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Abraham Lincoln.

SOLDIERS' AND CITIZENS'



OF

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

CONTAINING PERSONAL SKETCHES OF

Army Men and Citizens

PROMINENT IN LOYALTY TO THE UNION.

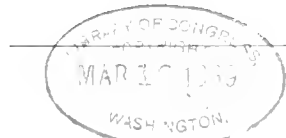
ALSO

A CHRONOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR,

AND

A HISTORY OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

WITH PORTRAITS OF SOLDIERS AND PROMINENT CITIZENS.



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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1888.

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BY

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TO
THE WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS
WHO ENLISTED TO DEFEND THE FLAG
AND
TO PRESERVE THE UNION
AND TO THE
MEMORIES OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN
"MUSTERED OUT"
THIS WORK IS DEDICATED.



PREFACE.

IN presenting the first volume of the Soldiers' and Citizens' Album of Biographical Record, the publishers can conscientiously state that it has been a labor of love. Within a few years a flood of war literature has been sent forth, but, singularly, one important feature has been wholly omitted. Battles and officers, campaigns and expeditions and other matters pertinent almost to the history of the Great Struggle have been treated with apparent justice, but the personal experience of the men who carried the muskets have been almost entirely ignored. On the countless pages which constitute the history of the Civil War, the names of the volunteer soldiers make no appearance.



The central purpose of this work is to supply the omission referred to. The greatest care has been taken in collecting the data from which these biographical narrations have been prepared, and, in their aggregate, may be read a complete history of the war from the standpoint of Wisconsin soldiers. It is a source of unqualified satisfaction to those who have labored to place the volunteer soldiers of Wisconsin on permanent record in their true relations to the history of the Civil War, that they have met with such hearty co-operation and support from those most interested. When the historian of the future shall compile an unbiased account of the greatest struggle in any era in the history of the world, the best material will be found in this series. In their preparation, the compilers have felt with Schiller—"oh, that the histories of men might be told by higher beings." The most insignificant, who responded to his country's call, was as though he had been touched by Ithuriel's spear. The hand which has traced these short histories of men's patriotism and endurance and sufferings has often faltered and stopped, in view of the Spirit which achieved such results. Words have often been found inadequate and, even the honest purpose to delineate justly and truly the acts of the American volunteer soldier, has questioned its capacity to compass so solemn and responsible a work. In the coming days, the deeds which grace the pages of classic literature and challenge the admiration of the student of history will fade into nothingness in the luster of these annals. The Spirit of the American volunteer soldier is a bulwark against which, neither internal nor external foe can successfully strive.

The chronological and statistical history has been compiled with great care and labor. It is believed that it presents a more complete and accurate list of dates and localities than any other single compilation. That it is wholly free from error is not claimed; that it is approximately so is certain. In some instances authorities have been found to differ and there are other obvious causes which have rendered it almost impossible to obtain positively accurate dates and statistics.

But the work has been performed conscientiously and no trouble or expense have been spared to render it complete. The thanks of the Grand Army Publishing Company are due to countless sources of information.

GRAND ARMY PUBLISHING CO.



CHRONOLOGICAL 
 AND STATISTICAL
HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.



In this compilation of dates and localities of the Civil War, all matter has been gathered from the most reliable sources. Battles, Skirmishes, Raids, Expeditions, Engagements of every description in which the two elements of the factional struggle encountered each other are included. Those who participated in them will be gratified to find on record for the first time, many an action heretofore omitted from other records.



1859. Oct. 16.—John Brown, with 16 white men and five negroes took possession of the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., capturing about 60 citizens and killing several.

Oct. 17.—Col. Robert E. Lee (afterwards Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army) with the assistance of United States marines, made Brown and the survivors of his party prisoners of the State of Virginia.

Oct. 27.—Beginning of the trial of John Brown.

Dec. 2.—John Brown hung at Charlestown Va.

1860. Nov. 6.—Abraham Lincoln elected President.

Dec. 3.—President Buchanan issued a message, affirming the right of a State to secede forcibly in a revolutionary manner, and denied the right of the Government to prevent by force.

Dec. 20.—South Carolina seceded; soon after, senators and Federal officers from that state resigned and United States property was seized.

Dec. 26.—Major Robert Anderson, with 111 soldiers, removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor to secure a stronger position.

1861. JAN. 8.—The Star of the West, on her way to reinforce Fort Sumter, was fired on from a battery on Morris Island.—Mississippi seceded.

JAN. 11.—Florida and Alabama seceded.

JAN. 19.—Georgia seceded.

JAN. 26.—Louisiana seceded.—“If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.” (Dispatch of John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury, to his agent at New Orleans.)

FEB. 1.—Texas seceded.

FEB. 4.—Peace Congress at Washington.—Convention of seceded states at Montgomery, Ala.

FEB. 9.—Southern confederacy organized, with Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens as President and Vice-President. The

constitution adopted favored slavery and prohibited tariffs.

FEB. 18.—General Twiggs surrendered U. S. property to the rebels in Texas.

MARCH 4.—Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President.—Confederate flag, composed of three horizontal bars, the outer ones red and middle one white with blue union and bearing a circle of nine stars, adopted.

APRIL 12.—The war of the rebellion was inaugurated by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, which began about 4:30 A. M., and was continued all day and (at intervals) through the following night. (The signal gun for the assault was fired by a man, named Edmund Ruffin, who asked the privilege, and who committed suicide after the war, because he would not live under the U. S. Government.) The firing on the fort (which did not respond) was from 17 mortars and 30 large guns, mainly columbiads. On the following morning—13th—Fort Sumter began to return the fire at about 7:30 o'clock, Captain Doubleday firing the first gun. Soon after, the officers' quarters took fire and, before noon, the flames had enveloped nearly all the woodwork of the fort; most of the powder in the magazines had to be rolled out to prevent explosion, and the fort's fire was, practically, silenced. Shortly after mid-day, the flagstaff was shot away, but the flag was nailed to the fragment of the standard remaining, and displayed from the ramparts. A flag of truce was sent to the fort by the assailants, and terms of capitulation were agreed on. At 12:55 P. M., the fire-consecrated standard was lowered amid a salute of 50 guns, and the garrison marched out with the honors of war. They were permitted to take their private property, their arms and their flag. No one was injured within the fort; no loss of life occurred among the rebels and only five were reported as having been injured.

The evacuation was not completed until two o'clock on Sunday, April 14th, and, on the same day, Major Anderson and his men, sailed for New York.

APRIL 15.—President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers and ordering those who had combined for purposes of rebellion to disperse and return to their homes within twenty days, and also convened an extra session of Congress to assemble July Fourth. On the following day, replies were received from Governors Magoffin of Kentucky, Jackson of Missouri, Harris of Tennessee and Letcher of Virginia, peremptorily refusing to furnish troops for the service under the proclamation.

APRIL 17.—The first regiment from the North—the Massachusetts 6th—started for Washington.—An ordinance of secession was adopted in Virginia in a secret session of the assembly to take effect on its ratification by popular vote; and Letcher, the Governor, issued a proclamation, recognizing the confederacy.

APRIL 18.—The arsenal at Harper's Ferry was burned by the United States forces under Lieutenant Jones to prevent its occupation by the rebels; during the conflagration, two soldiers were killed.—The harbor of Norfolk, Va., was obstructed by the sinking of vessels to prevent the exit of United States war vessels.—Pennsylvania volunteers arrived at Washington and the Massachusetts 6th passed through New York, the Massachusetts 1th at the same time reaching the latter city, as did also, the garrison from Fort Sumter.

APRIL 19.—The passage of the Massachusetts 6th through Baltimore, resulted in a riot, in which the first Union soldiers were killed in the war. The city was, practically, in the hands of a mob; an escort of police, headed by the Mayor, was tendered the troops and was





Gen. U. S. Grant.

accepted, but proved powerless. The casualties were, on the part of the troops two killed seven wounded (one mortally;) among the rioters 13 were killed and many wounded. Proclamations were issued by both Governor and Mayor with the avowed purpose of quieting the disturbance; in consequence of the excitement both officials advised the President that no more troops could pass through Baltimore without fighting. Luther C. Ladd, Sumner H. Needham and Addison C. Whitney were the Massachusetts soldiers killed and their bodies were sent to Massachusetts by special request of Governor John A. Andrews.—The first capture of a vessel was made by the rebels; the steamship, *Star of the West* was seized off Indianola, Texas, and placed in the hands of a prize crew.—The President issued a blockade proclamation closing the ports from South Carolina to Texas.

APRIL 20.—The branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., was seized by the rebels; also the arsenal at Liberty, Mo.; and a number of bridges on the North Pennsylvania railroad in Maryland were burned.—The navy yard at Gosport was destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels and the fleet of United States war vessels stationed there were scuttled, with the single exception of the *Cumberland*, which was towed out; the names of the destroyed vessels were the *Pennsylvania*, *Delaware*, *Columbus*, *Merrimac*, *Raritan*, *Columbia*, *Germantown*, *Plymouth* and *United States*.

APRIL 21.—With a view to prevent the occurrence of any disturbance of a character similar to the Baltimore riot, the Government took possession of the Philadelphia & Baltimore railroad, and 4,000 troops left New York for Washington.

APRIL 22.—The rebels seized the United States arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., and at

Napoleon, Ark. On the other hand, the Union sentiment at the South found expression in West Virginia, and at Lexington, Ky. At the latter point, a Union mass-meeting was held under circumstances of much discouragement, and was addressed by Senator John J. Crittenden, author of the once famous measure, known as the "Crittenden Compromise." In the adjoining State of Tennessee, John Bell, formerly a Presidential candidate, declared himself, unequivocally, in favor of the rebellion.

APRIL 23.—Movements at Elk Ridge, Va.

APRIL 24.—Fort Smith, Ark., was seized by rebel troops, under command of Solon Borland.—Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, convened the legislature in extra session, the object of the executive call being to consider the advisability of secession.

APRIL 25.—The first surrender of United States troops occurred at Saluria, Tex., where 450 regulars, commanded by Major Sibley, surrendered to Colonel Van Dorn.—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, issued a proclamation, declaring Virginia a member of the Southern confederacy.—Arming of the first Illinois troops at the United States arsenal, at St. Louis, Mo.

APRIL 26.—The Governor of Georgia issued a proclamation, prohibiting payment of debts due to Northern creditors, directing the amount so owed to be paid into the State treasury. In North Carolina, the executive called an extra legislative session; while Governor Burton, of Delaware, called for Union volunteers.

APRIL 27.—A proclamation by the President, supplementary to that of April 19th, extended the blockade to the ports of North Carolina and Virginia.

APRIL 29.—The Governor of Tennessee confiscated the bonds and money in the office of the United States collector, of Nashville; and the rebel authorities seized the steamships

Tennessee, Texas, and Hermes at New Orleans.—The legislature of Maryland rejected the ordinance of secession, the vote in the senate being unanimous.

MAY 1.—The North Carolina legislature, having been convened by proclamation, passed the bill for the assembling of a State convention to pass upon the question of secession.

MAY 2.—The Ellsworth Fire Zouaves and the New York 69th arrived in Washington.

MAY 3.—Two proclamations were issued; one by President Lincoln, calling for 42,000 three-years volunteers, 18,000 seamen, and directing the addition of eight regiments to the regular army; the other was by Governor Letcher, of Virginia, calling out the militia to defend the state from Northern invasion.

MAY 4.—Southern Union sentiment found a new voice; a committee of the Maryland legislature visited President Lincoln with words of sympathy.—An enthusiastic Union meeting was held in Preston, W. Va., and Union delegates to a border State convention were elected in Louisville, Ky., by a majority of 7,000.

MAY 5.—The Union forces under General Butler, took possession of the Relay House between Baltimore and Washington.

MAY 6.—Virginia admitted to the Southern confederacy.—The convention in Arkansas adopted an ordinance of secession and the Kentucky legislature convened in obedience to the call of Governor Magoffin.—The passage of what was commonly styled "The War and Privateering Act," was made known by the rebel congress.

MAY 7.—Major Anderson was appointed and commissioned by the President to repair to Cincinnati to muster in all volunteers from Kentucky and West Virginia.—At a meeting of Unionists at Knoxville, Tenn., an attempt to raise the National flag resulted in a riot; and, Governor Harris announced the formation of a

military league between Tennessee and the Southern confederacy.

MAY 10.—Major General Robert E. Lee was placed in command of the rebel forces in Virginia.—In St. Louis, (Camp Jackson,) a brigade of Missouri State militia, which had, under orders of Governor Jackson, gone into camp, nominally, "for instruction," but in reality with treasonable intent, and who were under command of General Frost, surrendered to the United States regulars commanded by General Lyon.—Issuance of orders from Washington to administer the oath of allegiance to all army officers.

MAY 11.—An effectual blockade of the port of Charleston, S. C., was established.—An enthusiastic meeting was held at Wheeling, W. Va., to advocate the division of that State.

MAY 13.—Union troops under command of General Butler took possession of Federal Hill, Va.—A convention composed of delegates from 35 counties assembled at Wheeling, Va., with the avowed purpose of considering the expediency of the separation of the west portion of the State from the eastern counties.—The English Government issued a proclamation on neutrality.

MAY 14.—At Baltimore, a schooner, laden with arms for the rebels was seized and the United States gunboat, Quaker City, captured the Argo with a cargo of tobacco, valued at \$130,000.

MAY 15.—The first call for volunteers from Maryland under the President's proclamation was issued by Governor Hicks.

MAY 16.—The fortification of Arlington Heights, was ordered by General Scott.—A rebel force near Liberty, Mo., was dispersed.—The arrest of the traitors at Washington was commenced and followed on the succeeding day by the arrest of the rebel spies.

MAY 17.—Express packages, destined for the South, were stopped at Washington; rebels assembled at Potosi, Mo., were dispersed; and a domiciliary search for arms was commenced at St. Louis.—On the part of the rebels, Harper's Ferry was fortified and the issue of treasury notes by the confederate government, as currency, was authorized by the rebel congress.—The capture off Key West, of the yacht Winchester, by the Federal war vessel, Crusader took place.

MAY 18.—Arkansas was formally admitted into the Southern confederacy.

MAY 19.—An engagement occurred between the U. S. steamers and the rebel batteries at Sewall's Point on the Potomac.—Two schooners carrying rebel troops, were captured near Washington on the same river.

MAY 20.—A seizure of telegraphic dispatches was made throughout the North by order of the general Government.—In North Carolina, the ordinance of secession was adopted.—In Kentucky, Governor Magoffin issued a proclamation of neutrality.—Activities at Clarksburg, W. Va.

MAY 22.—The fortifications at Ship Island were destroyed to prevent their falling into rebel hands.—Movement at Clear Springs, Md.

MAY 24.—A general movement of troops into Virginia occurred.—The rebels evacuated Alexandria which was occupied by U. S. troops.—On the occasion of the occupation, Colonel Ellsworth, while hauling down a rebel flag from the Marshall House, was shot by the rebel landlord who, in turn, was instantly killed by private Brownell. Ellsworth was buried from the White House at Washington.—Negroes became "contraband of war."

MAY 25.—A slight skirmish resulted from an attack by rebel troops on the 12th New York Infantry, along the outposts of the Virginia line.

MAY 27.—General McDowell assumed command of the troops at Washington.—A blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi and of the port of Mobile was commenced.—Exercise by the President of the extraordinary power of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus occurred at Baltimore.—General Cadwallader refused to produce the body of John Merriman in obedience to a writ signed by Chief Justice Taney, alleging by way of return, that the prisoner was charged with treason, and that he was authorized by the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in his case. Cadwallader was arrested for contempt.—A Border-State convention met at Frankfort, Ky.

MAY 28.—U. S. vessels blockaded the port of Savannah, Ga.

MAY 29.—An advance of U. S. troops towards Harper's Ferry was followed by a retreat of the rebels towards Martinsburg.—Jeff Davis reached Richmond.

MAY 30.—A retreat of the rebel forces was made from Williamsburg, Md., and Grafton, Va., the latter point being at once occupied by the 1st Regiment of Virginia under Colonel Kelley.—The 14th Ohio, (Colonel Steedman) crossed the Ohio and occupied Parkersburg.—About 200 citizens of Southern Illinois left for the South with the avowed purpose of joining the rebel army, and four steamers carrying rebel troops sailed from New Orleans for Fort Smith, Ark.

MAY 31.—A bloodless engagement occurred at Acquia Creek, Va., between a rebel battery and the U. S. gunboat, *Freeborn*.

JUNE 1.—A charge was made through Fairfax C. H., Va., by fifty-two dragoons of the 2nd U. S. Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Tompkins and 2nd Lieutenant Gordon, the regulars being accompanied by three officers and two privates, of the 5th New York Volunteers; two Union soldiers were killed, and an unascer-

tained number of rebels; five prisoners were captured.—Activities at Williamsport, Md.

JUNE 3.—A rebel camp, 2,000 strong, was surprised at Phillippi, Va., by Union troops under command of Colonel Kelley, of the 1st Virginia, aided by Colonel Crittenden, commanding a force of Indiana volunteers; 15 rebels were killed and 10 captured; on the Union side two were killed, two reported missing and two wounded, among the latter being Colonel Kelley.—Death of Senator S. A. Douglas at Chicago.—Movement at Iatan, Mo.

JUNE 5.—At Pig Point, Va., the "Harriet Lane" was fired on by the rebels while she was engaged in a reconnoissance and five of her men wounded.—Activities at Newport News, Va.

JUNE 6.—Movements at Ellicott's Mills, Md.

JUNE 8.—An advance made by U. S. troops under General Patterson from Chambersburg, towards Harper's Ferry.

JUNE 10.—An attack was made on the rebel forces under General Magruder at Big Bethel by the Union troops under General Pierce, whose command consisted of regiments under Colonels Duryee, Townsend and Bendix; Union losses were 14 killed and 45 wounded, among the former being Major Winthrop and Lieutenant Greble; the admitted rebel loss in killed was 17.

JUNE 11.—A skirmish occurred at Romney, Va.; the Union forces under Colonel Wallace, surprised and routed 500 rebels and lost no men.—The West Virginia Convention met at Wheeling to consider the expediency of forming a separate State.

JUNE 12.—Movements at Columbus, Ky.

JUNE 14.—The rebels evacuated and burned Harper's Ferry, removing the armory machinery to Richmond, and burned the railroad bridges.

JUNE 15.—The U. S. brig, Peony, brought into New York the rebel privateer, Savannah.—In Missouri, General Lyon occupied Jefferson City; the rebel General, Price, retreated to Booneville.

JUNE 16.—A skirmish occurred at Seneca Mills, Md., the Union forces being commanded by Major Everett; no losses were reported on the side of the National troops. Three rebels were reported killed.

JUNE 17.—A battle occurred at Booneville, Mo., between the Union forces commanded by General Lyon and the rebels under Sterling Price; the latter were routed, losing 50 men; the reported Union loss was two killed and eight wounded.—A column of U. S. troops, under General Patterson, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, Md.—At Vienna, Va., a train transporting Union soldiers, including the 1st Ohio under Colonel McCook, was fired upon by rebels; eight soldiers were killed; the fire was returned, resulting in an estimated loss of six.—The West Virginia Convention at Wheeling unanimously voted its independence of the rebellious action of the State.

JUNE 18.—At Camp Cole, Mo., a company of Home Guards was attacked and 52 killed.—Skirmish at Edwards Ferry, Va., in which 300 of the 1st Pennsylvania Infantry engaged.—Skirmish at Independence, Mo., the State troops being involved.—The local militia resist the rebels at New Creek, W. Va.—Activities at Conrad's Ferry, Md.

JUNE 19.—Piedmont, Va., was occupied by the rebels.—At Liberty, Mo., rebels were captured by a detachment of troops connected with General Lyons' command.—Movements at New Creek, W. Va.

JUNE 20.—Frank H. Pierpont was elected governor of West Virginia at Wheeling in the convention, and Major-General McClellan assumed command of the Union forces in that

section of the State.—Disturbances at Clarks-ville, W. Va.

JUNE 21.—A convention of loyalists of East-ern Tennessee assembled at Greenville.

JUNE 22.—Inauguration of balloon recon-noissances.

JUNE 24.—The popular vote of Tennessee having ratified the ordinance of secession, Gov-ernor Harris issued a proclamation declaring the State out of the Union.—Activities at Car-ters Creek, Lynn Haven, Kansas and on the Rappahannock River in Virginia.

JUNE 26.—A skirmish occurred at Patter-son's Creek, Va., between parts of Colonel Wallace's command and rebel cavalry. One Union and 17 rebel soldiers were reported killed.—The Wheeling government was recog-nized by the President as the lawful govern-ment of Virginia.—Movement of the rebels in the vicinity of Frankfort, Mo.

JUNE 27.—An engagement took place between the gunboat Freeborn and the rebel batteries at Matthias Point, in which Captain Ward, of the navy, was killed.—J. C. Fremont returned from Europe, and U. S. Marshal Kane was arrested at Baltimore for treason.

JUNE 28.—The steamer St. Nicholas was captured in the Potomac by rebels.—Move-ments of rebels at Cumberland Fort and Point Lookout, Md.

JUNE 29.—Activities at Falls Church, Va., and at Bownes, Md.

JULY 1.—The rebel privateers, Sumter and Petrel, escaped the blockading squadrons; the former from the mouth of the Mississippi and the latter from Charleston harbor.—In an engagement at Buckhannon, Va., the rebels lost 23 killed and 200 prisoners.—Military movements at Farmington, Mo.—John C. Fremont was commissioned Major General in the regular army and ranked next to Mc-Clellan.

JULY 2.—In an engagement at Martinsburg, Va., the Union forces, including the 1st Wis-consin and 11th Pennsylvania Infantry under General Patterson, routed the rebels under General Johnson; three Union soldiers were killed and 10 wounded: 30 rebels were reported killed and wounded and 20 were made prisoners; this action is commonly known as Falling Waters.—A new West Vir-ginia Legislature was organized at Wheeling.

JULY 3.—A company of 94 rebels was cap-tured at Neosho, Mo.—The Governor of Arkan-sas called out 10,000 men "to repel invasion."

JULY 4.—In a skirmish between the 9th New York and the rebels near Harper's Ferry, the Union loss was two killed and three wounded.—The Louisville & Nashville railroad was seized by the rebels.—Congress assembled at Washington, only six Senators and five Repre-sentatives of the opposition members being present.

JULY 5.—In a battle at Carthage, Mo., in which the opposing commanders were Sigel, and Price and Jackson, the loss of the former was 13 killed and 31 wounded; the rebels lost 250 killed and wounded.—At Newport News a company of the 9th New York engaged in a skirmish.

JULY 6.—In an action at Middle Fork Bridge, Va., 45 men of the Ohio 3d cut their way through an ambuscade of about 300 rebels.

JULY 7.—An action which was reported a drawn battle occurred at Brier Forks, Mo.—An infernal machine was found in the Poto-mac River.—The 8th New York engaged in an action at Great Falls, Va.

JULY 8.—At Bealington, W. Va., the rebels were defeated with a loss of 20 killed and 40 wounded, the Union loss being two killed and six wounded.

JULY 9.—Fremont was appointed to the command of the Department of the West.

JULY 10.—In a battle at Laurel Hill, Va., in which the Union troops were under Colonels McCook and Andrews and the rebels under Colonel Pegram, the latter were routed and the Union loss was one killed and three wounded.—In a sharp skirmish near Monroe Station, Mo., Colonel Smith defeated the rebel Harris, and took a number of prisoners.

JULY 11.—General Rosecrans, with the 8th, 10th and 13th Indiana and the 19th Ohio defeated Pegram's force at Rich Mountain, Va., capturing the camp equipage, several cannon and a number of prisoners, and killing over 100 men; the Union loss was 11 killed and 35 wounded.

JULY 12.—Pegram surrendered to McClellan with about 600 men, and the Union troops occupied Beverly, Va.—A rebel defeat occurred at Barbersville, W. Va.

JULY 13.—A battle occurred at Carrick's Ford, W. Va., the Union force being under command of General Morris, and the rebels under General Garrett; the latter was utterly routed with great loss, and the leader killed; the Union loss did not exceed 50 in killed and wounded, and the action extinguished rebel power in West Va.—Union troops occupied Fairfax C. H., Va.

JULY 15.—In a skirmish at Bunker Hill, Va., the rebels were routed.—Movements at Martinsburg, Va.

JULY 16.—The rebels were routed in a skirmish at Melville, Mo., after firing into a train.—Tighlman, a negro, brought the rebel schooner Warring into the port of New York, after killing three of the rebel prize crew.

JULY 17.—At Scarrytown, Va., an action resulted disastrously to the Union force, who lost nine men killed and 38 wounded, besides nine missing.—In a skirmish at Fulton, Mo., the rebels under Harris were driven back by Colonel McNeil's troops, the loss to the

latter being heavy, and including 200 prisoners.—A skirmish took place at Martinsburg, Mo., and military movements occurred near Fairfax Church, Va.

JULY 18.—In an engagement which occurred at Harrisonville, Mo., the Union force under Major Van Horn defeated the rebels and lost one man; the rebel loss was about 20.—Battle of Blackburn's Ford. In a reconnoissance under General Tyler, three hours' hard fighting took place; General Beauregard drove the former back to Centreville, with a loss of 19 killed, 38 wounded and 26 missing; the official report fixed the rebel loss at 15 killed and 50 wounded.

JULY 19.—General Patterson was superseded by General Banks in command on the Potomac.—Movement at Newmarket, Va.

JULY 21.—Battle of Bull Run. 18,000 Union troops under General McDowell attacked 27,000 rebels under Johnston, Lee and Beauregard, the division commanders of the Union force being Heintzelman, Tyler and Hunter. After a hot contest of 10 hours, at a moment when victory seemed certain to the Union force, the latter was seized with a panic, and retreated toward Washington in disorder. The official Union loss was 479 killed, 1,011 wounded and 700 prisoners; the official reported rebel loss was 393 killed and 1,200 wounded, and the rebel captures included 26 pieces of artillery, 5,000 small arms and a great amount of baggage.—Military activities at Winchester, Va.

JULY 22.—General McClellan was placed in command of the army of the Potomac.—At Forsythe, Mo., General Sweeney worsted a rebel command.—Skirmish at Etna, Mo.—General disorganization of the army of the Potomac, the three months men returning home in great numbers.

JULY 24.—At Blue Mills, Mo., the State troops engaged in a slight action.

JULY 25.—Military movement at Charlestown, Va.

JULY 26.—Missouri troops engaged in a skirmish at Lane's Prairie.—The infantry and cavalry, Missouri troops, engaged in an action at Harrisonville.

JULY 27.—At Fort Fillmore, Major Lynde surrendered 750 soldiers to 250 Texans.

AUG. 1.—McClellan began the re-organization of the army.—The rebels fell back from Harper's Ferry to Leesburg.—The privateer Petrel was sunk by the St. Lawrence, her crew being captured.

AUG. 2.—Congress passed a bill authorizing the raising of 500,000 men.—At Dug Creek, Mo., General Lyon defeated the rebels under Ben McCulloch, inflicting a loss of 40 killed and 44 wounded; the Union loss was eight killed and 30 wounded.—At Pokonoke Sound, N. C., rebel vessels and stores were sunk.

AUG. 3.—The U. S. troops established a military capital at Messilla, N. M.

AUG. 5.—The U. S. blockading steamer Dart bombarded Galveston, Texas, against the protest of foreign consuls.—In an engagement at Athens, Mo., the rebels were defeated with unknown loss; the Union loss was three killed and eight wounded.—At Point of Rocks, N. C., two rebels were captured in a skirmish, seven prisoners were taken and 20 equipped horses captured.—General Lyon reached Springfield, Mo.

AUG. 7.—Hampton, Va., was burned by command of Magruder.—The privateer York was burned by the gunboat Union.

AUG. 8.—The rebels were driven out of Lovettsville, Va.

AUG. 9.—A rebel attack on Potosi, Mo., was repulsed.

AUG. 10.—Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo. 5,000 Union troops under General Lyon attacked 22,000 rebel troops under McCulloch. General

Lyon commanded one of his columns and Colonel Sigel the other; the latter was driven back and General Lyon was killed. The rebel force withdrew and the Union loss was 223 killed, 731 wounded and 292 missing; the reported rebel loss was 421 killed, 1,317 wounded and three missing.

AUG. 13.—Grafton, Va., was occupied by the Union troops under Captain Dayton, 4th Virginia, without loss, 21 rebels being killed and wounded.

AUG. 14.—A mutiny occurred in the 79th New York regiment at Washington; several soldiers were arrested and severely punished, the remainder being disgraced and deprived of their colors; the regiment regained its name and colors by bravery in action, September 10th.

AUG. 15.—60 men of the 2nd Maine were sent to the Dry Tortugas, to work on the fortifications as punishment for mutinous conduct.

AUG. 16.—Colonel Hooker's regiment of Illinois troops surprised a rebel camp near Fredericktown, Mo., capturing prisoners, camp equipage, etc.—At St. Genevieve, Mo., the United States troops captured \$58,000, which was taken to St. Louis.—Commercial intercourse with the rebel states, interdicted by the President.—The passport system was established.

AUG. 18.—The town of Commerce, Mo., having been threatened by rebel batteries, it was occupied by Union troops, the rebels retreating without fighting.—Skirmish at Brunswick, Mo.

AUG. 19.—At Charlestown, Mo., the Union troops, under Colonel Dougherty, and a detachment of rebels from Jeff Thompson's command, engaged in a fight, the former losing one killed and six wounded; 20 rebels were killed and wounded, 17 prisoners were captured and a number of horses.

AUG. 20.—At Hawk's Nest, Kanawha, Va., a force of rebels, under General Wise, attacked the barricades of the 8th Ohio, and were repulsed.—McClellan assumed personal command of the Potomac, and appointed staff officers.—General Butler assumed command of the forces in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe.—At Lookout Station, Md., a skirmish occurred, in which seven soldiers were killed and wounded.

AUG. 21.—An engagement took place at Boyd's Point, Virginia, in which forty rebels were killed and seventeen taken prisoners; the Union loss was one killed and six wounded.—A band of rebels called the Coast Guard, seized the light house, and all other government property at Key Biscayne, Florida.

AUG. 26.—The 7th Ohio, under Colonel Taylor, were surprised while at breakfast at Summersville, Va.; the regiment fought their way out through four times their number; three captains and other officers were killed, but the total numerical loss was slight.—The joint military and naval expedition, under General Butler and Commodore Stringham, left Fortress Monroe for the North Carolina coast.—Captain, afterwards Commodore Foote, was ordered to the command of Western river fleets.

AUG. 27.—A skirmish at Ball's Cross Roads, Ga., took place, in which two companies of the 23d New York Infantry was engaged.—At Wayne C. H., W. Va., a slight skirmish occurred.

AUG. 28.—The bombardment of Forts Hatteras and Clark at the entrance to Pamlico Sound, N. C., was commenced by the united military forces of General Butler and Commodore Stringham.—On the following day the forts surrendered; 765 prisoners were taken and 30 pieces of cannon; 1,000 stand of arms and three rebel trading vessels were captured.

About 450 Union troops under Major Brocker were attacked at Lexington, Mo., by a large force of rebels under Colonel Reed and a sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in the repulse of the rebels.—In New Mexico some important arrests were made, the writ of habeas corpus was suspended by Colonel Canby and Fort Stanton was abandoned and fired by U. S. troops, under orders from the same officer.

AUG. 30.—Fort Morgan at Ocracoke Inlet, N. C., was abandoned by the rebels.

AUG. 31.—At Monson's Hill, Va., a skirmish occurred, in which two Union soldiers were killed and two wounded.—The Captain-General of Cuba, by proclamation admitted rebel vessels into Cuban ports and promised them protection.

SEPT. 1.—A fight occurred at Boone Court House, W. Va., in which the rebels were routed with a loss of about 30 killed and several prisoners were taken; six Union soldiers were wounded, and the city was burned by the Union troops.—A skirmish took place near Bennetts' Mills, Mo., between the rebels and the Union Home Guard. Two of the latter were killed and eight wounded, one mortally; the rebel loss was unknown.

SEPT. 2.—Near Fort Scott, 80 mules having been captured by 600 rebel raiders under General Rains, Colonel Montgomery, of the Kansas Volunteers, gave chase, overtook the rebels 11 miles from the fort, and, after a fight lasting two hours, was obliged to retreat.—An attack was made by two regiments of U. S. troops under Colonel Crossman, on a rebel camp at Worthington, Va., but being outnumbered, was obliged to retire, losing two men.—In the port of New York, Surveyor Andrews seized 26 vessels belonging to persons in the rebel States; their aggregate value was \$2,000,000.—The Secretary of the Treasury offered the 7-30 loan and appealed to the people

of the Union to take the bonds.—The rebels burned to the water's edge and sunk the U. S. floating dock at Pensacola; the object was to use the dock to obstruct the channel, but the guns of Fort Pickens prevented.—At Dallas, Mo., the State troops engaged in a skirmish.—The 13th Massachusetts skirmished with rebels at Behers' Mills, Va., and four Union soldiers were killed and nine wounded.

SEPT. 3.—Several bridges on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, having been injured by rebels, a passenger train broke through one of them; seven non-combatants were killed and a large number shockingly mangled and otherwise injured.

SEPT. 4.—A rebel force under General Polk occupied Columbus, Ky., avowedly to prevent the neutrality of the State from being broken.—On the Mississippi River, off Hickman, Ky., shots were exchanged between U. S. gunboats Tyler and Lexington, and the rebel gunboat Yankee, the latter being supported by batteries on shore.—At Shelbina, Mo., about 1,100 Union troops, under Colonel Williams, of Iowa, were attacked by about 1,500 rebels, commanded by Martin Green; having no cannon, the Union forces were compelled to retire, abandoning a number of horses and a part of their camp equipage.—The first capital sentence on a Union soldier was passed upon a Vermont private by a court-martial. The offense was sleeping on his post; President Lincoln pardoned him, and he was afterwards shot in battle.—The rebels attempted to cross the Potomac at Great Falls, Va., but were repulsed with some loss by the sharpshooters of the 7th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Only one Union soldier was killed.

SEPT. 6.—General Grant, with two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry, supported by two gunboats, took possession of Paducah, Ky.

SEPT. 7.—Columbus, Ky., was strengthened by the rebels under Pillow and Polk, whose forces numbered about 7,000; Paducah was also reinforced by Union troops.—Rebel troops under Jeff Thompson occupied the Missouri shore of the Mississippi opposite Columbus, blockading the river.—At Petersburg, Va., three companies of Ohio Volunteers engaged in a fight.

SEPT. 9.—General A. Sydney Johnson was assigned to the command of the rebel department of the West, including the Upper Mississippi River.—Movements at Cape Hatteras, N. C.

SEPT. 10.—A battle took place at Carnifex Ferry, Va., between the rebels under General Floyd and a portion of the force of General Rosecrans, consisting of the 10th, 12th and 13th Ohio regiments commanded by Colonels Lytle, Lowe and Robert L. McCook. After a fierce contest, lasting all day, the Union troops slept on their arms. During the night, Floyd evacuated his position, burning the bridge behind him, abandoning his wagons, horses, camp fixtures, a supply of ammunition, 50 head of cattle and all his officers' baggage; 25 Union prisoners were recaptured, 15 Union soldiers were killed and a large number wounded; the rebel loss was unknown.—Activities at Summersville, W. Va., and at Norfolk, Mo.

SEPT. 11.—An advance was made across the Potomac at Lewinsville, Va., by several detached companies of infantry, two companies of cavalry and Griffen's battery commanded by Colonel I. I. Stevens for purposes of reconnoissances; returning, they were attacked near Falls Church by rebel cavalry, under Stuart. A sharp skirmish followed, the Union loss being reported at six killed and eight wounded; the rebel loss was not ascertained; one rebel cavalry officer was made prisoner.—The Ken-

tucky Legislature ordered the rebel troops to leave the State.

SEPT. 12.—An engagement occurred at Cheat Mountain, Va., in which Colonel John A. Washington was killed. He was proprietor of Mount Vernon and a rebel.—A rebel camp at Petersburg, Va., was attacked and broken up by a small force of Union soldiers—infantry and cavalry from New Creek, W. Va.; the camp and its equipage were destroyed, a number of rebels were killed and wounded and several prisoners were taken, as well as horses, arms and ammunition and supplies.—At Black River, in Southeastern Missouri, a battalion of Indiana cavalry under Major Gavitt engaged a rebel force under Benjamin Talbott; the rebels were routed with a loss of five killed and four prisoners, besides 35 horses and a quantity of arms.—In northern Missouri, the rebel troops under Green were scattered by General Pope's command.—In reply to an action of the Kentucky legislature, the rebel General Buckner, issued a flaming address to the "Freemen" of Kentucky, appealing to them to rally for their own defense against Lincoln usurpation.

SEPT. 13.—Union forces under Sturgis occupied St. Joseph opposite the Kansas border.—One thousand rebels under Colonel Brown attack the intrenchments of the Home Guards at Boonville, Mo., under Captain Epstein and were defeated; 12 rebels including Brown, were killed and 30 wounded; one of the garrison was killed and four wounded.—An all-night skirmish occurred at Elk Water, Va.; the attack was made by rebels under Anderson, and early in the morning two Union regiments cut their way through and dispersed the rebels capturing four prisoners.—An artillery skirmish took place near Shepherdstown, Va.—Rebel troops advance from Yorktown, Va., toward Newport News; the rebel gunboat

Yorktown ran down the James River to support the land forces and after reaching a position within three miles of the Neuse was forced to retire under the shells of the Sawyer, the land forces also retreating.

SEPT. 14.—The rebel privateer, *Judah*, was cut from under the guns of the batteries of Pensacola and burned by a force from the U. S. steam frigate, *Colorado*, under Lieutenant Russell; the Union loss was three killed and 15 wounded.—Activities near Kansas City, Mo.

SEPT. 15.—The pickets of the 28th Pennsylvania, under Colonel Geary, were attacked by 450 rebels opposite Pritchard's Mills, Md., and, after two hours' fighting, were driven back with a loss of eight or 10, one soldier being killed.

SEPT. 16.—Fort Oregon on Ocracoke Inlet, N. C., was destroyed by a U. S. naval expedition from Hatteras Inlet, under Lieutenants Maxwell and Eastman.—The rebels evacuated Ship Island and the position was occupied by Union troops.—Rebel troops under Sterling Price laid siege to Lexington, Mo., held by a small force of Union soldiers under James Mulligan; the first assault was repulsed with severe loss.—In Baltimore important military stores were seized by the U. S. Marshal.

SEPT. 17.—The rebels were routed in a skirmish at Morristown, Mo., all their tents and supplies, besides 100 horses falling into the hands of the Union troops; the latter lost three killed and six wounded, Colonel Johnson was slain, pierced by nine bullets; the rebel loss was unknown.—A railroad train, transporting a portion of the 19th Illinois, Colonel Turchin, was precipitated down an embankment near Huron, Ind., by the giving way of a bridge, 26 being killed and 112 being badly injured; foul play was suspected.—4,000 rebels under General Atchinson attacked a part of the

3d Iowa, under Lieutenant Colonel Scott, en route from St. Joseph to Lexington, Mo., at Blue Mills' Landing; after a sharp skirmish Union re-inforcements arrived and the rebels fell back; but their object in delaying re-inforcements to Colonel Mulligan had been accomplished.

SEPT. 18.—A skirmish occurred between the Barboursville Home Guards and the rebels under Zollicoffer without material results.

SEPT. 19.—A slight running fight occurred between the Boone Union Guards and the Bitterwater Blues at Bardstown Junction, Ky.—Activities at Loudon, Va., and Glasgow, Ky.

SEPT. 10.—The Union troops under Colonel Mulligan surrendered at Lexington to an immensely superior force of rebels under Price after 59 hours fighting; the water supply had been entirely cut off. A considerable sum in gold fell into the hands of the rebels, who captured 1,600 prisoners. The Union loss was 39 killed and 120 wounded.—A skirmish occurred below Fort Holt, Ky., and at Mayfield, the rebels evacuated the place.—The 6th Indiana under Crittenden arrived at Louisville, being the first Union regiment to enter the city for its defense.—A skirmish occurred near Seneca Creek, Va., in which one Union soldier was killed and several wounded.

SEPT. 21.—At Papinsville, Mo., General Lane's command routed a rebel force after a severe fight, killing 40 and capturing 100 with all the supplies; the attacking party lost 17 killed and 40 wounded.—A detachment of jayhawkers, who had sacked the town of Humboldt, Kan., were pursued, overtaken and defeated by a Union force from Fort Scott; their leader was killed and on his person was found an order from McCulloch for the enrolment in the rebel service of the Quawpaw Indians.—In Louisville, Ky., General Crittenden called out the State militia to resist rebel

invasion.—Skirmishes took place at Elliot's Mills, Mo., in which the 7th Iowa Infantry was engaged.

SEPT. 23.—At Mechanicsville Gap, Va., the rebels were defeated with a loss of 15 killed and 30 wounded, the Union loss being three killed and 10 wounded.—The 4th and 8th Ohio engaged in a skirmish at Romney, Va.

SEPT. 24.—The Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, grandsons of Louis Phillippe, were appointed on the staff of General McClellan, with the rank of captains.—The 28th Pennsylvania, under Geary, drove 500 rebels from Point of Rocks after a sharp fight.—A rebel cavalry raid was made on Warsaw, Ky., and State arms seized; the Union citizens rallied, and in a skirmish one rebel was killed and several on both sides were wounded.—General Prentiss assumed command of the United States forces at St. Joseph, Mo.

SEPT. 25.—At Lewinsville, Va., a Union force under Baldy Smith and a force of rebels from Falls Church engaged in a skirmish; Griffin's and Mott's batteries replied to the assault, and the rebels retired.—Smithland, Ky., was occupied by Union troops; this, with the occupation of Paducah, virtually blockaded the water connections of Tennessee and Kentucky.—A detachment of Woolford's Kentucky cavalry captured 17 Kentuckians under James B. Clay, while en route to join Zollicoffer.—At Chapmansville, W. Va., a skirmish occurred between Colonel Enyard's Kentucky volunteers and a party of rebels under Colonel W. J. Davis; the latter were intercepted by Colonel Pratt's Ohio regiment, and 47 prisoners taken. The reported Union loss was four killed and eight wounded; about 60 rebels were killed and wounded.—A rebel battery made an attack at Freestone, Va.

SEPT. 26.—A sharp skirmish occurred at Lucas Bend, Ky.; 25 of Stewart's U. S.

cavalry engaged about 40 rebel cavalry of Jeff Thompson's command; the entire rebel force were killed, wounded and captured, with a large quantity of arms.—Cynthiana, Ky., was occupied by the Union troops.

SEPT. 27.—12,000 troops commanded in person by General Fremont, started from St. Louis on an expedition up the Missouri River.

SEPT. 28.—Monson's and Upton's Hills, Va., were evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Union troops.

SEPT. 29.—During an advance on a rebel work near Munson's Hill, a collision occurred between Colonel E. D. Baker's California Regiment and the 69th Pennsylvania, each mistaking the other for the enemy; before the error was discovered nine men were killed and wounded, including three officers.—The occupation of Lexington, Mo., was commenced by Price's rebel forces.

SEPT. 30.—The rebel works opposite Berlin, Md., were shelled by a detachment of Colonel Geary's Pennsylvania Regiment and, having been evacuated by the rebels, were occupied by the Union troops.

