
Peck, George O.	"	26		
Rafesnyder, Charles	"	26	Farmer	
Thompson, Edwin	"	20		
Waugh, Samuel	"	26	Carpenter	
Williams, John E.*	"	18	Farmer	Beardstown
Wells, William L.*	"	18	Farmer	Whitehall
Whittemore, Albert T.*	"	25	Teacher	Lisbon
White, William	"		Laborer	



## APPENDIX E

The following shows the breakdown of occupations in Company B in accordance with the Muster and Descriptive Roll.

## EMPLOYMENT OF COMPANY B

No.	Occupation	Percent	Number
1	Farming	34	28
2	Laborers	13	11
3	Carpenters	8	7
4	Shoemakers	5	4
5	Plasterers	4	3
6	Wagon Makers	4	3
7	Merchants	4	3
8	Clerks	2	2
9	Mechanics	2	2
10	Saddlers	2	2
11	Students	2	2
12	Blacksmiths	1	1
13	Brickmakers	1	1
14	Butchers	1	1
15	Carriage Maker	1	1
16	Chairmakers	1	1
17	Hotel Keepers	1	1
18	Lawyers	1	1
19	Millers	1	1
20	Painters	1	1
21	Printers	1	1
22	Shepherds	1	1
23	ShipCasp	1	1
24	Teachers	1	1
25	Weaver	1	1
	TOTAL	*95%	83

\* This percentage is not quite 100% because the percents were to the nearest whole number.



## APPENDIX F

The following is a report made to Colonel Veatch, Second Brigade Commander, from Colonel Cyrus Hall, Commander of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment regarding its action in the Battle of Shiloh.<sup>1</sup>

HEADQUARTERS, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS  
Camp near Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, April 10, 1862

To Colonel Veatch.

Sir: I have the honor to report to you as follows:  
On Sunday morning, the 6th, I was ordered to follow the Forty-sixth Illinois, Colonel Davis, which I did until he formed in line on the right of Burrow's battery. I then formed my regiment immediately upon the left of the battery, supposing our line a series of supports to some column in advance. I ordered my men to lie down, conceal themselves as much as possible, and await orders. Very soon, however, I saw the enemy advancing as skirmishers, and ordered my men to fire. After a few volleys had been delivered I saw a line of men dressed in blue uniforms in front. Fearing that they were our own forces I gave the order to cease firing, which was obeyed. The artillery was suffering very much at this time. The horses became restive and gave way to the rear, breaking the lines of Company A, who fell back a considerable distance, and were soon joined by other companies on my right wing. The left remained formed, I rallied those companies and led them again to the line, and engaged the enemy in front, who were quite near us. In this rally I received the prompt aid of my field officers, adjutant, and sergeant-major, as well as many line officers. This position we maintained for a time, receiving a destructive fire from the enemy, but seeing that the right had fallen back, and that we were being outflanked by an overwhelming force, I caused my command to fall back and take position upon the road, forming part of a line of battle already in position. This was effected, under the circumstances, in very good order. This position was soon assailed by the enemy with

<sup>1</sup>The War of The Rebellion, X, part 1, pp. 223-224.





artillery and infantry, who were pouring in upon the road in front of our right wing. The work was hot, but well sustained on our part.

My command now commenced advancing, thinking all was going well, when we were assailed upon our left flank, under the cover of heavy underbrush, by an overwhelming number, who poured upon us a most murderous fire, killing and wounding a large number of my men and officers. Seeing it was folly to attempt to hold a position thus exposed, unsupported on the left, being rapidly outflanked, I gave the order to retire, which we did in rather bad order and the confusion of the moment, but I succeeded in rallying a part of my command in a ravine to the rear, where I found Major Foster rallying the Twenty-fifth Indiana. We then moved back together, took a position and awaited orders. Soon after this we were ordered into position on a commanding eminence in the vicinity of the encampment of the Fifteenth Illinois. The enemy not showing himself, we were ordered forward to form upon a line with the Fifty-second Illinois...perhaps a part of General McClernand's command.