OCT. 1.—A camp of secessionists near Charleston, Mo., was broken up, and about 40 prisoners taken.—The propellor *Fanny* was captured off Hatteras Inlet, near Chicamocomico, N. C., by rebel armed tugs and 30 men of the 9th New York were taken prisoners.—John Ross, a Cherokee chief, advised his people to join the Southern Confederacy, 1,000 Creek Indians having already attached themselves to the rebels.

OCT. 2.—Colonel McNeil, Assistant Provost Marshal of St. Louis, by proclamation notified the St. Louis Savings Association that \$33,000 on deposit with them to the credit of the Cherokees was forfeited to the United States, in consequence of the tribe having united with the rebels.—3,200 United States regulars sta-

tioned in California, were ordered East.—In a fight at Chapmansville, Va., 60 rebels were killed and 70 taken prisoners.

OCT. 3.—Evacuation of Lexington, Mo., by Price was completed.—A reconnoissance in force was made from Cheat Mountain, Va., by Union troops under General Reynolds, who encountered rebel troops belonging to Lee's command under General H. A. Jackson at Greenbrier, Va. An hour's skirmish ensued; the rebels were driven from the field, losing about 200 in killed and wounded; 13 rebels were taken prisoners; the reported Union loss was eight killed and 32 wounded.

OCT. 4.—At Hatteras, N. C., the rebels under Colonel Barlow, surprised the 20th Indiana and the latter had a narrow escape from capture. They were shelled from their position on the following day by the gunboat *Monticello*.—At Alimosa, N. M., a band of rebel guerrillas from Texas were routed by New Mexican volunteers and U. S. regulars.—At Buffalo Hill, Ky., a sharp skirmish occurred with 20 Union loss and a rebel loss of 50.

OCT. 5.—Four thousand rebels landed at Chicamocomico, N. C., and drove the Union forces, but re-embarked and departed during the night, having meanwhile been shelled by the United States steamer *Monticello*.—Military movement at Chincoteague Inlet, Va.

OCT. 6.—In a skirmish at Flemington, Ky., the rebels under Colonel Hollday were defeated by the Union Home Guards under Lieutenant Sadler.

OCT. 7.—An artillery duel occurred between rebel batteries on the Mississippi river and the U. S. gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, three miles above Columbus, Ky.—57 Union prisoners taken at Bull Run were released and returned to Fortress Monroe—the first exchange of prisoners.

OCT. 8.—In advancing the Union lines south of the Potomac, a rebel picket guard was surprised three miles beyond Falls Church, Va.; three were killed and one taken prisoner.—General Robert Anderson having been compelled by ill-health to relinquish his command in Kentucky, General W. T. Sherman was appointed to succeed him.—The first condemnation of a blockade runner was made in the U. S. Admiralty Court by Judge Ware in the case of the British schooner, William Arthur.

OCT. 9.—An attack was made on Wilson's Zouaves at Santa Rosa Island, Fla., by about 1,500 rebels; the Zouaves, with aid from Fort Pickens, repelled the attack, killing and wounding a large number; the Union loss was 13 killed and 21 wounded.—At Bolivar, Md., three companies of the 3d Wisconsin, attacked by 1,600 rebels held their position until reinforced.

OCT. 11.—The rebel privateer Nashville, under Lieutenant Pegram, escaped from Charleston harbor, S. C.—57 prisoners were released and exchanged for those already received at Fortress Monroe.—At Dumfries, Va., and at Quantico, Md., rebel movements occurred.

OCT. 12.—In the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River, an attempt was made to destroy the U. S. blockading fleet by a rebel fleet consisting of six gunboats, the ram Manassas and a number of fire ships. The U. S. vessels escaped the latter by running down stream, after which the rebel gunboats and ram were driven back; the latter being disabled and much injured.—The rebel steamer *Theodora*, ran the blockade of Charleston, S. C., having on board Mason and Slidell, accredited ministers from the *quasi* Richmond government to England and France.—At Chelsea, Kan., Union troops under P. G. D. Morton, captured a train of 21 wagons, 425 cattle, 28 ponies and 35 rebels, en route for the

Indian encampment in the rebel lines.—At Cameron, Mo., in a skirmish between a small force of Union soldiers under Major James and the rebels, the latter were routed; the Union loss was one killed and four wounded; the rebel loss was eight killed and wounded and five prisoners.—At Upton Hill, Ky., the 30th Indiana engaged in a skirmish.—At Baylis' Cross Roads, La., the 79th New York engaged in an action.—Activities at Winfield, Mo. and Hurricane Bridge, Va.

OCT. 13.—A cavalry skirmish occurred at Beckwith's Farm, near Glaze, Mo., Major Wright commanding the Union forces, the rebels being led by Captains Lowell and Wright. The latter were surprised and routed with a loss of 20 killed and 30 prisoners; the Union loss was very small.—Movement at Lebanon, Mo.

OCT. 14.—Major Wright's cavalry captured 45 rebels under Captain Roberts, at Lynn Creek, Mo.—The oath of allegiance was administered to the inhabitants of Chincoteague Island, Va.—A large naval force left New York for Virginia.

OCT. 15.—Jeff Thompson's troops captured 20 Union soldiers at Potosi, Mo.—Three vessels sailed from New York in pursuit of the Nashville.

OCT. 16.—At Bolivar, Va., 400 men of Colonel Geary's 28th Pennsylvania regiment routed the rebels after several hours of intermittent fighting, the Union loss being four killed and eight wounded.—A Union force under Major Gavitt, drove Jeff Thompson's troops from Ironton, Mo., and occupied the town, thereby obtaining possession of an important strategic point; 11 Union soldiers were killed, and the rebel loss was three times as great.—Major White's cavalry re-captured and occupied Lexington, Mo., surprising the rebel garrison, who escaped.—A skirmish occurred at Warsaw, Mo.

OCT. 18.—The rebels were repulsed in an attack on Harper's Ferry, Va.

OCT. 19.—At Big Hurricane Creek, Mo., a Union force, under Colonel Morgan, defeated the rebels, losing 14 and killing 14, capturing eight prisoners.—Negro "contrabands" were first employed in connection with U. S. service at Fortress Monroe by General Wool.

OCT. 21.—A disastrous defeat of the Union troops occurred at Ball's Bluff, Va., Colonel Baker, with his California brigade crossed the Potomac, and was suddenly attacked by 5,000 rebels, under General Evans, who held the advantage in force and position. Baker's command was driven back to the river. No provision had been made for such an emergency, and those who refused to surrender, were either drowned or slaughtered; 455 were taken prisoners 223 were killed and 266 wounded. The rebel loss was estimated at 300. Colonel Baker, one of the bravest and most noble spirited men in the volunteer army, was among the slain.—Commodore Dupont and General Sherman left New York with sealed orders on a combined military and naval expedition.—At Fredericktown, Mo., a large rebel force, under General Jeff Thompson and Colonel Lowe, were defeated by Plummer's force. After two hours fighting, the rebels fled and were pursued 22 miles; 200 rebels, including Lowe, were killed, and a large number wounded.—In an attack on Camp Wild Cat, Laurel Co., Kentucky, 6,000 rebels, under Zollicoffer, were repulsed by a Union force, under General Schoepf, who lost four killed and 31 wounded.

OCT. 22.—At Buffalo Mills, Mo., 22 rebels were killed and 80 wounded. An action occurred at Goose Creek, Va.; losses not reported.

OCT. 23.—In a skirmish at West Liberty, Mo., 15 rebel soldiers were killed and wounded, and six were captured.—Lieutenant Grayson

routed the rebels at Hodgesville, Ky., and was wounded with seven of his men.

OCT. 24.—Mason and Slidell were formally received at Havana by the authorities in Cuba.—The second exchange of prisoners took place at Columbus, Ky., and Cairo, Ill.—The writ of habeas corpus was suspended in the District of Columbia.

OCT. 25.—Near Springfield, Mo., a detachment of Fremont's body guard, under Zagonyi, charged 2,000 rebels and routed them, killing 106 and capturing 27; the Union loss was about 60.

OCT. 26.—Near Romney, Va., a force under General Kelley routed the rebels after two hours fighting; many prisoners were captured, a great amount of baggage, and all the cannon, ammunition and wagons.—At Plattsburg a Union victory was accomplished.—Fremont and Sigel, with their commands, arrived at Springfield, Mo.—In a skirmish at Saratoga, Ky., the 94th Illinois were engaged.—The 7th Missouri Cavalry were engaged in a skirmish at Spring Hill.

OCT. 28.—At Dyer's Mills, Mo., 400 rebels offered to lay down their arms and return home if secured against arrest by Union troops; General Henderson assented to their terms.—Near Butler, Mo., a rebel train was captured by a force under General Lane.

OCT. 29.—Dupont and Sherman sailed from Fortress Monroe for Port Royal with 80 vessels and 25,000 men.

OCT. 30.—Removal of State prisoners from Fort La Fayette, New York, to Fort Warren, Boston.

OCT. 31.—General Scott requested to be placed on the retired list.

NOV. 1.—General Scott was retired on full pay and McClellan was appointed his successor.—Colonel Mulligan was the first Union prisoner exchanged under formalities, and General

Frost, the rebel officer, captured by Lyon at Camp Jackson, St. Louis was released.—A skirmish occurred at Renick, Mo.

Nov. 2.—Fremont was relieved of his command in Missouri.—At Platte City, Mo., a force under Major Josephs routed the rebels under Silas Gordon and captured 30 prisoners.—The Bermuda ran the blockade at Savannah, Ga.—Military activities at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Nov. 3.—Union men in East Tennessee destroyed several important railroad bridges and the rebels hung several Union men in retaliation.—A rebel movement occurred at Houston, Mo.

Nov 5.—Prestonburg, Ky., was occupied by Union troops under General Nelson.

Nov. 6.—At Little Santa Fe, N. M. 120 Union soldiers under Captain Shields were captured at Corrotowan Creek.

Nov. 7.—Battle of Belmont, Mo. The Union troops under Grant and McClelland, who had crossed from Cairo, were driven back to their transports by the rebels under General Cheatam; a hot fight was carried on more than six hours with heavy loss on both sides.—Forts Walker and Beauregard at Port Royal, S. C., were captured by the expedition under Dupont and Sherman after five hours engagement; the Union loss was eight killed and 23 wounded, and 2,500 rebel prisoners were taken. For the first time since April 14th, the United States flag floated over South Carolina soil.—The privateer, Royal Yacht, was boarded by a party from the Santee and burned in Galveston harbor after a sharp conflict.

Nov. 8.—Captain Wilkes, United States Navy, commanding the steam sloop of war, Jacinto, overhauled the British sail steamer, Trent, conveying Mason and Slidell to England and France. The rebel envoys were transferred to the Jacinto.—At Picketon, Ky., General Nel-

son's brigade routed the rebels, losing six killed and 24 wounded; the rebel loss in killed and wounded was 409, and 2,000 of their soldiers were captured and considerable property.

Nov. 10.—At Guyandott, West Virginia, 600 rebel cavalry under Jenkins made a descent on 150 Union soldiers. The citizens of the town treacherously lured the Federal garrison into their houses, and they were afterwards assaulted by the raiders and their hosts, male and female, and massacred in cold blood; only 50 escaped. An hour later Colonel Ziegler arrived with a regiment of regulars and burned the town.—At Taylor's Ford, Tenn., the loyal citizens defended the U. S. flag.

Nov. 11.—In a skirmish near Kansas City, Missouri, the troops of Colonel Anthony were defeated by the rebels and lost 16 in killed and wounded.—A cavalry skirmish occurred at Little Blue, Mo.

Nov. 12.—In a skirmish near Romney, Virginia, two Union soldiers were killed and 12 rebel prisoners taken.—A detachment of New York cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Occoquan Creek, Va.

Nov. 14.—At McCoy's Mills, Va., a detachment of troops under General Benham, overtook, attacked and defeated the rear guard of General Floyd's rebel army and killed 15.—A military movement occurred at Point of Rocks, Md.

Nov. 15.—The Jacinto arrived at Fortress Monroe with Mason and Slidell.—In a skirmish at Cypress Bridge, Ky., the Union loss was 25 killed and wounded.

Nov. 18.—3,000 rebel troops in Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va., disbanded and the Union forces under General Dix took possession of the peninsula.—A skirmish occurred at Palmyra, Mo.

Nov. 19.—Warsaw, Mo., was burned by the

rebel troops.—The rebel privateer Nashville, captured the Harvey Birch near the English Channel, burned the vessel to the water's edge and took the crew as prisoners to an English port.—A skirmish occurred at Wirt, W. Va.

Nov. 20.—The rebel General Floyd abandoned his camp near Gurley River, W. Va., destroying a large proportion of the camp property and abandoning 10 wagon loads of arms and ammunition.

Nov. 22.—Bombardment of the fortifications at Pensacola, Fla., by Fort Pickens and the U. S. fleets; Fort McRae was silenced, Fort Barancas and the navy yard much damaged and Warrenton destroyed. The Union loss was two killed and 13 wounded. The action occupied two days.

Nov. 23.—The advance of General Butler's expedition for New Orleans sailed from Portland, Me.—The representatives of U. S. soldiers in rebel prisons were authorized to draw their pay as if in service.—Rebel movements at Warwick, Va.

Nov. 24.—At Lancaster, Va., Colonel Moore defeated the rebels under Colonel Blanton, killing 13 and capturing several prisoners and losing one killed and two wounded.—Tybee Island, S. C., was occupied by the Union forces; a panic in consequence prevailed in Charleston which was placed under martial law and the Mayor called on the citizens to aid in the defense of the city.—Mason and Slidell were placed in Fort Warren, Boston.—An unimportant movement occurred at Buckingham, Va.

Nov. 26.—The convention to organize the new State of West Virginia assembled at Wheeling.—Unimportant movements took place at Drainsville, Va., and Little Blue, Mo.

Nov. 27.—An emancipation Act was passed by the Wheeling convention.—At Liverpool, England, an indignation meeting was held to

protest against Captain Wilkes' action in boarding the Trent.

Nov. 29.—An expedition under General Phelps left Fortress Monroe, destined for the Gulf.—The terror at Charleston, S. C., induced planters in the vicinity to destroy large quantities of cotton.—At Black Walnut Creek, Mo., Major Hough defeated the rebels, killing 14 and capturing five.

Nov. 30.—General Price issued a proclamation at Neosho, Mo., calling 50,000 Missourians to his aid.—1,200 Creek Indians revolted against the authority of the rebels.

DEC. 1.—In a skirmish at Hunter's Chapel, Va., General Blenker defeated the rebels, with a loss of one killed.—Military movements took place at Tallahatchie, Fla., and Huntsville, Ala.

DEC. 2.—At Fort Holt, Ky., and Ford's Point, Mo., an artillery duel occurred, in which the rebel gunboats and Union batteries were engaged.—On the James River four Union gunboats and the rebel ironclad, Patrick Henry, supported by a shore battery, engaged in a naval skirmish which lasted two hours.

DEC. 3.—In a reconnoissance near Vienna, Va., companies D, F. and M., of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Bell, were surprised by 300 rebels, and fought their way through, with a loss of about 45.—At Salem, Mo., the Union garrison, under Major Bowen, was surprised by 300 rebels, and a street fight ensued, in which the rebels were repulsed; the Union loss was 15 killed and wounded.

DEC. 4.—General Phelps' expedition reached Ship Island.—At St. Louis, General Halleck ordered all spies found within the Union lines to be shot.—Queen Victoria prohibited the exportation from British ports of arms and other war supplies.—In a skirmish at Anandale, Va., a detachment of New Jersey troops engaged, and at Dunksburg, Mo., the citi-

zens took part in a skirmish.—An action took place at Whippoorwill Bridge, Ky.

DEC. 5.—In a skirmish at Brownsville, Ky., the Home Guards defeated the rebels, under General Hinchman, killing three and wounding five.—A naval reconnoissance sent up the Wilmington River, Ga., and captured a rebel battery.—Senator Sumner presented the first petition in the Senate for the emancipation of the slaves.

DEC. 6.—At Nashville, Tenn., a riot occurred during an attempt to enforce a draft for the confederate army; the boxes containing the names were destroyed.

DEC. 7.—At Mississippi Sound, a naval engagement took place between the gunboats New London and De Soto and two rebel vessels trying to run the blockade between Mobile and New Orleans.—At Dam No. 5, on the Potomac, the rebels were defeated, with a loss of 12 killed.—At Olathe, Mo., two Union soldiers were killed in a skirmish.—A Union Indian fight occurred at Bushy Creek, Ark.

DEC. 8.—Beaufort, S. C., was occupied by Union troops.

DEC. 9.—The rebel batteries at Free Stone and Shipping Point, Va., were silenced by the United States flotilla on the Lower Potomac, aided by the batteries at Budd's Ferry. A boat's crew was landed, which destroyed the rebel works and buildings containing stores.

DEC. 11.—A great fire occurred at Charleston, S. C.—At Bertrand, Mo., Lieutenant-Colonel Rhodes defeated the rebels and lost but one man.—Minor affairs occurred at Ossabaw Sound, and Sharpesburg, N. C.

DEC. 12.—Military movements took place on Green River, Ky.

DEC. 13.—At Camp Allegheny, Va., a battle took place, in which the forces were respectively led by Milroy (Union) and Johnson (rebel); darkness terminated the action, and the

rebels fled before daybreak; the Union loss was 140 in killed, wounded and missing.—Military movements occurred at Butler, Md.—A deserter named Johnson was shot, which was the first military execution in the army.—In an action at Papinsville, Mo., General Pope captured a rebel camp, taking prisoners, camp fixtures and wagons.

DEC. 15.—A rebel raid was made upon Platte City, Mo., and unimportant activities occurred at Berlin, Md.

DEC. 17.—Battle of Munfordsville, Ky. The rebels under General Bragg were defeated, the Union loss being 27 killed and wounded and that of the rebels much larger.

DEC. 18.—A detachment of Pope's command under Jeff C. Davis captured a rebel camp at Milford, Mo., with 1,300 prisoners, and losing two killed and eight wounded.—A small rebel camp was captured on Edisto Island, S. C.

DEC. 19.—A rebel attack was made on Geary's Pennsylvania troops, which was repulsed.—Warlike movements occurred at Ripley, Va., and Point of Rocks, Md.

DEC. 20.—At Drainsville, Va., a foraging party under General Ord, and rebels under Stewart engaged in a fight in which the latter were routed with heavy loss in killed and wounded, and losing 30 prisoners; the Union loss was seven killed and 60 wounded.—In a skirmish at Hudson, Mo., a Union force under Colonel McKee defeated a rebel force, capturing 10 and killing 17.

DEC. 22.—At Nashville, Tenn., \$1,000,000 worth of stores belonging to the rebels were burned.

DEC. 23.—The rebels were defeated near Newport News, Va, losing 10 killed; six Union soldiers were wounded.

DEC. 24.—Further enlistment of cavalry was stopped by the War Department, the force

being sufficient.—A skirmish occurred at Wadesburg, Mo.

DEC. 25.—The rebel military authorities blew up the lighthouse on Morris Island, in Charleston harbor, S. C.—Rebel movements in Mobile harbor.

DEC. 26.—Movements at Columbia, Ky.

DEC. 27.—Mason and Slidell were surrendered to the British authorities.—Fort Stanton was garrisoned.

DEC. 28.—At Mount Zion, Mo., General Prentiss' forces dispersed the rebels under Colonel D'Orsey, losing three killed and 11 wounded; 35 prisoners were captured, 95 horses and 105 guns, while the loss in killed and wounded was about 150.—A cavalry fight occurred at Sacramento, Ky.—At Sewall's Point, Va., military movements occurred.

DEC. 31.—The rebels intrenched at Biloxi, Miss.

1862. JAN. 1.—A battle occurred at Port Royal Island, S. C., in which a Union brigade under General Stevens defeated an attacking party of rebels and lost three killed and 11 wounded.—The bombardment of the forts in Pensacola Bay, Fla., re-opened and included attacks on Fort Pickens, Fort Barancas and Warrenton.

JAN. 3.—Big Bethel, Va., having been evacuated by the rebels was occupied by the Union troops.—A cavalry action occurred at Hunnewell, Mo.

JAN. 4.—Near Bath, Va., 15,000 rebels under Jackson attacked the 5th Connecticut, guarding the Baltimore & Ohio track, and drove them across the Potomac, capturing a number of prisoners.—The command of Major Webster defeated the rebels at Huntersville, W. Va.

JAN. 6.—Military operations occurred at Hancock, Md.

JAN. 7.—At Blue Gap, Va., Colonel Dun-

ning's troops routed 2,000 rebels, killing 15 and taking 20 prisoners.—A skirmish occurred 30 miles east of Sutton, W. Va., and the rebels were routed, losing 22 killed and wounded and a quantity of cattle and horses.—At Paintsville, Ky., a body of Union troops under Col. James A. Garfield, dispersed the rebels under Humphrey Marshall.

JAN. 8.—At Silver Creek, Mo., Union troops under Major Torrence defeated the rebels under Colonel Poindexter, and lost three killed and 10 wounded.—The 10th Iowa engaged in a fight at Charleston, Mo.—A cavalry skirmish took place at Cheat River, W. Va.

JAN. 9.—In a skirmish at Columbus, Mo., a body of Kansas cavalry was engaged.

JAN. 10.—The retreating rebel force under Humphrey Marshall were overtaken by Garfield's troops at Prestonburg, Ky., and the rebels were defeated, losing 50 in killed and wounded, with 25 prisoners, the Union loss being two killed and 25 wounded.

JAN. 11.—Over 100 vessels of all classes, carrying 5,000 troops, sailed from Fortress Monroe for North Carolina under command of General Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough.—Near Columbus, Ky., the Union and rebel gunboats were engaged on the Mississippi River.—Destruction of the bridges of the Louisville and Nashville railroad by the rebels.

JAN. 17.—The Burnside expedition arrived at Hatteras, N. C.

JAN. 19. General Thomas' forces routed those of Zollicoffer and Crittenden at Mill Spring, Ky., in an engagement which lasted several hours. The Union loss was 39 killed and 127 wounded, and the rebels lost 231 killed and wounded, 150 prisoners, 10 cannon, 100 wagons, 1,200 horses and mules, 1,000 muskets, arms, ammunition and stores and several boats. Zollicoffer was killed by a pistol shot fired by Col. S. S. Fry.

JAN. 22.—Cavalry skirmish at Knob Noster, Mo.

JAN. 23.—At Southwest Pass on the Mississippi River, military movements took place.

JAN. 26.—The rebels constructed fortifications at Benton, Ark.—At Bloomfield, Mo., an unimportant affair took place.

JAN. 27.—The rebel authorities peremptorily refused to receive the commissioners sent from the North to provide for the comfort of Union prisoners.

JAN. 28.—An unimportant naval engagement between U. S. and rebel gunboats took place near Savannah, Ga.

JAN. 29.—Mason and Slidell landed at Southampton, England, but met with a very cold reception.—At Occoquan, Va., the 37th New York Infantry and 1st New Jersey Cavalry engage in a skirmish.—Reconnoissance at Stono Inlet, N. C.

JAN. 30.—Erickson's Monitor was launched at Green Point, L. I.

JAN. 31.—At Charleston, S. C., the confederate ironclads Palmetto State and Chicora prepared for an attack on Fort Mclister and other points, their movements being known to history as a raid.

FEB. 1.—An unimportant skirmish occurred near Bowling Green, Ky.

FEB. 3.—The English authorities ordered the rebel privateer Nashville to leave Southampton; the U. S. steamer Tuscarora attempted to follow and was stopped by a British frigate.

FEB. 6.—At Fort Henry, Tenn., the rebel works were captured by seven gunboats under Flag Officer Foote after a fight of more than an hour and the commandant with his men were made prisoners, the main body of the rebels escaping.

FEB. 7.—Union troops under General Lander, the successor of Baker, occupied Romney, Va.

—At Fairfax C. H., Va., the command of Colonel Friedman worsted the rebels, killing one and capturing 12, only one Union soldier being wounded.—The Union batteries on Maryland Heights shelled Harper's Ferry.

FEB. 7.—Fighting was commenced at Roanoke Island, N. C., which continued two days. The rebel works on the island were defended by six batteries, mounting an aggregate of 42 heavy guns manned by a force of 250 and by eight two-gun gunboats. In the first day's fighting the U. S. vessels under Commodore Goldsboro disabled the gunboats and silenced several heavy guns attached to the batteries. During the succeeding night General Burnside landed 4,000 troops for the purpose of making a combined attack in the morning. Fighting was renewed at daylight and about 1,000 additional infantry troops were landed, a combined military and naval attack being made on the rebel works. The defense of the works by the garrison may be fairly characterized as heroic, and many of the rebel fortifications had to be carried at the point of the bayonet. On the afternoon of the 8th the garrison surrendered, having lost about 80 in killed and wounded, while the Union loss was 50 killed and 175 wounded. The federal troops captured 2,527 prisoners, 40 cannon, 3,500 stand of arms besides about 75 tons of ammunition together with other war material.—Rebels intrenched at Germantown Tenn.

FEB. 8.—A small force of Union troops under Captain Smith defeated a rebel detachment at Linn Creek, Va., capturing 17 horses and 12 prisoners; the Union loss was reported at one killed and wounded; the rebel loss in killed and wounded was reported at 15.

FEB. 9.—A detachment of General Grant's forces engaged the rebels near Fort Henry, Tenn.; 30 prisoners were taken and five rebels were reported killed, but the victory was

obtained by a loss of 39 Union soldiers killed and 23 wounded.

FEB. 10.—At Elizabeth City, N. C., a rebel battery was silenced and a fleet of rebel gunboats destroyed, captured or driven off by Union gunboats attached to the Burnside expedition under Commodore Rowan.—The return of a reconnoitering expedition by Union gunboats up the Tennessee River as far as Florence, Ala., occurred; during the reconnoissance three steamers were captured. The expedition was accorded enthusiastic greeting by the inhabitants on the river.

FEB. 11.—A part of Burnside's command occupied Elizabeth City, N. C., the rebels having evacuated and partly burned the town.

FEB. 12.—The investment of Fort Donelson, Tenn., was commenced by 40,000 troops under Grant, the fort being garrisoned by about 19,000 men.—Edenton, N. C., was occupied by the Union forces.

FEB. 13.—Battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn. The attack on the works commenced at 7.30 in the morning, the garrison making a vigorous reply. Reinforcements of 8,000 men arrived during the night and the action of the Union troops was supported by four gunboats under Commodore Foote. On the 14th several sorties were made by the rebels and in one a Union battery was captured which was at once retaken. In the afternoon the gunboats were obliged to retire down the river, being disabled having lost nine killed and 45 wounded. On the 15th the battle raged all day and the center works were stormed and carried by the Union troops. Darkness put an end to the fighting and the National flag floated over the redoubt. During the night Pillow and Floyd decamped with 5,000, troops leaving General Buckner to continue the fight or surrender. On the morning of the 16th white flags appeared on the rebel works. In the correspondence between

the commanders relative to the terms of surrender, Grant insisted that it should be "unconditional." The capitulation followed, 13,829 prisoners, 3,000 horses, 48 field pieces, 17 siege guns, 20,000 stand of arms and a large quantity of stores being captured. The official reports give a loss of 231 killed and 1,007 wounded to the rebels and report the Union loss as 446 killed, 1,735 wounded and 150 prisoners.

FEB. 13.—Union troops occupied Springfield, Mo., which had been abandoned by the troops of Sterling Price who left his sick behind.

FEB. 14.—At Blooming Gap, Va., the command of General Lander defeated the rebels, killing 13, wounding 20 and taking 56 prisoners, his own loss being seven killed.—At Flat Lick Ford, Ky., Colonel Munday's men engaged in a skirmish without loss, but killed and wounded eight rebels and took several prisoners.

FEB. 15.—The rebels having evacuated Bowling Green, Ky., 8,000 troops under General C. M. Mitchell occupied and fortified the place.

FEB. 15.—A skirmish occurred at Venus Point, Md.

FEB. 16.—Warsaw, Mo., was garrisoned by Union troops.

FEB. 17.—At Sugar Creek, Ark., 13 Union soldiers were killed and wounded.

FEB. 19.—The gunboats of the Burnside expedition attacked Winton, N. C., which was abandoned by the inhabitants and burned.—At Independence, Mo., a skirmish occurred between the Union troops and the guerrillas of Quantrell and Parker.

FEB. 20.—The naval force under Foote occupied Clarksville, Tenn., the rebels retreating on the approach of the gunboats, after an unsuccessful attempt to burn the railroad bridge.—While making an attempt to reinforce

Fort Donelson, 1,000 rebels marched into the Union lines and were promptly made prisoners.

FEB. 21.—William Goodwin, convicted of taking negroes from the coast of Africa with the intent to sell them into slavery, was hung in the city of New York, this being the first execution of a slave trader in 40 years.—The United States Regulars under Colonel Canby were defeated by Texan rebels under the command of Colonel Steele at Valverde, on the Rio Grande, N. M.; the fight lasted all day. During its progress a section of U. S. artillery displayed bravery of the highest order, standing to their guns until literally cut to pieces, and Captain Alexander McRae sealed his heroism with his life; the six guns attached to the battery were not captured until after the death of their defenders; 62 Union soldiers were killed and 140 wounded; the rebel loss was not ascertained.

FEB. 23.—Military necessity compelled the rebel evacuation of Nashville, Tenn., which was on the same day occupied by Union troops under General Nelson. Circumstances of great excitement attended the departure of the confederate forces and the removal of the State government. Rebel soldiers were guilty of many acts of rapine and pillage, and were only prevented from burning the city by the determined opposition of armed citizens. The railroad bridge across the Cumberland was burned and the wires of the suspension bridge were cut, but neither of these acts of vandalism served to prevent the entrance of the Union troops. The rebel governor Harris before his flight, delivered an inflammatory address to a meeting of citizens, urging them to meet him at Memphis; his remarks awakened no enthusiasm and he left in apparent disgust.—Gallatin, Tenn., was occupied by General Buell's troops, while Fayetteville, Ark., was captured by General Curtis.

FEB. 24.—Mud Town, Ark., was occupied by the 5th Missouri Cavalry, who captured a quantity of stores which had been poisoned and 42 officers and men were taken ill and several died.—The 37th New York engaged in a skirmish at Occoquan, Va.

FEB. 25.—Columbus, Ky., was evacuated.

FEB. 26.—Military possession was taken of all telegraph lines and army intelligence was prohibited from passing over the wires; private messages were not interfered with, if of a private nature.—In a skirmish at Keytesville, Mo., the cavalry were engaged.

FEB. 28.—A skirmish occurred at Charleston, Va.

MARCH 1.—At Sykestown, Mo., a detachment of Illinois troops engaged in an action.

MARCH 2.—Two of Commodore Foote's gunboats went up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, silenced a rebel battery and landed a small Union force, which charged the rebels and drove them from their works. On the arrival of rebel reinforcements the Union soldiers retreated to the boats; they lost five killed and five wounded, and killed and wounded more than 200 rebels.—A part of Commodore's Dupont's fleet, assisted by the troops, took possession of Brunswick, Ga.

MARCH 3.—Preparations for the occupation of Fernandina, Fla., which was abandoned by the rebels. (March 3d to March 7th.)—Military activities at Martinsburg, Va.—An infantry and two cavalry regiments engaged in a fight at New Madrid, Mo.

MARCH 5.—The 63d Pennsylvania Infantry engaged in a skirmish at Occoquan, Va.—Military movements occurred at Bunker Hill, Va., Pineville, Mo., and Fort Beauregard, S. C.

MARCH 6.—Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. Van Dorn, Price and Ben McCulloch, with 35,000 troops, including 2,000 Indians, attacked the forces of Sigel and Curtis, Asbooth and Jeff

C. Davis; at the end of the first day the troops slept on their arms. The battle continued the next day with heavy loss, McCulloch being killed. The fighting was resumed the next day—Saturday—and the rebels were routed before sunset and closely pursued. Nearly 2,000 prisoners were captured, and the Union loss was 212 killed, 926 wounded and 170 missing, while that of the rebels was 3,600 killed and wounded. The various parts of this action are recorded as Bentonville, Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern and Sugar Creek.

MARCH 6.—Operations were begun at Berryville which covered several days.—Movements occurred at St. Mary's Fla., and Smithfield, Va.

MARCH 7.—Geary's troops occupied Leesburg, Va.—A skirmish occurred at Fox Creek, Mo.; the evacuation of Centerville, Va., took place, and at Aequia Creek, Va., gunboat movements occurred.

MARCH 8.—The Army of the Potomac was made into five corps.—Activities took place at Occoquan, Va., Keytesville, Mo., Waterford, Miss., and Wheatland, Mo.—Action in Hampton Roads. The rebel ironclad ram Merrimac, attacked the Cumberland, sinking her with most of her crew. The Congress was next attacked and surrendered after having been set on fire; the Minnesota started to relieve the Congress, but ran aground, and was attacked by the ram and an engagement between the two lasted until dark. Two gunboats were disabled and the Union losses were very heavy; 100 were killed and 50 wounded on the Cumberland; 94 were killed and 29 wounded on the Congress; on the Minnesota, six were killed and 25 wounded, and on the gunboats five were killed and wounded; the rebels took 40 prisoners from the Congress which burned all night and then blew up.—In a skirmish near Nashville, Tenn., the 1st Wisconsin Infantry and 4th Ohio Cavalry engaged.

MARCH 9.—The Merrimac again appeared in Hampton Roads. During the night Erikson's steam floating battery Monitor arrived from New York and the two ironclads were engaged in a three-hours' fight. The Merrimac retired in a damaged condition and was towed away to the protection of a rebel battery at Sewall's Point. Lieutenant Worden, commander of the Monitor, was injured in his eyes which was the only casualty on the "Yankee Cheese Box;" 24 were reported killed and wounded on the Merrimac.—The rebel fortifications at Cockpit Point, on the Potomac, were occupied by the Union troops, and one of the obstructions to the channel removed.—A skirmish occurred at Mountain Grove, Mo., and activities were in operation at Point Pleasant, W. Va.

MARCH 10.—The rebels evacuated Manasses Junction, Va., which was occupied by the Union troops.—Rebel troops from Texas, under Sibley, took military possession of Santa Fe, N. M.—Cavalry skirmishes occurred at Burke's Station, Va., and Jacksboro, Tenn.—Military movements occurred at Brunswick, Va.

MARCH 11.—In a cavalry skirmish at Winchester, Va., 4,000 rebels were dispersed and the town occupied by the Union troops.—St. Augustine, Fla., with an adjacent fort, was occupied by Commodore Dupont without firing a shot, and the National flag was displayed voluntarily by the city authorities. The 5th Iowa and 1st Nebraska Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Parish, Tenn.

MARCH 12.—Jacksonville, Fla., surrendered to Dupont and raised the stars and stripes.—A cavalry force from New Lebanon, Mo., attacked a rebel band, killing 13, wounding five and capturing about 25 prisoners.—At Lexington, Mo., the 1st Iowa Cavalry engaged in a skirmish.

MARCH 13.—At New Madrid, Mo., the rebel garrison evacuated the place, abandoning a

large quantity of ammunition and arms, beside camp equipments and the troops of Pope took possession. In the skirmishing previous to the departure of the rebels, 50 Union soldiers were killed.—A movement occurred at Williamsport, Md.

MARCH 14.—The troops of Burnside, after a long and tedious march, attacked the rebels, numbering 12,000, at Newburn, N. C., and, after three hours' hot contest, drove the latter in confusion, making extensive captures, including two steamboats and several sailing vessels. The Union loss was 91 killed and 466 wounded. In a movement at Point Pleasant, W. Va., an infantry force was engaged.

MARCH 15.—Activities occurred at Dumfries, Va.

MARCH 16.—Commodore Foote attacked Island No. 10, on the Mississippi River, the siege lasting 23 days. (The result of the bombardment may be found under date of April 7th.)—Near Pittsburg Landing a detachment of the 4th Illinois defeated a squad of rebel cavalry, inflicting heavy loss; four Union soldiers were wounded.—At Black Jack Forest, Tenn., about 500 Union cavalry defeated 1,000 rebels; the Union loss was 25 killed and wounded, and the rebel loss was four times as great.—Near Pound Gap, in the Cumberland Mountains, a detachment of Gartfield's forces routed a rebel camp, capturing a quantity of equipments and stores.

MARCH 17.—The rebel steamer "Nashville" escaped from Beaufort, N. C.

MARCH 18.—Acquia Creek, Va., was evacuated by the rebels.—A skirmish occurred at Salem, Ark.

MARCH 20.—Beaufort, N. C., was occupied by Burnside without opposition.

MARCH 21.—General Butler arrived at Ship Island.—Burnside's troops occupied Washington, N. C.—At Mosquito Inlet, Fla., a gunboat

action took place and a military movement occurred at St. Augustine.

MARCH 22.—In West Virginia, the rebels attacked a portion of General Shields' troops and retreated after the skirmish in which Shields was slightly wounded.—At Independence, Mo., the 2nd Kansas Infantry was engaged in a slight skirmish.

MARCH 23.—General Jackson, commanding 12,000 rebels, was induced by a strategy of General Shields to attack an apparently unsupported force near Winchester and encountered 10,000 Union troops and was driven in confusion after five hours' fight: 300 prisoners were captured and 270 rebel dead were buried by the Union troops. The Union casualties included 103 killed, 440 wounded and 24 missing.—The investment of Fort Macon, N. C., was commenced by the Union forces.—The 6th Kansas Cavalry were involved in a skirmish at Carthage, Mo., and military activities took place at Morehead City, Ky.

MARCH 24.—Commodore Dupont sent an expedition to Warsaw Sound, Ga., which occupied the abandoned rebel works at Skidaway and Green Islands.—Activities occurred at Shiping Point, Va., and Wilmington, N. C.

MARCH 26.—Quantrell with 200 guerrillas attacked a detachment of Missouri militia at Warrensburg, Mo., and was repulsed.—A heavy skirmish took place at Humansville, Mo., and 15 rebels were killed. A skirmish occurred at McMinnville, Tenn.

MARCH 27.—The forces under Shields and Jackson engaged in a skirmish near Strasburg, Va.

MARCH 28.—About 1,300 Union soldiers under Colonel Stough fought 1,100 Texans at Apache Canon, N. M.; the loss on both sides being heavy.—The 28th Pennsylvania engaged in a skirmish at Middleburg, Va.

MARCH 29.—A skirmish took place near

Warrensburg, Mo., in which the 1st Iowa Cavalry, under Captain Thompson, defeated the guerrillas under Parker and Walton, who were both captured with 25 of their men.

MARCH 31.—Colonel Buford, with a detachment from the 27th and 42nd Illinois, and the 15th Wisconsin, with a detail of cavalry and artillery, dispersed a rebel garrison at Union City, Tenn., with heavy loss of soldiers and supplies.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was reopened throughout its entire extent.—Military movements took place at Watts' Creek, Va., and Warrenton, Va.

APRIL 1.—A portion of the 2nd Illinois Cavalry having been surrounded by a body of rebels, between Corinth and Farmington, Miss., gallantly cut their way out, losing only five in killed and wounded; the rebel loss was estimated at 49.—Skirmish at Putnam's Ferry, Mo., in which the 5th Illinois Cavalry, 21st and 38th Illinois Infantry engaged.—At Thoroughfare Gap, Va., the 28th Pennsylvania Infantry engaged in a skirmish.—Action at Stafford C. H., Va., and at Stony Creek, Tenn.

APRIL 3.—Appalachicola, Fla., was occupied by the Union forces.

APRIL 4.—Pass Christian on the Gulf coast, northeast of New Orleans, was occupied by the Union troops.—The Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, advanced toward Yorktown, Va.—Skirmishing preliminary to the great battle which was soon to follow, took place near Pittsburg Landing.—Skirmish at Great Bethel, Va., and at Crump's Landing, Tenn.

APRIL 5.—An advance detachment of the Army of the Potomac attacked the rebel works at Yorktown, Va.; three Union soldiers were reported killed and 22 wounded.

APRIL 6.—General McClellan's lines on the Peninsula at this time extended across the neck of land from the York to the James and

his troops occupied Shipping Point on Poquesin Bay, which had been abandoned by the rebels, presumably to avoid battle.

APRIL 6-7.—Battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing. Before daylight, about 45,000 rebels led by Albert Sidney Johnson and Beauregard, suddenly attacked the Union forces, 35,000 strong, under General Grant. During the first day's conflict, the United States troops were driven back to the river with great slaughter, losing also about 2,500 prisoners (among whom was General Prentiss), 36 pieces of artillery, a large amount of camp equipage, etc. The army was saved from total defeat through the rashness of the rebels, who, flushed with success, approached too near the river, when the gunboats opened fire upon them with deadly effect. The confederate success on the first day was not achieved without heavy loss, General Johnson himself, being among the slain. During the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th, the Union army was strongly re-inforced. Fighting was resumed early on the morning of the 7th and at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon began the rebel retreat, which soon assumed the proportions of a partial rout. Several Union prisoners and some cannon were retaken. The fighting on both sides had been desperate and the loss fearful. The Union losses officially reported were: killed, 1,674; wounded, 7,721; missing and prisoners, 3,963; total, 13,298. The rebel loss as reported by Beauregard was 1,728 killed; 8,012 wounded, and 959 missing.

APRIL 7.—After 23 days intermittent bombardment by Commodore Foote's flotilla, Island No. 10 (commanded by General Markad) surrendered. At the surrender, 17 officers, 300 privates in good health, 100 sick and 100 steamboat hands were made prisoners. In addition were captured 70 guns, besides several steamers and other property, to the value of



Gen. W. T. Sherman.

nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. The operations on the mainland had been carried on by General Pope, who headed off the rebel retreat and captured several more prisoners, comprising four generals, 25 field officers, 204 line officers and over 6,000 privates, besides 10,000 arms, 2,000 horses and mules, 1,000 wagons, etc., besides about \$40,000 worth of provisions and amunition.—Action at Lawrenceburg, Ky.

APRIL 8.—A rebel camp near Elizabeth City, N. C., was surprised and routed by an expedition consisting of troops from Roanoke Island; 80 prisoners were taken, one rebel soldier killed, and a large quantity of arms, tents, etc., captured.—Fight near Corinth, Miss.

APRIL 9.—A conscription was ordered by the rebel congress.—Skirmish at Owens River, Cal.—Activities at Jacksonville, Fla.

APRIL 10-11.—Attack upon and surrender of Fort Pulaski, Ga. The Union batteries on Tybee Island, commanded by Gillmore, opened fire on the fort whose garrison was commanded by Colonel Olmstead. The rebels surrendered after a bombardment of 30 hours, to General Hunter. The prisoners taken numbered 360 and a large amount of garrison equipments and ammunition were also captured.—The rebel ram Merrimac again appeared in Hampton Roads with several smaller heavily armed vessels; three small Union trading vessels were captured, but no other damage was done.—Near Yorktown, Va., a rebel repulse took place, in which seven Union soldiers were killed and wounded.—General Mitchell's troops occupied Huntsville, Ala.—Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia.

APRIL 13.—Skirmishes occurred at Little Blue River, Mo., and at Monterey, Va.; movements also took place at Pocahontas, Ark., and at Stevens, Ga.

APRIL 13.—Commodore Foote, with the Mis-

issippi River flotilla, arrived at Fort Pillow and on the following day opened fire on the works.—Activities occurred at Needham's Cut-off on the Mississippi in Tennessee.

APRIL 14.—Military movements occurred at Pollocksville, N. C., Urbana, Md., Lowey's Point, Va., Diamond Grove, Walkersville, N. C., and Montevallo, Mo.