After remaining in this position for a time, keeping skirmishers out the while, we were again ordered back to our former position, but owing to the din of battle part of the right companies failed to hear the order, and remained with the Fifty-second Illinois, and did good service, I learn, acting as skirmishers for General McClernand until late in the evening, when they again joined me. We were again ordered to take position on the left of the Twenty-eight Indiana, who seemed to be forming upon General McClernand's left, in a very few minutes, when I thought they were flanking us, which intelligence I communicated to my immediate commander, who ordered me to make a movement to the left, with a view to defeat them. The movement was executed handsomely by my men, who deployed as skirmishers, and were making themselves felt in that immediate vicinity, when a heavy column of rebels poured in upon our rear, raking us with a heavy cross-fire and threatened to cut off our retreat entirely. I again gave the order to fall back, which was being executed in good order until we were run into by the retreating artillery, cavalry, and rabble, which was very much scattering my command; but by the vigilance of my officers, who rendered me all the assistance in their power, a large portion of the effective men were rallied and formed in line upon the left of the Seventh Illinois, which was in line upon the left of the heavy siege battery.

Upon the road near this point we spent the night, wet, weary, and hungry; but no complaint escaped the mouth of any officer or soldier, many of whom had received wounds during the day, but refused to quit the field.



Monday morning, April 7, we were held in reserve until late in the day, when we were ordered forward to relieve a position of General Buell's forces, who were hard pressed. The force we were to oppose was composed of cavalry and infantry in considerable numbers, and where upon a field had to be passed before we could get in reach of their forces. When we entered this I ordered my command to cross it in double-quick, which they did, raising a yell of defiance at the same time, which was taken up by the noble Hoosiers and Suckers on either side of us. After a sharp contest of a few moments' duration the rebels fled, leaving us the master of the field. We preserved our lines, threw out skirmishers, and awaited orders. General Grant ordered me to advance, feel my way cautiously, and engage the enemy where ever I might find him. I communicated the order to those on the right and left of me and advanced for some distance, when my skirmishers communicated the intelligence that a six gun battery was in advance. I ordered a close reconnaissance to be made, and posted my men near the brow of a hill, where grape shot could not reach them, and was awaiting further development, when, to my surprise, Colonel Hines, Fifty-seventh Indiana, was ordered to fall back, leaving me alone with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Regiments. I was still awaiting the return of some of my scouts, when General Buell ordered me to fall back also, which I did, bring the men off in good order. I then formed upon the Twenty-fifth Indiana and awaited orders, which soon came, permitting us at once to return to our encampment.

Capt. Dudley C. Smith, Company B; Thomas J. Bryant, Company D; John W. Meacham, Company I; Andrew Simpson, Company H; Lieuts. Charles Opitz, Company A; George A. Poteet and George Wright, Company B; David N. Hamilton, Company C; and Thomas H. Simmons, Company F, were all wounded on Sunday morning while bravely and gallantly leading and encouraging their men.

Of the line officers I feel it my duty to mention the following as having distinguished themselves on numerous occasions during the battle:

Capt. Augustus F. Cornman, of Company C; John F. Nolte, of Company A; Frederick Mead of Company E; Milton S. Littlefield, of Company F; William M. Strong, of Company K; Lieuts. William E. Eastham, of Company C; Carlos C. Cox, of Company D; William Mason, of Company K; L. W. Coe, of Company I; Adam Smith, of Company G; \_\_\_\_\_ Gillespie, of Company E, and Erasmus W. Ward, of Company I.



Many of the non-commissioned officers and privates distinguished themselves for bravery and daring in the face of the enemy, but the space allotted me will not permit me to mention them by name.

I have the honor, sir, to be, your humble, obedient servant,

CYRUS HALL

Colonel, Commanding Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Col. J. C. Veatch,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division.



## APPENDIX G

The following information shows the return of casualties, discharges, etc., in Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers for the year 1862.<sup>1</sup>

NAME	CASUALTY	WHERE	DISABILITY OR WOUND
Samuel Huson	Killed	Pittsburg Landing	Shot in right breast
Daniel B. Baker	"	"	Shot in head and breast
Augustus Munger	"	"	Shot in abdomen
Henry Hartmen	"	"	Shot in breast
James A. Frost	Wounded	"	Shot in head
Martin E. Bacon	"	"	Shot in Shoulder
Charles S. Woodward	Disch.	St. Louis	Sickness-nature not known
Allen H. Morgan	"	Fort Donelson	Rheumatism
William H. Neal	"	Pittsburg Landing	Rupture
Eleazer Slocum	"	St. Louis	Loss of Voice
William Laughlin	"	"	Not known
William Sinclair	Wounded	Pittsburg Landing	Shot in leg
David Milligan	"	"	Shot in foot
Jerome Hinds	"	"	Shot in foot
James Clark	Disch.	Bolivar, Tenn.	Hernia
John Richardson	Wounded	Pittsburg Landing	Gun shot in head
Thomas Day	Disch.	Bolivar, Tenn.	Hemorrhoids
Louis Rhodenhausler	"	LaGrange, Tenn.	Hernia
John Underwood	Wounded	Shiloh	Wound slight disease not known
Matthew Karr			Not known
Miles Kelly			Not known
Morgan H. Graham	Wounded	Pittsburg Landing	Wound slight disease not known

<sup>1</sup>Return of Casualties, Discharges, Etc., in Company B of Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. MSS in Illinois State Archives.





Samuel Harshey			disease unknown
Dudley C. Smith	Wounded	Pittsburg Landing	severely in thigh
George Poteet	"	"	"
George Wright	"	"	severely in arm
Malcolm Copeland	Wounded	Pittsburg Landing	slight leg wound
Patrick Grady	"	"	"
Miles Little	"	"	"
Parkhurst Martin	"	"	severe leg wound
Chas. Rafesnyder	"	"	slight leg wound
William Richardson	"	"	slight foot wound
Joseph Reid	"	"	severe foot wound
Amos Robnitt	"	"	slightly in shoulder
James H. Shaw	"	"	slight arm wound
James Vanderpool	"	"	slight leg wound
Arthur Wilson	"	"	slight waist wound
Samuel Waugh	"	"	severely in hand
Charles A. Conrad	"	Hatchie River	very slight
Samuel Waugh	"	"	"



## APPENDIX H

The following is the Muster-Out Roll of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, showing their discharges.<sup>1</sup>

Name	Rank	Remarks
George Wright	Capt.	
Henry Harbaugh	1st Lt.	
Henry Ewing	2nd Lt.	
Hiram Collins	Serg't.	
Patrick Grady	"	
John Beck	"	
Lewis H. Parker	"	
John W. Bugh	Fifer	
Andrew W. Sherlock	Pv't.	
Jesse Anderson	"	
George Baker	"	
John D. M. Conrad	"	
John Dill	"	In hospital Keokuk, Iowa. No official notice since June 1862.
Julius Hoppe	"	
Elza F. Knight	"	
Richard Lyons	"	
Beverly W. Milligan	"	
Jonathon Mars	"	
Simon Mars	"	
Elam H. Robinson	"	
William N. Robins	"	
Jacob Shields	"	
Rueben Underwood	"	
Henry Unger	"	
James Vanderpool	"	
John Q. Wright	"	
Arthur Wilson	"	In hospital Camp Dennison, Ohio since April 1862.
Parkhurst S. Martin	Corp'l	Absent on sick leave.
William W. Andes	Pv't.	
William O. Chandler	"	
Christopher Fegan	"	
William F. Garner	"	
Miles W. Little		

<sup>1</sup>Muster-Out Roll of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry Volunteers, June 18, 1864. MSS Illinois State Archives.