APRIL 15.—A fight occurred at Pechacho Pass, D. T., and at Peratto, N. M.—In the vicinity of South Mills, N. C., military movements occurred covering several days.

APRIL 16.—A detachment of rebels from Lee's army made a night attack on the Union position at Lee's Mills, Va. The assault was repelled by a Vermont regiment, and the Union troops drove the rebels from their intrenchments, but were finally compelled to retire. The Union loss was 35 killed, 120 wounded and nine prisoners; the rebel loss was 20 killed, 75 wounded and 50 prisoners.—Near Yorktown, Va., the United States artillery opened a duel with the rebels with slight advantage.—Activities at Savannah, Tenn., and White Marsh Island, Ga.; in the latter, the 8th Michigan and a Rhode Island battery were engaged.

APRIL 17.—At New Market, Va., a part of the advanced guard of General Banks' command from Mount Jackson occupied the place.—A skirmish occurred at Holly River, W. Va.

APRIL 18.—At Fredericksburg, Va., a running fight took place, in which the 2d New York Cavalry drove 3,000 rebels who burned 20 schooners, three steamboats and two bridges in their flight. The Union loss was eight killed and 17 wounded.—The attack on Forts Jackson and St. Phillip at the mouth of the Mississippi was commenced by the combined Union fleet under Farragut and Porter. The activities continued until the 28th, the fleets passing the forts and capturing New Orleans, where a force

under General Butler was landed. On the 28th two companies of the 4th Wisconsin and a detachment from the 21st Indiana went to the rear of the forts, which completed the line of investment, and the forts surrendered without further resistance.—An action took place at Edisto Island, S. C.

APRIL 19.—Capture of Camden, N. C., by General Reno with 2,500 men and a loss of 127 in killed, wounded and missing.—A skirmish occurred on a canal near Elizabeth City, N. C., 500 men of Burnside's command being engaged and driving a Georgia regiment; the Union loss was 11 killed and many wounded.—In a skirmish at Talbot's Ferry, Ark., the 4th Iowa Cavalry were engaged.—A slight action took place at Sparta, Tenn.

APRIL 21.—Santa Fe, N. M., was occupied by the Union troops.

APRIL 22.—Slight skirmish at Lee's Mills with a Union loss of two killed and two wounded.—Near Paratura, N. M., General Canby's forces attacked a garrison of Texan rebels.—Skirmishes took place at Harrisonburg, Va., and Grass Lick, W. Va.

APRIL 24.—Farragut's fleet passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip under a rain of shot and shell. In the engagements 13 rebel gunboats and three transports were destroyed. The Union fleet lost only one vessel, and anchored within 20 miles of New Orleans. The Union loss included a little more than 200 in killed and wounded; the rebel loss was nearly 400 killed and wounded and 400 prisoners.—Action at Pea Ridge, Ark.

APRIL 25.—Farragut demanded the surrender of New Orleans, and the rebels destroyed \$3,000,000 worth of cotton and shipping.—Fort Macon, N. C., was bombarded for 11 hours by three gunboats and a force commanded by General Parks of Burnside's army, and surren-

dered; the Union loss was one killed and two wounded.

APRIL 26.—A rebel outwork near Yorktown, Va., was assaulted and destroyed by one company of the 1st Massachusetts with a loss of three killed and 13 wounded.—At Neosho, Mo., Major Hubbard, commanding 148 men of the 1st Missouri, defeated 600 rebel Indians, killing and wounding 30, capturing 60, and a large amount of arms.—The 5th Kansas Cavalry had a skirmish at Turn Back Creek, Mo., and the troops under A. J. Smith, made a reconnoissance to Lick Creek, Miss.

APRIL 27.—A skirmish took place near Horton's Mills, N. C., and at Purdy, Tenn., a military movement occurred.

APRIL 28.—Formal surrender of New Orleans and also Forts Jackson and St. Philip.—A skirmish, in which 22 men of the 10th Wisconsin engaged, took place at Paint Rock Railroad Bridge, Ala.—Three regiments, including the 16th and 42nd Ohio, and the 22nd Kentucky, engaged in a skirmish at Cumberland Mountain, and the 2nd Iowa Cavalry, had a fight at Monterey, Tenn.—At Bridgeport, Ala., General Mitchell's forces routed the rebels and inflicted a loss of 72 killed, a large number wounded and 350 prisoners.—Movements took place at Edisto, S. C.

APRIL 30.—The siege of Corinth, Miss., was commenced by the army under Halleck.

MAY 1.—General Mitchell occupied Huntsville, Ala.—A slight skirmish took place at Clark's Hollow, W. Va.—At Pulaski, Tenn., Morgan's guerrillas captured a small force of Union troops.—At Farmington, Miss., an action occurred with no decisive results, although six Illinois regiments and three Michigan regiments, a company of sharpshooters and an Illinois battery, were engaged.

MAY 4.—The rebels having evacuated Yorktown and Gloucester, Va., those points were

occupied by McClellan's army.—A rebel iron-clad was captured in running the blockade at Charleston, S. C.—A skirmish took place at Licking, Mo., and at Cheese Cake Church, Va.—The pursuit of the rebels from Yorktown was vigorously pressed.

MAY 5.—Battle of Williamsburg, Va. This action was one of the most fearful of the war up to this date. The rebel loss was about 3,000 and the Union loss 500 less. Hancock's troops gained a decided advantage in the early stage of the fighting, displaying great bravery. The battle throughout was desperate on both sides, Sickles' and Hooker's men suffering heavy loss. Reinforcements arrived a little after noon and soon after Hancock with his Western troops, secured a victory. The enemy fled during the night.—Skirmishes took place at St. Josephs, La., at Lebanon, Tenn., and at Dresden, Ky.

MAY 6.—McClellan's army occupied Williamsburg.—Military movements occurred at Harrisonburg, Va.

MAY 7.—At West Point, Va., a detachment of Lee's army was defeated by the troops belonging to the expedition under Franklin and Sedgwick; the rebels retreated with a loss of 800.—A Union repulse occurred at Somerville Heights, Va., with a loss of 29 Union soldiers.—Activities occurred at Giles C. H., Va.

MAY 8.—The Union gunboats ran past the rebel ram Merrimac and ascended the James River.—Sewall's Point was bombarded by the Monitor and Union gunboats.—The Union command under Milroy and Schenck had a severe engagement near McDowell, Va., losing 40 killed and 120 wounded; the rebel loss was probably much greater.—At Corinth, Miss., a hot action took place, which involved the 7th Illinois Cavalry under Major Arlington, who was killed; this action is also known as Glendale.

MAY 9.—General Pope's forces fought the

rebels under Price and Van Dorn at Farmington, Miss., and retired to avoid a general engagement, losing 160 killed and wounded.—Near Athens, Ala., a skirmish occurred in which five Union soldiers and 13 rebels were killed.—In the Shenandoah valley, the forces of Banks drove the rebels back to Staunton.—Burnside sent a steamer up the Chowan River which captured or destroyed \$50,000 worth of provisions designed for rebels.—The gunboats up the James River bombarded Fort Darling.—Pensacola navy yard burned.—Skirmishes occurred at Elkton Station, Ala., and at Slatersville, Va.

MAY 10.—Gosport navy yard was burned and Craney Island abandoned by the rebels.—General Wool with his forces occupied Norfolk.—Stoneman's advance reached New Kent C. H., Va.—A gunboat action resulting in Union victory occurred near Fort Pillow.

MAY 11.—The rebels destroyed the Merrimac.—The 1st Wisconsin Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Bloomfield, Mo., and at Cave City, Ky., military movements occurred.

MAY 12.—Occupation of the rebel position at Pensacola.—Natchez surrendered.—Blockade raised at Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La., to go into effect June 1st, 1862.—At McDowell, Va., another action took place with a loss of 20 killed and 177 wounded and a rebel loss of 240.—In a skirmish near Monterey, Tenn., the Union forces killed 10 rebels and lost two soldiers.—The advance of McClellan's army reached White House, having skirmished at Cumberland, Va.—Military movements occurred at Holly River, W. Va., Rogersville, Ala., and Ready Creek, Tenn.

MAY 14.—Near Trenton Bridge, N. C., the command of Colonel Armory defeated the rebels and killed 10.

MAY 15.—A gunboat action took place at Fort Darling, Va.—Skirmishes at Linden, Va.,

Princeton, W. Va., Chalk Bluffs, Mo., and Batesville, Ark., took place.

MAY 16.—At Trenton, N. C., an action took place in which six rebels were killed and a number wounded; Major Fitz Simmons in command of the Union force was wounded and five of his men captured.—An action took place at Piedmont, W. Va.

MAY 17.—On the James River, the fleet of Goldsborough made an attempt to pass Fort Darling which was unsuccessful.—Actions took place at Russelville, near Corinth, Miss., and on the Black River, Mo.

MAY 18.—A division of the Army of the Potomac arrived at Bottom's Bridge, 15 miles from Richmond; the bridge had been destroyed and the rebels opened fire without material damage.—Combined land and naval movements up the Pamunky River preparatory to operations north of Richmond and 20 rebel schooners were captured.—At Princeton, Va., where operations had been in progress three days, the forces of General Cox were defeated, losing 30 killed and 70 wounded.—Suffolk, Va., occupied by the Union troops.—Near Searcy Landing, Ark., the command of Osterhaus defeated the rebels, who lost about 100.

MAY 19.—Stoneman's division reached Cold Harbor.—A skirmish occurred near Newbern, N. C., five Union and 11 rebel soldiers being killed.

MAY 20.—A division of the Army of the Potomac reached New Bridge, eight miles from Richmond.—At Moorefields, Va., Union troops under Downey killed four rebels and captured 12.

MAY 21.—Four Union vessels shelled Cole's Gate Island, S. C., and attacked Keawah Island in the same locality.—A skirmish occurred at Phillip's Creek, Miss.

MAY 22.—McClellan's army advanced in force; an engagement followed, the Union

troops driving back the rebels, sustaining small loss and killing, wounding and capturing 150. The advance was continued, and the rebels dislodged from Ellison's Mills by an artillery action.—Skirmishes occurred at Florida, Mo., on the White River, Ark., and near Newbern, N. C.

MAY 23.—A sudden and furious attack was made on Front Royal, Va., and the Union troops were defeated with great loss of prisoners.—At Strasburg, Va., the rebels attacked the force of General Banks and won a victory.—At Lewisburg, Va., 3,000 rebels made an attack on the command of Crook and were repulsed with a loss of more than 200, besides cannon and arms and the Union loss was only 10 killed and 40 wounded.—Mechanicsville, five miles from Richmond, was occupied by a part of the Army of the Potomac after an artillery duel; Negley's brigade reached a point five miles from the rebel capital and, after this movement, McClellan's command was practically five miles from Richmond.

MAY 24.—Skirmishes took place at Middletown, Newton and New Bridge on the Chickahominy.—Activities at Fort Craig, N. M.

MAY 25.—Battle of Winchester, Va. General Banks was attacked by an overwhelmingly superior force of rebels and recommenced his retreat after two hours hard fighting. The women of Winchester fired upon the retreating Union troops and the men on the sick in the ambulances. The enemy, by occupying Berryville, having cut off Bank's retreat on Harper's Ferry, the latter was compelled to proceed westerly via Mill Creek and Martinsburg to the Potomac, being hotly pressed by the rebels on both flank and rear; the retreat was most masterly; 35 out of the 53 miles were traversed in one day; and out of 500 wagons, he lost but 50 from all causes.

MAY 26.—General Bank's forces arrived at

Williamsport, Md.; on the same day General Fremont's troops took up their march for his reinforcement.—General McDowell extended his pickets eight miles along the Bowling Green road toward Richmond.

MAY 27.—Near Hanover, C. H., a skirmish took place in which 54 Union soldiers were killed and 194 were reported as wounded and missing. About 300 rebels were killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners captured.—A skirmish took place at Big Indian Creek, Ark., and Osceola, Mo.

MAY 28.—A rebel defeat occurred near Corinth, Miss., the Union loss in killed and wounded being 25; 50 dead rebels were left on the field.—Information reached the Union army that the rebels were increasing their forces on the James River, and that arrangements were being made to remove the noncombatants in Richmond to a place of safety.—Skirmishes took place at Wardensville, Va., and at Bayou Cache, Ark.

MAY 29.—General Fitz John Porter's division having been sent by General McClellan on an expedition to the north of Richmond, a detachment under General Morell captured Hanover C. H., after a spirited contest, killing and wounding 400 and taking 600 prisoners. The Union loss was 379, of whom 53 were killed.—General Porter next cut the Virginia Central railroad in three places, and a cavalry force destroyed the bridge across South Anna River, cutting off the rebel troops opposite McDowell's division from the main force at Richmond.—A gunboat reconnoissance up the Appomattox advanced to within five miles of Parkersburg.—A rebel advance in great force was made in the neighborhood of the Chickahominy.—General Beauregard evacuated Corinth, Miss., and the place was, on the following day, occupied by General Pope's command.—A skirmish

occurred at Pocotaligo, S. C.—Activities at Gatesville, N. C., and at Ashland, Ky.

MAY 30.—A brigade of Union troops re-entered and occupied Front Royal, Va.—A fight took place at Booneville and Tusculum Creek, Miss.—Evacuation of Corinth, Miss.

MAY 31.—The first battle of Fair Oaks, Va., sometimes called the battle of the Chickahominy. About 10 o'clock A. M. the rebels attacked the Union advance under General Casey, which had been thrown across the river and overpowered the division, which was forced to give way, losing camp, boats, etc. Reinforcements under Generals Couch and Hentzelman checked the rebel advance and, later in the day, Generals Kearney, Richardson and Sedgwick's forces, arriving on the scene of action, the rebel troops were driven back with great slaughter. Darkness ended the day's conflict which was renewed at daybreak and continued until near sunset of the next day. Four brilliant bayonet charges were made by the Union troops, in one of which the enemy were driven a mile over the swampy ground. Effective use was made of a balloon held in position 2,000 feet in mid air, from which, by means of a telegraph wire, General McClellan was informed of everything which transpired during the battle. Twelve hundred rebel dead were left on the field and the total confederate loss was admitted to be 8,000 in killed, wounded and missing, including five generals, General Joe Johnston himself, being among the wounded; official reports gave the Union loss at 800 killed, 3,627 wounded and 1,217 missing and prisoners, besides several pieces of artillery. The Union troops maintained their position.—A skirmish took place at Neosho, Mo., and Washington, N. C.

MAY 31.—A Union cavalry force under Colonel Elliott, sent by General Pope to Barnesville, Miss., captured eight locomotives and 26 cars

loaded with rebel supplies, 10,000 stand of arms and a number of prisoners, who were paroled.—Little Rock, Ark., was occupied by the Union troops, the governor and legislature fleeing in haste.—General Banks again advanced into the Shenandoah Valley, passing through Martinsburg and capturing several small parties of confederates south of that place.

JUNE 1.—General Fremont's advance overtook the retreating rebels under Jackson near Strasburg, Va., and, after some skirmishing, occupied the town, the Union loss in killed and wounded being 12.—An unsuccessful attack on a rebel battery of rifled guns at Grand Gulf, Miss., was made by a part of Farragut's fleet.—Movements at Seabrook, S. C., and at Pig Point, Va.

JUNE 2.—General Wool was transferred to the Department of Maryland with headquarters at Baltimore, General Dix, (U. S. V.) who had formerly been stationed at Baltimore, being appointed to the command of a corps including the fortress.—Activities at Bunker Hill, Va.

JUNE 3.—General Sigel assumed command at Harper's Ferry.—Skirmish at Legare's Point, S. C.

JUNE 4.—A report was received from General Pope, announcing his pursuit of the retreating rebel forces south of Corinth, Miss., and the capture of a large number of prisoners and arms; the rebel Beauregard, however, in his official report, denied having met with any serious loss.—A body of Union troops, under General Benham landed on James Island, S. C.; some opposition was encountered and a rebel force was discovered of more than 20,000.—Union troops under General Negley defeated the rebels under General Adams near Jasper, Tenn., capturing 25 prisoners and killing and wounding 12.—Skirmish at Blacklands, Miss.

JUNE 5.—After bombardment, the rebels evacuated and burned Fort Pillow on the Mis-

issippi, thus opening the river to the passage of Union gunboats towards the South.—A comparative panic seized upon Memphis, Tenn., with the advance of the Union troops; a large quantity of cotton was burned on the Mississippi shore above the city and, at a massmeeting of the citizens, resolutions favoring surrender were adopted.—Skirmish at Troutner's Creek, N. C.

JUNE 6.—About daybreak, eight rebel gunboats which had left Memphis attacked a Union flotilla. One hour's fight ensued. Several of the attacking fleet were sunk, the rebel crews in more than one instance, preferring to go down with their boats to a surrender which they considered disgraceful. On the Union side, the only serious casualty was the mortal wounding of Col. Charles Ellett. At the conclusion of the naval engagement, flag-officer Davis demanded the unconditional surrender of the city of Memphis which demand was at once complied with by the authorities.—A small force of rebels at Harrodsburg, Va., was routed by a detachment of General Fremont's Corps.—A skirmish occurred at Harrisonburg, Va.

JUNE 7.—Commodore Farragut's squadron from the lower Mississippi arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., where it was joined by Porter's mortar fleet which had descended the river.—The rebel batteries at Chattanooga, Tenn., were silenced by General Mitchell's advance.—By order of Major-General Butler, William B. Mumford was hung in New Orleans for hauling down the American flag.—California volunteers under General Carleton, arrived at Tucson, having occupied all the Arizona forts without resistance, the works having been evacuated by the rebels several days previous; General Carleton was appointed military governor of the new territory.

JUNE 8.—Another attack was made on the

rebel battery at Grand Gulf, Miss., by a portion of Farragut's squadron, the battery being silenced.—A battle was fought at Cross Keys, Va., between the rear of Stonewall Jackson's rebel force and a portion of the command of Fremont in which the former was defeated with considerable loss; the Union loss was 125 killed and nearly 400 wounded.

JUNE 9.—While en route to co-operate with Fremont, Shields, with 3,500 soldiers was attacked and defeated by about 16,000 rebels under General Jackson at Port Republic, Va. Shields made good his retreat but the loss on both sides was heavy; the reported Union loss was 67 killed, 361 wounded, 574 missing while the rebel loss was believed to be about the same.—Union troops occupied Grand Junction, Miss., about 41 miles west of Corinth, the forces of Beauregard having retreated through Gun-town.—A skirmish took place at Baldwin, Miss.

JUNE 10.—In an engagement on James Island, S. C., the Union troops defeated the rebels, the loss being about 17 on both sides in killed and wounded.—A skirmish took place at Monterey, Ky.

JUNE 12.—In a skirmish near Village Creek, Ark., the force under Colonel Brackett defeated the rebels under Captain Hooker; 13 Union soldiers were wounded, the rebel loss being 28 in killed, wounded and prisoners.—At Mount Jackson, W. Va., military movements occurred.

JUNE 13.—A rebel battery near St. Charles, Ark., was captured by a Union gunboat expedition from Memphis. A rebel shot exploded a boiler on the gunboat Mound City, the vessel being destroyed and only 50 out of a crew of 175 were rescued; 125 rebels were killed and wounded and 30 prisoners taken.—The rebels cut the railroad and telegraph at White House in the rear of General McClellan's command.—A skirmish took place at Old Church, Va.

JUNE 14.—Three several attempts were made

by the Union forces to dislodge the rebels from their intrenched position on James Island, S. C., but the assailants were finally repulsed with a loss of over 600 in killed, wounded and missing. The attack was led by General Benham, the defense being conducted by Colonel Lamar.—A skirmish took place at Tunistall Station, Va.

JUNE 15.—Three hours skirmishing took place in front of the division of Sumner; mysterious rebel movements were observed in front of the position of McClellan, and rumors were rife of a rebel advance from Richmond towards Fredericksburg with the design of marching on Washington.—Action at Secessionville, S. C.

JUNE 17.—Union troops, belonging to the command of Halleck occupied Holly Springs, Miss.—A skirmish took place at White River, St. Charles, Ark., and at Warrensburg, Mo.

JUNE 18.—Skirmishing all along the line before Richmond, which was continued through the following day.—Union forces occupied Cumberland Gap.—Near Smithville, Ark., Union forces under Major Zeley defeated the rebels under Captain Jones, wounding four and capturing 15 prisoners; the Union loss was three killed and four wounded.—A skirmish took place on the Williamsburg road, Va.—Activities occurred at Manchae, La.

JUNE 20.—6,000 Union troops left Norfolk, Va.—President Lincoln signed the bill forever prohibiting slavery in the territories.

JUNE 21.—A skirmish occurred at Battle Creek, Tenn.

JUNE 22.—Military movements occurred at Cold Water, Miss., and at Raceland, La.

JUNE 24.—An action occurred at Bolivar, Va.

JUNE 25.—On this date the seven days fighting before Richmond commenced and a brief synopsis is given. The advance of Hooker's forces resulted in the battle of Oak Grove in which the Union loss was 200; the confederate pickets were withdrawn half a mile nearer

Richmond. June 26th, the rebels under Jackson attacked McCall's division near Mechanicsville and forced the Union troops to retire to the Chickahominy. June 27th, the rebel advance on Gaines' Mills was repulsed, the Union troops under Porter pushing to the south side of the Chickahominy and joining the main body of McClellan's army. The Union loss was more than 1,500. June 29th, fighting was renewed at a point between the battle field of Fair Oaks and Peach Orchard Station. The fighting lasted five hours with terrible carnage and the Union troops fell back from Peach Orchard. While weakened by fatigue, they were attacked near Savage Station by a large and fresh body of rebels. The exhausted troops repulsed the attack and made several gallant charges. June 30th saw the commencement of the battle of White Oak Swamp or Glendale, which continued nearly the whole day. The artillery firing was very effective. The Union troops fell back to the James River where the Union gunboats opened fire on the rebels. July 1st closed the fighting, the last battle taking place at Malvern Hill and lasting about two hours. The rebels were repulsed at every point and the base of operations of the Union army was removed to the James River. The total Union loss in the seven days before Richmond was 15,224.

JUNE 25.—Slight actions occurred at Germantown, Tenn., and at Little Red River, Ark.—General Grant was placed in command of Western Tennessee.

JUNE 26.—Battle of Mechanicsville, Va.—The rebels burned several of their gunboats on the Mississippi.

JUNE 27.—Battle of Gaines' Mills, Va.—A skirmish took place at Village Creek, Ark., in which the Union force of Colonel Brackett lost two killed and 31 wounded.—A portion of the lower Mississippi fleet attacked and passed the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, Miss., losing 50 in

killed and wounded.—Petitions were offered by the governors of 18 loyal States to the President to call out more troops for the speedy suppression of the rebellion.—Skirmishes took place at William's Bridge, La., at White House, Va., at Powhattan, and Moorefield, W. Va.

JUNE 28.—Action on Golden's Farm.

JUNE 29.—Battle of Peach Orchard Station, Va., and Savage Station.—Skirmishes at Willis' Church.

JUNE 30.—Actions occurred at Luray, Va., at Fort Darling and Bottom's Bridge.

JULY 1.—A cavalry skirmish without results occurred near Boonesville, Miss., and an action took place at Morning Sun and Russellville, Tenn.

JULY 2.—A cavalry action occurred at Milford, Va.

JULY 3.—City Point, Va., which had been made a shelter for rebel sharpshooters, was destroyed by the Union forces and a skirmish took place at Elvington Heights, Va.

JULY 4.—Activities on the James River in which a detachment of McClelland's command captured three small batteries and a rebel gunboat was taken the same day.—A cavalry action took place at Grand Haze, Ark.—Maine cavalry engaged in an action at Sperryville, Va.

JULY 6.—At Grand Prairie, Ark., a slight skirmish took place.—At Bayou Cache, Ark., a Union force under Colonel Hovey, and a force of Texans under Albert Pike engaged in an action which had been brought on by a rebel attack on the Union force descending the White River and the assaulting party was routed with heavy loss.

JULY 8.—Burnside united his command with that of McClellan.—A skirmish took place at Black River, Mo.

JULY 9.—Hawkin's Zouaves with the aid of Union gunboats captured Hamilton, N. C.—

Skirmishes took place at Aberdeen, Ark., and Tompkinsville, Ky.

JULY 10.—An action occurred at Scatterville, Ark.

JULY 11.—General Curtis' troops reached Helena, Ark.—Active movements took place at New Hope, Ky., and at Pleasant Hill, Mo.

JULY 12.—Butler confiscated 5,000 negroes employed by the rebels on the Vicksburg canal.—At Fairmount, Mo., at Lebanon, Ky., and Culpepper, Va., military movements were in progress.

JULY 13.—A rebel attack on Murfreesboro, Tenn., was made by about 4,000 rebel guerrillas which resulted in the surrender of a Michigan regiment and the loss of a large number of Union soldiers; \$30,000 worth of Union arms and stores were destroyed by the guerrillas whose loss was proportionately heavy. Generals Crittenden and Duffield were captured.—An action took place at Fairfax, Va.

JULY 14.—Pope assumed command of the Army of Virginia—John Morgan's guerrillas captured Cynthiana, Ky.—Miller's Union cavalry routed the rebels near Fayetteville, Ark., with heavy loss.—A skirmish took place at Batesville, Ark.

JULY 15.—General Blunt's troops defeated the rebels in Indian Territory.—The rebel iron clad, Arkansas, escaped the blockade of the Yazoo River and ran the gauntlet of the Union fleet on the Mississippi, taking refuge under the rebel batteries of Vicksburg; she threw a shell on the Tyler and killed several Wisconsin soldiers.

JULY 17.—A detachment from Pope's command occupied Gordonsville, Va.—Activities at Cynthiana, Ky.

JULY 18.—Actions took place at Newberg and Columbia, Tenn.—Near Memphis, Mo., the rebels were defeated in a skirmish.—An action took place at Trenton, Tenn.

JULY 19.—Activities occurred at Booneville, Miss.

JULY 22.—The canal at Vicksburg not proving a success, the siege of the city was abandoned to await the rise of the water in the fall.—A raid was made into Florence, Ala., by rebel guerrillas.—Arrangements were made on the James River for the exchange of prisoners.—At Florida, Mo., the rebels defeated the Union troops under Major Caldwell and inflicted a loss of 26 men.—Movements occurred at Carmel Church and on the North Anna River, Va.—In a skirmish near Decatur, Ala., the rebels were defeated, losing 40 killed and wounded.—Active movements occurred at Summersville, Va., and a skirmish took place at Trinity, Ala.

JULY 25.—A skirmish took place near Orange C. H., in which the command of General Gibson inflicted a loss of 17 in killed and wounded on the rebels.—In a skirmish at Sante Fe, N. M., the 3rd Iowa Cavalry were engaged and skirmishes took place on Cortland Bridge, Ala., at Big Piney and Mountain Stone, Mo.

JULY 26.—Movements took place at Madison, Va., and Richmond, Ky.—In a skirmish at Young's Cross Roads, N. C., two regiments of infantry and cavalry engaged in a skirmish.—Military operations occurred at Greenville, Mo., and Buckhannon, W. Va.

JULY 27.—At the mouth of the Arkansas River a quantity of river boats were captured by Curtiss' command.—Near Bolivar, Tenn., Captain Dollins' force routed a body of rebels, capturing 13 with slight loss.—Iowa cavalry skirmished at Brown's Springs, Mo., and military movements occurred at Beaver Dam, Va.

JULY 28.—In a battle at Moore's Mills, Mo., the rebels were defeated with a loss of 52 killed and 100 wounded, most of whom were left on the field; the Union loss was about 40 in killed and wounded.—Grand Junction, Miss., was

captured by the rebels.—Skirmishes took place at Bayou Bernard and Cherokee Nation.

JULY 29.—At Brownsville, Tenn., Captain Dollin's command engaged in a fight and lost four killed and six wounded.—Humboldt, Tenn., was occupied by the rebels.—Skirmishes took place at Russellville, Ky., and movements were in progress at Luray, Va., and Bolinger's Mills, Mo.

JULY 30.—A skirmish occurred at Paris, Ky.

JULY 31.—Near Mount Sterling, Ky., an action took place in which 13 guerrillas were killed and 195 captured.—A gunboat action took place at Toggin's Point, Va.

AUG. 1.—A skirmishing party from McClellan's command crossed the Potomac at Harrison's landing and destroyed houses and woods which had sheltered rebel sharpshooters.—Skirmishes took place at Newark, Mo., and at Canton, Miss.

AUG. 2.—Embarkation of Burnside's command at Fortress Monroe for Acquia Creek, Va.—A reconnoitering expedition from Pope's command occupied Orange C. H., Va., losing four killed and 12 wounded.—An indecisive action took place at Ozark, Mo.—A skirmish occurred in Coahoma county, Miss., in which the 11th Wisconsin was engaged.—At Austin, Miss., the 8th Indiana were engaged.

AUG. 3.—4,000 Union troops attacked the rebels near Memphis, Tenn., and were defeated with heavy loss.—Arrival of Burnside's expedition at Acquia Creek.—Halleck ordered McClellan to leave the Peninsula.—Skirmishes and other activities occurred at Chariton Bridge, Mo., at Jonesboro and L'Anquille Ferry, Ark., and in the latter the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry was engaged.

AUG. 4.—Activities occurred near Alexandria, La., on the White River, Ark., and, at Sycamore Church, Va., a cavalry force was engaged in a skirmish.—A draft of 300,000 men

to serve for nine months was ordered, and another draft to fill the preceding call for 300,000 men.—Activities occurred at White Oak Swamp Bridge, Va., and Sparta, Tenn.

AUG. 5.—A reconnoissance was made from Malvern Hill, Va., and another on the James River, which resulted in the withdrawal of the rebel fleet.—Near Baton Rouge, La., 7,000 rebels attacked 3,000 Union troops under General Williams and retreated after six hours fighting with a loss of 600.—Near New Market, Ala., General Robert L. McCook, while being conveyed in an ambulance, was attacked and shot and his death occurred the next day.

AUG. 6.—The ram Arkansas was sunk by the Essex on the Mississippi River near Vicksburg.—Stuart's troops captured 75 Union prisoners near the Mattapony River, Va.—A portion of the Virginia Central railroad near Fredericksburg, with stores for the rebel army, was destroyed by a detachment from Burnside's command.—Movements near Monticello, Mo., and at Beach Creek, Va., and Taswell, Tenn.—The 3rd Wisconsin engaged in a skirmish at Montevallo, Mo.

AUG. 7.—A skirmish occurred near Wolf-town, Va., and the rebels crossed the Rapidan at Bennett's Ford.—At Kirkville, Mo., a Union victory was obtained by the Union troops under Colonel McNeill.—The force of Colonel Faulkner routed the rebels near Trenton, Tenn., killing 20 and wounding three.—At Fort Filmore, N. M., General Canby's troops worsted the rebels.—Orders were issued by Secretary Stanton for the arrest of persons interfering with enlistments; he also prohibited persons liable to draft from leaving the country, their county or State and the same order suspended the writ of habeas corpus in such cases.—At Huntsville, Ala., General Rosseau ordered the arrest of 12 prominent secessionists, one of whom was placed on board each Union military train on account

of such trains being fired into by the rebels.—A rebel attack occurred at Portland, Mo., and a skirmish took place at Panther Creek, Mo.

AUG. 9.—The rebels under Jackson, after two days march from the Rapidan, attacked the Union troops under Banks near Cedar Mountain, Va. The rebel advance was rapid and the mountain sides were soon occupied. About five o'clock p. m., the rebels pushed forward in strong force, Banks advancing to meet them and, by six o'clock the engagement had become general. The battle was very severe and lasted for over an hour and a half, when it was terminated by darkness, although a desultory artillery fire continued throughout the night. General Banks barely maintained his position but, at daylight on the following morning, the rebels fell back two miles and the attack was not resumed. The Union loss was about 1,500 in killed, wounded and missing, including 200 prisoners, among the latter being General Prince and among the wounded Generals Augur and Geary. The rebel loss was equally heavy.—Rear Admiral Farragut destroyed Donaldsonville, La., the rebels having fired on the Union vessels from the shelter of the houses.—Movement took place at Culpepper, Va.—A rebel attack by General Stevens on General De Courcey, took place at Tazewell, Tenn., and was repulsed with heavy loss to the assailants. The Union loss was three killed, 15 wounded and 57 prisoners.—Skirmishes took place at Stockton, Mo.

AUG. 10.—An action took place at Neuces, Texas.

AUG. 11.—At Kinderhook, Tenn., Colonel McGowan's force had a skirmish with the rebels under Anderson, killing seven and capturing 27 prisoners.—At Compton's Ferry, Mo., a skirmish took place.—At Clarendon, Ark., General Hovey with six regiments defeated a superior rebel force, capturing 600 and the loss of

life on both sides was heavy.—From Corinth, Miss., General Grant issued an order prohibiting the return of fugitive slaves.—General Butler at New Orleans, by order, confiscated the property of John Slidell, rebel envoy to France, and disarmed all male citizens.—Skirmishes took place at Taborville, Ark., and at Independence, Mo., and Salisbury, Tenn.—The 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry skirmished at and about Helena, Ark.

AUG. 12.—Near Gallatin, Tenn., Union troops under Colonel Miller defeated the band of the guerrilla, Morgan, killing six and wounding many.—General Jackson's command, having fallen back after the battle of Cedar Mountain, a body of Pope's cavalry under Buford started in pursuit and on

AUG. 13.—An indecisive skirmish occurred not far from Cedar Mountain.—Rebel guerrillas under Quantrell and Hughes took possession of Independence, Mo., and Morgan's raiders were again beaten near Williamsport, Tenn.—In a steamboat collision on the Potomac, 80 Union soldiers were lost.—Activities took place at Swansboro, N. C., and also at Clarendon, Ark.—Draft ordered to begin Sept. 1st.

AUG. 14.—General Breckenridge, by order of Van Dorn of the rebel army, threatened to raise the black flag.—The entire army of the Potomac was in motion under McClellan to evacuate the peninsula.

AUG. 15.—At Merriweather's Landing, Tenn., Union troops under Colonel T. W. Harris, defeated a force of rebels under Captain Banfield, killing and wounding 20 and capturing 9 prisoners.—By General Order No. 107, issued from the U. S. War Department "no officer or private soldier might, without proper authority, leave his colors or ranks to take private property or enter a private house under penalty of death."

AUG. 16.—An engagement took place at

Lone Jack, Mo., between the Union forces under Major Foster and the rebels, the former's loss being 160 in killed and wounded and the latter's 110.—Union garrison at Baton Rouge was withdrawn.—The evacuation of Harrison's Landing, Va., was completed by McClellan's army, his retreat having been concealed by false feints; his advance (on the retreat) reached Williamsburg, Va., and, on the following day, Hampton, Va., by which time his rear guard had safely crossed the Chickahominy.—The 1st Louisiana Infantry (Union) was organized at New Orleans.—Skirmishes occurred at Haines Bluff, Miss., and Hopkinsville, Ky.

AUG. 18.—A guerrilla force under Morgan cut off railroad communication with the North.—The 58th and 76th Ohio Infantry captured the rebel steamer *Fair Play* at Milliken's Bend, La.—At Red Wood, Minn., a company of the 5th Minnesota Infantry was massacred by Indians.

AUG. 19.—At Clarksville, Tenn., the 71st Ohio, Colonel Rodney Mason commanding, surrendered to an inferior force of rebels without firing a gun; the officers were held responsible.—In an action near Hickman, Ky., a rebel force was defeated with a loss of four killed and 19 captured; the 2d Illinois Cavalry were engaged and two soldiers were wounded.—Skirmish at Rienzi, Miss.

AUG. 20.—A Union force under Major Price routed the rebels near Union Mills, Mo.—At Edgefield Junction, Tenn., a troop of Morgan's guerrillas were defeated.—An important cavalry fight occurred at Brandy Station, Va.

AUG. 21.—At Pinckney Island, S. C., a skirmish took place in which the Union force lost 10 killed and wounded and 32 prisoners.—The army under Rosecrans left Corinth for Iuka.—In a fight with Indians at Fort Ridgely, Minn., two companies of the 5th Minnesota and the Renville Rangers were engaged at intervals for two days.—The cavalry of the Army of Vir-

ginia engaged in an action at Kelley's Ford, Va.—Military movements occurred at Bowling Green, Ky.

AUG. 22.—Near Gallatin, Ky., 800 Union troops under General Johnson attacked a large force of Morgan's cavalry and were defeated; 100 Union soldiers were killed, 64 wounded and so many taken prisoners that scarcely one half the force returned to their rendezvous.—Arrival of McClellan's command at Alexandria.—The 42nd Illinois engaged in a skirmish at Cortland, Tenn.—At Crab Orchard, Ky., the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry engaged in an action.

AUG. 23.—Artillery firing along the Rappahannock induced General Pope to fall back.—A skirmish took place at Catlett's Station, Va.—Skirmishes occurred at Big Hill, Ky., and the actions on the Rappahannock were at Waterloo Bridge, Lee's Springs, Freeman's Ford and Sulphur Springs, Va., and the latter actions covered three days.

AUG. 24.—Military actions took place at Lamar, Dallas, and Cape Girardeau, Mo.

AUG. 25.—A rebel attack on Fort Donelson, Tenn., was repulsed by four companies of the 71st Ohio Infantry and the 5th Iowa Cavalry.—At Bloomfield, Mo., the 13th Illinois Cavalry was engaged in a skirmish.—At New Ulm, Minn., an Indian fight occurred and military movements took place at Shelby Farm, Va.; the former continued two days to Aug. 26.—The rebels under Ewell, numbering 10,000, drove in the Union pickets at Manassas Junction, overpowered the force at Bull Run Bridge and pushed on towards Alexandria.—Rebel works destroyed at City Point, Va.—An action occurred at Cumberland Iron works, Tenn., in which the 71st Ohio Infantry and 5th Iowa Cavalry were engaged.—A cavalry engagement took place at Madisonville and Harrodsburg, Ky., and another cavalry fight occurred at

Rienzi and Kossuth, Miss., in which the 2nd Iowa and 7th Kansas Cavalry were engaged.

AUG. 27.—Pope marched northward from Warrenton Junction and his forces, which had been joined by Hooker's division, encountered Ewell at Kettle Run. The fighting continued until dark and a Union victory resulted.—A skirmish took place at Battle Creek, Tenn., and at Waterford, Miss.—The 33rd Ohio Infantry engaged in a skirmish at Fort McCook, Ala.

AUG. 28.—At Readyville, Tenn., the command of Colonel Murphy defeated the rebels under Forrest.—Near Centerville, Va., an attack by the rebels under Jackson on the troops under McDowell and Sigel was repulsed with a loss of many prisoners and heavy casualties in killed and wounded.—A cavalry fight took place at Shady Springs, Va.—A movement occurred at Hernando, Miss.

AUG. 29.—Second battle of Groveton and Gainesville, Va. An advance was made on the troops of Jackson and Longstreet by those of General Sigel. The engagement became general about half past six in the morning and before noon the Union position became critical, when the commands of Kearney and Reno arrived and in the afternoon the force of Hooker arrived and at six at night the victory was with the Union troops, the enemy falling back after having lost heavily and inflicting severe loss.—On this date the battle of Richmond, Va., begun. General Monson's brigade, Army of the Ohio, attempted to check the advance of the rebels under Kirby Smith and a two days battle ensued; the fighting on August 29th was favorable to the Union force; the action of the second day resulted in the withdrawal of the Union force with a loss of 200 killed, 700 wounded and 2,000 prisoners, the estimated rebel loss being 750 in killed and wounded.—Two companies of the 18th Ohio and one of the 9th

Indiana engaged in a skirmish at Manchester, Tenn.

AUG. 30.—Second battle of Bull Run. The troops of Heintzelman, Porter, McDowell and Banks under Pope, were engaged with the whole rebel army under Lee on the historic field of Bull Run and were defeated, the Union loss being 800 killed, 4,000 wounded and 2,000 prisoners; the rebel loss in killed and wounded being 3,700.—Near Bolivar, Tenn., a Union force under Colonel Leggett engaged 400 rebel cavalry, and for seven hours the Union troops repulsed every charge. They were reinforced and the rebels withdrew, the Union troops also falling back within their picket lines. The Union loss was five killed, 18 wounded and 64 missing.—A hot action took place at McMinnville, Tenn., and at Buckhannon, Va.

AUG. 31.—Bayou Sarah, La., was burned by the crew of the Essex, the inhabitants having fired on the vessel.—Activities occurred at Weston, W. Va., and at Stevenson, Ala.; the 94th Ohio was engaged at Yates' Ford, Ky., and, at Toomb's Station, Tenn., the 54th Illinois and 7th Missouri had a fight.

SEPT. 1.—A rebel attack was made on Germantown, Va., which was repulsed and a similar affair at Chantilly met with a similar result; the fighting in both places was very severe, General Kearney was killed and General Stevens and the rebels were driven a mile, leaving their dead and wounded.—At Britton's Lane, Tenn., the force of Colonel Dennis fought the rebels four hours, whose total loss was 400; the Union loss was five killed, 78 wounded and 92 missing.—Burnside's army evacuated Fredericksburg, Va.—The Union forces evacuated Lexington, Ky.—A rebel attack on Louisville was anticipated and the alarm in Cincinnati and Covington, Ky., was great; the entire male population of the latter place was organized into companies for service under General Lew

Wallace.—Near Natchez, Miss., a series of movements were commenced which occupied 16 days, and a skirmish took place at Paris, Ky.

SEPT. 2.—In a skirmish near Plymouth, N. C., the rebels were defeated.—Near Slaughtersville, Ky., a cavalry force gained a Union victory.—A cavalry skirmish took place at Morgansville, Ky.—The 1st Minnesota was involved in a skirmish at Vienna, Va.

SEPT. 3.—All the troops of the Army of Virginia were brought within McClellan's lines. Pope submitted the report of his campaign, blaming several of his subordinates for his defeat and asking to be relieved of his command; he was assigned to the Department of the Northwest.—Indian fights occurred at Acton and Hutchinson, Minn., and also at Fort Abercrombie, D. T.—A cavalry action took place at Geiger Lake, Ky.

SEPT. 4.—The northward movement of Lee's troops commenced, his army crossing the Potomac near Poolsville, Md., in force, and Governor Curtin called out the militia force of Pennsylvania to repel the invasion of that State.—Kirby Smith at Lexington, Ky., ordered the acceptance of the confederate money at face value.—At Cumberland Gap, Tenn., a rebel defeat occurred.

SEPT. 5.—McClellan's forces moved from Washington to the upper Potomac on the Maryland side.

SEPT. 6.—The advance of Lee's army reached Frederick, Md.—At Washington, N. C., the Union garrison was surprised and the attacking party was driven out, the Union loss being eight killed and 36 wounded, and the rebel loss being five times as great. During the engagement, the magazine of a Union gunboat exploded, killing and wounding 18.—In an action near Martinsburg, Va., a Union victory occurred and 50 rebels were captured.—Buell's troops, numbering 24,000, occupied Nashville, Tenn.,

in anticipation of the rebel force under General Hood, which was moving northward.—Clarkesville, Tenn., was retaken and 15,000 rebels driven out.—Union troops occupied Covington and Newport, Ky., preparatory to the defense of Cincinnati.—The Alabama captured the Ocmulgee, her first victory as a privateer.—The 1st New York Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Cacapon Bridge, Va.—A cavalry fight occurred at LaGrange, Ark.—At Olathe, Mo., and at Chappansville, W. Va., skirmishes took place.