Name	Rank	Remarks
Charles Rafesnyder	Pv't.	
Stephen F. Richmond	"	
Edwin Thompson	"	
William White	"	
Cornelius W. Keiffer	"	
James H. Wells	"	
Henry S. Cowan	"	
Charles Allen	"	
William M. Bradley	"	
Cass Burrus	"	
Charles Clemens	"	
Charles A. Conrad	"	
John S. Davis	"	
John Kripner	"	
John Keisner	"	
John Murphy	"	
William Richardson	"	
Henry Roberts	"	
James H. Shaw	"	
Phillip Weiman	"	
Samuel Waugh	"	
Cyrus Hall	Colonel	
Dudley C. Smith	Captain	
Milton L. Webster	1st Lt.	
George A. Poteet	First Sgt.	
Frederick P. Harding	Serg't.	
Jerome J. Hinds	Serg't.	
Malcolm H. Copeland	Corp'l.	
Eli F. Crittenden	"	
Eleazor Slocum	"	
James Dugan	"	
Charles S. Woodward	"	
Joseph Altman	Pv't.	Discharged-Predisposed TB
Frederick Bechtel	Corp'l.	
James Clark	Pv't	Discharged-Hernia, September 26, 1862
Thomas Day	"	Discharged-Hemorrhoids, Oct. 21, 1862
David Hand	"	Court-martialed, Otterville, Mo.
Levi F. Hadley	"	Left Hospital at Quincy, Illinois, July 5, 1861. No official notice since
Frederick Holton	"	
William G. Hopkins	"	
Isaac Haines	"	
Isaac Lantz	"	Discharged August 9, 1861 - not having sufficient bodily powers to do the duties of a soldier



Name	Rank	Remarks
William W. Laughlin	Pv't.	
George E. Lowe	"	
Allen H. Morgan	"	
David Y. Milligan	"	
William H. Neal	"	
Henry M. Peden	"	
Henry Parker	"	
William S. Prentice	"	
William G. Phelps	"	
George O. Peck	"	
John Quinlivan	"	Court-martialed at Otterville, Missouri December 31, 1861. Discharged.
John Richardson	"	
Lewis Rhodenhausler	"	
Amos Robnitz	"	
William M. Sinclair	"	
Henry Schoen	"	
John M. Underwood	"	
Alladdan M. Wells	"	
William L. Wells	"	
Frederick Stanley	Serg't.	Transferred to Co. G, 14th Ill. Inf., June 5, 1861
James L. Durkee	Serg't.	Transferred to 14th Ill. Inf., January, 1, 1863
Solomon Stilgebouer	Musician	Transferred to Regimental Brass band, June 25, 1861
Alexander Livingston	Pv't.	Transferred to Capt. Chapman's Battery, October 1, 1861
Joseph Reid	Pv't.	Transferred to Invalid Corps., November 1863
Richard H. Ridgeway	"	Transferred to Co. K. of 14th Ill., Inf., October 26, 1861
Daniel R. Steen	"	Transferred to 14th Ill. Inf., September 1, 1861
John Spicer	"	Transferred to Capt. Chapman's battery, October 1, 1861
William W. Wright	"	Transferred to Regimental Brass band, June 25, 1861
Samuel Huson	Corp'l.	
Daniel B. Baker	Pv't.	
Martin E. Bacon	"	
Richard Fegan	"	
Morgan H. Graham	"	
Henry Hartman	"	
Samuel Harshey	"	
Matthew H. Karr	"	
George L. Kepcha	"	
Miles C. Kelly	"	





Name	Rank	Remarks
Thaddeus K. Martin	Priv't.	
Augustus W. Munger	"	
William Wooff	"	
John A. Williams	"	
Max Woodling	"	
Albert T. Whittmore	"	
James A. Frost	"	
Charles E. Miller	"	Deserted June 23, 1861 at Quincy, Ill.
William S. Rose	"	Deserted June 23, 1861 at Quincy, Ill.
Peter DeKolf	"	Deserted February 5, 1862 at Otterville, Missouri



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