SEPT. 7.—General Banks was assigned to the command of the fortifications around Washington and McClellan took the field at the head of the army of the Potomac.—The rebels occupied Frederick, Md., in force.—Acquia Creek, Va., was evacuated by the Union troops.—At Martinsburg, Va., a rebel attack was made on General White and repulsed with heavy loss. The Union loss was two killed and 10 wounded.—Rebels captured Shepherdsville, Ky., taking 85 Union prisoners.—The 3rd Indiana and 8th Illinois Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Poolesville, Md.—At Clarkesville, Tenn., the 11th Illinois, 13th Wisconsin, 71st Ohio Infantry, with the 5th Iowa Cavalry and two batteries engaged in a fight.—The army of McClellan reached Rockville, Md.

SEPT. 9.—Stuart's cavalry received a repulse at Edward's Ferry, Va., with a loss of 90 men.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by the rebels to capture Williamsburg, Va.—The 42nd Illinois engaged in a skirmish at Columbia, Tenn.—A cavalry action took place at Nolansville, Md., and a fight occurred at Des Allemands, La.

SEPT. 10.—At Fayette C. H., W. Va., 5,000 rebels attacked the Union garrison, who cut their way through and escaped, losing 100 in killed and wounded.—Gauley Bridge, Va., was evacuated by the Union troops.—The gunboat Essex bombarded Natchez in retaliation for having been fired into and the city surrendered.

—Colonel Grierson's men attacked the Union force near Coldwater, Miss., and inflicted a loss of four killed and 30 wounded.

SEPT. 11.—Pennsylvania militia occupied the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania and Maryland.—New Market, Va., and Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md., were occupied by Union troops.—Rebels took possession of Hagerstown, Md., Maysville, Ky., and Bloomfield, Mo.—Activities took place at Cotton Hill, W. Va., and Ridgeville.—Business in Cincinnati was suspended and citizens were in readiness for military duty, rebel movements in Kenton County, Ky., causing much apprehension.

SEPT. 12.—McClellan's advance entered Frederick, Md.—A sharp fight occurred near Middletown, Md., the Union loss being 80.—Westminster, Md., was abandoned by the rebels.—Bloomfield, Mo., was retaken by the Union troops.—A military movement took place at Charlestown, W. Va., which was evacuated by the Union forces, the officer in command being unable to hold the position on account of the withdrawal of the forces to aid in the expulsion of the rebels from Maryland.—Colonel Ford abandoned his position at Maryland Heights.—The rebels demanded a surrender of Mundefordville, Ky.—An action took place at Newtonia and at Palmyra, Mo.

SEPT. 14.—Capture of Harper's Ferry by the rebels, Colonel Miles surrendering the garrison, comprising 11,000 prisoners and a large amount of arms and ammunition, the commandant being killed.—McClellan's army overtook the rebels at South Mountain, Md.; Burkettsville Gap was occupied and, in the action which ensued, the loss on both sides was very heavy, the Union army losing 443 killed and 1,806 wounded; the rebel loss was 500 killed, 2,343 wounded and 1,500 prisoners.—The advance of Longstreet reached Boonesboro, Md.—Mundefordville, Ky., surrendered to the rebels, the gar-

ison of 1,000 defending the place until the ammunition was exhausted.—Three New England regiments engaged in an action at Ponchatoula, La.—Activities took place at Bacon Creek, Ky., at Fayette, W. Va., and at Bolivar, Va.

SEPT. 15.—Rebel pursuit at Boonesboro, Md.—The rebels in front of Cincinnati fell back to Florence, Ky.—8,000 rebels attempted to destroy the railroad bridge across the Green River, and were repulsed after 20 hours fighting with heavy loss.—Actions took place at Shelburne, Mo., and Paris, Ky.

SEPT. 17.—Battle of Antietam. The forces engaged on each side numbered about 100,000 men; the fighting began about daylight and raged until dark, the rebels being driven late in the day and during the night they retreated. General Mansfield was killed and Richardson and Rodman were seriously wounded. Hooker, Meagher, Hartsuff, Sumner, Sedgwick, French, Ricketts, Dana and Duryea were wounded. McClellan's report made the Union loss 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded and 1,043 missing. He placed the rebel loss at more than 25,000. The rebels lost 40 flags and 13 guns, and no Union flag or gun was captured by the rebels.—Kirby Smith retired his forces from Florence, Ky., to join General Bragg and a slight skirmish occurred.—In a skirmish at Palmouth, Ky., one Union soldier was wounded.—A rebel defeat occurred near Burhamville, Tenn.—Cumberland Gap, Tenn., was evacuated by the Union troops, who rendered the gap impassable before leaving it.—Kilpatrick defeated the rebels at Leesburg, Va.—Active movements took place at St. Johns, Fla., and at Goose Creek, Va.

SEPT. 18.—Rebel evacuation of Sharpesburg, Md.—The citizens of Hagerstown, Md., assisted in burying the dead on the field of Antietam.

SEPT. 19.—The rebels evacuated Harper's Ferry, leaving 300 sick and wounded, and de-

stroying all government stores.—Rebel defeat at Owensburg, Ky.—Military action at Hickory Grove, Mo.

SEPT. 19.—Late in the afternoon Rosecrans attacked Price south of Iuka, Miss., and a sharp fight followed. The fighting was resumed in the morning and resulted in a Union victory. The Union loss was 135 killed and 507 wounded.—Near Shirley's Ford, Mo., the Union troops under Colonel Ritchie defeated the rebels, who lost about 60 in killed and wounded.

SEPT. 20.—Actions occurred at Sheppardtown, Va., Helena, Ark., and Williamsport, Md.—At Bolivar, Miss., the Queen of the West with several transports and the 33rd Illinois regiment, engaged in an action.

SEPT. 21.—At Blackford's Ford, Va., a considerable action occurred. Colonel Barnes, commanding a brigade, crossed the Potomac without orders and, being attacked by a superior force of rebels, was forced to retire, sustaining a loss of about 50 in killed and wounded and missing.—Union cavalry under Colonel McCook drove the rebels out of Munfordsville Ky., and occupied the place.—At Shepherdsville, Ky., Colonel Granger defeated the rebels, killing five and capturing 28.—A cavalry skirmish occurred at Cassville, Mo.

SEPT. 22.—President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.—General Nelson, in command of Louisville, Ky., ordered the women and children to leave the city in anticipation of rebel attack and declared martial law.—The rebels were defeated at Sturgeon, Mo., by the Union force under Captain Cunningham.—Colonel R. B. Price's troops defeated Lieutenant-Colonel Green's rebel force at Ashley's Gap, Va., capturing three prisoners, among them the commander.

SEPT. 23.—The 55th Ohio Infantry engaged in an action at Wolf Creek Bridge, Miss.—An

action occurred at Sutton, Va.—Minnesota troops engaged in a fight at Wood Lake, Minn.

SEPT. 24.—General Buell with his troops arrived at Louisville, Ky.—Movements took place at Sabine Pass, Ark.

SEPT. 26.—The U. S. Ram, Queen of the West and two transports having been fired into by the rebels at Prentiss, Miss., (seven having been killed and many wounded,) the town was shelled and burned.—Actions occurred at Cambridge, Mo., and Warrenton Junction, Va.

SEPT. 27.—Six hundred rebel cavalry raided Augusta, Ky., defended by 120 Union soldiers, nine of whom were killed and 15 wounded before they surrendered; the town was fired; the rebel loss was 90 killed and wounded.—An action occurred at Buffalo, W. Va.

SEPT. 28.—Military movements took place at Blackwater, Va.

SEPT. 29.—At Louisville, Ky., Jeff C. Davis shot General Nelson under great provocation, was arrested and released without trial.—Rebel activities occurred at Sharpsburg, Md.

SEPT. 30.—At Newtonia, Mo., the Union troops under General Solomon were defeated with a loss of 50 killed and wounded and the capture of 100 prisoners.—A rebel defeat occurred at Russelville, Ky., and a loss of 45 was inflicted.—A skirmish took place at Shipping Point, Va., and activities occurred at Newport, Ky., Grayson and Bluffton, Ark.

OCT. 1.—Buell's army left Louisville, Ky., to encounter the rebels under Bragg.—At Gallatin, Tenn., the command of Colonel Stokes defeated a rebel force, killing 40, wounding many and capturing 39.—Pleasanton's cavalry crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown, Va., notwithstanding the resistance of Wade Hampton's cavalry, losing 12 wounded and three prisoners; the rebel loss was 60 killed and wounded and nine prisoners.—Skirmishes occurred at Martinsburg, Va., and Batchelor Creek, N. C.

Oct. 2.—Rebel evacuation of Shelbyville, Ky.—General Bragg occupied Lexington, Ky.—Skirmishes occurred at Olive Hill, Ky., and Hamilton, N. C., also at Floyd's Fork, Ky., and Baldwin, Miss.—Morgan's cavalry assaulted the Carter County Home Guards and was repulsed with a loss of 20.—General Morgan (Union) arrived at Greensburg on the Ohio River.—At Franklin on the Black Water River, Va., the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry defeated a body of rebels.—A rebel fort was captured in a gunboat expedition up the St. John's River, Fla.

Oct. 3.—On this date a succession of engagements took place near Corinth, Miss.; 28,000 rebels under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell attacked the Union defenses and drove the troops of Ord, Hurlbut and Leach into the town. The battle was renewed on the 4th and before noon the rebels were retreating in disorder. The Union loss was 315 killed, 1,812 wounded and 232 missing; the rebel loss was 1,423 killed and 5,692 wounded, with 2,268 prisoners including 137 officers; colors, artillery, small arms, ammunition, accoutrements, wagons, etc., were captured by the Union troops in great quantity.

Oct. 4.—Bardstown, Ky., was evacuated by the rebels and occupied by Crittenden's corps.—Lexington, Ky., evacuated by the rebels.—Galveston, Texas, was occupied by the Union troops.

Oct. 5.—Battle of Hatchie River. Generals Ord and Hurlbut overtook and whipped the rebels, capturing 289 prisoners and quantities of spoils, losing about 500 in killed and wounded and continuing the pursuit.—Rebel defeat at Fayetteville, Ark.—Occupation of Jacksonville, Fla., by Union troops.—Activities occurred at Glasgow, Ky., Fort Point and Leesburg, Ky., and Pawpaw and Galveston, Texas, and at Madisonville, Ky.

Oct. 6.—At Lavergne, Tenn., the rebels open-

ed an artillery fire and were silenced by Palmer's brigade; the infantry became engaged and the rebels fled in wild disorder after a fight of 30 minutes, losing 80 in killed and wounded; the Union loss was 18 killed, wounded and missing.—A cavalry action occurred at Charleston, Va.—General Buell with a large Union force reinforced Crittenden at Bardstown, Ky.

Oct. 7.—Rebel guerrillas under Quantrell and Childs were defeated near Sibley's Landing, Mo.

Oct. 8.—Battle of Perryville. Bragg's troops attacked the corps of General McCook, whose force under Rousseau and Jackson, numbered 14,000, the confederate army being much stronger. The rebels retreated, fleeing in the night towards Harrodsburg, Ky. The Union loss exceeded 3,200 in killed, wounded and missing, while the rebel loss was 1,200 killed and 3,000 wounded besides 200 prisoners.

Oct. 9.—In a battle near Lawrenceburg, Ky., Colonel Parrott's Union troops defeated the rebels with considerable loss and lost six killed and 18 wounded.—The rebel Stuart ordered an invasion of Pennsylvania.—At Aldie, Va., a cavalry skirmish occurred.

Oct. 10.—J. E. B. Stuart with 1,800 cavalry crossed the Potomac at McCoy's Creek, captured the horses of the videttes, surprised and captured the signal station between Hancock and Hagerstown, passed Mercersburg at noon and reached Chambersburg, Va., at dark. The town surrendered to Wade Hampton's force; about 300 sick and wounded soldiers were paroled and property seized.—On the 11th, the rebels evacuated Chambersburg and proceeded to Emmettsburg, doing all mischief possible along the B. & O. track. On the 12th, they passed through Hagerstown and charged Stoneman's troops near Poolesville, driving them across the Monocacy. They advanced to White's Ford and recrossed the Potomac and the Union

troops arrived just in time to witness the arrival of the last rebel raider on the opposite side of the river.—The rebels were driven by General Schofield across the Missouri line into Arkansas.—An Indian fight occurred on the upper Missouri.—A skirmish took place at Hanterville, Va.

OCT. 11.—Near Helena, Ark., the rebels were defeated by the command of Major Rector.—Nashville, Tenn., was threatened by a large rebel force.—An action took place at La Grange, Ark., and a gunboat fight took place on the Cape Fear River, N. C.—Activity of Stoneman's troops on the Monocacy and an action at Cappaone Bridge, Va.

OCT. 12.—An action occurred at Hyattstown, Md., and Darnestown, Ky.

OCT. 13.—A slight skirmish took place at Paris, Va.

OCT. 14.—In a fight at Stanford, Ky., 14 rebels were taken prisoners and several killed.—Skirmishes occurred at Hazel Bottom, Mo., and Caseyville, Ky.

OCT. 15.—A company of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Lieutenant Williams, defeated the rebels in a skirmish near Carsville, Va.—At Taylor's Bayon, Fla., a naval engagement occurred.

OCT. 16.—In a reconnoissance near Charleston, Va., the Union loss was one killed and eight wounded; the rebel loss was greater.

OCT. 17.—An action occurred on the Tennessee shore opposite Island No. 10, in which the attacking force of rebels were defeated with a loss of 15 men, including the leader, who were taken prisoners. The action occurred after dark and the rebels fired on each other.—One hundred rebels surrendered to General Stahel at Thorongfare Gap, Ga.—A skirmish occurred at Sabine Cross Roads, La.

OCT. 18.—Morgan's cavalry dashed into Lexington, Ky., and out again, killing six and

capturing 120.—Quantrell raided and burned Shawneetown, Kansas.—A cavalry engagement took place at Haymarket, Va.—An infantry action occurred at Helena, Ark.

OCT. 19.—A brigade of Union troops attacked Forrest's cavalry near Nashville, Tenn., dispersing the force and capturing prisoners and supplies. The 78th Pennsylvania was conspicuous in the action for their bravery.—At Gallatin, Tenn., and at Commerce in the same State, military movements occurred.

OCT. 20.—Morgan's guerrillas captured a wagon train near Bardstown, Ky.—At Marshfield, Mo., the 10th Illinois Cavalry skirmished with the rebels and a Missouri Cavalry regiment were in action on the Auxvois River, Mo.

OCT. 21.—The rebel forces in West Virginia left the Kanawha Valley and went into East Tennessee after destroying the salt works.—An expedition was sent into Loudon county, Va., by General Slocum and 32 rebel cavalry were captured, including their captain; 15 rebels were injured.—At Woodville, Tenn., a detachment of the 2nd Illinois cavalry under Captain J. J. Mudd, captured 40 rebels, 100 horses and a number of mules.—An Indian fight occurred at Fort Cobb, I. T.

OCT. 22.—General Terry made an unsuccessful attempt to capture the Charleston & Savannah railroad.—A large force of Union troops, composed of Eastern regiments, had a fight with Beauregard's troops near Pocotaligo, S. C., and lost 30 killed and 180 wounded. The 47th Pennsylvania suffered heavily.—General Bragg escaped from Kentucky to Tennessee without fighting.—At Maysville in Northwestern Arkansas, General Blunt routed 5,000 rebels after an hour's fight and captured all their artillery, many horses and part of the rebel transportation and garrison equipments.—The 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry skirmished at Hedgeville, Va.

OCT. 23.—At Waverly, Tenn., the 83rd Illinois defeated the rebels, losing one killed and five wounded, and killing, wounding and capturing 70.—At Shelby Depot, Tenn., Colonel Stuart with the 55th Illinois made a reconnoissance and defeated a rebel force.—A cavalry engagement under E. McCook took place at Point Lick, Ky.—Military movements took place at Warrenton, Va., and Indian River, Fla.

OCT. 24.—In a skirmish at Grand Prairie, Mo., the rebels were defeated, the Union loss being three wounded.—A cavalry engagement took place at Catlett's Station, Va., and General Terry's troops skirmished at Blackwater, Va.—An unimportant action occurred at Morgantown, Ky.

OCT. 25.—A skirmish took place near Manassas Junction, Va., in which 17 Union soldiers were captured.—The Army of the Potomac began to move to a position east of the Blue Ridge.

OCT. 26.—A body of rebels under Gen. Henry A. Wise of Virginia moved from Richmond along the peninsula.—Activities occurred at St. Mary's River, Fla., and at Donaldsonville, La., and Indianola, Texas.

OCT. 27.—Burnside's command crossed the Potomac.—General Pleasanton's cavalry drove the rebels at Snicker's Gap, Va.—General Weitzel's troops met the rebels at Labadieville, on Bayou LaFourche, La., on the way from Donaldsonville, La., and routed them in an infantry charge lasting half an hour; the Union loss was 18 killed, 74 wounded, and the rebels lost six killed, 15 wounded and 208 prisoners.—At Pittman's Ferry, Mo., the command of Colonel Lewis defeated the rebels, killing several and capturing 40 prisoners.

OCT. 28.—At Fayetteville, Ark., Colonel Heron, commanding two Union cavalry regiments, attacked a superior force, the rebels executing a hasty retreat after an hour and abandoning

their camp equipage and wagons; five Union soldiers were wounded.—Skirmishes occurred at Clarkson, Mo., and at Williamsburg, Ky.

OCT. 29.—In a cavalry skirmish near Petersburg, Va., the rebel cavalry under Stuart defeated a body of Union troops under Iswick.—Near Butler, Mo., Colonel Seaman's force engaged the rebels and captured 16 with 200 head of cattle.—Fire at Harper's Ferry.

OCT. 30.—Buell was superseded by Rosecrans in command of the 14th Army Corps.—Burnside's troops joined the command of Sigel near Manassas Junction, Va.—Leesburg, Va., was occupied by Stoneman's division.—General Mitchell died at Port Royal, S. C.

OCT. 31.—Further movements of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia near Berlin.—Pleasanton's cavalry occupied all the gaps in the Blue Ridge.—Cavalry movement at Aldie and Maysville, Va., and also at Franklin.

NOV. 1.—General Pleasanton's cavalry engaged in a five hour's skirmish at Philomont, Va., and lost one killed and 14 wounded and occupied the position. Pleasanton sent a force after the retreating rebels and overtook them near Bloomfield, where another skirmish occurred.—At Germantown, Tenn., a skirmish occurred and detachments of Union troops participated in activities at Pungo River, Swan's Quarter and Middletown, N. C.

NOV. 2.—Pleasanton's cavalry drove the rebels beyond Union, Va.—The batteries of Hancock's command drove the rebels from and took possession of Snicker's Gap, Va.—An expedition under Foster left Newbern, N. C.

NOV. 3.—Reconnoissance through Snicker's Gap; a skirmish followed in which the Union cavalry drove the rebels in confusion across the Shenandoah River. After four hour's fight Pleasanton's cavalry occupied Upperville, Va.—General Stahel's cavalry drove the rebels out of Thoroughfare Gap, Va.—Among the hills of

Webster county, Ky., Colonel Foster's men captured 25 prisoners, horses and war material, killed three rebels and wounded two without loss.—Skirmishes occurred at Rawle's Mills, N. C., and a gunboat action occurred at Bayou Teche, La.—A cavalry action took place at Harrisonville, Mo., and unimportant movements occurred at Ripley and Orizeba, Miss., and also at Belle River.

Nov. 4.—Occupation of Ashley's Gap, Va., by the Army of the Potomac.—Foster's expedition occupied Hamilton, N. C.—Actions occurred at Bolivar, Va., and King's Bay, N. C.

Nov. 5.—McClellan superseded by General Burnside.—At New Baltimore, Va., 1,500 Union soldiers drove the rebels.—Near Barbours, Va., Pleasanton and Stuart had a cavalry fight and the rebels fell back.—Near Nashville, Tenn., a general skirmish took place and the rebels retreated.—Twenty-five hundred guerrillas under Morgan made a dash on Colonel Snick's camp, north of Cumberland, Tenn., and received a repulse.—At Picketon, Ky., the rebels were routed with a loss of 80 prisoners and a quantity of war material.—A cavalry action took place near Greenville, Ky.

Nov. 6.—Warrenton, Va., was occupied by Reynold's command; prisoners were taken and army supplies.—Skirmishes took place at Leatherwood and Garrettsburg, Ky.

Nov. 7.—An unsuccessful rebel attack was made upon Bayard's command at Rappahannock Station.—General Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac and General McClellan issued his farewell address.—The first enlistment of negro troops took place at Port Royal, S. C.—Movements at Beaver Creek, Mo.—An action took place at Lagrange, Ark.

Nov. 8.—The 5th U. S. Cavalry under Lieutenant Ashe, charged the rebels near Gaines' Cross Roads, Va.; eight Union soldiers were

wounded; a number of confederates were killed and five of their wounded taken prisoners.—General Fitz John Porter was ordered to Washington to answer charges preferred against him by General Pope.—The Union troops under Colonel Lee defeated the rebels at Hudsonville, Miss., killing 16 and capturing 175 prisoners.—An unimportant action took place near Marianna, Ark., in which the Union troops were commanded by Captain Perkins. The Union loss was one wounded; the rebels lost five and several wounded.—The advance of Rosecrans' army reached Gallatin, Tenn.—A cavalry engagement occurred at Hudsonville, Miss.

Nov. 9.—The Union troops under Captain Ulric Dahlgren made a dash into Fredericktown, Va., and captured two wagon loads of grey cloth, etc. The Union loss was one killed and four missing; the rebels lost three killed, several wounded and 39 prisoners.—A portion of Grant's army occupied LaGrange, Tenn.—General Butler confiscated all the property in LaFourche, La., recently taken possession of by U. S. troops, promising protection, however, to loyal citizens in holding their own property; that of rebels was to be worked for and on account of the United States.—St. Mary's, Fla., was shelled and burned by the U. S. gunboat Mohawk for treachery of the inhabitants in firing on the ship after communicating under flag of truce.—Activities occurred at Halltown, Va.

Nov. 11.—Near LaGrange, Tenn., Colonel Lee in command of Kentucky and Michigan cavalry, captured 134 rebels, killing 16 and losing two men.—Near Garrettsburg, Ky., General Ransom's expedition captured a rebel force and lost three killed and 17 wounded and the defeat ended in a rout, the rebels being driven out of Kentucky.—Morgan's guerrillas were defeated near Lebanon, Tenn.—Near Huntsville, Tenn., the Tennessee Home Guards under

Captain Duncan defeated the rebels.—General McClellan retired to New Jersey.—Heavy exchange of prisoners; the rebels surrendered three brigadiers, 18 colonels, 19 lieutenant-colonels, 431 captains and 545 lieutenants and received 27 colonels, 17 lieutenant-colonels, 467 captains, 1,085 lieutenants and the exchange of privates was about 21,000 and a balance of 6,000 privates was due the United States.—Action at Newbern, N. C.

Nov. 12.—Hooker assumed command of the 5th Army Corps.—At Holly Springs, Miss., the 2nd Illinois, 2nd Iowa, 3rd Michigan and 7th Kansas Cavalry under Colonel Lee occupied Holly Springs after a skirmish in which four rebels were killed.—A skirmish occurred near White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Nov. 13.—At Calhoun, La., a slight action occurred.

Nov. 14.—A Union force passed Snicker's Gap, Va.

Nov. 15.—Warrenton, Va., was evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Army of the Potomac.—In an artillery skirmish near Fayetteville, Va., the troops of Sturgis engaged the rebel batteries.

Nov. 17.—Burnside's troops occupied Falmouth, Va.—At Cove Creek, N. C., the 3rd New York Cavalry had a severe fight and the Union flying artillery shelled the rebels from their position.—The 104th Pennsylvania Infantry engaged in a skirmish at Gloucester, Va.

Nov. 18.—A cavalry skirmish occurred in which Colonel Hawkins defeated the rebels at Rural Hill, Tenn.—Military movements occurred at Helena, Ark., and Little River, Mo.

Nov. 19.—A skirmish took place at Blackwater, Mo.

Nov. 20.—An action occurred at Charlestown, Va.

Nov. 21.—General Sumner demanded the surrender of Fredericksburg, on account of the

firing of citizens on the Union troops, but rescinded the order on the following day on being assured that the offense should not again occur.—A skirmish occurred at Bayou Bonnet Carre, La.

Nov. 23.—Reconnoissance from Fortress Monroe to the Chickahominy.—A skirmish took place at Onslow, N. C.

Nov. 24.—A cavalry and infantry skirmish took place at Beaver Creek, Mo.

Nov. 25.—At Sinking Creek, Va., a rebel camp was surprised by the 2nd Virginia Cavalry and 118 prisoners were captured, besides arms, sabres, horses, loaded wagons and camp property; two pickets were killed and, with this exception, not a shot was fired.—Fortification on the Mississippi at Port Hudson.—Cavalry raid occurred at Poolesville, Md.—Slight actions occurred at Winchester, Shepherdstown and Zuni, Va.

Nov. 26.—Twenty guerrillas dashed into Urbana, Md., pillaging a store and killing one citizen.—At Summerville, Miss., the 7th Illinois Cavalry engaged in a skirmish.—At Berryville, Va., movements occurred.

Nov. 27.—A skirmish occurred near Lavergne, Tenn., without decisive results.—A cavalry skirmish occurred at Carthage, Ark., and also at Rienzi, Miss.

Nov. 28.—At Cane Hill, Ark., the troops of the frontier made a forced march, attacking Marmaduke's troops en route for Missouri. The battle raged over 12 miles of ground and the rebels retreated to Van Buren, Ark.—Two detachments of the 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry on picket on the Rappahannock were captured by a greatly superior force of rebels.—The action referred to under this date as Cane Hill included also Boston Mountain and Boonesboro, Ark.—A cavalry skirmish took place at Cold Water River, Miss.

Nov. 29.—At Snicker's Ferry, Va., General

Stahel with 300 cavalry scattered the rebels, killing 50, capturing 40 and taking 80 head of cattle and horses.—A cavalry expedition to the fork of the Mingo and St. Francis Rivers captured a rebel officer and 10 privates.—An action occurred at Plaquemine, La., and at Waterford and Lumpkin's Mills, Miss.—Activities occurred at Yellville and Abbeyville, Miss.

DEC. 1.—An expedition from Suffolk, Va., under General Peek, recaptured the celebrated Pittsburg Battery, held by the rebels at Franklin, Va.

DEC. 2.—General Geary's command en route to Winchester, defeated the rebels near Charleston, killing and wounding 70 and capturing 145 prisoners.—Grenada, Miss., was occupied by 20,000 Federal troops under General Hovey; the rebels destroyed 15 locomotives and 100 cars.

DEC. 3.—At Oxford, Miss., Colonel Hatch captured 92 prisoners with a loss of 20 killed and wounded.—The rebels abandoned their fortifications at Abbeville, Miss.—General Geary demanded the surrender of Winchester and the rebels complied.

DEC. 3.—The first Indiana Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Oakland, Miss.—A slight action occurred at Princeton, Ky.

DEC. 4.—The rebels were driven on the Rappahannock in an action between the Union gunboats and rebel batteries.—Skirmishing at Tuscumbia, Miss.—Cavalry action at Water Valley, Miss.

DEC. 5.—A rebel attack on Helena, Ark., was repulsed.—A considerable fight occurred at Coffeeville, Miss., and a cavalry action occurred at Reed's Mountains, Ark.

DEC. 6.—Banks' expedition left New York for New Orleans.—Rebel activities occurred at Hackett's Point, Va., and at Chicot Pass, Ark.—The 93rd Ohio engaged in a skirmish at Lebanon, Tenn.

DEC. 7.—Battle of Prairie Grove. The forces under Blunt and Herron defeated 28,000 rebels, who retreated during the following night, abandoning their dead and wounded; the Union loss was about 1,000 and that of the rebels 1,500.—Morgan's guerrillas captured the 104th Illinois, 106 and 108th Ohio and a detachment of the 2nd Indiana Cavalry at Hartsville, Tenn., killing 55 and wounding 100. The rebel loss was about the same.—At Prairie D'Anna a slight action occurred.—At King George, C. H., Va., 60 of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry were attacked by 300 rebels; 40 of the garrison escaped.

DEC. 9.—Coneordia, Ark., was burned in retaliation for the burning of the Lake City the day before.—The Union gunboats at Port Royal were attacked by rebels, who were driven off.—Sharp actions occurred at Lavergne and Brentville, Tenn.

DEC. 10.—Plymouth, N. C., was destroyed by the rebels during an engagement.—An action occurred at Indian River, Fla.

DEC. 11.—Leesburg, Va., was occupied by the Union troops.—Bombardment of Fredericksburg, Va., which was partially destroyed, the Union troops meanwhile crossing the Rappahannock on pontoon bridges, whose construction was retarded by rebel shooters, who were dispersed by a Union force sent over the river in boats.—At Dumfries and Warrensburg, Va., military movements occurred.

DEC. 12.—A skirmish took place near Corinth, Miss., the rebel loss exceeding that of the Union troops.—At Franklin, Tenn., General Stanley defeated the rebels, losing one man, killing five and wounding 10.—Activities in the vicinity of Nashville.—Skirmishes at Little Bear Creek, Ala.—Foster's expedition started for Goldsboro, N. C.

DEC. 13.—Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Burnside's army attacked the fortifications

which proved impregnable, the arrangements permitting an enfilading fire from above; every charge of the Union troops was repulsed and nightfall found the armies in the same position as in the morning. There was no fighting on the 14th, and, on the night of the 15th and the morning of the 16th, Burnside's army withdrew across the Rappahannock, effecting the retreat and removing the pontoon bridges without the knowledge of the rebels. The Union loss was 1,512 killed, 6,000 wounded and many prisoners.—Foster's expedition engaged the rebels near Southwest Creek, N. C., retiring to Kinston, where he was again attacked and driven with loss.—On the Yazoo River the gunboat Cairo was sunk by a torpedo.—An action took place at Tusculum, Ala.

DEC. 14.—About 400 rebel cavalry raided Poolesville, Md., capturing one half of the garrison.—Banks' expedition arrived at New Orleans.—Skirmishes occurred at Coffeeville, Miss., at Woodsonville and Wireman's Shoals, Ky., at Ringgold, Ga., and Helena, Ark.

DEC. 15.—At Bear Wallow, Ky., a rebel movement took place.

DEC. 16.—General Foster moved from Kinston to White Hall, N. C., and routed the rebels after a three hour's fight.—Slight action at New Haven, Ky.

DEC. 17.—Occupation of Baton Rouge, La., immediately following the evacuation of the place by the rebels. General Foster's command drove the rebels out of Goldsboro after a short fight; after destroying the railroad communications the expedition pushed on to Newbern, arriving December 20th.

DEC. 18.—A cavalry action, involving the 11th Illinois, 5th Ohio and 2nd Tennessee Cavalry took place at Lexington, Tenn.—The same troops, assisted by the 43rd and 61st Illinois, engaged in an action at Jackson, Tenn., repell-

ing the rebels.—A skirmish took place at Commerce, Miss.

DEC. 19.—At Occoquan, Va., a body of rebel cavalry made a raid on the 10th New York Cavalry, capturing 30 prisoners and six sutler's wagons.—Rebel cavalry movement at Ripley, Va.

DEC. 20.—Surrender of Holly Springs, Miss., to the rebels by Colonel Murphy, including 2,000 prisoners; \$2,000,000 worth of war supplies were destroyed; this caused an entire change in the plans on Vicksburg.—Destruction of the railroad near Jackson, Tenn., by rebel cavalry.—At Trenton, Tenn., Forrest captured a body of cavalry and infantry troops.—Activities at Halltown, Va., and Humboldt, Tenn.

DEC. 21.—An expedition under Carter left London, Ky., for East Tennessee and, on the same day, destroyed important railroad communications and captured 550 prisoners and 700 stand of arms.—At Davis Mills, Miss., a rebel defeat occurred and many small arms were taken.—Active movements occurred in the vicinity of Nashville.

DEC. 22.—At Isle of Wight C. H., Va., a cavalry skirmish took place.

DEC. 23.—Sigel's command repulsed a rebel attack on Dumfries, Va.

DEC. 24.—Morgan's guerrillas defeated Dickey's troops near Munfordsville, Ky.—A detachment of the 12th Michigan infantry engaged in a skirmish at Middleburg, Miss.—At Glasgow, Ky., a detachment of the 2nd Michigan Cavalry had a skirmish.—Movements occurred at Dallas and Delhi, Ga., and at Joiner's Bridge, Ky.

DEC. 25.—At Munfordsville, Ky., Morgan's guerrillas were defeated in turn by Colonel Gray, nine rebels being killed and 22 wounded.—In an action at Green's Chapel, Ky., soldiers of the 4th and 5th Indiana Cavalry defeated a body of rebels.—At Bear Wallow, Ky., another cavalry engagement took place.

DEC. 26.—At Nolansville, Tenn., McCook's corps, Army of the Cumberland, made an advance.—The 2nd Michigan Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Bacon Creek, Ky.

DEC. 27.—At Dumfries, Va., Colonel Canby routed the rebels under Stuart and Lee, inflicting a severe loss.—A body of Pennsylvania cavalry was surprised and captured at Occoquan, Va.—Three hundred and fifty rebels were captured at Elk Fork, Tenn., by half their number of Union troops.—2,800 of Morgan's guerrillas attacked 250 soldiers belonging to the 91st Illinois and compelled the garrison to retreat.

DEC. 28.—Battle of Chickasaw Bayou. On the 26th an expedition under Sherman moved up the Yazoo River and landed and, on the following day, an assault was made on Haines Bluff auxiliary to the attack at Chickasaw Bayou. A slight advantage was gained in the action on the 28th and the movement was abandoned by Sherman the next day, principally on account of the failure of Grant, whose plans were frustrated by the disaster at Holly Springs and it was decided soon after to abandon the attempt, which had been made at a cost of 191 killed, 982 wounded and 756 missing.—Van Buren, Ark., was captured by the forces of Blunt and Herron, the rebels having fled on the approach of the Army of the Frontier, which had defeated two regiments of rebel cavalry at Dripping Spring.—A cavalry action took place at Muldraugh's Hill, Ky.—A reconnoissance took place at Suffolk, Va., and at Occoquan, Va.; two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were engaged.—At Clinton, La., an action took place in which Western troops were engaged.—At New Madrid, Mo., a skirmish took place.

DEC. 29.—A Kentucky cavalry regiment engaged in an action at Stuart Creek, Tenn.

DEC. 30.—At Parkers' Cross Roads, Tenn., a sharp action took place under Sullivan, who fought the rebels under Forrest. The rebels

lost a thousand men while the Union loss was 239.—Two cavalry regiments belonging to the expedition of Carter in East Tennessee destroyed a bridge at Carter's Station.—A detachment of soldiers east of Knoxville, Tenn., destroyed railroad communication and captured 400 rebel prisoners.—A wagon train near Jefferson, Tenn., was attacked by rebels. This action was preliminary to the battle of Stone River and is known to history as Jefferson Pike.—The Monitor foundered off Hatteras.

DEC. 31.—Battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Tenn. The skirmish which has been mentioned near Stuart's Creek, which continued two days with a loss of 70 Union soldiers, was preliminary also to the action at Stone River proper which continued two days. At daylight of the last day of the year the onset became general and continued with great fury. After desperate fighting and severe loss, McCook's corps fell back and, after another rally, the Union army was again driven by the enemy. January 1st, the fighting was continued with slight advantage to the Union force. January 2nd, the fighting was desultory until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels advanced with reinforcements and a desperate fight of 30 minutes occurred with the odds in the rebel favor, but Negley moved up, checked the rebel advance and drove the enemy back to a wooded hill where a futile attempt to stand was made. In this repulse the rebels lost over 2,000 men, the Union loss being 455. January 3rd, the 88th Indiana and 3rd Ohio carried a rebel redoubt in a bayonet charge. During the following night the rebels under Bragg evacuated Murfreesboro, retiring to Tullahoma. 43,500 Union troops were engaged at Stone River, the confederates numbering 62,000; the total Union loss was 1,474 killed, 6,813 wounded and 222 prisoners. The rebel loss was 12,000 killed and wounded and 3,500 prisoners.



Gen. P. A. Sheridan.

1863. JAN. 1.—Emancipation Proclamation went into effect.—Near Lebanon, Ky., Morgan's guerrillas made a raid and were defeated, losing several killed and 90 prisoners, besides war supplies.—Near Red Mound, Tenn., a complete rout of Forrest's troops took place after 12 days skirmishing with Union troops under Sullivan. The Union loss was 20 killed, 100 wounded and 60 missing, the rebels losing 700 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Forrest's troops numbered 7,000 and the Union forces 3,000 infantry, a company of cavalry and six guns, while the rebels were all mounted and had 11 pieces of artillery.—A rebel surprise by land and water took place at Galveston, Texas. The garrison was captured and the gunboat, Harriet Lane, was boarded and her officers and crew nearly all killed. The flagship, Westfield, was blown up, Commodore Renshaw and Lieutenant Zimmerman perishing in the explosion.—An action took place at Lavergue, Tenn., and Baton Rouge, La.

JAN. 2.—A detachment of Stuart's cavalry dashed into Dumfries, Va., capturing army supplies.—At Moorefield, W. Va., the rebels attacked the Union position and were repulsed after capturing 60 Union prisoners.—A rebel camp near La Grange, Ark., was captured.

JAN. 4.—Rosecrans' forces occupied Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Clarkesville, Tenn., was recaptured with a quantity of provisions.—General Sherman was superseded by McClelland.

JAN. 5.—The cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland engaged with the rebels of Bragg's army in Middletown, Tenn.—A skirmish occurred at Hardy Co., Va., 33 Union prisoners being captured.—Near Little River, N. C., a party of rebel skirmishers was defeated and captured without Union loss.—The Montauk and Passaic arrived safely at Beaufort, N. C.—Military movement at Jupiter Inlet, Fla.

JAN. 6.—An English steamer loaded with

arms, presumably for the rebels, was captured by the Pocahontas off Mobile.

JAN. 7.—Battle of Springfield, Mo. Marmaduke, with 5,000 rebels, attacked the town and was repulsed by the Home Guards. Reinforcements arrived on the next day and the rebels retired with a loss of 300. The Union loss was 17 killed and 50 wounded, General Brown, the commander, losing an arm.—Lieutenant W. B. Cushing and 25 men landed near Fort Caswell, N. C., and captured a rebel redoubt.—A rebel force attacked, captured and destroyed a construction train near Antioch, Tenn.—Colonel Moore, with 100 men of the 2nd Illinois Cavalry, destroyed a rebel camp at Huntoon's Mills near Ripley, Tenn., killing 16 and capturing 40 prisoners.—A Union force destroyed a rebel train at White House, Va., captured the mail, cut the telegraph and burned all the river craft and the commissary stores, the depot and other buildings.—Further movements at Jupiter Inlet.

JAN. 9.—At Providence Church on the Blackwater, Va., a cavalry force defeated the rebels.—Exchange of prisoners in which 26,000 Union soldiers were released.—The rebel secretary of war declared that the Union prisoners taken at Stone River would be held in close confinement until General Butler was surrendered to be punished.

JAN. 10.—Near Hartsville, Mo., a body of Western troops attacked 4,000 rebels under Marmaduke and Porter and drove them five miles; the rebels made a circuit into Hartsville, and were driven out. This action has been called Wood's Fork and was concluded Jan. 11th. The Union loss was 35 killed and wounded, and the rebel loss was 150.—A body of rebels near Catlett's Station, Va., was attacked and defeated with heavy loss.—Galveston, Texas, was bombarded by a Union gunboat.—Fort Hindman was invested by the gunboats of

the Mississippi squadron and the corps of McClelland and Sherman.

JAN. 11.—Fort Hindman, Ark., surrendered unconditionally by the rebels. 4,720 prisoners were captured and the armament and stores. 129 Union soldiers were killed and 831 wounded. The rebel loss was estimated at 5,500.—At Mill Creek, Tenn., Wheeler's cavalry destroyed the railroad bridge and captured a squad of Union soldiers.—The Hatteras was sunk off the coast of Texas by the Alabama.

JAN. 12.—The steamer *Charter* was destroyed at Harpeth Shoals, Tenn., by a detachment of Wheeler's cavalry.—Rebel raid at Holly Springs and outrages on the citizens.—A brigantine, which had been captured by the privateer *Retribution*, was recaptured from the prize crew by the wife of the captain, who made the rebels drunk, put them in irons and took the vessel into the port of St. Thomas.—The 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Lick Creek, Ark.

JAN. 13.—Col. Daniel Ullmann of the 78th New York Infantry was made brigadier and empowered to raise a brigade of negro troops.—Four boats with wounded troops were captured on the Cumberland River, the men robbed and three of the boats burned.

JAN. 14.—At Bayou Teche, near Pattersonville, La., the gunboats *Calhoun*, *Diana*, *Kinsman* and *Estrella*, assisted by Weitzel's brigade, had a fight with the rebel steamboat *Cotton* and a land force. The *Cotton* was destroyed, but the Union commander, Buchanan, was killed by a sharpshooter.—The *Queen of the West* was captured by the rebels on Red River.

JAN. 15.—17 Union couriers of the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry were captured between Helena, Ark., and Clarendon.—Mound City, Ark., was burned by the Union troops because it was a rendezvous for guerrillas.

JAN. 16.—Three Union steamers were cap-

tured at Harpeth Shoals, Tenn., by Wheeler's cavalry.—The *Columbia* stranded at Masonboro Inlet, N. C., and surrendered to the rebels.—The rebel privateer *Orato* ran the blockade of Mobile and sunk the brig *Estelle* of Boston, proceeding to Havana pursued by the *Oneida*.—Duvall's Bluff and Des Ark, Ark., were captured by the 24th Indiana and the gunboat *DeKalb* on the White River with 150 prisoners and arms.

JAN. 17.—The 3rd New York Cavalry drove 1,300 rebels from Pollocksville, N. C., and occupied the town.

JAN. 19.—A reconnoissance was made by the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry to Burnt Ordinary, Va., during which 12 Union cavalry dashed among 100 rebels to recapture prisoners.—A cavalry skirmish took place near Clifton, La.—Military movements at Wash Channel.

JAN. 21.—An expedition sailed from Hilton Head for Ossabaw Sound, Ga.—Two blockading vessels, the *Morning Light* and *Velocity*, were captured off Sabine Pass by rebel steamers.—A rebel camp near Columbia, Mo., was broken up by Union troops.

JAN. 22.—The privateer *Orato* departed from Havana and captured the brig *Windward*.

JAN. 23.—At Fish Springs, Tenn., a band of loyal Tennesseans were attacked by the rebels under Polk. Several were killed and wounded and three prisoners captured were hung, including Taylor, the Union leader.—Arkansas Post was evacuated by the Union troops after blowing up the fortifications at Fort Hindman.

JAN. 24.—Near Woodbury, Tenn., the rebels were defeated with a loss of 35 wounded and 100 prisoners captured.—General Foster started from Newbern for Kingston, N. C.

JAN. 25.—The first regiment of colored volunteers was organized at Port Royal, S. C.—A rebel repulse took place on the railroad near Nashville, Tenn.—Foster's troops made a cap-

ture near Kingston, N. C.—An attack on a construction train near Murfreesboro, Tenn., was repulsed by the guard, with the assistance of a detachment of the 10th Michigan.

JAN. 26.—Hooker succeeded Burnside in the command of the Army of the Potomac.—The gunboat *Chillicothe* shelled the lower batteries at Vicksburg.—A detachment of the 5th New York Cavalry skirmished at Middleburg, Va., defeating the rebels.—An Indian fight occurred at Bear River, Washington Territory, during which the cold was so intense that about 150 of the soldiers had their feet frozen.

JAN. 27.—In an action at Bloomfield, Mo., the rebels were driven out and 52 prisoners captured.—A cavalry force belonging to Weitzel's brigade routed a rebel force at Indian Village, La.—Fort McAlister on the Ogeechee River, Ga., was bombarded without results.

JAN. 28.—Near Van Buren, Mo., a steamer and 300 rebels were captured.

JAN. 29.—General McClelland landed opposite Vicksburg.—A skirmish occurred at Pinos Altos, Arizona Territory.

JAN. 30.—At Dyersburg, Tenn., the 22nd Ohio defeated the rebels, inflicting a loss of 34.—At Deserted House near Suffolk, Va., Pryor's command was defeated by a force under Corcoran and Spear, the loss on both sides being about 100.—The gunboat, *Isaac Smith*, was captured while aground at Stono River, S. C.

JAN. 31.—Two rebel defeats occurred at Rover and Middleton, Tenn.; in the former the rebel cavalry of Wheeler was routed with 35 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners captured; at the latter place a rebel camp was broken up and 100 prisoners captured.—The Union troops under Jeff. C. Davis occupied Shelbyville, Tenn.—Union troops were attacked in Morgan county, Ind., while arresting deserters, which was accomplished.—The rebel iron clads, *Palmetto State* and *Chicora* and three

small steamers, attacked the blockading fleet off Charleston, disabling two vessels and killing and wounding 43 men. Beauregard declared the blockade raised, but on the same day the English steamer *Princess Royal* was captured, while running the blockade at Charleston with a full cargo of arms and supplies for the rebels.

FEB. 1.—Attack on Fort McAlister, Ga., by the *Montauk*, supported by the Union gunboats; the attack was unsuccessful.—Franklin, Tenn., was occupied by Union troops.—A rebel attack was made on Island No. 10 which was repulsed by the gunboat *Era*.

FEB. 2.—The rebel garrison at Warrenton, Va., was surprised and captured by Wyndham's cavalry brigade.

FEB. 3.—At Mingo Swamp, Mo., a cavalry force under Major Reader routed the rebels, killing nine and wounding 20.—The Union garrison at Fort Donelson, Tenn., repelled a rebel attack of Wheeler's cavalry, killing and wounding and capturing over 600 with a loss of 126.—A Union reconnoissance was made into Eastern Tennessee, the command of Reynolds occupying Liberty, Auburn and Lebanon and driving the rebels in every direction.

FEB. 4.—A brigade of cavalry under Colonel Warring defeated the rebels under Marmaduke.—Another rebel defeat took place on Lake Providence, La.

FEB. 5.—A party of guerrillas were routed on Bear Creek, Mo., by the Missouri militia.—A trivial skirmish occurred near Stafford's Store, Va.

FEB. 6.—The Union troops raided Middleburg, Va., capturing several prisoners.—In a skirmish near Millwood, Va., the rebels were defeated.—A mail coach was captured by the rebels near Winchester, Va., which was recaptured on the same day.

FEB. 7.—A detachment of the 5th Pennsyl-

vania Cavalry was sent out from Williamsburg, Va., drawn into a rebel ambush and routed with a loss of 35 killed, wounded and captured.—The rebel guerrilla, Dawson, with several of his men, were captured near Dyersburg, Tenn.

FEB. 8.—The Queen of the West captured three rebel steamers on the Red River.—600 rebels were captured at Lebanon, Tenn., and a band of guerrillas were routed at Independence, Mo.

FEB. 9.—Near Summerville, Va., the rebels were routed by Knox' battalion of cavalry.

FEB. 10.—In a fight at Old River, La., the rebels were defeated with a Union loss of eight killed and wounded.—A band of loyal Delaware and Shawnee Indians took possession of the rebel agency at Wachita, Texas, killing the agent and capturing 100 disloyal Indians, many horses and Pike's treaties between the Indians and the rebel government.—An unimportant action took place at Gloucester Point, Va.—The Missouri Home Guards repulsed a rebel attack at Bone Yard, Tenn.

FEB. 12.—At Bolivar, Tenn., 11 rebels were killed and wounded in a skirmish.

FEB. 13.—In a skirmish near Charleston, Va., the rebels retreated.—The Indianola passed the batteries at Vicksburg.—At Smithfield, Va., the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry engaged in a skirmish.

FEB. 14.—Union cavalry was surprised at Anandale, Va., and 15 were killed and missing and several wounded.—The Queen of the West grounded near Gordon's Landing on the Red River in Louisiana in range of a rebel battery and was abandoned, after having her steam pipe cut by the enemy's shot.—The 1st Michigan Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Brentsville, Va.

FEB. 15.—A Union force defeated the rebels at Arkadelphia, Ark., losing two killed and 12 wounded.—At Cainesville, Tenn., 250 cavalry

defeated 500 of Morgan's guerrillas, killing, wounding and capturing 36, with 50 horses and arms.—The rebels attacked the Union train near Nolansville, Tenn., and were repulsed with loss.

FEB. 16.—Near Romney, Va., a detachment of soldiers was captured while guarding a wagon train.—An attack on Union infantry by Forrest's cavalry near Helena, Ark., was repulsed.

FEB. 18.—Union mortar boats opened fire on Vicksburg.—Clifton, Tenn., was destroyed by the Union forces.—At Frankfort, Ky., a disloyal convention was dispersed.

FEB. 19.—Hopefield, Ark., opposite Memphis, was burned because it had become a guerrilla nest.—Near Coldwater, Miss., the 1st Indiana Cavalry routed a force of rebels without loss.—An action occurred at Spring River, Mo.

FEB. 20.—The 5th Illinois Cavalry dispersed a force of rebels at Yazoo Pass, Miss., and five soldiers were wounded.—Rebel guerrillas raided Shawneetown, Ky.—In a gunboat reconnoissance up the Rappahannock a rebel battery was silenced.

FEB. 21.—A cavalry skirmish occurred at Prairie Station, Miss., the 2nd Iowa Cavalry winning.

FEB. 22.—Tuscumbia and Florence, Ala., were occupied by a cavalry brigade.—The military expedition through Yazoo Pass reached Moon Lake.—A skirmish took place at Gatesville, Va.

FEB. 23.—At Deer Creek, near Greenville, Miss., a sharp action took place.—A skirmish took place at Athens, Ky., resulting in the rout of the rebels, the guerrilla Morgan's brother, being captured.—700 rebel cavalry raided Winchester and other towns in Eastern Kentucky. Actions took place at Hazel Green, Miss., and Straw Hill, Va.

FEB. 24.—The Indianola was captured near

Grand Gulf on the Mississippi by the rebel rams, Queen of the West and William H. Webb and two armed steamers.

FEB. 25.—Averill's cavalry routed the rebels near Hartwood Church, Va., and they escaped across Kelly's Ford.—The rebels were dispersed at Licktown, Ky.—An action took place at Tappahannock and Falmouth, Va.

FEB. 26.—A cavalry skirmish took place at Woodstock, Va., on the Strasburg road, the Union loss being 200 killed, wounded and prisoners.—Near Woodburn, Tenn., rebel guerrillas captured and rifled a government train and started the locomotive under full steam, in a fruitless attempt to wreck an approaching passenger train.

FEB. 27.—The 2nd New York Cavalry routed the rebels near Newbern, N. C., and captured 48 rebels, losing one soldier.

FEB. 28.—The rebel steamer Nashville was destroyed by the ram Montauk under the guns of Fort McAlister.

MARCH 1.—Near Bradyville, Tenn., the guerrillas of Duke were routed by a cavalry command, detached from Rosecrans' army under General Stanley, the Union loss in killed and wounded being 15 and that of the rebels 47 beside 89 prisoners.—At Bloomfield, Mo., a Union raid resulted in the capture of the rebel Marshall and 20 prisoners.—A cavalry skirmish took place at Aldie, Va., and Mosby's guerrillas captured 50 Union prisoners.

MARCH 2.—On the Salem turnpike, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Morgan's cavalry was defeated by United States regulars.—Near Petersburg, Tenn., the rebels were defeated with a loss of 12 killed and 20 wounded.—30 of Mosby's guerrillas were captured near Aldie, Va.—At Eagleville, Tenn., a skirmish took place.

MARCH 3.—Bombardment of Fort McAlister for eight hours without substantial results.—The iron-clad, Indianola, captured by the rebels,

was blown up on the approach of a sham Monitor sent past the Vicksburg batteries by the Union forces from above.—An action took place at Charlotte, Fla.—At Owne's Valley, Tenn., a cavalry skirmish occurred.

MARCH 4.—Near Chapel Hill, Va., the rebels were routed with a loss of 84 in killed and wounded.—At Skeet, N. C., a detachment of the 3rd New York Cavalry defeated the rebels, killing 28 and losing 18.

MARCH 5.—Near Franklin, Tenn., an engagement which was known as the battle of Thompsonville or Spring Hill took place. The force of Van Dorn, estimated at 20,000, attacked five infantry regiments, three cavalry regiments and a battery. After a desperate fight, the Union force surrendered, losing 100 killed, 300 wounded and 1,306 prisoners. The rebel loss was over 400.

MARCH 7.—At Unionville, Tenn., the command of Colonel Minty defeated the rebel cavalry, inflicting a loss of 50 killed and 180 wounded.—A Union expedition from Belle Plaine, Va., returned to that place, having captured a large quantity of stores and prisoners.

MARCH 8.—Mosby's guerrillas dashed into Fairfax, Va., and captured General Stoughton with 30 officers and privates and their equipments.—The 42nd Massachusetts captured a company of rebel cavalry near Newbern, N. C.

MARCH 9.—In an action below Port Hudson, a small rebel force was captured.—Near Bolivar, Tenn., 18 guerrillas were taken.—In a skirmish on Comity River, La., the rebels were dispersed.—A trifling action occurred at Blackwater Bridge, Va.—At Franklin, Tenn., the 125th Ohio engaged in an action.

MARCH 10.—Grierson, with detachments of the 6th and 7th Illinois Cavalry, routed 400 guerrillas, killing 25 and taking many prisoners.—Colonel Minty's 4th Michigan Cavalry

made a capture at Rutherford's Creek, Tenn.—A colored regiment under Col. T. W. Higginson, assisted by another colored regiment, occupied Jacksonville, Fla.

MARCH 11.—At Greenwood, Miss., the Union expedition up the Yazoo Pass, including gunboats and a land force, had a skirmish without results.—The guard of a forage train repulsed a guerrilla attack, 13 miles from Paris, Ky.

MARCH 12.—An armed reconnoitering expedition under Gordon Granger returned to their point of departure, after driving VanDorn beyond the Duck River; in the skirmishes which occurred the Union loss included nine soldiers.

MARCH 13.—The Union fleet bombarded Fort Pemberton at Greenwood, Miss., without success and withdrew.—At Spanish Wells, S. C., the rebels burned a U. S. signal station.—Near Berwick City, La., the 160th New York Infantry dispersed a rebel force.

MARCH 14.—A rebel bombardment of Newbern, N. C., was terminated after four hours by the appearance of Union gunboats.—Admiral Farragut with a fleet of eight gunboats made a night attack on the batteries at Port Hudson without results. The Mississippi ran aground, 65 of her crew were lost and she was abandoned and burned.—Colonel Minty's command made a reconnoissance of 11 days and returned to Murfreesboro, Tenn., on this date, with 50 prisoners.

MARCH 15.—U. S. officers took possession of the steamer Chapman as she was about to sail as a rebel privateer from San Francisco, Cal.

MARCH 16.—A land force under Sherman and a naval force under Porter started on an expedition up Steele's Bayou, Miss., and was absent six days.

MARCH 17.—Near Franklin, Va., a Union repulse occurred, with a loss of 17 killed and wounded.—At Kelly's Ford, Va., the cavalry

under Averill defeated a force under Fitz Hugh Lee, fighting four hours and capturing 86 prisoners.

MARCH 18.—Near Berwick Bay, La., the rebels were routed with a loss of 30 killed and wounded.—A United States gunboat was sunk while attempting to pass the Vicksburg batteries.

MARCH 19.—Skirmish on the Duck River, Tenn.—The English steamer Georgiana, laden with confederate military stores, was captured off Charleston, S. C.

MARCH 20.—At Vaught's Hill near Milton, Tenn., a battle occurred between six regiments under Colonel Hall and a large rebel force under Wheeler and Morgan, the latter being defeated with a loss of 200, the winners losing 48 soldiers.

MARCH 21.—Two thousand guerrillas attacked the Union troops at Cottage Grove, Tenn., who were repulsed and pursued several miles.—At Seneca, Va., a slight Union defeat occurred.—Return of the expedition to the Yazoo after movements up the bayous in which large quantities of cotton, corn and some houses were destroyed.—Admiral Farragut's flagship, with the Monongahela, passed Warrenton, Miss., and anchored near Vicksburg.

MARCH 22.—At Blue Springs, Mo., Quantrell's guerrillas defeated the Missouri militia.—Rebel cavalry captured Mount Sterling, Ky., with 200 men of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry.

MARCH 23.—An expedition under Rust reinforced Jacksonville, Fla.

MARCH 24.—Ponchatoula, La., was occupied by six Union regiments, the rebels retiring.—A skirmish occurred at Danville, Ky.

MARCH 25.—At Brentwood, Tenn., 5,000 rebels under Wheeler, Forrest and Wheaton attacked a garrison of 300 who were captured with all the stores. Gen. Green Clay Smith came to the relief of the garrison, pursued the

rebels and recaptured all the stores, which he destroyed.—Two Union rams were disabled in an attempt to run the batteries at Vicksburg.—Dupont's fleet sailed from Hilton Head for Charleston, S. C.

MARCH 26.—An expedition returned to Carthage, Tenn., after capturing prisoners and supplies at Rome, Ga.—Jacksonville, Fla., was evacuated and burned.—Admiral Farragut bombarded Warrenton, Miss., without results.

MARCH 28.—The U. S. gunboat *Diana*, with detachments of the 12th Connecticut and 160th New York, was captured by the rebels off Pattersonville, La.—On the Amite River, La., two Maine regiments engaged in a skirmish.—Cole's Island, near Charleston, S. C., was occupied by the Union troops.—A foraging expedition returned to Belle Plain, Va., after accomplishing their purpose.—The steamer *Sam Gaty* was stopped at Sibley, Mo., by rebel guerrillas, who killed a number of passengers and committed wholesale robbery, besides murdering 20 negroes and destroying government property.—A skirmish occurred at Hurricane Bridge, W. Va.

MARCH 29.—A detachment of the 6th Illinois Cavalry were attacked by guerrillas near Summerville, Tenn., who were repulsed after killing 40 soldiers.—A cavalry skirmish took place at Williamsburg, Va.—An expedition en route to Jacksonville, Fla., engaged in a skirmish at Baldwin.

MARCH 30.—A rebel force attacked Washington, N. C., which was garrisoned by Foster and were driven off by Union gunboats.—Richmond, La., was captured by the Union troops.—At Somerset, Ky., General Gilmore, with 1,200 men, routed 2,800 rebels under Pogram, killing, wounding and capturing 300 with little loss.—At Point Pleasant, W. Va., the rebels drove out the Union garrison, who recaptured the place on the same day.—An Indian fight

took place at Tahliqualah, I. T.—The 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry engaged in a skirmish on The Island, Mo.

APRIL 1.—Admiral Farragut, with three boats, passed the rebel batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss.—At Richmond, Va., a riot occurred, in which 3,000 women participated, the mob breaking into confederate stores, and seizing provisions, bread and clothing. Jeff Davis made a speech and promised cessation of grievances.—Detachments of the 5th Vermont and 5th New York Cavalry engaged Mosby's guerrillas at Broad Run, Va.—A cavalry fight took place at Chalk Bluff, Ark.

APRIL 2.—In an action of two days at Woodbury, Tenn., Ohio Cavalry dispersed 1,200 rebels.—At Snow Hill, Ky., Stanley's troops routed Morgan's rebel cavalry with small loss, the rebel losses amounting to 110 with 300 horses.—A portion of Farragut's fleet ascended the Red River, destroying rebel gunboats on the way. Rebel attack on the gunboat *St. Clair* by rebels above Fort Donelson.—The *Japan* left Greenock, Scotland, for the coast of France, received an armament, hoisted the rebel flag and proceeded to sea under the name of the *Georgia*, as a rebel privateer.

APRIL 3.—A skirmishing party returned to Fayetteville, Ark., after four successful skirmishes with the rebels.—At Reading, Penn., Knights of the Golden Circle were arrested.

APRIL 4.—An attempt was made at Washington, N. C., to capture the rebel battery at Rodman's Point on the Pamlico River.—Lieutenant Fitch, commanding the gunboat *Lexington*, burned Palmyra, Tenn., in retaliation for firing into the *St. Clair*.—Two cavalry encounters occurred at Madison and in Farral county, Ark.

APRIL 5.—An expedition of 8,000 Union troops started for Newbern, N. C., to reinforce

Foster at Washington, N. C.—Steele's expedition started for the Black Bayou, Miss.

APRIL 6.—At Green Hill, Tenn., the Union cavalry dispersed a rebel camp, killing five and capturing 15 and the camp equipments and returning to Nashville.—Gunboats arrived at Pass a l'Outre, La.

APRIL 7.—First attempt to recapture Fort Sumter. Nine iron clads and other vessels under Dupont opened fire on Fort Sumter. The firing from the rebel batteries was terrific and incessant for three hours.—A cavalry expedition left Murfreesboro, Tenn., destined to move through Alabama and Georgia, for destructive purposes, but were pursued by Forrest's cavalry and, after a severe fight at Cedar Bluff, surrendered to Forrest.

APRIL 8.—Near Clarksville, Tenn., the steamers Saxonía and Lowell were destroyed by a force of 1,200 rebels.—At Broad River, S. C., the steamer George Washington was fired upon and a shot exploded the magazine, destroying the vessel with 29 men.—A cavalry fight occurred in St. Francis county, Missouri.

APRIL 9.—A skirmish took place at Blount's Mills, N. C.—East Pascagoula, La., was occupied by a colored regiment; a cavalry attack was repulsed, the rebels losing 70.—Execution of Captain A. G. Webster as a spy at Camp Lee near Richmond.

APRIL 10.—At Franklin, Tenn., 1,500 rebels under VanDorn attacked the command of Gordon Granger and were repulsed with a loss of 300 dead, who were left on the field.—The rebels were routed near Germantown, Ky.—21 Union soldiers of the 5th Iowa Cavalry were captured near Waverly, Tenn.

APRIL 11.—A Union cavalry camp was routed near Williamsburg, Va.—A raiding force under Colonel Streight left Nashville, for Georgia.—Unimportant actions at Mount Vernon, Ky., and Blackwater, Va.

APRIL 12.—Dupont's fleet returned from Charleston harbor to Port Royal.—The 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry were surprised at Whitaker's Mills, Va., but the rebels were driven off by the fire from Fort Magruder.—Activities at Irish Bend and Bisland, in which three divisions of the 19th Corps were involved.—The beginning of the siege of Suffolk, which continued to the 4th of May.

APRIL 13.—A transport ran the batteries below Washington, N. C., carrying aid to General Foster.—The 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry drove a large rebel force near Suffolk, Va.—Steele's expedition returned to the point of departure, after destroying 3,000,000 dollars worth of property belonging to the rebel government and to citizens in sympathy with the guerrillas.—Weitzel's command captured New Iberia, La. The Diana, which had been captured, and the Hart, an iron clad, were destroyed by the rebels when abandoning the place. The Union loss was about 300 and that of the rebels much larger. This is also known as the battle of Bayou Teche.

APRIL 14.—The Union gunboats, Stepping Stone, Mount Washington and Commodore Barney, after four hours cannonade, silenced a heavy battery on the Nansemond River, Va., the Union loss being 23 in killed and wounded.

APRIL 15.—Franklin, La., was occupied by the Union troops.—The siege of Washington, N. C., was raised by the rebels after an investment of three weeks.—A dash by mounted Union infantry was made into Pikeville, Ky., and 17 rebel officers and 61 privates captured.—200 Indians were captured at Spanish Fork Canon, Utah.—A cavalry skirmish took place at Dunbar's Plantation, La.

APRIL 16.—Admiral Porter, with 11 vessels, ran the Vicksburg batteries at night, losing the Henry Clay.—Stoneman's expedition left Falmouth, Va.—An Indian fight occurred on the

Watowan River, Minn., in which a detachment of the 7th Minnesota was engaged.

APRIL 17.—At Vermillion Bayou, La., a detachment of the 19th Corps drove the rebels, who burned a bridge.—A skirmish took place near Suffolk, Va.—Grierson left La Grange, Miss., on a raiding expedition; the force included 100 cavalry and, after marching 800 miles, reached Baton Rouge, La., May 1st.—Rebel stores were destroyed at Okalona and Newton, a train carrying 3,000 shells to Vicksburg was exploded and the confederate ordnance works at Enterprise were destroyed, the whole loss being estimated at \$6,000,000.

APRIL 18.—A reconnoitering party at Sabine Pass, Tex., was captured by ambushed rebels.—200 Union troops repulsed 3,000 rebels at Fayetteville, Ark.—A cavalry brigade engaged in a fight at Hernando, Miss.—At Hill's Point, Va., a skirmish incident to the siege of Suffolk took place.—Activities at Cape Romain Inlet, S. C.

APRIL 19.—A Union victory occurred in a fight with rebel cavalry near Noncon, Tenn.—A rebel battery at West Branch on the Nansmond was stormed and captured with five cannon and 161 prisoners.—The Union force which fought at Hernando, engaged in another skirmish at Coldwater, Miss.—At New Albany, Miss., the 7th Illinois Cavalry, connected with Grierson's command, engaged in a skirmish.

APRIL 20.—Bute La Rose surrendered to an attacking force of Union gunboats.—At Patterson, Mo., 3,000 rebels attacked a Union force under Colonel Stuart and were repulsed; the Union loss was 50.—At Opelousas, La., a Union force made an unsuccessful attack.—At Helena, Ark., a cavalry skirmish took place.—The 5th Indiana Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Selina, Ky.—Minty's cavalry brigade captured McMinnville, Tenn.

APRIL 21.—At Berryville, Va., several rebels

were captured.—West Virginia admitted into the Union.

APRIL 22.—Rebel guerrillas entered Tompkinsville, Ky., killed five Union soldiers and burned several buildings.—On the Strasburg Road, Va., a small rebel force was defeated.—At Palo Alto, Miss., Grierson's raiders engaged in a skirmish.

APRIL 23.—At Tusculumbia, Ala., the Union troops attacked the rebels and captured the place.—A gunboat attack took place at Chuckatuck, Va.

APRIL 24.—At Webber Falls, Ark., a rebel camp was captured.—A skirmish took place near Suffolk, Va.—At Beverly, Va., 1,000 Virginia loyalists were defeated by the rebels under Imboden and Jackson.—The 1st Wisconsin Cavalry engaged in an action at White Water, Mo.—At Duck River Shoals the Lexington and Monarch silenced the rebel batteries.

APRIL 25.—At Greenland Gap, W. Va., a garrison surrendered to 15,000 rebels, their building having been fired after they had repulsed three attacks and killed a number of rebels, exceeding the number of the entire garrison.

APRIL 26.—Battle of Cape Girardeau. 8,000 rebels under Marmaduke and Burbridge attacked McNeill's command and were repulsed with heavy loss.—A Union raid was made upon Deer Creek, Miss., resulting in great destruction.

APRIL 27.—Hooker began his movements on Fredericksburg, Va.—2,000 rebel cavalry occupied Morgantown, W. Va.—Near Franklin, Tenn., a Union cavalry force surprised a Texas command and captured more than 100 prisoners and destroyed eight wagon loads of arms.

APRIL 27.—Movements in Streight's raid, Ga., and Stoneman's raid, Va.

APRIL 28.—Three corps of the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford and General Meade advanced to Chancel-

lorsville, Va.—Near Jackson, Mo., Marmaduke's force was overtaken and badly defeated.—An unimportant skirmish took place near Mill Spring, Ky.—At Union Church, Miss., an action connected with Grierson's raid took place.—A skirmish occurred near Dover, N. C., and at Town Creek, Ala.

APRIL 29.—Fitzhugh's Crossing. The 1st corps of Hooker's army skirmished with the rebels during this and the day following, while effecting a passage over the Rappahannock. The remainder of the army, six corps, crossed at the various other fords above.—Fairmount, W. Va., was attacked and captured by 500 rebel cavalry, who compelled the surrender of a gallant garrison of 300 Union troops.—Porter's fleet silenced the rebel batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss.—At Bloomfield, Mo., the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry engaged in a skirmish.

APRIL 30.—The 6th New York Cavalry, while reconnoitering near Spottsylvania C. H. Va., were surrounded by four rebel regiments and cut their way out.—Actions took place near Snyder's Bluff, Miss., the Union troops effecting a landing.—Grant's forces crossed the Mississippi River at Bruinsburg, Miss.—Rebel batteries were silenced by the Union gunboats on the Nansmond River, Va.—On this date the movements at Chalk Bluff, Mo., and Day's Gap, Ala., commenced.

MAY 1—4.—Battle of Chancellorsville. On the 1st day of May, the Union army commenced movements at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, which were designed to precipitate action with Lee's forces, and the two armies encountered each other about two and a half miles from Chancellorsville, and the various movements continued through the day without decisive results. On the 2nd, Stonewall Jackson with 40,000 men attacked the right wing of Hooker's army under Howard, which point he gained by a flank movement. That part of the

command broke and a panic ensued. A disastrous defeat was prevented by the resolute bravery of Bushbeek's and McLean's brigades, which obstinately defended their positions. May 3rd, the engagement was resumed and, after a bloody battle, the Union troops forced back and drove the rebels, occupying the intrenchments from which they had been driven the previous day. On the following day the battle was renewed and the Union troops were hardly pressed. During the night a consultation was held between Hooker and his corps commanders and a retreat was ordered. It was begun and successfully consummated after one o'clock A. M., May 5th. The Rappahannock was crossed without the knowledge of the confederates. All the Union dead and many wounded were left on the field. The estimated Union loss was 15,000 and that of the rebels not far from the same figures. No historian should pass even the most incomplete account of the battle of Chancellorsville, without pausing to pay tribute to the memory of Major Peter Keenan, commanding 400 men of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who charged 10,000 rebels at the sacrifice of his life and those of nearly the whole of his command, thereby preserving the army from utter ruin and his country from an ineffacable disgrace. By this plan of General Pleasanton, the advance of Stonewall Jackson after the rout of the 11th Corps was checked.—Battle of Port Gibson, Miss. General Grant defeated 12,000 rebels under General Bowen and the latter left 1,550 killed and wounded on the field; 500 rebels were captured and the reported Union loss was about 850. The rebels fled across Bayou Pierre, destroying the bridges behind them, which were rebuilt by Grant, whose forces continued the pursuit.—At Monticello, Ky., Carter's brigade drove out the rebels and occupied the place.—A Union defeat occurred near La

Grange, Ark.—At South Quay Bridge on the Nansemond River, Va., the 99th New York defeated a strong rebel force and lost 41 men.

MAY 1.—A cavalry skirmish in the course of Grierson's raid occurred on the Tickfaw River, Miss., in which the 7th Illinois Cavalry were engaged.—At Rapidan Station, Va., Averill's cavalry division connected with Stoneman's command engaged in a skirmish, and the 1st Maine Cavalry, belonging to the raiding expedition of Stoneman, engaged in a skirmish at Louisa C. H., Va.

MAY 2.—Fredericksburg, Va., was occupied by Union troops.—An armed reconnoissance up the Nansemond River was made by a strong force under Getty, supported by a battery.—Marmaduke's command was driven into Arkansas.—Grierson's expedition reached Baton Rouge, La., after a successful march.—Heavy skirmish at Blount's Farm, La., during Streight's raid.

MAY 3.—Charge at Marye's Heights. A successful assault was made on the rebel intrenchments in the rear of Fredericksburg by a part of General Sedgwick's command. In spite of the terrific fire of the rebel batteries, the Union troops, with dauntless courage, crossed the works, capturing eight guns and 800 prisoners.—Mosby's guerrillas were routed near Warrenton Junction, Va.—A troop of colored raiders returned to Beaufort, S. C., having captured and liberated 800 slaves and destroyed \$2,000,000 worth of rebel property.—Near Gadston, Ala., 1,500 soldiers belonging to Streight's raiding force were captured. This was the termination of the movement.—At Hankenson's Ferry, Miss., a division belonging to the command of Grant, engaged in a skirmish.

MAY 4.—The fleet of Admiral Porter took possession of Fort DeRussy, La., at the mouth of the Red River, which had been evacuated by the rebels.—During Stoneman's raid, the

5th New York Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Shannon Hill, Va., and the 12th Illinois Cavalry at Tunstall Station, Va.

MAY 5.—An advance on the rebel works on the Nansemond River was made by three columns of Union troops and it was found that they had been abandoned during the previous night.—Arrest of C. L. Vallandigham at Dayton, Ohio.

MAY 6.—Admiral Porter occupied Alexandria, Miss., without resistance.—At Tupelo, Miss., a rebel attack was made on a Missouri and Kansas Cavalry regiment which was defeated with a loss of 90 prisoners and a large quantity of arms.—The U. S. gunboat, Cuyler, captured the *Eugenia* off Mobile, Ala.

MAY 7.—A reconnoissance toward White House, Va., resulted in the recapture of several prisoners taken by the rebels at Fredericksburg.—A force belonging to Stoneman's expedition arrived at Gloucester Point, Va., having marched around Lee's army.—Farragut's gunboats bombarded and dismantled the rebel batteries at Washington, Miss.

MAY 8.—Bombardment of Port Hudson, La.—A raiding expedition left Helena, Miss., and returned after 10 days, reporting the destruction of a large amount of rebel stores and other property.—Stoneman rejoined Hooker on the Rappahannock, after one of the most brilliant, daring and efficient cavalry raids of the war.

MAY 9.—Resumption of the bombardment of Port Hudson without result.—The vicinity of Stone River, Tenn., was scouted by the 2nd Indiana Cavalry under Colonel E. M. McCook, guerrillas were dispersed and a large number of prisoners were captured.

MAY 10.—At Civiques' Ferry, La., a skirmish took place, in which three infantry regiments were supported by a battery.—The assault on

Port Hudson was renewed and the batteries silenced.—Death of Stonewall Jackson.

MAY 11.—At Horseshoe Bend and Bottom Narrows, Ky., a seven hour's engagement took place and 4,000 rebel guerrillas under Morgan were defeated with a loss of more than 100, the Union loss being 25.—Crystal Springs, Miss., was captured and burned by Union cavalry.—At Mount Vernon, Ark., a cavalry skirmish took place under Colonel Clayton.

MAY 12.—At Raymond, Miss., the rebels were defeated by McPherson, the rebel loss being 900 and the Union loss about half that number.—An expedition left Amite River, La., on an expedition into Mississippi. They routed the rebels at Tickfaw, pursued them to Camp Moore and destroyed a bridge over the Tangipahoe River.—Military operations at Hammond Station, La.—Colonel Breckenridge made a brilliant dash into Linden, Tenn.—Between Franklin and Woodbury, Ky., a body of Union troops routed a squad of mounted rebels.—At Fourteen Mile Creek, Miss., an infantry skirmish connected with the Vicksburg campaign took place.

MAY 13.—At Pouchatoula, La., the command of Colonel Davis dispersed a body of guerrillas and Choctaw Indians, capturing 17 of the latter and destroying the camp.—Evacuation of Yazoo City, Miss., by the rebels.—At South Union, Ky., the rebels were defeated.—The 2nd Illinois Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Hall's Ferry, Miss.

MAY 14.—Jackson, Miss., was captured by Grant's command after three hours obstinate fighting.—Joe Johnston retreated northward, leaving 450 killed and wounded; the Union loss was 286. After three days Grant abandoned the city, after destroying such buildings as could be of use to the rebels.—Near Warrenton Junction, Va., a Union scouting force engaged in a skirmish with the Black Horse Cavalry.—Destruction of Hammond Station, La.

MAY 15.—Infantry skirmishing near Carsville and Suffolk, Va., without results and extending through two days.—At Edwards Station, Miss., Grant's troops defeated the rebels under Pemberton.—Destruction of Camp Moore, La.—At Johnson's Island near Sandusky, Ohio, two men were executed for enlisting rebels within the Union lines.

MAY 16.—Champion's Hill. After five hours desperate fighting Grant defeated Pemberton; more than 5,000 rebels were killed, wounded and captured and the Union loss was 426 killed, 1,842 wounded and 289 missing.—A recapture of a company of United States cavalry took place at Piedmont Station, Va.—At Berry's Ferry, Va., a skirmish took place, in which Union prisoners captured by Mosby were retaken.—At Cripple Creek, Tenn., a brilliant cavalry dash was made by General Palmer.—The privateer Cuba was destroyed by the gunboat DeSoto off the harbor of Mobile.—Vallandigham was sentenced to Fort Warren, Boston.

MAY 17.—At the Big Black River Bridge, General Pemberton was again defeated with great slaughter by General Grant; the latter captured 3,000 prisoners and lost 273.—Pemberton retreated to Vicksburg.—Commencement of cavalry skirmishing near Fayetteville, Va., which continued four days.

MAY 18.—Grant's army crossed the Big Black River on pontoon bridges and invested Vicksburg; Haines Bluff was abandoned by the rebels and occupied by Porter.—Near Sherwood, Mo., 45 Union soldiers were attacked by 200 guerrillas and 32 of the Union force were killed, wounded or captured.—The Crescent City with the 3rd Iowa Infantry on board was attacked by guerrillas.—The 170th New York Infantry engaged in a skirmish at Carsville, Va.—Investment of Vicksburg by the land forces under Grant and the fleet of Porter.

MAY 19.—Near Winchester, Va., the rebels

were defeated in a skirmish.—At Richmond, Ray Co., Mo., a body of guerrillas defeated the home troops and drove them out.—Unsuccessful assault on Vicksburg.

MAY 20.—The rebels were defeated in a skirmish at Fayetteville, Va.—Near Fort Gibson, Ark., and Fort Blunt, I. T., an Indian brigade with the assistance of the 6th Kansas and 3rd Wisconsin cavalry defeated the rebels, killing 100 and losing 46.—Unsuccessful assault on Vicksburg.—Union cavalry raid on the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, Va.

MAY 21.—A general assault on the works at Vicksburg was repulsed after nine hours severe fighting and a Union loss of about 2,000 killed and wounded.—A skirmish between guerrillas and Missouri troops occurred at Plattsville, Mo.—At Middleton, Tenn., a considerable action occurred in which both infantry and cavalry were engaged.—At Snyder's Bluff and Walnut Hills the rebel batteries were captured by General Steele.

MAY 22.—Another assault on Vicksburg was repulsed with terrible slaughter among the Union troops.—A rebel camp at Gum Swamp, N. C., was captured and destroyed. As the Union force was retiring, the rebels were reinforced and a severe fight followed, resulting in the repulse of the rebels with a loss of 200, the Union loss being 67.—Kilpatrick's cavalry returned to Gloucester Point after a successful raid in two counties in Virginia, a Union gunboat having operated in conjunction with the land forces.—Actions occurred at Batchelor's Creek, N. C., and near Austin, Miss.—The President changed Vallandigham's sentence to banishment within rebel lines.

MAY 24.—Austin, Miss., was destroyed in retaliation for an attack on a vessel belonging to Ellett's command.—Lieutenant Walker started up the Yazoo River on a second expe-

dition.—At Shawnee Creek, Kan., a wagon train was captured by guerrillas.

MAY 25.—A force of rebels crossed the Cumberland River at Fishing Creek, Ky., and met with a repulse.—At Senatobia, Miss., the rebels were routed and driven south of the Tallahatchie.—General Corcoran cut the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad.—A skirmish occurred at Helena, Ark., in which the 3rd Iowa and 5th Kansas Cavalry engaged.—An action took place at Franklin, La.

MAY 26.—The 17th Indiana Cavalry under Wilder returned to Mufreesboro, after an extended scout to McMinnville, Tenn., having routed the rebel cavalry, captured many prisoners and destroyed property.—Colonel Corwin left Corinth on an expedition into Alabama.—The U. S. gunboat Cincinnati was sunk while attempting to pass Vicksburg batteries, 40 of her crew being lost.—A cavalry action took place at Woodbury, Tenn.

MAY 27.—Siege of Port Hudson, La. General Banks assaulted Port Hudson along the whole line, the columns being commanded by Sherman, Weitzel, Grover, Paine and Auger; Arnold commanded the artillery and Farragut the gun and mortar boats. The action of this day was unsuccessful, the Union loss in killed and wounded being 800. The 1st Louisiana negro regiment acquitted themselves with great bravery.—At Lake Providence, La., a colored regiment engaged in a skirmish.—At Big Elk River Bridge, Miss., a skirmish occurred.

MAY 28.—Return of Clendenin's scouting party on the Rappahannock and the Potomac to Hooker's headquarters after 11 days, in which a great amount of mischief to the rebels was wrought.—The 54th Massachusetts Regiment of colored troops, the first sent from the North, left Boston for Hilton Head, S. C.—In a skirmish near Doniphan, Mo., a slight Union defeat took place, the Union loss being 80.—

Bluffton, S. C., was destroyed.—A rebel victory occurred near Somerset, Ky.

MAY 29.—Stuart's cavalry was routed near Thoroughfare Gap, Va.—A successful raiding party returned to Lake Providence, La.

MAY 30.—A cavalry engagement took place at Greenwich, Va., the Union force pursuing and defeated a body of rebels.—Near Kettle Run, Va., a forage train of 14 cars was destroyed.—A rebel camp near Carthage, Tenn., was captured.—Four U. S. gunboats took possession of Tappahannock, Va.—Return of a successful expedition from the Teche country to New Orleans, which brought in 625 wagons, 1,500 cattle, 3,120 mules and 5,975 negroes.

MAY 31.—Colonel Corwin returned to Corinth, having defeated Roddy's guerrillas on the 27th, at Florence, Ala., and destroyed factories, mills, foundries and a large amount of ammunition and arms.—The rebels defeated the Union militia in Lincoln county, Mo.—16 rebels were captured near Monticello, Ky.—The gunboat, *Alert*, burned accidentally at the Norfolk navy yard.

JUNE 1.—A reconnoissance in search of Joe Johnston under E. P. Blair, which started May 29th, returned without success.—Skirmishing occurred in Howard county, Mo.—James Island was evacuated by the rebels.

JUNE 2.—West Point, Va., evacuated by the Union troops.

JUNE 3.—Admiral Foote relieved Admiral Dupont from the command of the South Atlantic squadron.—A regiment of colored troops left Beaufort and went up the Coosaw River, destroying a million dollars worth of property and returning with a thousand negroes for the Union service.—The rebel privateer, *Florida*, captured the ship, *Tacony*, of Philadelphia, and the rebel command was transferred to the captured vessel; the *Florida* was burned.—Con-

tinuation of the bombardment of Port Hudson.—Skirmish near Winchester, Tenn.

JUNE 4.—Near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Wheeler was repulsed by two Indiana regiments.—Simultaneous rebel charges were made at Franklin and Triune, Tenn., and both commands were defeated.—A rebel force was defeated at Sartoria, Miss.—An expedition from Yorktown, Va., proceeded to Walkertown and thence to Aylett's Inlet, where they destroyed a foundry, mills and stores.—Rebel guerrillas were defeated near Fairfax, Va.—Lynnsport, La., was destroyed by Union gunboats.—At Bluffton, S. C., the 48th New York engaged in a skirmish.—A cavalry engagement took place at Frying Pan, Va.—At Clinton, La., Grierson's cavalry engaged in a skirmish.

JUNE 5.—A fight took place at Deep Run, Va., which was a Union success, 150 rebel sharpshooters being captured.—Another portion of the same command made a successful reconnoissance of the rebel position at Franklin's Crossing on the Rappahannock. In the skirmishing, 75 Union soldiers were killed and wounded and 96 rebel prisoners captured.—On the Warwick River, Va., a detachment of the 6th New York Cavalry destroyed 23 boats and a schooner.—A rebel guerrilla force was routed at Liberty, Tenn.

JUNE 6.—In a railroad accident near Nicholasville, Ky., 18 Union soldiers were injured.—The rebel General McCulloch, with 2,500 troops attacked the 23rd Iowa and 575 colored soldiers at Milliken's Bend. 100 negroes were killed in cold blood, the rebels refusing to take them prisoners. The entire Union loss was 500 and that of the rebels 725, who were repulsed, leaving 125 dead on the field.—An action took place at Shawneetown, Kan.—The 67th Pennsylvania Infantry engaged in an action at Berryville, Va.

JUNE 8.—Skirmishes occurred at Culpepper, Va., and Brunswick, Mo.

JUNE 9.—At Monticello and Rocky Gap, Ky., a cavalry action took place in which the Union loss was 4 killed and 26 wounded, the rebels losing 20 killed and 80 wounded.—An engagement between the troops of Pleasanton and Lee occurred at Brandy Station and Beverly Ford resulted in the killing and wounding of 500 Union soldiers and a rebel loss of 700.

JUNE 11.—A cavalry skirmish, supported by a U. S. battery of artillery occurred at Middleton, Va., the rebels suffering a loss of 8 killed and 42 wounded.—Skirmishes and other military movements occurred at Orleans, Md., Poolesville, S. C., Slate Creek, Va., Seneca, S. C. and Darien, Ga.

JUNE 13.—Battle of Winchester, Va. Ewell, with a large force advanced upon Milroy, who had been lying some time at Winchester with 7,000 troops. After a heavy fight, Milroy retreated to Chambersburg, Pa., having lost 2,300 men captured, a considerable number in killed and wounded and with his command utterly broken and routed.—Skirmishes took place at Wilsons' Creek, Mo., Eunice, Ark., and Alligator Harbor, Fla.

JUNE 14.—Military movements took place at Hagerstown, Md., Fairfax, and Martinsburg, Va.

JUNE 15.—Activities occurred at Greencastle, Ky., Chambersburg, Md., New Kent, Va., and at Richmond, La.

JUNE 16. A severe skirmish occurred at Triplett's Bridge, Ky., with a Union loss of 15 killed and 30 wounded.—Activities took place at Fleming's, Tenn., Harper's Ferry, Md., Littles Town, Penn., and at Richmond, Miss.

JUNE 17.—Kilpatrick's cavalry raided Aldie, Va., suffering a loss of 24 killed, 41 wounded and 89 missing; the rebel loss was 100 wounded. Movements at Chattahoochie, Ga., Paoli, Kas.,

Point of Rocks, Md., Warsaw Sound, Ga., Corydon, Ky., Orleans Md.—In a skirmish at Westport, Mo., 11 were killed and six wounded.—The rebel gunboat Atlanta was captured by the U. S. iron clad, Weechawken, the rebels losing one killed, 17 wounded and 145 prisoners.

JUNE 18.—Skirmishes took place at Middleburg, Va., Ripley, Tenn., Pocahontas, Miss., Fernando, Miss., and at Philomont, Va.

JUNE 20.—Activities occurred at Frederick, Md., and South Quay, Va.—In a skirmish at Rocky Crossing, Miss., the Union loss was seven killed, 28 wounded and 30 missing.—A fight occurred at La Fourche Crossing, La., in which the Federal loss was eight killed and 40 wounded; the rebels lost 35 killed and 150 wounded.

JUNE 21.—Pleasanton's cavalry met the rebels at Upperville, Va., and won the day with a loss of 94 wounded; the rebel loss was 20 killed, 100 wounded and 60 missing.—Skirmishing took place at South Mountain, Va., Cypress Bend, Miss., and Middleburg, Va.

JUNE 22.—In a skirmish at Hill's Plantation, Miss., the Union loss was four killed and 10 wounded.

JUNE 23.—A skirmish took place at Brashear City, La., resulting in a Union loss of 16 killed, 40 wounded and 300 missing; the rebel loss was 3 killed and 18 wounded. At Boston Mountain, Ky., and at Thibodeau, La., skirmishes occurred.

JUNE 23 to 30.—In the course of Rosecrans' campaign from Murfreesboro to Tullahoma, fights occurred at Shelbyville, Middleton, Hoover's Gap, Beech Grove, Liberty Gap, Elk River, Tenn., and Winchester and Tullahoma were occupied.

JUNE 24.—Skirmishes took place at Hanover C. H., Va., West Point, Va., Shippensburg, Pa., Panola, Miss., Thibodeaux, La., Coldwater River, Miss.

JUNE 25.—Skirmishes occurred at Wartrace, and Duck River, Tenn., Carlisle, Pa., and Fairfax, Va.

JUNE 26.—The Union forces, commanded by Colonel Spear, captured the command of Gen. W. F. Lee at South Anna, Va., with 300 horses and 35 wagons, loaded with supplies and munitions of war.

JUNE 27.—Activities took place at Fairfax and Anandale, Va., Portland, Md., Wrightsville, Tenn., and at York, Pa.; the rebels demanded \$100,000 of the citizens at the latter place.

JUNE 28.—At the points named under this date various movements occurred; South Anna and Rockville, Va.; Hillsboro and Hillsboro River, Ark., Columbia, Pa., Sporting Hill, Pa., Rover, Tenn., Oyster Point and Pinola.

JUNE 29.—Skirmishes took place at Wrightsville, Tenn., Hagerstown, New Windsor, Sykesville, Reistertown, Md., Mariottsville, Ga., Dechard, Tenn., and Goodrich's Landing.

JUNE 30.—Skirmishes occurred at Sporting Hill and York, Pa., at Cashtown, Pa., Columbia, Tenn., Maryland Heights, Md., and Cabin Creek, Kas.

JULY 1.—Battle of Gettysburg. After the fight at Chancellorsville, the two armies remained for some time inactive. Rumors of preparation in the rebel army for an invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania prevailed during the latter days of May, and in June reconnoissances by details from the Federal army began. Engagements took place at Beverly Ford and Brandy Station and, at the latter place, letters were captured which indicated that Longstreet was already advancing Northward. It was discovered that cavalry were massing on the upper Rappahannock and, before Hooker was aware, the rebel movement was far advanced. There were also indications that Washington might be the objective point of the rebels, and Hooker

disposed his command for the protection of the Federal capital. The main army of Lee advanced into Pennsylvania in two divisions, and, on the 27th of June, one column was 13 miles from Harrisburg. The other passed Gettysburg on the 28th and advanced to a point 30 miles south of Harrisburg. On the 28th, York was placed under a levy of \$100,000 in Treasury Notes and a large amount of supplies. On the same date Lee, ordered a concentration of his forces on Gettysburg. Hooker's command had advanced to Frederick, Md., and, on this date he asked to be relieved, when General Meade was appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac. The army was put in motion the next day and Reynolds was ordered to move forward to Gettysburg. July 1st he sent General Buford with a cavalry force of 6,000 on a reconnoissance. He followed closely to find that Buford was hotly engaged with the rebels and hardly pressed. With the 1st Corps, comprising 8,000 men, he dashed into the town and formed his lines under cover of Seminary Hill, opposing his weary soldiers against 20,000 rebels fresh from rest and inaction. He sent an urgent message to General Howard, in command of the 11th Corps, comprising 15,000 men and continued the struggle against the fearful odds. He fell early in the fight and General Doubleday, assuming the command, held the Spartan troops until one o'clock, when two divisions of Howard's command arrived on the field. That general ordered his remaining forces to occupy Cemetery Hill, foreseeing that a retreat was inevitable. The rebels charged the Union troops through the streets of Gettysburg and considerable confusion ensued when, suddenly, an artillery fire opened from Cemetery Hill and the rebel advance was checked. At one o'clock in the morning General Meade arrived on Cemetery Ridge with the main part of the Army of the Potomac. On the morning of the 2nd

of July General Lee found himself confronted by the bulk of the Army of the Potomac. Activities were delayed until about four in the afternoon when Longstreet hurled his force against the Union "left" with the purpose of occupying Round Top Hill. The fighting was terrific; for a time it seemed as though the Union lines must yield but, reinforcements arriving, the federal troops dashed down upon the rebels and, with fierce cries, drove them in utter rout over the sharp and rolling stones. Meanwhile, General Ewell had been massing his troops, to take the Baltimore road. About sundown he attacked the 11th Corps which was posted just northeast of Cemetery Hill, and he gained a foothold there which might give him control of the desired position in the morning. Such was the situation when night fell. Early on the morning of the 3rd, General Slocum made a vigorous attack on Ewell with a determination to regain the position lost the day before. The engagement soon became general; rebel sharpshooters were posted in the houses of Gettysburg and performed effective service in picking off Union officers. This necessitated the shelling of the houses, but, fortunately, only a few were destroyed. Ewell's resistance was stubborn, but before noon he was driven back with fearful loss and the Union lines were re-established. For two hours hardly a gun was fired. Lee, becoming convinced of the uselessness of further attempts on the Union right, determined on a desperate onslaught on the Union left center, held by Hancock and in line of Meade's headquarters. About two o'clock the silence was broken by the thunder of two hundred rebel guns. The scheme was understood by the Union commanders and every Union gun on Cemetery Ridge and to the right and left was placed in position to act at the moment of crisis. The rebels followed

their artillery onset with an infantry charge, and a line four miles in length rolled forward in a billow of battle until it was near enough for a deadly and effective fire from the Union guns, and Meade hurled against it his lines of infantry in unison with the cannonade with such terrific force that, at four o'clock in the afternoon of July 3rd, the day was won at Gettysburg. On the 4th, the dead were buried, the wounded were being cared for and, in the afternoon, the rebel trains began to move Southward and, at dark the remainder of the rebel army was in motion. Lee took a position at Williamsburg, but retired as Meade advanced, and continued his retrograde until he reached the Rappahannock. The Union losses at Gettysburg included 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded and 6,643 missing. The aggregate rebel loss was 31,621.

JULY 1.—Skirmishes and other affairs incident to war occurred at Dechard, Tenn., Cabin Creek, Kas., Baltimore and Baltimore Cross Roads, Ky.; and at

JULY 2.—Beverly, Bottom's Bridge, Hunters-town, Rock Creek and Springs, Va.

JULY 3.—Skirmishes occurred at Cashtown and Manchester, Pa., Cowan, Tenn., Morris Ferry and Farm, Suffolk, Va., and at Harper's Ferry, Md.

JULY 4.—Surrender of Vicksburg, Miss., by General Pemberton to General Grant. The casualties of the siege, (lasting 80 days) included 8,575 killed and wounded on the Union side and 10,000 confederates killed and wounded; 27,000 prisoners surrendered who were paroled on the spot.—At Helena, Ark., an engagement between General Prentiss' division of the 16th Corps and the U. S. gunboat Tyler and the confederates under Generals Price, Holmes and Marmaduke took place, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of 173 killed and 687 wounded, 1,000 prisoners being

taken; Union loss: killed 57, wounded 117 and missing 32.—Skirmishes at Tebb's Bend, Ky., Middletown, Md., and Rokey Hill, Va.

JULY 4 and 5.—At Bolton and Birdsong Ferry, Miss., General Sherman's forces captured 2,000 confederates forming the rear of Johnston's army.—In a cavalry skirmish at Monterey Gap and Smithsburg, Md., and Fairfield, Pa., Kilpatrick's cavalry lost 30 in killed and wounded; confederate loss was 30 killed and 800 wounded.

JULY 5.—Skirmish at Lebanon, Ky., with a loss to the Union force of eight killed and 15 wounded; confederate loss, three killed and six wounded.

JULY 5.—Skirmish at Wade's Point, Va., and at Chambersburg, Mo.

JULY 6.—At Quaker's Bridge, N. C., a fight occurred in which six regiments and two batteries (Union) were involved.—At Hagerstown and Williamsport, Md., Kilpatrick's cavalry had a skirmish with the rebels.

JULY 7.—In a cavalry encounter at Iuka, Miss., the Union force lost five killed and three wounded.—Skirmishes took place at Corinth and Natchez, Miss., Cumberland, Ky., and Lookout Mountain and Valley, Tenn.—At Boonesboro, Mo., a skirmish took place between the cavalry of Buford and Kilpatrick, resulting in a loss to the latter of nine killed and 45 wounded and covering two days.

JULY 8.—Affair at Antietam, Md.

JULY 9.—Surrender of Port Hudson by General Gardner to General Banks after an investment of 45 days. During the campaign and siege 5,000 prisoners had been taken and, on the date mentioned 6,400 prisoners of war marched out of the city. This removed the last barrier to the free navigation of the Mississippi River by the U.S. Government.—An engagement at Jackson, Miss., was followed by others at Bolton Depot, Canton and Clinton, Miss.,

within a week and including a loss of 100 killed, 800 wounded and 100 missing to the Union forces engaged and to the confederates, 71 killed, 504 wounded and 764 missing.

JULY 10.—Admiral Dahlgren commenced the attacks on the forts in Charleston harbor supported by a land force under General Gilmore. Fort Wagner was attacked and surrendered September 6th. Between the two dates, the Union loss was 1,757 killed, wounded and missing; confederate loss, 561. Skirmishes, etc., at Boonesboro, Sharpsburg, Md., Salem, Ind., Morris Island, S. C., also at

JULY 11.—Antietam, Funktown, Md., and Vienna, Mo.

JULY 12.—Skirmishes and other activities occurred at Funktown and Hagerstown, Md., and at Natchez, Miss.—An encounter between the Union soldiers and confederates at Jackson, Miss., involved a loss to the former of 300 killed and wounded. On the same day, an engagement took place in the vicinity, with a Union loss of 13 killed and wounded, while that of the confederates included 175 killed and wounded and the release of 400 conscripts.—A skirmish at Ashby's Gap involved a Union loss of two killed and eight wounded.

JULY 13.—At Yazoo City, Miss., the division of General Herron with three gunboats, made an attack and captured 250 prisoners.—In an engagement at Jackson, Tenn., between four regiments of Union cavalry and several regiments of confederate troops, the casualties to the former were two killed and 20 wounded, and that of the latter included 38 killed and 150 wounded.—At Donaldsonville, La., an attack on the rebels was made by portions of Weitzel's and Grover's divisions of the 19th Army Corps in which the attacking force met with a loss of 450 killed, wounded and missing.—The draft in New York commenced on the 11th and on Monday, the 13th, the riot

began with the destruction of the building in which it was prosecuted and, simultaneously, robbery, malicious acts towards citizens and general defiance to law and order supervened. The scenes of confusion continued four days and the disturbance was finally quelled by troops ordered from the army in Virginia to New York; 1,000 persons had been killed among the rioters and about 50 of the opposers of the riot. \$2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.—Skirmishes, etc., took place at Big Miami, Harrison and Harrison's Island, Ohio, at Venice and Williamstown, Va., and at Williamsport, Md.

JULY 14.—The 3rd Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac attacked the rebels under General Pettigrew at Falling Waters, Md.; the rebel commander was killed together with 125 soldiers and 1,500 prisoners were captured. The Union loss was 29 killed and 36 wounded.—An engagement occurred at Elk River, Tenn., with a Union loss of 10 killed and 30 wounded; confederate loss, 60 killed, 24 wounded and 100 missing.—Skirmishing, etc.: Williamsport, Md.; Williamsburg, Va.; La Fourche, Ark.; Fort Powhatton, Va.; Chillicothe, Mo.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Red River, La.

JULY 15.—President Lincoln issued a proclamation, appointing Aug. 6th a day of National Thanksgiving for the Union victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg. In a skirmish at Pulaski, Ala., the confederate loss was three killed and 50 missing.—An encounter with the rebels at Haltown, Va., resulted in a loss of 25 Union soldiers and 20 confederates.—Skirmishes at Charleston, Va., and Hickman, Ky.

JULY 16.—The steamer *Imperial* arrived at New Orleans from St. Louis; this was the first trip made on the Mississippi River in two years.—A skirmish occurred at Shepherdstown, Va., in which the rebels lost 25 killed and 75

wounded.—Skirmishes occurred at Elk Creek, Ark., Picketon, Mo., and James Island, Va.

JULY 17.—At Honey Springs on Elk River, Ark., a hot engagement took place between General Blunt with 3,000 infantry, 250 cavalry and four pieces of artillery and General Cooper with 6,000 rebels; after several hours' heavy fighting the rebels were defeated, leaving the Federals in possession of the field and 150 of their dead, 77 prisoners and 400 wounded, whom they afterwards removed. Cabell arrived too late for the fight with 3,000 Texans and retired during the night. The Union loss was 17 killed and 60 wounded. The rebel supplies and munitions of war were also captured.—A fight occurred at Wytheville, W. Va., with a loss of 17 killed and 61 wounded among the Union soldiers and a confederate loss of 75 killed and 125 missing.—Six regiments of infantry, four of cavalry and a battery of artillery encountered the rebels in force at Canton, Miss., forcing them to evacuate the town.—Skirmishes etc.: Elk Creek, Ark.; Huntsville, Ala.; Corinth, Miss.

JULY 18.—The action known as "Potter's cavalry raid" to Tar River and Rocky Mount, N. C., resulted in a Union loss of 60 wounded.—Skirmishes etc.: Morris Island and Holly Springs, Miss.

JULY 19.—The Union forces, commanded by Colonels Tolland and Powell, destroyed the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at Wytheville, Va., and lost 65 in killed and wounded. Confederate loss, 75 killed and 150 prisoners.—Skirmishes occurred at Sparta, Tenn., Cooleyville, Miss., and Greenville, Mo.

JULY 20.—Skirmishes at Geiger's Creek, Pa.; Gregg's Creek, and Pomeroy.

JULY 22.—Skirmish at Brashear City, La.

JULY 23.—In an encounter with the rebels at Manassas and Chester Gaps, Va., the Union force lost 30 killed and 80 wounded. The confederate loss was 300 killed and 60 prisoners.

An unimportant affair transpired at Front Royal, Va.

JULY 24.—Skirmishes took place at Brashear City, La.; Washington, Ohio; Big Mound, Miss., and Charleston, S. C.

JULY 26.—In a skirmish at Pattacassey Creek, N. C., three Union soldiers were killed, and 17 wounded. They belonged to the force of General Hickman.—An affair of small moment took place at Smyrna, Tenn.

JULY 27.—Collision at Lexington, Tenn.

JULY 28.—Affair at Richmond, Ky.

JULY 29.—Skirmishes on the following dates at the following places: Natchez; Paris, Ky.; Paris, Va.; St. Catharines, Mo.

JULY 30 AND 31.—Fairfax, and Paris, Va.; Paris, Ky.; Winchester, Ky.; Stanford, Ky.

AUG. 1.—Actions to August 3rd, at Rappahannock Station, Brandy Station and Kelly's Ford, Va., with a Union loss of 16 killed and 134 wounded.—Skirmishes at Aldie, Va., and Bird's Point, Mo.

AUG. 3.—At Jackson, La., three regiments of U. S. colored troops had an encounter with the rebels in which they lost two killed, two wounded, and 27 missing.—Skirmishing took place at Smith's Island, and Jackson, N. C.

AUG. 5.—In a naval engagement on the James river, at Dutch Gap, Va., in which the U. S. gunboats, Commodore Barney and Cohasset were engaged; the loss on the Union side was three killed and one wounded.—Skirmish at White Oak Bridge, Va.

AUG. 6.—Slight skirmish at Fairfax, Va.

AUG. 7.—In an action at New Madrid, Mo., the Union loss was one killed and one wounded.

AUG. 9.—A cavalry encounter took place at Sparta, Tenn., in which the Union force lost six killed and 25 wounded.—Small affair at Woodville, Mo.

AUG. 11.—At Accatink, Va., an unimportant skirmish occurred.

AUG. 12.—On Point Rock River, Md., an affair of no consequence occurred.

AUG. 13.—A considerable engagement took place at Grenada, Miss., in which several Union regiments were engaged; casualties not obtainable.

AUG. 14.—At West Point, on the White river, Ark., an action took place, in which the 32nd Iowa Infantry was supported by the United States gunboats, Lexington, Cricket and Mariner. The town was shelled and the Union loss included two killed and seven wounded.—At Poolesville, S. C., an affair took place without important results.

AUG. 15.—Skirmishes occurred at Pasquotonk and Hertford.

AUG. 16.—A slight engagement without results took place at Bridgeport, Ky.

AUG. 17.—Fort Sumter fired on; attacks followed on the 20th, and 22nd.

AUG. 18.—At Pocahontas, Ark., a slight affair occurred.

AUG. 21.—Quantrell, with a guerrilla force of 300, raided Lawrence, Kansas, destroying the finest buildings and at 10 o'clock in the morning 140 men had been slaughtered, 24 wounded and 200 buildings pillaged and burned and, when the rebels took their departure, the flames were raging.—On the same day unimportant scrimmages occurred at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Leestown, Va.

AUG. 22.—At Pocahontas, Ark., Gen. Jeff C. Thompson, (rebel) and staff, together with 100 prisoners were captured.

AUG. 23.—Skirmish at Shell Mound, Miss., without important results.

AUG. 24.—In a skirmish at Coyle's Tavern in the vicinity of Fairfax C. H., Va., two Union soldiers were killed and three wounded; the confederate loss was two killed and four

wounded.—At Fredericksburg, Va., Little River, Mo., and Corbin's Bridge, skirmishes of little moment took place.

AUG. 25.—Averill, with a cavalry force, made a raid in West Virginia which occupied five days and in which were slaughtered three Union soldiers and 10 others wounded.—At Perryville, Ky., a slight encounter occurred.—Davidson with a considerable cavalry force made a six-days raid on Brownsville, Texas. A skirmish took place at Bayou Metoe and Austin, Ark., in which 13 Union soldiers were killed and 72 wounded.

AUG. 26.—In a cavalry dash into West Virginia, a lively skirmish occurred at Rocky Gap in the Allegheny Mountains, in the vicinity of White Sulphur Springs, in which the Union loss was 16 killed and 113 wounded; confederate loss, 156 killed and wounded.—A considerable encounter occurred at Perryville, Ark., also at Vinegar Hill in the series of actions under General Gilmore on the forts in Charleston harbor.

AUG. 27.—Skirmishes occurred at Hartwood Church, Va.; Bayou Metoe, Ark.; Clark's Neck, Ky.; Vicksburg, Miss., also at

AUG. 29.—Bottom's Bridge, Va.; Maysville, Ala., and

AUG. 30.—At Stevenson, Ala., and Falling Waters, Va.

AUG. 31.—At Vandalia, Ind., a riot was threatened; at Austin, Ark., a slight cavalry skirmish took place.

SEPT. 1.—In a scrimmage at Barbee's Cross Roads, Va., the 6th Ohio cavalry encountered a force of rebels and lost two men killed and four wounded.—In Arkansas, at Devil's Back Bone, known also as Fort Smith and Cotton Gap, a sharp encounter occurred conducive to the general results of Steele's operations to secure the State to the United States.—At Fort

Royal and Knoxville, Tenn., unimportant affairs occurred.

SEPT. 2.—Skirmishes at Kingston, Tenn., and Port Conway, Va.

SEPT. 3.—On this date, two infantry regiments and one cavalry regiment had a fight with the Indians at White Stone Hill, Dak. Ter., which continued until the night of the 5th.

SEPT. 4.—Continuation of the affair at Knoxville, Tenn.

SEPT. 5.—In a skirmish at Limestone Station, Tenn., in which five companies of the 100th Ohio Infantry was involved, the action resulted in a loss to the command of 12 killed and 20 wounded; confederate loss, 6 killed and 10 wounded.—At Moorefield, W. Va., the 1st West Virginia Infantry sustained an attack from rebel invaders.

SEPT. 6.—At Brandy Station, Va., a cavalry encounter occurred.—The beginning of the end of the actions in Charleston harbor was manifest.

SEPT. 7.—Evacuation of Fort Wagner. Two fruitless assaults were made on Fort Wagner by the ironclads under Admiral Dahlgren. Heavy siege guns were placed in position and the land forces under Gilmore made another effort to accomplish the desired result and met with repulse with great loss, especially to the colored regiments. Other batteries were placed in position and the work carried on, the "Swamp Angel" sending shells into the city of Charleston. (The gun burst on the 36th round.) An order was issued by Gilmore to carry the fort by storm, but the entrenchments were evacuated by the rebels on the 7th after a bombardment of three weeks. Fort Gregg surrendered or was evacuated and 26 heavy guns were captured. Meanwhile, Charleston had been persistently shelled and Fort Sumter reduced to shapeless ruin.—At Cumberland Gap, Ky., and Morgan's Bend, skirmishes took

place; also at Bear Skin Lake, Mo., at Ashley's Mills, Ark., and on the Atchafalaya River, La.

SEPT. 8.—On this day and on the 9th and 10th, operations were carried on at Chattanooga, Tenn., including an overlooking of the situation at Lookout Mountain.—Skirmishes, etc., at Baton Rouge, La., Bath, Va., Frick's Gap, Pa., Trenton, Tenn., Sabine Pass, La., and Winston's Gap, Md.—A night attack on Fort Sumter was made.

SEPT. 9.—Skirmishes, etc.: Dardanelle, Ark., Fort Moultrie, S. C., Tilford, Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Weber's Falls, Ind. Territory.

SEPT. 10.—Knoxville, Tenn., was occupied by the Union force under General Burnside.—At Fort Smith a skirmish occurred.—At Little Rock, Ark., and Brimstone Creek, Tenn., skirmishes occurred.

SEPT. 11.—Skirmishes, etc.: Pine Bluff, Ark., Moorefield, W. Va., Stevens' Gap, Ringgold, Ga., Waldron, Ark.; at Ringgold the Union loss was eight killed and 19 wounded; confederate casualties, three killed and 18 missing.

SEPT. 10.—Little Rock, Ark., surrendered to the Union troops under General Steele.—At Graysville, Ga., a squad of cavalry belonging to the Army of the Cumberland encountered the rebels.

SEPT. 12.—In an action at Sterling's Plantation, La., the Union troops lost three killed and three wounded.

SEPT. 13.—At Culpepper, Va., an encounter resulted in a Union loss of three killed and 40 wounded; confederate loss, 10 killed, 40 wounded and 75 missing. Skirmishes etc.: Swallow Bluff and Paris, Tenn.; Grant's Bluff, Ind.; Lett's Tanyard, Ga. In the latter, Wilder's mounted brigade sustained a loss of 50 killed and wounded and the confederates the same.

SEPT. 14.—Cavalry skirmish at Rapidan Station, in which the loss to the Union troops was eight killed and 40 wounded.—In a similar

encounter at Vidalia, La., the Federals lost two killed and four wounded; confederate loss six killed and 11 wounded.—The 5th Kansas cavalry fought two days at Brownsville, Ark.—A skirmish took place at Seneca Station, Ind. Ter.

SEPT. 15.—Cavalry skirmishes at Hendrick's, Miss., and Smithfield, Va.—A scrimmage occurred at Dover Landing, Miss.

SEPT. 16.—At White Plains, Va., a skirmish occurred.

SEPT. 19.—Battle of Chickamauga, Ga. This battle was conducted by the Army of the Cumberland under Major-General Rosecrans and included the 14th Army Corps, General Thomas commanding, the 20th Corps under General McCook and the 21st Corps, commanded by General Crittenden with the Reserve Corps under General Gordon Granger. The opposing confederate force was commanded by General Bragg re-enforced by Longstreet, sent from the rebel army on the Potomac for that purpose, Buckner's division was also attached to Bragg's command and, contrary to all the rules of war, Pemberton's men, paroled by Grant at Vicksburg, increased the rebel forces. Battle was precipitated by the 14th Corps and by 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day the troops on both sides were heavily engaged. The rebels were first driven back, which was followed by a like result to the Union force. In many parts of the field the contest was virtually waged hand to hand, batteries being taken and retaken on both sides and prisoners in considerable number. Night came on without decisive results. On the morning of the 20th, a dense fog obscured the positions of the armies and, when it lifted, Bragg's army was discovered massed in line of battle on the right. The Union left was re-enforced and, Longstreet, discovering the weakened condition of the federal right, made an attack there and on the center with disastrous results to the Union troops. At this

point Thomas won his title of "Rock of Chickamauga". He held his troops inflexibly and secured the "Key to the situation in the Western Division". He made a successful resistance to the repeated assaults on his troops and, at night, the Army of the Cumberland withdrew to the entrenchments at Chatanooga leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Chickamauga is considered as one of the hardest fought and bloodiest conflicts of the rebellion. While the advantage was to the rebels ostensibly, it was entirely fruitless to them. Bragg's army was weakened beyond repair, his loss being 2,380 killed, 13,412 wounded and 2,000 missing. The casualties in the Union commands were 1,644 killed, 9,262 wounded and 4,945 missing.—On this date slight skirmishes occurred at Lafayette and Rossville, Ga., and also at Perryville, Ky., and at Fort Smith, Ark.

SEPT. 21.—Slight cavalry engagements took place at White's Ford, Va., and Bristol, Tenn.

SEPT. 22.—In a cavalry skirmish at Madison C. H., Va., 21 Union soldiers were killed and wounded.—A similar action took place at Blountsville, Tenn., with a loss on the Union side of five killed and 22 wounded and to the rebels, 165 killed, wounded and missing.—A skirmish at Rockville, Md., resulted in a confederate loss of 34 killed and wounded.—At Carter's Station and Johnson's Depot, Tenn., slight actions took place.—A small skirmish occurred at Thoroughfare Gap, Va.

SEPT. 23.—Skirmishes took place at Rich Mountain, Va., and Fort Fisher, N. C.

SEPT. 24.—Skirmish at Zollicoffer, Tenn.

SEPT. 25.—A cavalry skirmish took place at Upperville, Va., and a military movement occurred at Donaldsonville, La.—A cavalry skirmish occurred at Redbone Church, Mo.

SEPT. 26.—A cavalry fight occurred at Calhoun or Haguewood Prairie, Tenn., with a Union loss of 66 in killed, wounded and missing.

SEPT. 27.—In a skirmish at Moffatt's Station, Ark., the Union casualties were two killed and two wounded; confederate, five killed and 20 wounded.

SEPT. 28.—A skirmish occurred at McMinnville and Blue Springs, Tenn.—An attack was made on Fort Sumter.

SEPT. 29.—A skirmish occurred at Morgantown, La., in which the Union loss was 14 killed, 40 wounded and 400 missing.—Military actions also occurred at Pasquotonk River and at Moore's Bluff and Mill, Va.

SEPT. 30.—A cavalry skirmish took place at Swallow's Bluff, Tenn., and another at Fort Johnson.

OCT. 1.—In an action at Fort Simpkins, Anderson's Gap, Tenn., 38 Union soldiers were killed and wounded.

OCT. 2.—At Anderson's Cross Roads, Tenn., McCook's cavalry attacked the rebels and sustained a loss of 70 killed and wounded; the confederates lost 200 killed and wounded.—A slight skirmish occurred at Franklin, La.

OCT. 3.—In a skirmish at McMinnville, Tenn., the Union loss was seven killed and 31 wounded; confederate loss, 23 killed and wounded.—At Thompson's Cove, Tenn., a considerable cavalry skirmish occurred.

OCT. 4.—In a fight at Neosho, Mo., the Union loss was one killed, 14 wounded and 43 missing.—Skirmishes took place on this date at Vermillionville and Newton, La.; Blue Springs, Mo.; Murfreesboro Road, Tenn.

OCT. 5.—The rebels attacked a stockade at Stone River, Tenn., and wounded six Union soldiers and captured 41.—In a skirmish at Glasgow, Ky., the Union loss was three wounded; the confederate loss, 13 wounded.—Skirmishes occurred at Harper's Ferry, Va.; Blue Springs and Wartrace, Tenn., and at New Albany, Miss.

OCT. 6.—Massacre at Baxter's Springs, Ark.

Quantrell's guerrillas, disguised in Federal uniforms, assaulted General Blunt, commanding the Army of the Frontier escorted and by about 100 cavalrymen and colored troops en route for Fort Scott. The general escaped with 15 men; the remainder were captured, robbed and murdered in cold blood.—At Fort Blair, Ark., Shelbyville, Tenn., and Brownsville, Mo., slight skirmishes took place.

OCT. 7.—A fight near Farmington, Tenn., resulted in a Union loss of 15 killed and 60 wounded; the confederate loss was 10 killed, 60 wounded and 240 missing.—Military movements occurred at Como, Miss., and on the Red River.

OCT. 8.—Skirmishes took place at Raccoon Ford, Ga.; New Hope Church, and Charlestown, Va., at Carthage, Tenn., and Salem, Miss.

OCT. 9.—Skirmishes occurred near Pulaski, Tenn., and at Fort Scott, Ark.

OCT. 10.—A cavalry encounter at Rapidan, Va., resulted in a Union loss of 20 wounded.—Pleasanton's cavalry attacked the rebels at James City or Robertson's Run, Va., and lost 10 in killed and 40 wounded.—Cavalry and infantry of the Army of the Ohio encountered the rebels at Blue Springs, Tenn., and sustained a loss of 100 in killed, wounded and missing; the confederates lost 66 killed and 150 missing.—Skirmishes occurred at Vermillion Bayou, La., and at Ingham's Plantation, Miss.

OCT. 11.—At Henderson's Mill, Tenn., the 5th Indiana Cavalry had an encounter with the rebels which cost them a loss of 11 in wounded; then inflicted a loss of 30 on their opponents.—Skirmishes occurred at Whitaker's Mills, Zollicoffer's Heights, Rheatown and Collinsville, Tenn., and at Brazos Island, Texas.

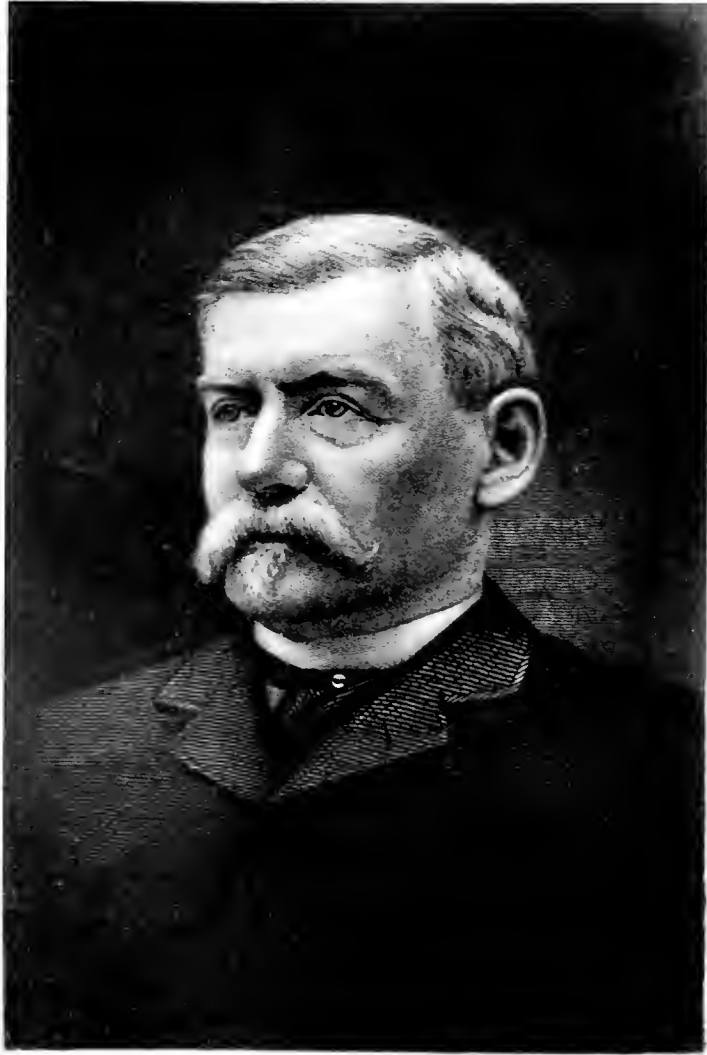
OCT. 12.—Fight at Jeffersonton, Va.; Union loss 12 killed, 80 wounded and 400 missing.—In an action at Ingham's Mills and at Wyatt, Miss., the respective losses were: Union, 45;

confederate, 50; the actions continued on the 13th.—On the same date a fight took place at Warrenton, Springs, (Culpepper) Va., in which the Union force lost eight killed and 46 wounded.—On the same date a cavalry and infantry encounter from Lamine's Crossing to Merrill's Crossing, in Missouri occurred, the Union force losing 16 killed, and the confederates 53 killed and 70 wounded.—On the same date a cavalry division of the Army of the Ohio encountered the rebels at Blountsville, Tenn., and lost six in wounded; confederate loss eight killed and 26 wounded.—On the same date, detachments of two regiments of West Virginia Volunteers met the rebels at Bulltown, Va., and inflicted a loss of nine killed and 60 wounded.—Skirmishes took place at Brandy Station, Va., and Coldwater River, Miss.

OCT. 13.—On the Big Black, Miss., General McPherson made a cavalry and infantry reconnoissance.—Skirmishes occurred at Winchester, Va., Belltown, Tenn., and Maysville, Ala.

OCT. 14.—In a fight at Auburn, Va., a detachment of the Army of the Potomac lost 11 killed and 42 wounded; confederate loss, 8 killed and 24 wounded.—At Bristoe Station, Va., General Warren, with detachments from the 5th Corps and a cavalry division, defeated Hill's corps, capturing 500 prisoners; the Union loss was 51 killed, 329 wounded and that of the rebels was 750 killed and wounded and 450 missing.—At Salt Lick, Va., a detachment of West Virginia volunteers fought the rebels.

OCT. 15.—At Liberty Mills, Va., a fight occurred, in which the Federal loss was two killed and 25 wounded; confederate loss, 60 killed and wounded.—On the same date, a skirmish occurred at Blackburn Ford and Hedgeville, Va.—In a series of encounters at Canton, Brownsville and Clinton, Miss., the confederate



Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

loss was 200 in killed and wounded. Three days were occupied in the several fights.

OCT. 16.—In a skirmish at Cross Timbers, Mo., the confederate loss was two killed and eight wounded.—At Martinsburg, Va., a slight collision with the rebels took place.

OCT. 17.—Two blockade runners were destroyed in Tampa Bay, Fla., by U. S. gunboats *Tahoma* and *Adela*.—Skirmishes at Chantilly and Accatink and Rapidan, Va., and Clinton, Miss., and at Humansville, Mo.

OCT. 18.—In a scrimmage at Charlestown, W. Va., the 9th Maryland lost 12 killed, 13 wounded and 379 missing.—The 34th Massachusetts Infantry attacked the rebels at Berrysville, Va., supported by the 17th Indiana Battery, in which they lost two killed and four wounded; confederate loss, five killed, 20 wounded.—A slight affair took place at Sharpsburg, Md.

OCT. 19.—At Buckland's Mills, Va., Kilpatrick's cavalry attacked the rebels, sustaining a loss of 20 killed, 60 wounded and 100 missing, while that of the confederates was 10 killed and 40 missing.—A slight skirmish took place at Gainesville, Va.

OCT. 20.—Rosecrans was relieved of the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and General Thomas made his successor.—On the same date a heavy skirmish took place at Philadelphia, Tenn., in which the Union force lost 20 killed, 80 wounded and 354 missing; the confederate casualties amounted to 15 killed, 82 wounded and 111 missing.—At Haymarket, Va., and Barton Station, Miss., unimportant actions occurred.

OCT. 21.—A skirmish occurred at Cherokee Station, Ala., in which the losses to the Union side were seven killed and 37 wounded; the other side lost 40 in killed and wounded.—At Opelousas, La., a detachment of Bank's troops from the 19th Corps met the rebels.—At Vermillion,

La., and Warrenton, Va., there were actions of small account.

OCT. 22.—At Beverly Ford, Va., six Union soldiers were killed in a scrimmage with the rebels.—Slight affair at Columbia, Ky., also at New Madrid Bend, Tenn.

OCT. 23.—Danville, Tenn., raided by rebels.—At Tullahoma, Tenn., a supply train was attacked by rebel bushwhackers and defended by an Indiana regiment.

OCT. 24.—Skirmishes, etc.: Adairsville, Ga., Beverly, Rappahannock Station and Bealton, Va., and Sweetwater, Tenn.

OCT. 25.—The 5th Kansas Infantry and 1st Indiana Cavalry had a fight with the rebels at Pine Bluff, Ark., in which their loss was 11 killed and 27 wounded; confederate loss, 53 killed and 164 wounded.—Skirmishes at Colliersville, Tenn., and Creek Agency, Ind. Terr.

OCT. 26.—In a skirmish at Cane Creek, Ala., two Union soldiers were killed and six wounded; the rebels lost 10 killed and 30 wounded.—At Philadelphia, Tenn., a slight skirmish occurred.—In a cavalry skirmish at Vincent Cross Roads, Miss., the Union force sustained a loss of 14 killed and 25 wounded.—Skirmish at Brown's Ferry, Tenn.; Union loss five killed and 21 wounded.—In a heavy encounter at Wauhatchie, Tenn., between the 11th Corps and the 2nd Division, 12th Corps and confederate troops, the Union loss was 76 killed, 339 wounded and that of the rebels 300 killed and 1,200 wounded.—At Charleston, S. C., the Federal attacks continued and a reconnoissance took place at Lookout Mountain.

OCT. 28.—Skirmishes, etc.: Clarksville, Ala., and Leiper's Ferry, Tenn., and Arkadelphia, Ala., and Greenville, Mo.

OCT. 29.—Fight at Cherokee Station, Ala., in which the 1st Division of the 5th Corps engaged the rebels.—At Lookout Mountain operations still continued.

Oct. 30.—During the closing days of this month and for a number of days in early November, the operations in the valley of the Tennessee continued.—In the course of the month of October, several steam rams, built by the Lairds in England for the confederates, were seized and held by the British Government.

Nov. 1.—Actions at Washington, N. C., and Fayetteville, Tenn.

Nov. 2.—At Waynesville, N. C., and Brazos de Santiago, Texas, slight encounters took place.

Nov. 3.—Heavy cavalry action at Grand Coteau, variously designated as Carrion Crow Bayou, Bayou Bourbeaux and Bayou Teche. The 23rd Wisconsin achieved much of the final success of this event in which General Burbridge of the 19th Corps was attacked by a heavy rebel force and driven until reinforcements enabled him to return the compliments of the confederates, with a loss of 26 killed, 124 wounded and 576 missing; the confederate loss being 60 killed, 320 wounded and 65 missing.—Action at New Lawrence.—At Bayou Queue, La., an action preliminary to that at Grand Coteau resulted in a heavy loss to both forces.—In a skirmish at Centerville and Piney Factory, Tenn., the confederate force lost 15 killed.—In a fight at Colliersville and Moscow, Tenn., seven Union soldiers were killed and 57 wounded; confederate loss, 100 wounded; the action lasted two days.

Nov. 4.—Skirmishes at Fort Brown continuing two days, at Swan's Quarter, N. C., Lawrenceburg, Tenn., and Medley's Ford, Little Tennessee River.

Nov. 5.—Skirmishes at Point Isabel and Brownsville, Texas, and Mill Point in West Virginia.

Nov. 6.—Skirmishes at Rogersville, Tenn.—In a fight at Droop Mountain, Va., the Union loss was 31 killed and 94 wounded; confeder-

ate loss, 50 killed, 250 wounded and 100 missing.—The federal garrison at Rogersville, Tenn., was attacked by rebels from Virginia.

Nov. 7.—Fight at Rappahannock Station, Va. At this point the rebel intrenchments were strong and defended by heavy guns. General Russell asked to be permitted to make the assault, stating that two regiments of his command could accomplish the desired result and the attack was accordingly made by the 5th Wisconsin and 6th Maine. The latter was employed as skirmishers, the former being in close supporting distance and the works were taken at the bayonet's point. Union loss, 370 killed and wounded; confederate loss, 11 killed, 98 wounded and 1,629 missing.—A heavy skirmish at Kelley's Ford, Va., resulted in a Union loss of 70 killed and wounded and a confederate loss of five killed, 59 wounded and 259 missing.—A cavalry skirmish occurred at Stevensburg, Va., in which a detachment of the Army of the Potomac was engaged.

Nov. 8.—Skirmishes at Clarksville, Ark., (two Union killed) Muddy Run and Sulphur Spring, Tenn.

Nov. 8.—At Bayou Sara, Miss., a small action took place.

Nov. 11.—The 6th Mississippi, colored troops, attacked the rebels at Natchez with a loss of four killed and six wounded; confederates lost four killed and eight wounded.

Nov. 12.—Skirmish at Roseville, Ark.

Nov. 13.—In a skirmish at Trinity River, Cal., an action took place in which the California Mountaineer Infantry participated.

Nov. 14.—A struggle occurred at Huff's Ferry, Tenn., in which the Union loss was 25 wounded.—An engagement at Marysville, Tenn., resulted in a Union loss of 100 in killed and wounded.—A cavalry skirmish took place at Rockford, Tenn.

Nov. 15.—Skirmish at Loudon Creek, Tenn.,

(near Knoxville), in which the Union loss was four killed and 12 wounded; confederate loss, six killed and 10 wounded.—At Lenoirs, Tenn., and, on the Holston River, skirmishes occurred in which infantry and cavalry were engaged. (These were preliminary to the approaching siege of Knoxville).—Slight skirmishes took place at Summersville, Va., and Bear Creek, Mo.; also at Morton's Ford, Ala., and Corpus Christi, Texas.

Nov. 16.—Skirmishes at Campbell Station, Lavergne, and Gallatin, Tenn., and Charles City Cross Roads, Va.

Nov. 17.—Siege of Knoxville. The movements preliminary to the active operations against the city commenced on the 14th. Grant had operated strategically to draw Longstreet to Knoxville and the Union forces were disposed accordingly. After falling back to Lenoir's, Burnside designed to continue the movement until he arrived at Campbell's Station. Longstreet made an unsuccessful attempt to reach that position first and, while Hartman's division engaged the rebels there on the 16th, Burnside hastened towards Knoxville. He formed in line of battle in a position which covered the approaches to Knoxville and was there attacked. The rebels were repulsed with a loss of 570 killed and wounded, the Union casualties being 60 killed and 340 wounded. On the same day, Longstreet assaulted the rear of Burnside's position who fell back to one equally secure. Longstreet repeated his attempt with vigor, but was forced to withdraw. At night, Burnside retired to the intrenchments within the city. On the 17th, skirmishing continued on the Lenoir road and, on the 18th, the direct attack on the city was made, falling principally on Sander's cavalry, the purpose being to drive them into the city and to follow with a charge. The cavalry resistance lasted three hours and, when they were

forced back, the onset of Longstreet was checked by the batteries at Rebel Point. Sanders renewed the conflict against fearful odds and he fell about four o'clock in the afternoon, the position he had so strenuously defended being, soon after, occupied by the enemy. This advantage was of no practical account to Longstreet and he determined to cease active operations, but to reduce by regular siege. Burnside was supplied with the "sinews of war" beyond the knowledge of the rebel chief and, after several days, Grant's success at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge increased the peril of the rebels. Realizing this, Longstreet attacked Fort Sanders on the morning of the 29th of November to meet with terrible punishment and, after six days of repeated reverses and great loss, retired.

Nov. 17.—Skirmishes, etc.: Willow Creek, Cal.; Mount Jackson, Va.; Mustang Island, Texas.

Nov. 18.—Skirmishes, etc.: Newmarket, Va.; Germania Ford, Alexandria, La.; Bridgeport, Ala.; Carrion Crow Bayou, La.

Nov. 19.—Lincoln made his celebrated speech at the dedication of a National cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa.—In a skirmish at Union City, Tenn., the Union force sustained a loss of one killed; the confederate loss included 11 killed and 53 prisoners.

Nov. 20.—A skirmish of little account took place at Abbeville, La.

Nov. 21.—At Waterproof, La., the steamer *Welcome* was attacked by a rebel squad.

Nov. 23.—Battle of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. General Grant's army comprised the Army of the Cumberland, the 11th and 12th Corps of the Army of the Potomac under Hooker and the Corps of Sherman. The confederate forces were commanded by General Bragg. On the 23rd, General Thomas seized Orchard Knob and the next day General Hooker

took Lookout Mountain. Meanwhile, Sherman was attacking the rebels entrenched on Missionary Ridge. On the 25th, Bragg disposed his force to repel Sherman and Grant ordered Thomas to attack the point whence Bragg had withdrawn his troops. In accordance with this, an attack was made on the rifle pits at the base of the ridge and the glorious onset which resulted in the capture of the summit and the planting of the Union colors thereon. The success of the Union arms was wholly due to the enthusiasm under which the charge up the heights was made. The captured batteries of the rebels were turned against them and Grant ordered an immediate pursuit of the fleeing troops of Bragg, who made a feeble resistance at Ringgold's and fled. The situation at Knoxville precluded a continued chase of Bragg's army. In these actions, the loss to the Union army was 6,000. That of the confederates, including prisoners, was 9,000. Their loss in guns small arms, provisions and ammunition was heavy.—Skirmishes at Tunnel Hill and Citico Creek, Tenn.

Nov. 24.—A skirmish took place at Sparta, Tenn., resulting in a slight confederate repulse.—At Barnwell's Island, S. C., a regiment of colored troops encountered a rebel squad.

Nov. 25.—A cavalry and infantry regiment, supported by a battery, had a lively skirmish with the rebels.

Nov. 26.—Mine Run, Va. In the several actions at Raccoon Ford, New Hope, Robertson's Tavern, Bartlett's Mills and Locust Grove, between the rebels under General Lee and General Meade commanding the Army of the Potomac, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Corps, and the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Divisions of the army, the Union loss was 100 killed and 400 wounded, while the rebels lost about the same number as nearly as can be ascertained. These operations lasted two days.—Skirmishes

occurred at Beersheba Springs and Kingston, Tenn., at Bonfouca, La., Greenville and Warm Springs, N. C., Rapidan Station and Brandy Station, Va., Chickamauga, Ga.

Nov. 27.—Andersonville confederate military prison established by Capt. W. S. Winder at Andersonville. A strong stockade was erected and fortified with earthworks. Feb. 15, 1864, the first Union prisoners were taken there. The aggregated number of Union soldiers confined there was 49,485. Aug. 9th of the same year, 33,006 prisoners were within its enclosure. The number of escapes was 328. 14,460 prisoners died there. Henry Wirz, the commandant of the prison, was tried after the close of the war and executed Nov. 10, 1865. The National Government took charge of the cemetery and placed it in a condition suited to the dead heroes, whose bodies honored their resting place.—At Cleveland, Tenn., 200 confederates were captured by a cavalry brigade without casualties on either side.—In a fight at Ringgold's and Taylor's Ridge, Ga., the Union loss was 68 killed and 351 wounded; rebel loss, 50 killed, 200 wounded and 230 missing.—At Matagorda Bay and Island, operations were carried on, covering a period of four days.—At Orange C. H. Va., skirmishing was in operation four days.—An action took place at Bayport, Fla.

Nov. 27.—An action of considerable importance occurred at Fort Esperanza, Texas; an assault on the works continued two days.

Nov. 28.—Skirmishes at Louisville, Tenn., and Washington, N. C.

Nov. 30.—Skirmish at Salversville, Ky., at Doboy Sound and River and Pass Cabello; the latter occupied two days.—At Dalton, Ga., a slight skirmish occurred.

DEC. 1.—A cavalry skirmish at Ripley, Miss.—Activity at Chattanooga, Tenn., and May-

nardsville, Tenn., the latter occupying parts of two days.

DEC. 2.—In a fight at Walker's Ford, W. Va., the Union loss was nine killed and 39 wounded; rebel loss 25 killed, 50 wounded. Skirmishes at Indianola, Texas, Watson's Ford, Va., Wolf River Bridge, Miss., (including several days), Pocahontas, Miss., and Lafayette, Tenn.

DEC. 3.—Skirmish at Salisbury, Tenn.

DEC. 4.—Continuation of the skirmishing at Lafayette.—The actions at Ripley, Moscow, Miss., and at Salisbury, caused a loss of 175 in killed and wounded in the Union forces and 15 killed and 50 wounded in the rebel forces.

DEC. 6.—Skirmish at Clinch Mountain, Tenn.

DEC. 7.—A cavalry skirmish at Creelsboro, Ky., and Celina, Tenn., resulted in a rebel loss of 15 killed.

DEC. 8.—Averill's raid in southwestern Virginia, occupying 13 days. The Union force captured 200 prisoners and lost six killed and five wounded.—A cavalry skirmish at Princeton, Ark.

DEC. 9.—At White River, Ark., and Charles City Court House, Va., skirmishes occurred, the former continuing at intervals for several days.

DEC. 10.—Shackelford's cavalry encountered Longstreet at Bean's Station and Morristown, Tenn. A sharp fight took place, the Union loss being 700 killed and that of the rebels 932 killed and wounded and 150 prisoners.—At Moresburg, Tenn., on the same day, a detachment of the same force (the Army of the Ohio), fought a rebel detachment.—A slight affair took place at Elizabeth City, N. C.

DEC. 12.—At Big Sewell and Meadow Bluff, W. Va., a skirmish took place, in which the 12th Ohio Infantry was engaged.—At Decatur, Ala., and Lafayette, slight affairs occurred.—At Du-

val's Bluff, Ark., the 8th Missouri Cavalry had an encounter with the rebels.

DEC. 14.—At Bean's Station, Tenn., the cavalry of the Army of the Ohio encountered the rebels.—At Kinston, N. C., a small Union force had an engagement.

DEC. 15.—At Sangster's Station and Fairfax, Va., skirmishes occurred.

DEC. 16.—Skirmish at Doboy River.

DEC. 17.—A cavalry raid on Rodney and Port Gibson, Miss., took place with slight losses and was in progress seven days.

DEC. 18.—At Indian Town, N. C., the U. S. colored troops and North Carolina soldiers had a skirmish.—An action of small importance took place at Clinton Forge, Va.

DEC. 19.—A fight at Barren Rock, Ind. Ter., between the rebels and Union Indian regiments resulted in a confederate slaughter of 50.

DEC. 21.—Skirmishes at Middleburg, Miss.

DEC. 23.—Skirmish at Jacksonport, Ark., and at Laray, Va., the latter extending over two days at intervals.

DEC. 24.—Cavalry skirmish at Bolivar and Summerville, Tenn., the Union loss being three killed and eight wounded.—Skirmishes at Columbus, Ky., and Centerville, Mo.

DEC. 25.—General Dodge captured 50 of Forrest's guerrillas at Pulaski, Tenn.—Skirmish at La Fayette, Tenn., in which the 117th Illinois Regiment was engaged.—Skirmishes at Bear Creek, N. C., Stono River and Inlet, N. C., Bealton and Culpepper, Va.

DEC. 26.—At Port Gibson, Miss., the skirmishing continued.

DEC. 27.—The cavalry of the Army of the Tennessee skirmished with the enemy two days.

DEC. 28.—Colonel Laibold captured 121 prisoners from the rebel Wheeler at Colliersville, Tenn., sustaining a loss of two killed and eight wounded; the rebels lost eight killed and 39

wounded.—Skirmishes took place at Charleston, Va., Calloun and La Fayette, Tenn.

DEC. 29.—At Talbot's Station and Mossy Creek, Tenn., a brigade of infantry, several cavalry regiments and a battery were engaged in a considerable action without decisive results.—A skirmish at Williamsport, Md.—Three companies of the 13th Maine and the gunboat Sciota attacked the rebel gunboats in Matagorda Bay, Texas. The action continued on the following day.

DEC. 30.—A skirmish took place at St. Augustine, Fla., resulting in a Union loss of one killed and six wounded; rebel loss six killed.—At Greenville and Washington, N. C., skirmishes occurred, also at Waldron, Ark.

1864. JAN. 1.—At Rectorstown and Loudon Heights, Va., the rebels were met by the 1st Maryland Cavalry of the Home Brigade, the latter force meeting with a loss of 29 killed and 41 missing; the rebel loss was four killed and 10 wounded. The affair was extended throughout 10 days at intervals.

JAN. 2.—Skirmishes at Moorefield and Alleghany Junction, W. Va., and at Patterson's Creek.

JAN. 3.—At Jonesville, Va., a fight occurred in which the Union loss was 12 killed and 48 wounded; rebel loss, four killed and 12 wounded.

JAN. 4.—At Fort Sumner, New Mexico, a fight took place between a California regiment, Apache Indians and citizens with the Navajos.—A small affair transpired at Harper's Ferry, Va.

JAN. 6.—At Winchester, Va., a cavalry force made a slight demonstration.

JAN. 7.—A skirmish occurred at Martin's Creek, Ark., the Union loss being one killed and one wounded.—A skirmish at Madisonville, La.

JAN. 8.—Cavalry skirmish at Petersburg, W. Va.

JAN. 9.—Infantry encounter at Turman's Ferry, Ky.

JAN. 10.—Cavalry action at Strawberry Plains, Tenn.—Cessation of the cavalry raids at Loudon Heights, Va.

JAN. 11.—Skirmishes at Bull's Gap, Tenn., and Lockwood, Ky.

JAN. 12.—At Mayfield, Ky., a skirmish between Companies A and B, 58th Illinois Volunteers, resulted in a Union loss of one killed and one wounded, and a rebel loss of two killed.

JAN. 13.—McCook's cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Mossy Creek, Tenn., and sustained a loss of 14 killed.

JAN. 14.—Skirmish at Bealton, Va., with a Union loss of two killed and a rebel loss of three killed and 12 wounded.—Cavalry engagement at Terrisville, Tenn.—Action of two days continuance at Dandridge, Tenn., involving cavalry and infantry.

JAN. 16—17.—Cavalry and infantry skirmish at Grand Gulf, Miss.

JAN. 17.—Cavalry skirmish at Lewisburg, Ark.

JAN. 15.—Skirmish at Saint Catherine's, Miss.; 72nd Illinois Volunteers.—Skirmish near Sevierville, Tenn.

JAN. 18.—Skirmishes at Strawberry Plains, and Newmarket, Va., and at St. Mark's, Fla.

JAN. 19.—Skirmish at Branchville, Ark., in which the 5th Kansas Cavalry engaged.—Skirmish at Holston River, Tenn.

JAN. 20.—At Island No. 76, Miss., Battery F, Colored Light Artillery, had a scrimmage with an attacking rebel force.—A detachment of the 20th Connecticut Infantry skirmished at Tracy City, Tenn., and lost two men killed.—Matters assumed a lively aspect at Knoxville.

JAN. 21.—Skirmish at Chuckatuck, Va.—In

the vicinity of Dalton, Ga., the 28th Kentucky and 4th Michigan cavalry encountered a force of rebels, and made a dash among them.

JAN. 22.—At Armstrong Ferry, Tenn., a skirmish took place.

JAN. 23.—In a skirmish at Rolling Prairie, Ark., 11 Union soldiers were killed. (11th Missouri Infantry.)—At Brandon Farms, Va., actions occurred on the 23rd and 25th.

JAN. 24.—Cavalry skirmish at Baker Springs, Ark., in which the 2nd and 6th Kansas Cavalry were engaged; the Union force sustaining a loss of one killed and two wounded; confederate loss was six killed and two wounded.—At Tazewell, Tenn., the 34th Kentucky, 116th and 118th Indiana Volunteers, 11th Tennessee Cavalry and 11th Michigan Battery engaged, with a confederate loss of 31 killed.

JAN. 25.—Skirmishes at Athens, Ala., and Corinth, Miss.

JAN. 26.—Skirmish at Alton, Miss.

JAN. 26.—At Florence, Ala., the 72nd Indiana Infantry under Col. A. O. Miller had a slight encounter with rebels.

JAN. 27.—Sturgis' Cavalry Division, Army of the Ohio, fought at Kelley's Ford, Tenn., and sustained a loss of 100 killed and wounded, inflicting a loss to the rebels of 68 killed and capturing 100 confederates.—Skirmish near Knoxville, Tenn.

JAN. 28.—A portion of the 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, fought at Tunnell Hill, Ga., with a loss of two wounded; rebels lost 32 wounded.—Skirmish at Scottsville, Ala.—1st California Cavalry have a skirmish in the Oregon Mountains.

JAN. 29.—A lively action occurred at Medley, W. Va., in which the Union loss was 10 killed, 70 wounded; rebel loss, 100 killed and wounded.—Skirmishes at Danville, Va., and Windsor and Cumberland, Gap, Tenn.

JAN. 30.—Operations in the vicinity of Peters-

burg, Va.—(Kit Carson had an encounter with the Indians at Canon de Chelly.)

JAN. 31.—Actions at Chuckatuck, Va., Dalton, Ga., and Ringgold, Ga.

JAN. 30.—Federal supply train guarded by Colonel Snyder, captured near Petersburg, W. Va., and 80 Union soldiers were killed and wounded.—General Rosser (confederate) made a successful raid into Harding County, Va., in the valley of the Shenandoah, capturing stores and 270 prisoners.

FEB. 1.—In an encounter at Smithfield, Va., 90 Union soldiers were captured.—In the several actions at Bachelor Creek, Newport Barracks, and Newburn, N. C., the Union troops lost 16 killed, 50 wounded and 280 missing; the rebels lost five killed and 30 wounded; they covered a period of two days.—At Waldron, Ark., the 2nd Kansas Cavalry were engaged in a skirmish and, at New Creek Valley, W. Va., an infantry regiment had an encounter with rebels.—On the same day an expedition started up the Yazoo river, in Mississippi, including colored troops (cavalry and infantry), the 11th Illinois Infantry and a portion of Admiral Porter's fleet; the expedition lasted until March 8th.

FEB. 3.—Skirmishes at Patterson's, Springfield, W. Va., and North Branch, Belton, Miss., Saltpetre Cave, Va., Lebanon, Ala., Liverpool Heights, Miss., (Yazoo expedition).—The Meridian expedition, under General Sherman. The purpose of this movement was to destroy public property in Mississippi and to disperse a force of rebels collecting to recapture Vicksburg. On this day an advance was made to Jackson and from there to Meridian, the force meanwhile devastating the country. An expected cavalry re-enforcement failing to join him there, Sherman fell back to Canton, followed by hundreds of Union refugees and negroes. Large organizations of rebels were dis-

persed and not a railroad or public building was left intact. During the expedition encounters occurred at Meridian, Champion's Hill, Raymond, Clinton, Jackson, Decatur, Chunky Station, Lauderdale Spring and Marion, Miss. The Union loss was 56 killed and 138 wounded; rebel loss 503 in killed and wounded and 212 prisoners.—Fight at Newbern, N. C., between the forces under General Foster, Union, and General Pickett, confederate, resulting in a loss to the former of 212 in killed and wounded and to the latter of 300 in killed, wounded and missing.

FEB. 4.—At Clinton, Miss., a confederate battery was defeated with a loss of 15 killed and 30 wounded to the Union force. (Yazoo expedition.)—Skirmishes at Rolling Prairie, Mo., Hot Springs, Ark., Moorefield, W. Va., and Canton, Miss.—On this date occurred the Meridian skirmishes at Champion's Hill, Baker's Creek, Raymond and Bolton Depot, Miss.

FEB. 5.—General Wistar led a raiding force of 1,500 towards Richmond without decisive results, the rebels having been warned.—Skirmish at Qualtown, N. C., in which the 14th Illinois Cavalry was engaged, losing three killed and 6 wounded; 50 confederates were captured.—Meridian skirmishes at Clinton and Jackson, Miss.—Skirmish at Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Troubles at Jacksonville, Fla.—At Wyatt's, Miss., the 114th Illinois have a skirmish.

FEB. 6.—A fight occurred at Morton's Ford, Va., a part of the 2nd Corps being engaged; the Union loss was 10 killed and 201 wounded; the rebel loss was 100 in killed, wounded and missing.—The 7th Indiana Cavalry had a skirmish at Bolivar, Tenn., losing one killed and three wounded; the rebels lost 30 wounded.—Skirmishes at Orange C. H. and Bottom's Bridge, Va.

FEB. 7.—At Barnett's Ford, Va., the cavalry force of General Merritt had a skirmish and lost

20 killed and wounded.—In a skirmish at Vidalia, La., the confederate loss was six killed and 10 wounded.—Slight affair at Newbern, N. C., and Camp Finegan.

FEB. 8.—Meridian skirmish at Morton, Miss.—4th Wisconsin Cavalry skirmish at Donaldsonville, La.—Skirmishes at Rome, Ga., Tunnel Hill, Ga., and Martin's Creek, Ala.

FEB. 9.—Cavalry encounter at Morgan's Mills, Ark., the Union casualties being one killed and four wounded; confederate loss, 65 killed and wounded.—Actions at Barber's Place, St. Mary's River, Lake City and Gainesville, Fla., by the Massachusetts Mounted Infantry and Massachusetts Independent Battalion of Cavalry, continuing five days and resulting in a Union loss of four killed and 16 wounded; the rebel loss was four killed and 48 wounded.—Slight action at Jacksonville, Fla.—Near Point Washington, Fla., a detail from the 7th Vermont Infantry had a skirmish.

FEB. 10.—Smith's raids from Germantown, Tenn., into Mississippi. This was the cavalry movement which was intended to co-operate with Sherman's Meridian expedition, and was composed of Smith and Grierson's cavalry divisions. The time occupied, including 15 days, and 45 Union soldiers were killed and 267 wounded, the rebel loss being 50 killed and 300 captured.

FEB. 12.—Skirmish at Rock House, W. Va., resulting in a confederate loss of 12 killed and four wounded.—At Caddo Gap and Scott's Farm, Ark., and Lake City, Fla., skirmishes took place, also at Decatur and Chunky Station, Miss., (Meridian expedition).

FEB. 13.—Skirmishes at Tunnel Hill, Ga., Pontotoc and Vicksburg, Miss., and South Fork, Va.

FEB. 14.—At Gainesville, Fla., Captain Roberts of the Massachusetts cavalry attacked the rebels, who lost 100 in killed and wounded.

The same force skirmished at Lake City, Fla.—In a skirmish at Ross' Landing, Ark., the Union loss was 13 killed and seven wounded.—A skirmish at Brentsville, Va., resulted in the loss of four Union soldiers killed and one wounded.—At Waterproof, La., the 49th U. S. colored troops and the Union gunboat *Forest* engaged the rebels, losing eight killed and 14 wounded.—Meridian, Miss., occupied by the forces of General Sherman.—Skirmish at Wayne Court House, W. Va., Hillsboro, Ga., Quitman and Enterprise, Miss., and Canton, Miss., on the Yazoo expedition.

FEB. 16.—At Laudersdale, Miss., a skirmish occurred.—Fort Powell, (Dauphin's Island) Ala., defended Grant's Pass.—Skirmish at Okalona, Miss. (Smith's cavalry raid.)

FEB. 17.—Action at Marion, Miss.; Meridan expedition.—The *Housatonic* destroyed in Charleston harbor by a torpedo boat.—Skirmishes at West Bay, Fla., and Tiptonsville, Fla.

FEB. 18.—Skirmishes at East Bay., Fla., and Baldwin, Fla.

FEB. 19.—At Grosse Tete Bayou, La., the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry engaged the rebels, inflicting a loss of four killed and six wounded, their own casualties including two wounded.—Skirmish near Batesville, Ark., with a Union loss of three killed and four wounded, the rebel loss being six killed and 10 wounded.—Skirmishes at Aberdeen and Egypt, Miss.

FEB. 20.—Olustee, Fla. A fleet of steamers and one gunboat was sent by General Gilmore to repossess Florida, and he allowed his command to be inveigled into a fight on ground selected by the rebels, sustaining severe defeat and losing 193 in killed and 1,175 wounded and 460 missing. The rebel loss included 100 killed and 400 wounded.—Skirmish at Holston River, Tenn., the respective Union and rebel losses being five killed and wounded and 15 killed and wounded.—Skirmishes at

Saint Mark's Fla., West Point, and Prairie Station, Miss., Philomont, Va., Strawberry Plains, and Sanderson.

FEB. 21.—Skirmishing at Canton, Quitman and Enterprise, Miss., at Hillsboro, Ga., and Lake City and Saint Mark's, Fla.

FEB. 22.—Tunnell Hill, Ga. General Palmer's troops encountered General Wheeler with a rebel force of cavalry and captured 300 prisoners; Union loss, 75 killed and wounded; confederate loss in killed and wounded heavy.—A lively cavalry action transpired at Mulberry Gap, Tenn., resulting in a loss to the Union force of 13 killed and wounded and 256 captured; the 10th Tennessee, (Union), was opposed to a large force.—Mosby's guerrillas defeated a detachment of the 2nd Massachusetts Cavalry at Drainesville, Va., inflicting a loss of seven wounded and 57 captured; Mosby lost two and four wounded.—Skirmishes at Powell's River Bridge, Johnson's Mills, Cumberland Gap, Calfkiller Creek, Tenn., Ivy Mills, Miss., Luna Landing, Ark., Willmarsh Island, S. C.—In an action at Johnson's Mills, Tenn., prisoners captured from the 5th Tennessee Regiment (Union) were surrendered.—Skirmishes at Warrentown, Va., and Joy's Farm.

FEB. 23.—Taylor's Bayou, Tenn.

FEB. 25.—The action begun at Tunnell Hill, was continued until this date and to the 27th of February and included conflicts at Buzzard's Roost, and Rocky Face Gap, with a Union loss of 17 killed and 272 wounded; confederates lost 20 killed and 120 wounded.

FEB. 26.—At Fort Powell, Ala., activities were carried on and skirmishes took place at Upperville, and Goose Creek, Va.

FEB. 27.—Foraging detachments from two Iowa regiments skirmished near Canton, Miss.—Another action took place at Saint Mark's, Fla.

FEB. 28.—Kilpatrick's raid from Stevens

burg, to Richmond, Va. The cavalry chief advanced with 5,000 soldiers to make an attempt to release the Union prisoners at Belle Isle, and in Libby. The aim was lost but much confederate property was destroyed, many miles of railroad torn up and some prisoners were taken. The Union loss was 330 killed and wounded and missing; the rebels lost 500 men.—The 7th Tennessee Cavalry had a skirmish at Dukedom, Ky., and a skirmish took place near Yazoo City, Miss.—Skirmishes at Spottsylvania and Charlottesville, Va., at Ravenna, Miss., and Baldwin, Fla.

FEB. 29.—Skirmish at Newbern, N. C.—At Taylorsville, Va., one of the actions of Kilpatrick's raid took place.

MARCH 1.—At Standardsville, and Burton's Ford, Va., a cavalry raid under General Custer took place, in which the Union force lost 10 wounded, and captured 30 rebels.—Skirmishes at Saint Mark's, Fla., and Black river, Miss. (Yazoo expedition.)—Skirmishes at Brook's Turnpike by Kilpatrick.

MARCH 2.—The Mississippi squadron under Porter had an action at Harrisburg, La.; Union loss two killed and 14 wounded.—Kilpatrick raids near Walkertown, Va.

MARCH 3.—7th Michigan and 1st Vermont Cavalry under Kilpatrick raid Tunstall Station, Va.

MARCH 4.—Grant made Lieutenant-General; the office was re-created for him, it having been vacant since it was conferred on General Washington.—Skirmish on Chowan River, N. C.—Skirmish at Rodney, Miss.

MARCH 5.—Fight at Panther Springs, Tenn., with a Union loss of two killed and eight wounded; 22 were captured by the rebels, whose loss was 30 wounded.—In a conflict at Yazoo City, the losses were six killed and 20 wounded in the Union force, the confederate casualties being much larger.—The Mississippi

Marine Brigade had an encounter at Coleman's, Miss.—At Ely's Ford, Va., and Liverpool Heights, insignificant affairs transpired.

MARCH 6.—At Flint Creek, Ark., the 14th Kansas Cavalry had a skirmish.

MARCH 7.—At Decatur, Ala., the troops of the Army of the Tennessee, under General Dodge, had an indecisive action with the rebels.—Skirmishes at Cherry Stone, Brandon Farms, Ga., and on the Plankatank River.

MARCH 8.—Skirmish at Carrollton, Va.

MARCH 9.—At Suffolk, Va., a skirmish took place between the 2nd U. S. Colored Cavalry and the confederates in which the former lost eight killed and one wounded; the rebels lost 25 wounded.—Skirmish at Bristoe's Station, Va.

MARCH 10.—Skirmishes at Palatka, Fla., and at Cabletown, Va. The latter involved the 1st New York Veteran Cavalry.

MARCH 13.—Skirmishes at Carrollton Store, Va., by New York and Pennsylvania Cavalry, at Semmesport, La., Natchitoches in the Red River expedition and Indianola, Texas.

MARCH 14.—Detachments of the 16th and 17th Corps and Porter's Mississippi Squadron, attacked Fort de Russy, La., sustaining a loss of seven killed and 41 wounded. The confederates were defeated, with a loss of five killed and four wounded and 300 prisoners, besides a large amount of munitions of war and ordnance stores.—A Free-State Government organized in Arkansas.

MARCH 15.—Skirmish at Clarendon, Ark., the federal force losing one killed and three wounded.—Action at Alexandria, (Red River expedition).

MARCH 16.—In a fight near Fort Pillow, Tenn., the rebels were defeated with a loss of 50 killed and wounded.—Action at Shreeveport, La.

MARCH 17.—At Manchester, Tenn., the 5th

Tennessee Cavalry attacked the rebels and killed 21.

MARCH 18.—The same Union force attacked a squad of rebels at Calfkiller Creek, Tenn.—At Monticello, Ark., the 7th Missouri Cavalry had a skirmish.

MARCH 19.—Activity at Port Royal, S. C.

MARCH 20.—The 5th Tennessee Cavalry made another attack on the rebels at Beer-sheba Springs, Tenn.

MARCH 21.—At Henderson's Hill, La., the troops of General Mower, including detachments of the 16th Corps and the cavalry division of the 19th Corps attacked a confederate camp and captured 282 prisoners.—Skirmish at Magnolia, Miss.—General Banks attacked the rebels near Alexandria, La., and took 306 prisoners.

MARCH 24.—At Union City, Tenn., Forrest attacked the 5th Tennessee Cavalry and took 450 prisoners.

MARCH 25.—Paducah, Ky., was held by Col. S. G. Hicks with a garrison of 650 men. Forrest attacked and the garrison retired to Fort Anderson where a stand was made, assisted by two Union gunboats. Forrest demanded immediate surrender without conditions, adding, "if you surrender you shall be treated as prisoners of war; but if I have to storm your works, you may expect no quarter." Hicks refused and the rebels made three assaults, losing 1,500 men and the rebel General Thompson. Forrest retired on the 26th. The Union loss was 14 killed and 46 wounded. The town was nearly destroyed in the bombardment.

MARCH 26.—Skirmish at Longview, Ark., in which the 28th Wisconsin, 5th Kansas and 7th Missouri Cavalry engaged.—On the same date the 2nd Kansas Cavalry had a skirmish at Danville, Ark.—At Canton, Miss., (Black River) a slight skirmish took place.

MARCH 28.—At Charleston, Ill., the copper-heads attacked the 54th Illinois Infantry, returning to the front from veteran's furlough. The regiment lost two killed and eight wounded. The attacking party lost three killed, four wounded and 12 were taken prisoners.—Activity at Fort Powell, Ala.—Skirmish at Cane River, La. (Red River expedition.)—At Arkadelphia, Ark., the cavalry of the 7th Corps made a movement to advance.

MARCH 29.—In a skirmish at Bolivar, Tenn., the Union loss was eight killed and 35 wounded; the 6th Tennessee Cavalry were engaged.

MARCH 30.—At Mount Elba, Ark., the force recorded on the 28th had a skirmish, the aggregate losses of the several actions from the 26th to the 30th, including four Union soldiers killed and 18 wounded; the rebel loss was 12 killed, 35 wounded and 300 prisoners.—At Grosse Tete Bayou, La., the 118th Illinois Infantry had a skirmish.—Skirmishes at Natchitoches, La., and Monticello, Mo.—Riots at Mattoon, Ill.

MARCH 31.—The 3rd U. S. Cavalry, (colored) had a skirmish at Snyder'sville, Miss., losing 16 killed and three wounded; the confederate loss was three killed and seven wounded.—Action at Ball's Ferry, Va.

APRIL 1.—At Augusta, Ark., in a skirmish, the 3rd Minnesota Infantry and 8th Missouri Cavalry lost eight killed and 16 wounded and inflicted a loss of 15 killed and 45 wounded.—Slight skirmish on the Rappahannock, Va.—Skirmishes at White River, Ark., and Grant's Pass, Ala.—A collision occurred at Fitzhugh's Woods, Va.

APRIL 2.—At Spoonville, Ark., the 29th Iowa, 50th Indiana and 9th Wisconsin Infantry and the 1st Missouri Cavalry, belonging to Steele's expedition, had a skirmish and lost 10 killed and 35 wounded; rebel loss, 100.—Skirmish at Crump's Hill, La., by the regiments of

the Red River expedition in which the Union loss was 20 wounded and that of the rebels 35.—Skirmishes at Camden, N. C., Antoine, Texas, Cleveland, Tenn., and Pensacola, Fla.

APRIL 3.—At Okalona, Ark., another action was had, in which Illinois and Missouri cavalry, and Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio infantry participated; the Union loss was 16 killed and 74 wounded; the rebels lost 75 in killed and wounded.

APRIL 4.—Compti, La., was made famous by a skirmish in the Red River expedition and the Federal loss was 10 killed and 18 wounded.—Skirmish at Plymouth, N. C.—The fight at Elkin's Ford, Ark., was commenced and the skirmishing continued at intervals for three days. Three infantry regiments, one cavalry regiment and a battery were engaged and the loss was five killed and 33 wounded on the Federal side.

APRIL 5.—At Roseville, Ark., detachments of the 2nd and 6th Kansas Cavalry had a guerrilla skirmish and lost 19 killed and 11 wounded; the confederate casualties included 15 killed, 25 wounded and 11 prisoners.—At Stone's Farm, Ark., 26 men of the 6th Kansas Cavalry were attacked by guerrillas and 11 of them were captured and massacred, among them Surgeon Fairebilds.—Skirmish at Grand Ecote, La., (Red River expedition).

APRIL 6.—In a skirmish at Quicksand, Ky., one company, 14th Kentucky Volunteers, had a skirmish and lost 10 men killed and seven wounded.—Skirmishes at Fort Halleck, Ind. Ter., Columbus, Mo., and Shreveport, La. (The activity at the latter place continued three days).—Skirmish at Peach Hill, Va.

APRIL 7.—At Wilson's Farm, La., the advance cavalry of the 19th Corps in the Red River expedition, engaged the rebels with a loss of 14 killed and 39 wounded, the rebel loss being 40 wounded men and 100 prisoners.—

At Harney Lake Valley, Ore., a skirmish took place, in which the 1st Oregon Cavalry were engaged.—Detachments from Illinois cavalry and infantry and a battery were engaged in a skirmish at Plain's Farm, near Port Hudson, La.

APRIL 8.—Battle of Sabine Cross Roads or Mansfield. The advance of Banks' army engaged in heavy skirmishing with the rebels in a line of battle that was, practically, an ambushade, the forces being disposed in a wedge shape. After the first onset the wings of the rebel command closed about the Union troops and confusion resulted. A complete rout was prevented only by the timely arrival of reinforcements. The Union troops engaged, numbered about 8,000, and the losses aggregated 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels pursued three miles and a half when they were checked by General Emery's division. The rebels loss at Mansfield numbered 3,500.—A Missouri battery became involved in a skirmish at Pembescott Bayou, Ark.—At Wolf River, Tenn., Grierson's cavalry had a skirmish. At Cane River, La. the advance of the Red River expedition met the rebels in force and the latter were put to flight with a loss of 600 prisoners.

APRIL 10.—The troops belonging to Steele's expedition had a heavy fight at Prairie D'Ann, Ark., in which the Union loss was 100 killed, wounded and missing. Several days were occupied in the conflict.—At Little Cacapon, Va., a company of the 54th Pennsylvania Infantry engaged in a skirmish.

APRIL 12.—At Pleasant Hill Landing, La., the 17th Corps, assisted by the gunboats Lexington and Osage, had a considerable fight, resulting in a loss to the federals engaged, of seven wounded. The rebel loss included 200 killed and wounded. (Red River expedition.)—The massacre at Fort Pillow took place on this date. The garrison included 19 officers

and 538 men, 262 of whom were negroes, commanded by Major L. F. Booth, Forrest attacked the fort suddenly, no intimation of it reaching the garrison, until the onset was made and the Union pickets driven in. Major Booth was killed early in the struggle and was succeeded by Major W. F. Bradford, who retired with the force within the intrenchments. The artillery defence included six guns and aid was received from a gunboat. In the afternoon, Forrest sent in a flag of truce demanding surrender without conditions and the commandant asked an hour for consideration. Meanwhile the rebels, regardless of the flag, were taking an advantageous position. As soon as the reply was communicated the confederates rushed over the fortifications, raising the cry: "No quarter". Indiscriminately of age or sex the slaughter was pressed until nightfall and renewed at daylight, about 300 people being killed in cold blood. The entire Union loss was 350 killed, 60 wounded and 164 missing. The confederate loss was 80 killed and wounded.—At Fremont's Orchard, Col. Ter., two cavalry companies had a scrimmage with the Indians.

APRIL 13.—Steele's raiders had a skirmish at Moscow, Ark., losing five killed and 17 wounded. The rebel loss was 30 killed and wounded.—Kentucky infantry encountered a rebel force at Paintsville, Ky., and fought the next day at Half Mount, Ky.—A slight affair took place at Columbus, Mo.—Skirmishes at Indian Bay, Ark., Florence, Ala., Cleveland, Tenn., Paducah, Ky., Grand Ecore, La., and Wayne C. H., W. Va.

APRIL 14.—An infantry skirmish took place at Smithfield, Va., the losses being to the Union and confederates engaged, five and six respectively.—The 6th Kansas Cavalry raided Dutch Mills, Ark. (Steele's expedition.)

APRIL 15.—Advance of Steele's force on Camden, Ark., the place being occupied the

following day. At Bristoe's Station, Va., a cavalry action occurred with inconsiderable loss.—Another force of Steele's command raided Liberty, Ark.

APRIL 16.—Skirmish at King's River, Ark., and at Scullyville, Indian Territory, in which the Indian Home Guards were engaged.

APRIL 17.—At Plymouth, N. C., an important engagement took place in which the 85th New York, 103rd Pennsylvania and the 16th Connecticut Infantry under General Wessels, assisted by a strong naval force under Lieutenant-Commander Flusser, fought three days for possession of the western entrance of the Cape Fear River, the action resulting in the defeat of the federal troops. The loss to the latter including Flusser was 20 killed and 80 wounded; the confederate loss was about 500.—The same day a skirmish took place at Decatur, Ala., with slight loss.

APRIL 18.—A forage train, escorted by the 18th Iowa, 79th U. S. Colored Infantry and 6th Kansas Cavalry, was attacked at Poison Springs near Camden, sustaining a loss of 113 killed, 88 wounded and 68 missing. (Steele's expedition.)—Slight skirmish at Bokken's Mills, S. C., two soldiers being killed and 18 wounded.

APRIL 19.—At Natchitoches, La., the 4th Brigade, Cavalry Division, 19th Corps, Red River expedition, had an encounter with bushwhackers and guerrillas.—The 45th Kentucky was involved in a skirmish at Pound Gap, Ky.—Skirmish at Burkesville, Ky.

APRIL 20.—A regiment of colored troops had a skirmish at Waterproof, La.

APRIL 21.—At Cotton Plant, Cache River, Ark., the troops of Steele's expedition had a skirmish. (98th Missouri Cavalry.)—The 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry had a brush with bushwhackers at Red Bone, Miss., one man being killed and six wounded.

APRIL 22.—Three companies of the 3rd

Rhode Island Cavalry on transports at Tunica Bend, Red River, were attacked from the banks, suffering a loss of two killed and 17 wounded.

APRIL 23.—In a skirmish at Nickajack Trace, Ga., a detachment of the 92nd Illinois Infantry were engaged in a skirmish in which they lost five killed and nine wounded and 22 taken prisoners.—Two divisions of Banks' army had an encounter at Moneti's Bluff, La., and at Cloutiersville, the latter extending into the following day. It was a determined movement of the confederates to prevent the Federals crossing the Cane River and the advance had sharp work to repulse and drive back the rebels. General Banks was in possession of the rebel plans and pushed his command through swamps and almost impenetrable morasses, steadily advancing and arriving at Alexandria on the 26th, having suffered a loss of 350 killed and wounded. The confederate loss in killed and wounded was about 400.—At Swan Lake, Ark., the 5th Kansas Cavalry, belonging to Steele's expedition, was engaged in a skirmish.

APRIL 24.—At Jacksonport, Ark., the 1st Nebraska Cavalry repulsed the rebels.

APRIL 25.—The rebels attacked a forage train, escorted by several infantry regiments and a battery and captured the wagons and guard while en route from Little Rock to supply Banks' army; the encounter transpired near Pine Bluff; 2,000 prisoners were taken.—At Mark's Mills, General Fagan's force, 6,000 strong, attacked the rear of a supply train of 240 wagons, cut off the advance from the rear, compelling the surrender of both columns and inflicting a loss of 250 killed and wounded, and the destruction or capture of the wagons, the negroes being shot after surrender, the rebels never taking colored prisoners. The rebel casualties were small.—Skirmish at Wautauga's Bridge, Tenn., in which the 10th Michigan Cav-

alry was involved, losing three killed and nine wounded.

APRIL 26.—Steele's troops again encountered the rebels at Moro Creek, Ark., sustaining a loss of five killed and 14 wounded.—At Alexandria, a Missouri Cavalry regiment and a New York regiment of infantry became involved in a skirmish. (Bank's expedition.)

APRIL 28.—At Offett's Knob, Mo., the 1st Missouri Militia Cavalry had a brush with guerrillas.

APRIL 29.—At Princeton, Ark., two infantry regiments, one cavalry and a battery belonging to Steele's expedition, had a short, sharp skirmish without loss.

APRIL 30.—Jenkin's Ferry. Steele's division, which had suffered heavily in incessant skirmishing through the entire march to make connection with Banks from Little Rock, was attacked on the Sabine River in Arkansas by the consolidated forces of Kirby Smith and Price—5,000 Union soldiers against 20,000 rebels—a battle of about eight hours duration ensuing, which was one of the sharpest contests of the southwest in the war, but resulted in a victory of the Union force which saved Little Rock and Arkansas to the U. S. Government. General Salomon of Wisconsin won the honors by determined bravery, and the pursuit of the rebels was prevented only by lack of supplies. 1,175 Union soldiers were lost and about 2,000 rebels. —Activities at Little Washington.

MAY 1.—In the early days of May, the operations of the Union armies were to be combined. Sigel commenced his movements up the valley of the Shenandoah on the 1st day of the month.—The 7th U. S. Infantry, colored troops, had a skirmish at Jacksonville, Fla., losing one man killed.—At Hudnot's Plantation, La., and near Alexandria, a skirmish took place between cavalry of the 13th and 19th Corps, resulting in a loss of 33 killed, 87

wounded and the loss to the rebels included 25 killed and 100 wounded.—At Ashwood's Landing, La., the 64th U. S. Colored troops skirmished with guerrillas.—At Clinton, La., a slight affair occurred.

MAY 2.—Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bailey, of the 4th Wisconsin Infantry (cavalry) commenced the construction of a dam for the release of 10 gunboats and two tugs imprisoned by low water on the Red River. The work was concluded on the 8th and resulted in the safe passage of the fleet five days later, with the loss of one man and insignificant injuries to the boats.—Fight at Governor Moore's Plantation, La.; Union loss two killed and 10 wounded.—7th Kansas Cavalry encountered a small force of rebels at Memphis, Tenn.—Skirmish at Harrisburg, La.

MAY 3.—Red Clay, Ga. The 1st Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland was engaged and lost 10 killed and wounded.—Skirmish at Richland, Ark., involving the 2nd Arkansas Cavalry, the command losing 20 in killed and wounded.—A cavalry engagement took place at Bolivar, Tenn.—At Baton Rouge, La., a cavalry encounter occurred in which the 4th Wisconsin was engaged. The 120th Ohio Infantry, and 73d U. S. Colored troops on board the transport City Belle, were attacked by rebels on the banks of the Red River near Snaggy Point, La., and the loss and suffering was severe, the soldiers abandoning the transport and many were murdered and captured by the pursuing rebels.—Preparations in the Army of the Potomac for operations in the Wilderness.

MAY 4.—In a fight at Doubtful Canon, Ari., a detachment of the 5th California Infantry and the 1st California Cavalry lost one killed and six wounded and inflicted a loss of 10 killed and 20 wounded.—Hancock took position at Chancellorsville.—Kautz cavalry raid

commenced from Suffolk, Va., on the Weldon railroad and included the movements at Wall Bridge, Stony Creek Station, Jarrett's Station and White's Bridge, to City Point, which was reached on the 12th.—Marye's Heights, Orange C. H. and Bermuda Hundred were occupied.—Yazoo expedition in Mississippi commenced; the 3rd U. S. Cavalry, colored, 11th, 72nd and 76th Illinois Infantry being detailed and the 5th Illinois Cavalry and 7th Ohio Battery. Actions took place at Vaughn and Benton, a slight loss being sustained. The expedition consumed nine days.

MAY 5.—The U. S. gunboats Ceres, Commodore Hull, Matabesett, Sassacus, Seymour, Wydusing, Miami and Whitehead attacked the rebel ram Albemarle, on the Roanoke River, N. C., with a loss of five killed and 26 wounded; the rebels lost 56 prisoners.—The transport Warner, steamer Covington and gunboat Signal, having the 56th Ohio Infantry on board were attacked by rebels at Dunn's Bayou on the Red River. The soldiers fought as long as possible and the residue abandoned the boats, making their way to Alexandria through the woods. More than half the command was lost.—Battle of the Wilderness. The rebel General Ewell with his division disputed the occupation of the Wilderness and a terrific fight ensued, which was participated in by the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th and Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac under Hancock, Warren, Sedgwick, Burnside and Sheridan, Major-General Meade commanding. It was practically a hand-to-hand struggle and at dark was not at an end. The rebel General Hill had joined in the contest and, during the ensuing night, Longstreet made connection with Lee's army and there was no alternative but to continue the conflict and urge matters to a determination on the 6th, the fight being resumed as soon as day broke. The fighting was no less vigorous than

on the previous day but at the close, both armies were indisposed to renew active hostilities, although no decisive state of affairs had been reached. The killed of the Union army was 5,597, wounded 21,463 and missing 10,677. Brigadier Generals Wadsworth, Hayes and Webb were among the killed. The loss of the rebels was 2,000 killed, 6,000 wounded and 3,400 missing. The confederate generals Jenkins, Pickett and Jones were killed and Longstreet, Pegram, Stafford and Hunter wounded.—Action at Craig's Meeting House, Va.

MAY 6.—Sherman commenced his movement on the 27th of April. On the 6th day of May the three branches of his command were in position. Three corps of the Army of the Cumberland, two corps of the Army of the Tennessee and one corps of the Army of the Ohio were located respectively at Ringgold and Red Clay. Preparations were put in progress for the triumphant campaign known to history forever more as the "March to the Sea;" the days from the 5th to the 9th inclusive were made conspicuous by the movements by way of Ship Gap, Villanow, and Snake Creek Gap, Tunnel Hill and the sharp actions at Rocky Face Ridge and Buzzard's Roost. An effort was made to compel the evacuation of Dalton but failed and, May 13th, General Sherman decided to move towards Resaca. Skirmishing commenced on the 14th, the rebels having taken possession of the city. Calhoun was threatened and a force sent against the railroad to cut off communications. Resaca was abandoned by the rebels and occupied by the Federal troops. At Ley's Ferry a slight action took place on the 15th, and, on the same day, an action occurred at Tanner's Bridge. On the day following, May 16th, another fight took place at Rome Cross Roads; a two-days encounter occurred at Adairsville and included the minor actions at Graves' House and Calhoun.

May 18th, the Army of the Cumberland was in action at Rome and, on the 19th, the 20th Corps was involved at Cassville. The action there continued until the 22nd; on the 24th the fight at Kingston in which three regiments of Union Infantry and one regiment of cavalry were engaged, took place. On the 25th, the series of operations known as the battle of Dallas, New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory, Pumpkinvine Creek and Allatoona Hills commenced and was concluded on the 4th of June without decisive results. May 25th, a fight occurred at Cassville Station followed by a skirmish at Burned Church. From the 5th to the 9th of May, the Union casualties included 200 killed and 637 wounded. In an assault on Resaca, 600 were killed and 2,147 wounded. The total loss at Dallas in the nine days operation was 2,400. The Army of the Cumberland was commanded by General Thomas, that of the Tennessee by McPherson and that of the Ohio by Schofield. General Johnston was the guiding spirit of the rebels. The confederate loss was variously estimated, but doubtless reached 6,500 in round numbers from May 6th to June 4th.—The gunboat Commodore Jones attacked the rebels on the James River near City Point; Union loss, 23 killed and 48 wounded.—Detachments of the 10th and 18th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, encountered the rebels at Chester, Va., on the Richmond & Petersburg railroad and sustained a loss of 48 killed and 256 wounded; the rebel loss was 50 killed and 200 wounded.—At Princeton, W. Va., the forces under General Crook made an advance.

MAY 7.—A portion of the 16th Army Corps, belonging to Banks' Red River expedition, met the rebels at Bayou La Mourie, La., and lost 10 killed and 31 wounded.—At Benton, Miss., the Yazoo expedition had an engagement, in which three Illinois regiment, and an Ohio battery were in action.—Tunnel Hill, Ga.—Mill Creek

and Dug Gap.—Stoney Creek Station, Va.—An unimportant action at Tazewell, Tenn.

MAY 8.—The 2nd Division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac engaged the rebels at Todd's tavern, Va., and inflicted a loss of 40 killed and 150 wounded.—The movements which culminated in the battle at Spottsylvania Court House commenced. Lee moved his command forward on the night of the 7th and reached the place in advance of Grant. On the 8th, Lee's forces made their position sure and sharp fighting ensued. On the 9th, desultory skirmishing was continued, the confederates attacking various points where federal batteries were being placed. On the 10th, Grant made heavy demonstrations on the rebel lines and sent his deathless despatch, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" to Washington. The three days indeterminate battle had already cost 10,000 men, "the flower of the Army of the Potomac". The 11th found the federal forces in preparation for hard work to drive the confederates from what seemed an impregnable position. Hancock's corps made a dash at the rebel center and the battle thus precipitated raged all day and part of the night without decisive results. The fighting continued six days longer and Grant withdrew to the North Anna River.—The cavalry connected with the command of General Crook made a dash at Jeffersonville, Va.—Actions at Snake Creek Gap and Buzzard's Roost.

MAY 9.—Sheridan's raid toward Richmond commenced as soon as Grant had taken his position at Spottsylvania. He was sent by his chief to cut off Lee's communications. He took a large cavalry force and destroyed a portion of the Virginia Central railroad, considerable rolling stock, 1,500,000 rations and set free 400 Union prisoners en route to Libby prison. An assault was made on the outer works about Richmond. During the raid, the Union force

engaged the rebels at Beaver Dam Station, South Anna Bridge, Ashland and Yellow Tavern. The loss of the federals was 50 killed, 174 wounded and 200 missing; the rebels lost heavily killed, wounded and prisoners. The confederate general, J. E. B. Stewart, was killed and General Gordon was wounded.—At Dalton and at Varnell's Station, Ga., actions took place.—The 6th Ohio and 1st New Jersey regiments belonging to Sheridan's command, raid Childsbury, Va.—An action was commenced by the 10th and 18th Corps of the Army of the James at Arrowfield Church, or Swift Creek, which continued until the following day. The Union loss was 90 killed and 400 wounded; the rebel loss was 500 killed and wounded.—On the same day, the 12th, 23rd, 34th and 36th Ohio, 9th, 11th, 14th and 15th West Virginia Infantry and 3rd and 4th Pennsylvania Reserves, Army of West Virginia, had a fight at Cloyd's Mountain and New River Bridge, Va. Union loss, 126 killed, 385 wounded; confederate loss 600 killed and wounded and 300 missing. The action extended over two days.—Four infantry and one regiment of mounted soldiers engaged in a skirmish at Cove Mountain, Va. The fighting occupied two days.—Skirmish at Beaver Dam Station, Va.

MAY 10.—Action at Ground Squirrel Church Bridge, on the South Anna, Va. (Sheridan's raid.)—Skirmish at Dardanelle, Ark., in which the 6th Kansas Cavalry were engaged.—Movements at Appomattox, Va., and Newbern, N. C.

MAY 11.—At Ashland, Va., the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry engaged in a skirmish.—At Yellow Tavern, Va., the 1st and 3rd Divisions, cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, made a raid. (Sheridan's command.)

MAY 12.—Battle of Fort Darling at Drury's Bluff, Va. Butler was in command of the 10th Corps under W. F. Smith and the 18th under Gilmore; the combined forces numbered 25,000

with 3,000 cavalry under Kautz and with this force the fort was attacked; it was the extreme southern point of the defenses of Richmond, and was held by Beauregard with 20,000 men. The outer lines were carried and, after two days deliberation, Butler determined to make a general assault on the fort on the morning of the 16th. At midnight before, a fog arose and the rebel chief quietly assembled his entire command in the dense darkness and, before dawn, made an assault on the sleeping Union camps, moving his troops through a gap which was guarded weakly by a small cavalry force. Beauregard's plans were frustrated by the fog, his generals failing to perform their allotted work. However, Butler ordered a general retreat. Beauregard attempted to follow, but a heavy rain came on and, by nightfall of the 16th, was within his intrenchments. The Union loss was 422 killed, 2,580 wounded and 1,400 prisoners. The rebel loss was 400 killed, 2,000 wounded and 100 missing. While the action at Fort Darling was in progress and the infantry engaged there, the cavalry of General Kautz were doing effective service on the line of the Richmond & Lynchburg railroad.—At Meadow Bridge, Va., the 1st and 3rd Divisions of the cavalry corps belonging to Sheridan's command made a dashing raid.

MAY 13.—The battle of Resaca, Ga. (See previous date.)—At Pulaski, Tenn., the 11th U. S. colored troops had a skirmish.—At Tilton, Tenn., the 1st Division of cavalry belonging to the Army of the Cumberland had a sharp skirmish with the rebels.—In an engagement at Point Lookout, Va., a detachment of colored troops and seamen from the flotilla of the Potomac engaged in a lively encounter with the confederates.

MAY 14.—The troops belonging to Banks' Red River expedition had an engagement at Mansura, La. The action occupied two days.—

At Rood's Hill, Va., a portion of the Army of West Virginia engaged in a skirmish.

MAY 15.—Sigel and Breckenridge met at Newmarket, Va., and the Union force was defeated, falling back and leaving behind the trains and a hundred prisoners, 120 dead and 560 wounded and 240 missing; the rebel loss was 85 killed and 320 wounded.—A skirmish took place at Mount Pleasant Landing in which the Union loss was three killed and five wounded.—At Tanner's Bridge, Ga., the Union force lost two killed and 16 wounded.—At Ley's Ferry, Ga., part of the 16th Corps of Sherman's army were in action.

MAY 16.—At Rome Cross Roads, Ga., the 16th Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, belonging to Sherman's command had a fight.—At Ashepoo River, S. C., the 34th U. S. colored troops engaged in a slight action.—At Pond Creek, Ky., the 39th Kentucky Infantry encountered bushwhackers.—At Clear Creek, Mo., two companies of the 15th Kansas Cavalry fought guerrillas.—The division of General Tyler, 5th Corps, took position on the Fredericksburg road preparatory to taking part in the battle at Spotsylvania Court House.—At Smoky Hill, Col., one company of colored troops and a Colorado battery encountered bushwhackers.—At Belcher's Mills, Va., the 3rd New York, 5th and 11th Pennsylvania and the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry engaged in an action; the force belonged to the command of Kautz.—Hardee, commanding the confederates, attacked the Union rear under Howard at Calhoun.—At Adairsville, Jackson, with a detachment of the confederate cavalry of General Polk, fought the advance of the army of General Thomas under Newton.

MAY 17.—The armies of the Cumberland, Ohio and Tennessee moved southward in the third part of the plan of Sherman. The command of Jeff C. Davis captured eight guns

and valuable property of the confederates.—A skirmish took place at Madison Station, Ala., in which the 3rd Division and 15th Corps of the Army of the Tennessee engaged.—At Kingston, Ga., the 2nd Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland had a fight.—At Bayou De Glaize, La., portions of the 16th and 17th Infantry Corps and cavalry belonging to the 19th Corps of the army under General Banks had an encounter with the rebels, whom they repulsed, inflicting a loss of 500 killed and wounded, their own casualties amounting to 60 killed and 300 wounded. General Smith moved his command to the rear and attacked, defeated and pursued the rebels. The loss of the confederates in this action was 325 in killed and wounded and 250 prisoners.

MAY 18.—The 1st Oregon Cavalry had a skirmish at Crooked River, Oregon, with the Indians.

MAY 19.—Skirmish at Fayetteville, Ark., in which the 6th Kansas Cavalry were engaged.—In a skirmish at Welaka and Saunders, Fla., a detachment of the 17th Connecticut Infantry fought the rebels.—The action at Cassville, Ga., begun, the 20th Corps, Army of the Cumberland being engaged two days.

MAY 20.—At Downer's Bridge, Va., the 5th New York Cavalry engaged in a skirmish.—At Milford Station, Va., the 1st Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac made a raid.

MAY 21.—A skirmish, in which the 2nd Colorado Cavalry participated, occurred at Snia's Hills, Mo.—At Mount Pleasant, Miss., two soldiers of the 4th Missouri Cavalry were killed in a skirmish.

MAY 22.—At Old River, La., the 6th Missouri Cavalry engaged in a slight skirmish.—On the Mattaponi River, Va., activities were progressing towards the finale of the plans of Grant.

MAY 23.—The actions on the North Anna

River, including Jericho Ford, Taylor's Bridge and Tolopotomy Creek, were participated in by the 5th, 2nd and 9th Corps of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by General Meade. They covered three days and involved a loss to the Union force of 223 killed, 1,460 wounded and 290 missing. The loss to the rebels was 2,000 in killed and wounded.—At Horse Landing, St. John's River, Fla., the steam tug Columbine was captured by the rebels. The 35th U. S. colored troops and the sailors on the tug were engaged.

MAY 24.—In a skirmish at Holly Springs, Miss., the 4th Missouri Cavalry were engaged. At Kingston, Ga., the 50th Ohio and 14th Kentucky Infantry with the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, engaged in a lively skirmish, in which the Union force lost one killed and two wounded.—At Wilson's Wharf Landing, Va., a well conducted skirmish took place in which the 1st D. C. Infantry and 10th U. S. colored troops and Battery B, U. S. colored artillery, inflicted a loss on the confederates of 20 killed and 100 wounded.—In a skirmish at Nashville, Tenn., the Union loss to the 15th U. S. colored troops amounted to four killed and eight wounded.—At Sabine Pass, La., a slight skirmish took place.—The activity of the rebels at Gaines Cross Roads and Landing became marked.—At Fort Powhatan, N. C., the colored troops were assaulted by rebels and repulsed them.

MAY 25.—The action at Dallas, Ga., commenced.—At Cassville Station, Ga., the 1st and 11th Kentucky Cavalry were engaged.

MAY 26.—At Burned Church, Ga., the cavalry of the 1st Division of the Army of the Cumberland fought with a detachment of the rebels.—At Lane's Prairie, Mo., two companies of the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry had a skirmish.—A torpedo explosion occurred on Bachelor's Creek, N. C., in which the 132nd and 158th

New York Infantry and 58th Pennsylvania lost 35 killed and 19 wounded.—In a lively fight at Decatur and Moulton, Ala., the 1st, 3rd and 4th Ohio Cavalry, 3rd Brigade, 4th Division, 16th Corps were engaged, with a loss of 48 killed and wounded, the rebels losing 60 in killed and wounded. The action included several days.

MAY 27.—The movements of the Army of the Potomac on this date are known to history as the passage of the Pamunkey River. At dark of the 26th the withdrawal of the troops to the North Anna commenced and was effected without the knowledge of the rebels. At nine in the morning, General Sheridan reported himself at Hanover Town. On the Hanover Court House road a rebel cavalry force was encountered and driven back to Crump's Creek, five miles away. The road from Sheridan's position was occupied by Union cavalry to Atlee's Station and Richmond. At noon, General Russell reported his arrival at the south side of the Pamunkey and, 24 hours later, the 6th Corps had crossed. The 2nd Corps followed. The 5th had crossed earlier and at midnight the 9th Corps was in position. On the morning of that day a severe engagement was begun at Hawes' Shop and the fighting there was continued until late in the evening, when Custer's brigade carried the intrenchments and drove the rebels. A series of fights occurred on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st in the attempt of Grant to force the front lines of the rebels. The loss was 1,607 in killed, wounded and missing, that of the confederates being much larger. Grant made a flank movement and, on the 1st day of June, took possession of Cold Harbor.—At San Carlos River, Cal., an engagement took place, in which Company K, 5th California Infantry was involved.

MAY 28.—At Little Rock, Ark., the 57th U. S. colored troops had a skirmish.—At

Pleasant Hill, Mo., the 2nd Colorado Cavalry became involved in a slight skirmish.—At Jacksonville, Fla., the 7th U. S. colored troops were engaged.—The 1st, 3rd and 4th Ohio Cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland fought at Moulton, Ala.

MAY 29.—The action belonging to the crossing of the Pamunkey River known as Tolopotomy Creek or Salem Church was fought by the 2nd and 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac, and continued to the 31st of May.

MAY 30.—The 3rd Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, fought at Hanover Court House, Va.; a skirmish also took place at Ashland, Va., in which the same troops under General Wilson were engaged. The loss in both were 26 killed and 130 wounded.—At Old Church, Va., the 1st Division of the cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, had an engagement. The command was under General Torbett and the loss was 16 killed and 74 wounded.—At Dardanelle, Ga., a slight skirmish took place.

MAY 31.—A convention of persons who believed the measures of the administration too lenient, was held at Cleveland, Ohio, and John C. Fremont was nominated for President and John C. Cochrane for Vice President. Later, the action was rescinded and adhesion to the administration of Lincoln and Johnson was advised.

JUNE 1.—Grant's possession of Cold Harbor cost 2,000 men. On this date the rebels made two determined efforts to dislodge Sheridan's troops, to meet with repulse and heavy loss. Sharp fighting was maintained until the early afternoon of the 3rd, when the activities belonging properly to the battle of Cold Harbor came to an end. The losses of the Army of the Potomac were 1,905 killed, 10,570 wounded and 2,456 missing. The confederate losses were reported and estimated considerably less,

the holding of the place being accomplished at heavy cost to the Union troops. Brigadier Generals Brooks and Byrnes were killed and Tyler and Stannard wounded.—A slight skirmish occurred at Greentown, Mo.

JUNE 2.—The 10th Corps, Army of the Potomac, fought Longstreet's reserve at Bermuda Hundred, sustaining a loss of 25 killed and 100 wounded.—The engagements on the Pamunkey referred to above took place at Gaines' Mills, Salem Church and Hawes' Store, Va. The cavalry of Sheridan was engaged.—At Ossabaw Sound, Ga., an engagement of slight moment took place.

JUNE 3.—A detachment of the 3rd Missouri Cavalry had a skirmish at Searcey, Ark.—At Panther and Buffalo Gap, W. Va., Hayes Brigade, 2nd Division, Army of West Virginia, had a sharp encounter with the rebels with a loss of 25 killed and wounded to both.—At Ackworth, Ga., the 2nd Division of Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, belonging to Sherman's troops were engaged.—A slight skirmish occurred at Georgetown, Va.

JUNE 4.—Slight action at Jasper, Tenn.

JUNE 5.—At Piedmont or Mount Crawford, W. Va., the troops of General Hunter encountered General W. F. Jones and defeated him, taking 1,500 prisoners and three guns. Hunter lost 130 killed and 650 wounded. The rebels lost 460 killed and 1,450 wounded, the commander being among the former.

JUNE 6.—Active operations were in progress at Atlanta, on the Chattahoochie at Columbia, Ark., and at Chicot Lake in that State. The latter is variously known as Old River Lake, Ditch Bayou, Columbia and Fish Bayou. The 16th Corps of Steele's command was involved and the loss was 40 killed and 70 wounded. The rebel loss was 100 killed and wounded.—At Greenland Gap Road, near Moorefield, W. Va., the 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry made a raid.

Slight activities at Ackworth, Ga., and Staunton, Va.

JUNE 7.—National Republican Convention was held at Baltimore which took a decided stand on the war question, strenuously opposing any compromise. Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President and Andrew Johnson for Vice President.—At Ripley, Miss., the cavalry of General Sturgis' command made an advance and had an engagement; the skirmishing in the expedition to Guntown commenced on the 5th of the month and lasted until the 10th.—Skirmish at Rienzi, Miss.

JUNE 8.—At Lost Mountain, Ga., and Paris, Ky., activities took place.

JUNE 9.—Sherman moved from New Hope Church to Ackworth and fortified and garrisoned Allatoona Pass, making it a base of supplies. Johnston transferred his army in accordance with the operations of the Union force and intrenched. Meanwhile, Sherman gave his attention to making ready for a protracted series of operations, receiving reinforcements, collecting provisions and putting in order railroads and highways in readiness for possible emergencies. The veterans and cavalry that made connection with his command on the 8th, supplied his former losses and the deficit made by soldiers left behind on garrison duty. On the 9th he took position at Big Shanty, half way between Ackworth and Kenesaw and, two days later, McPherson, Schofield and Thomas, with their commands, were in position for the fights which made the period until the 30th famous. Sherman assaulted the lines of the rebels in every manner known to modern warfare. The fighting at the various points is known to history under the name of Kenesaw Mountain and included the engagements which will be found on the dates on which they occurred. The fighting was heavy and, on the 14th, Pine Mountain was abandoned by John-

ston. The Union general pressed up to the new position selected by the rebel commander, Kenesaw being the point d'avantage. On the 22nd, Hooker was suddenly attacked by Hood near Culp's House and at first was in the lurch, being driven by the rebels. Soon, however, the Union lines rallied and Hood was driven back in great confusion, leaving his dead and wounded and losing many prisoners. On the 24th the order was issued for the attack of Kenesaw, which was carried into effect on the 27th. On that day Thomas and McPherson made the assault in their fronts, after a period of vigorous use of the heavy artillery. They met with repulse with heavy loss and another flank movement became a necessity. The entire loss of the fighting of more than twenty days aggregated 1,370 killed, 6,500 wounded and 800 missing, the rebels losing 1,100 killed and 3,500 wounded and missing. Generals Harker and Dan. McCook on the Union side were killed, the rebels losing General (Bishop) Leonidas Polk.—At Point of Rocks, Md., the 2nd U. S. colored cavalry had a skirmish in which they lost two men killed.—At Mount Sterling, Ky., Burbridge's Cavalry of the Division of Kentucky engaged in a fight in which they lost 35 killed and 150 wounded; the rebels lost 50 killed and 200 wounded and 250 captured.—At La Fayette, Tenn., the 7th Kansas Cavalry engaged in a skirmish of little account.

JUNE 10.—Gen S. D. Sturgis with 9,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, the latter commanded by Grierson, the former comprising the bulk of the command of Gen. A. J. Smith, advanced through West Tennessee under orders to find and disperse the force of Price. They crossed into Northern Mississippi and encountered the rebels at Guntown on the Mobile railroad, Grierson's cavalry meeting that of Forrest, and

the dauntless Union cavalry chief pushed the cavalry of Forrest back upon his infantry. Sturgis, with the infantry of the federal command, was some miles distant but, hearing of Grierson's position, pushed forward on the double quick. The excessive heat so exhausted the troops that they were totally unfit for the business of precipitate action, and defeat awaited them. They were routed and their trains captured. Between three and four thousand prisoners were taken by the rebels. The action is also called Brice's Cross Roads.—In a fight near Petersburg, Va., a portion of the 10th Corps and the cavalry force of Kautz were engaged and lost 20 killed and 67 wounded.—At Cynthiana and Kellar's Bridge, Ky., the 168th and 171st Ohio (100-day men) encountered the guerrillas under John Morgan and suffered heavily, losing 21 killed and nearly a thousand captured.—On this date occurred the engagement at Old Church, Va., in which the 3rd Division, cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac were in action.—Morgan raided Frankfort, Ky., and was confronted by the enrolled militia and citizens.—At Lexington, Va., on this and the following day, the 2nd Division of the Army of West Virginia engaged in an indecisive action in which the Union loss was six killed and 18 wounded.—At Cane Creek, Ala., the 106th Ohio Infantry skirmished with guerrillas.—At Lexington, Ky., the 4th Kentucky Cavalry skirmished without decisive results.—At Princeton, Ky., an action took place.—The 2nd New Jersey Cavalry fought at Corinth during the Guntown expedition.

JUNE 11.—Another action took place at Cynthiana, Ky., in which the cavalry of the Division of Kentucky had a skirmish with Morgan's force. They captured 400 of the raiders and killed and disabled 300 more, losing 150.—At Wilson's Landing, Va., the 1st U. S. colored cavalry engaged in a skirmish.—At Rip-

ley, Miss., the 3rd and 4th Iowa and 2nd New Jersey and 4th Missouri Cavalry have a lively engagement during the Guntown expedition.—At Trevillian Station, Central R. R., Va., the 1st and 2nd Division Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac had an engagement, in which 85 were killed, 490 wounded and 160 missing; rebel loss was 370 missing. Two days were consumed in this action.

JUNE 12.—The heaviest part of the action mentioned on the 11th occurred on this date.—At McAfee's Cross Roads the cavalry belonging to the command of Sherman, (Army of the Cumberland) engaged in a fight.—At Kingsville, Mo., a scouting detail from the 1st Missouri Militia Cavalry encountered the rebels.—Activities at Gordonsville, Va.

JUNE 13.—At White Oak Swamp Bridge, the cavalry connected with the commands of Generals Wilson and Crawford engaged in a heavy skirmish, losing 50 killed and 250 wounded.—At White Post, W. Va., the 6th West Virginia Cavalry had a slight engagement.—An encounter between Union soldiers and rebels took place at Wilcox' Landing, N. C.

JUNE 14.—Pine Mountain fight during the general engagement at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.—At Lexington, Mo., a detachment of the 1st Missouri Militia Cavalry engaged a small rebel force and lost eight men in killed and one wounded.—At Buchanan, near Lexington, Va., the Army of West Virginia made an advance.

JUNE 15.—The cavalry force of General Wilson encountered the rebels in a heavy skirmish at Samaria Church and Malvern Hill, Va. The killed were 25 and the wounded three in number; the rebels lost 100 killed and wounded.—At Moscow, Tenn., in an engagement between the 55th U. S. colored troops and the rebel guerrillas, the loss was insignificant.—Commencement of activities preparatory to the siege of Petersburg, Va. The feasibility of the cap-

ture of the city was not apprehended until the opportunity had passed and it became evident that it was, practically, the key to the advance on Richmond. On the 15th, matters approached a focus at that place and battle was in fierce progress on the next day. Disaster waited on the rebel arms and, on that day, the work of taking the city seems to have been assured if the correct view of affairs had been taken. But by noon of the next day the rebels were again on the defensive and the fighting throughout that day was indecisive, and resulted only in the inauguration of the siege which was not terminated until April 2nd, 1865. When the fighting was renewed by the Union toops on the 18th, it was found that the rebels were in an impregnable position for the nonce. The troops engaged in the three days encounters included the 10th and 18th Corps, Army of the James under Butler, the 2nd, 5th, 6th and 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac commanded by Meade. The loss in killed was 1,298, wounded 7,474 and 1,814 missing. Baylor's Farm, Va., was included in the above action on the 15th.—At Tunica, on the Red River, the troops of Bank's expedition had a skirmish with the rebels on the banks of the river.

JUNE 16.—At Otter Creek, Va., the troops of Hunter's command, Army of West Virginia, skirmished with guerrillas and lost three killed and 15 wounded.—At Wier Bottom Creek, Va., (Siege of Petersburg,) the 2nd Division, 10th Corps, Army of the James, engaged in one of the fights included in one of the actions outlined above.—At Golgotha, Ga., the 2nd Corps of Sherman's army had a fight.—Walthal, Va., was the scene of one of the engagements before Pittsburg in which the 1st Division of the 10th Corps was engaged.—At Pierson's Farm the 36th U. S. colored troops fought the rebels.

JUNE 17.—Lynchburg, Va. Hunter had been

reinforced by Crook's division of infantry and Averill's cavalry, making his command 18,000 strong, with 30 guns. He pressed towards Lynchburg, destroying Staunton and the factories of the rebels and helping himself to such supplies as his troops needed. It is said that the troops waded in tobacco that was ruthlessly scattered in the streets. The Virginia Central railway was destroyed for several miles and the railroad shops and supplies burned, the culverts and bridges being ruined beyond repair. On the 12th, Crook's advance met and repulsed McCausland's forces; Hunter took possession of the town. At Waynesboro, Duffie's cavalry tested the mettle and position of the rebels and moved by a different route. They broke the railroad at Amherst Court House and repulsed Imboden, who followed. The rebel cavalry lost about 100 prisoners, including 17 officers; 400 horses were taken and two iron furnaces, and large quantities of commissary stores were destroyed and a part of Imboden's train, which was returning by White Gap. The loss of Duffie was not serious. The delay saved Lynchburg, which had been reached and its outposts taken on the 17th by Cook and Averill. Early's infantry made a sally to meet the attack but was driven back, the Union soldiers showing conspicuous bravery, the 116th Ohio planting their colors on the breastworks of Early who was driven back. Hunter became assured that Lynchburg was invulnerable and, at night, of the 17th, withdrew. The Union loss was 100 killed, 500 wounded; the rebels lost 200 in killed and wounded.—At Nose Creek, Ga., an action took place.—At Quaker Church, Va., a slight engagement occurred.

JUNE 18.—An action took place at Bards town, Ky.

JUNE 19. —During the battle known as Kennesaw Mountain, a fight took place at Pine Knob.

—The capture of the Alabama at Cherbourg, France. The rebel war steamer arrived in French waters eight days before. Three days later, the Kearsarge entered the bay. Semmes, the commander, decided on a fight and, on the morning of the 19th, took a position at the limit of neutral waters, escorted by the iron clad Couronne, a French vessel. The Deerhound, an English yacht, was at hand to see the sport. When the Kearsarge had passed a distance of seven miles she turned to give battle and steamed straight for the Alabama. Within a mile, the latter opened fire on the Kearsarge, which sheered around and gave a broadside with great effect. The steamers made a series of concentric circles, the Kearsarge endeavoring to prevent this course in vain. At the seventh revolution, the Alabama, perceiving the hopelessness of her case, headed for the shore, five miles away. Two miles would bring her within French waters but the attempt was too late. She became disabled, the Kearsarge taking a raking position and firing across her bows and Semmes run up the white flag. A small boat containing an officer came alongside the Kearsarge and stated that she surrendered and was fast sinking. The boats of the conqueror were lowered to save the enemy's men from drowning, and Captain Winslow requested the commander of the Deerhound, which approached, to aid in the rescue. The men and officers of the Alabama took to the water and forty, including Semmes, were picked up by the Deerhound, which steamed for Cherbourg and her passengers escaped capture through the clemency of Winslow. The latter took 70 prisoners and had the satisfaction and honor of ridding the earth of a rebel privateer which had been the terror of the American shipping for a long period. The loss in killed and wounded on the Kearsarge was three; that of the Alabama included nine killed and 21 wounded.





Sen. Winfield S. Hancock.

JUNE 20.—The fighting in front of Petersburg, Va., was continued without accomplishing determinate results. From the 18th, when the siege proper began, to the 20th, the loss of the Federal forces before the city amounted to 112 killed and 506 wounded, Generals Chamberlain and Egan being among the latter. The number of missing was 800 in round numbers.—General Abercrombie of the Army of the Potomac was attacked by a portion of the force of General Wade Hampton and the affair was terminated by the arrival of General Sheridan. The attacks were made in the vicinity of White House and continued until the 24th.—At Liberty, Va., the 2nd Division of cavalry, Army of W. Va., were engaged.—At Powder Spring, Ga., the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland fought one of the engagements mentioned in the account of the march of Sherman above.—At Lattimore's Mills, Ga., the cavalry mentioned had another encounter in the same campaign, or Kenesaw Mountain.

JUNE 21.—At Salem, Va., the 2nd Division of Cavalry, Army of West Virginia, commanded by Averill, encountered the rebels, sustaining a loss of six killed and 10 wounded. The confederate loss was 10 killed and wounded.—On the James River at Dutch Gap, a naval engagement occurred in the neighborhood of the canal.—At Buford's Gap, Va., the 23rd Ohio Infantry had a skirmish with a loss of 15 killed.—At White House Landing, Va., portions of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, drove the rebels who were attacking the position of Abercrombie.—At Pine Bluff, Ark., the 27th Wisconsin, belonging to General Steele's force, had a lively skirmish.—Skirmishes at Aiken's Landing, S. C., Kingston, N. C., Davis' Farm, Va.—Lincoln visited the army and the situation was discussed between him, General Butler and General Grant.

JUNE 22.—The movements against the Vir-

ginia railroads were put in progress. The 6th and 2nd Corps started for the line of the Weldon railroad and the forces of General Barlow were attacked by the rebels who inflicted ruinous results. The fight continued through the day and a large number of Union soldiers were killed and wounded and 2,000 prisoners were taken by the rebels. The corps rallied and made another attempt to accomplish effective work on the 23rd. Meanwhile, Sheridan's cavalry were assailed at White House, fifty miles away, and narrowly escaped destruction. On the 25th he succeeded in crossing the James with an enormous wagon train, the rebels worrying the rear of the command. The fighting was urgent during the passage from the Pamunkey, but Sheridan preserved his trains.—The cavalry of Wilson and Kautz started at two o'clock on the morning of the 22nd for the Danville railroad. They struck the Weldon at Ream's Station which they destroyed and did other mischief. They swept across to the Lynchburg road and commenced tearing up the track at Sutherland's Station, and destroyed the track to Ford's Station, a distance of 22 miles, burning locomotives and depots. On the 23rd, Kautz started for Burksville, the intersection of the Richmond & Danville and Petersburg and Lynchburg railroads. At that point he destroyed depot and cars and commenced tearing up the track. In the afternoon he was attacked by a rebel force and at night the rebels retired. On the 24th, Wilson and Kautz started for Meherrin on the Danville road, the troops of Wilson crossing the country and those of Kautz following the track of the railroad. From Meherrin they went to Keysville, destroying the road and stock as they advanced. At Staunton they were interrupted in their devastating progress by a strong rebel force and failed to destroy the bridge. They set out on their return, annoyed

by attacking forces of rebels at various points. At Stony Creek the confederates opposed them in great numbers and in the night Kautz started for Reams' Station to find it in the possession of the rebels. Wilson soon joined him, but their combined forces only encountered disaster. In disordered condition the troops of Kautz started for their old camps which they reached on the 30th, exhausted and worn out, many sleeping in their saddles. Wilson arrived at the Union lines on the 1st of July in no better condition than his colleague. Notwithstanding the terrible cost of the destruction of the railroads, it accomplished the purpose sought. Grant's report very singularly omitted mention of this attempt on the Weldon railroad mentioned in the first part of this section under the same date. The loss to the army of the Potomac was reported to an early historian as 5,316 in 10 days from the 20th to the 30th of July, but it is not certain whether this includes the cavalry losses, there being no battles, but rather heavy skirmishing. It has been estimated that the losses in the several cavalry raids on the roads and the encounters with the rebels aggregated about 3,000.—At White River, Ark., three companies of the 12th Iowa Infantry, aided by the gunboat Lexington, skirmished with the rebels and lost two killed and four wounded, the rebel loss being about the same.—The action at Culp's House (Kenesaw Mountain) took place on this day.—At St. Mary's River, Fla., a slight skirmish occurred.

JUNE 23.—At Jones' Bridge, Va., the 1st and 2nd Divisions, cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, and 28th U. S. colored troops were attacked by the rebels, the same action including that at Samaria Church and occupying two days. The Union loss was 54 killed and 235 wounded. The rebels lost 250 killed and wounded.—Wilson's raid at Nottoway C. H.,—

At Collinsville, Miss., a train on the Charleston & Mississippi railroad was attacked by bushwhackers.—At Lafayette, Tenn., an action of little importance occurred.

JUNE 24.—At White River, Ark., the steamer Queen City and gunboats had an engagement with the rebels. The steamer was captured first and blown up. The tinclads Tyler and Naunkeag and unarmored boat Fawn followed with a deliberate attack and drove the rebels from their position.—The action at Staunton Bridge, Wilson's raid.

JUNE 25.—The 11th Missouri, 9th Iowa and 3rd Michigan Cavalry, the 126th Illinois Infantry and Battery D, 2nd Missouri Artillery engaged with the rebels at Clarendon on the St. Charles River, Ark. The loss to the Union troops was about 200; that of the rebels being the same in missing.—At Point Pleasant, La., the 64th U. S. colored troops had an action of little importance.

JUNE 27.—General assault at Kenesaw Mountain.—At Charlestown, W. Va., the 1st Division of the Army of West Virginia fought the rebels.

JUNE 28.—At Stony Creek, Va., Wilson's raid.

JUNE 29.—Ream's Station, Va., Wilson's raid.—Action at Lafayette, Ga., in which the 4th and 6th Kentucky Cavalry engaged.

JULY 1.—Action at Seabrook Island, S. C.

JULY 2.—A skirmish took place at Pine Bluff, Ark., in which the 64th U. S. colored troops were engaged with a loss of six killed.—A sharp engagement on James Island at Fort Johnston in which the troops of the Department of the South suffered a loss of 19 killed, 97 wounded and 135 missing.—The 3rd Iowa Cavalry became involved in a skirmish at Salisbury, Miss.—At Nickajack Creek, Ga., Sherman's troops engaged the rebels and sustained a loss of 60 killed and 310 wounded, the

rebel loss being 100 killed and wounded; the action covered about three days; the regiments of the Armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee were involved.—At White Point a slight action occurred.

JULY 3.—In an expedition from Vicksburg to Jackson, Miss., which included six days, the 1st Division of the 17th Army Corps was engaged in several skirmishes in which the aggregate Union loss was 150 wounded, and the rebel loss was 200 wounded.—The 10th West Virginia and 1st New York Cavalry engaged with the rebels at Leetown, Va., resulting in a loss of three Union soldiers killed and 12 wounded.—At Hammack's Mills, W. Va., a detail from the 153rd Ohio National Guard lost three killed and seven wounded in a rebel attack.—Skirmishes, etc., at Platte City, Mo., Martinsburg and Winchester, Va.

JULY 4.—At Searey, Ark., a detachment of Arkansas cavalry engaged in a raid.—At Vicksburg, Miss., a regiment of colored troops sustained a loss of one killed and seven wounded in a skirmish.—Skirmishes, etc., in Clay county, Mo., and Point of Rocks, Md.—The 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry encountered the rebels at Clinton, Miss., while en route to Jackson.—In an action near Port Gibson, Miss., two regiments of Union soldiers lost six killed and 18 wounded.—At Bolivar and Maryland Heights, Va., the troops under General Sigel commenced an action which included three days with a loss of 20 killed and 80 wounded.

JULY 5.—The advance of General A. J. Smith against Forrest at Tupelo commenced, the Union force leaving La Grange, Tenn., and marching to the place where the rebels were concentrated and Forrest was defeated with a loss to the Union forces of 85 killed and 567 wounded; the confederate loss was 110 killed and 600 wounded.—The troops of General Foster fought the rebels at John's Island with

a loss of 16 killed and 82 wounded; rebel loss, 20 killed and 30 wounded.—In a skirmish at Hagerstown, Md., two Union soldiers were killed and six wounded.—Slight affair at Mechanicstown, Md.—The 2nd Wisconsin, 5th and 11th Illinois Cavalry with three Illinois infantry regiments and a colored cavalry regiment set out on an expedition to Jackson, Miss.—The 2nd Colorado Cavalry engaged in an action on the Little Blue River, Mo., and lost eight killed and one wounded.—At Mount Zion Church, Va., the 2nd Massachusetts Cavalry had an engagement of slight importance.—The Armies of the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland prepared to move across the Chattahoochie River.

JULY 7.—At the mouth of Soap Creek, General Schofield commanding the Army of the Ohio, surprised the confederate guard; Garrard's cavalry moved to Rosswell and destroyed factories engaged in manufacturing cloth for the rebel armies; an infantry division from the command of Thomas moved to his support at a ford and the entire command of McPherson took position; Howard's corps constructed a bridge at Power's Ferry and moved to a position on the right of Schofield; in these movements, during which Johnston crossed the river and took his position at Peach Tree Creek and on the river, covering Atlanta, the loss to the Union force was eight killed and 450 wounded.—In a skirmish at Solomon's Gap and Middleton, Md., the Union troops lost five killed and 20 wounded.—Skirmishes and other activities occurred at Hagar's Mountain, Md., Clinton, and Ripley, Miss., and Harper's Ferry, Md.

JULY 8.—An unimportant affair occurred at Parkersville, Va.

JULY 9.—Early's raid.—General Wallace selected a position at Monocacy, Md., to check the operations of the restless rebel who attacked and defeated the Union force; troops from

Pennsylvania and New York, convalescent veterans from the hospitals at Washington and Smith's corps from the Army of the Potomac moved to the defense of Washington and Early retreated after having inflicted a loss of 90 killed, 579 wounded and the loss of a considerable quantity of supplies which he captured; the loss in killed and wounded of the rebels was 400.—During this movement slight skirmishes took place at Rockville, Darnestown, Reisterstown and Cockeysville, Md.

JULY 11.—Rousseau's raid in Alabama and Georgia.—The movement of Johnston across the Chattahoochie caused the despatching of Rousseau with a cavalry force and two pieces of artillery from Decatur, Ala., and a part of the command crossed the Coosa July 13th and were attacked at Stone's Ferry by General Clayton, commanding a force of rebel cavalry; they were routed and the Union troops proceeded to Selma, where they dispersed a camp of 700 rebel conscripts and moved on to the West Point railroad at Chewa Station where Clayton was again encountered and driven with a loss of 40 killed and a large number of wounded; great quantities of supplies were captured and the railroad destroyed.—Rousseau arrived at Marietta July 22nd, having destroyed 25 miles of railroad, and he brought in 400 mules and 300 horses and sustained a loss throughout of 12 killed and 30 wounded.—At Tenallytown near Washington, during Early's retreat, a slight skirmish took place.—A slight action took place at Magnolia, Miss.—At Pontotoc, Miss., in the expedition to Tupelo, the 8th Wisconsin, 5th Minnesota and the 11th Missouri Infantry with the 2nd Iowa Cavalry, had an encounter with the rebels.

JULY 12.—Early made a threatening movement on Fort Stevens, a remote fortification belonging to the defenses of Washington, and was driven by a brigade of the 6th Corps after a hot

engagement, in which the Union loss was 54 killed and 319 wounded.—At Petit Jean, Ark., a company of Arkansas cavalry have a slight action.—At Lee's Mills, Va., a detachment from the Army of the Potomac encountered the rebels and sustained a loss of three killed and 13 wounded and inflicted on the rebels a loss of 25 killed and wounded.

JULY 13.—At Tupelo the forces of Smith's expedition engaged in a sharp action at Harrisburg, Miss.

JULY 14.—In Rousseau's raid on the Coosa River, Ala., the 8th Indiana and the 5th Ohio Cavalry encountered the rebels under Clayton.—In a skirmish at Ozark, Mo., the 14th Kansas Cavalry sustained a loss of two men killed and one wounded.—At Farr's Mills, Ark., the 4th Arkansas Cavalry engaged in an action.

JULY 15.—At Stone's Ferry on the Tallapoosa River, Ala., the rebels contested the crossing of Rousseau's troops.—An engagement connected with the Tupelo expedition took place at Oldtown Creek, Miss.

JULY 16.—At Grand Gulf on the Mississippi River the 72nd and 76th Illinois Infantry, 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry and 53d U. S. colored troops were attacked by the rebels on their way to Texas; the action covered two days.

JULY 17.—At Fredericksburg, Mo., the 2nd Colorado Cavalry encountered the rebels.

JULY 18.—Battle at Winchester, Va. General Early attacked the Union troops under Torbert, who was stationed to cover the withdrawal of Sheridan, who did not consider the position at Winchester defensible and deemed it wisest to move his command back to Berryville; Torbert held his troops until the withdrawal was accomplished, losing 97 in killed and wounded from his infantry force, with 200 prisoners, and also sustained a loss of 50 cavalry.—At Auburn, Ga., the 9th Ohio and 4th Tennessee Cavalry have a skirmish.—In the

action at Chewa Station the 8th Indiana, 5th Iowa and 4th Tennessee Cavalry engaged in an action which has been mentioned above in connection with Rousseau's raid.—During Early's retreat the actions already mentioned—Snicker's Ferry, Island Ford on the Shenandoah River, Va—occurred on this date.—The cavalry of the Army of West Virginia forced their way through Ashby's Gap.

JULY 19.—Action at Darkesville, Va.

JULY 20.—Battle of Peach Tree Creek. The rebel army was posted on the west bank of Peach Tree Creek, their line extending from Turner's Ferry to the Augusta road; the command had been turned over three days previous to Hood by General Johnston under orders from the confederate Secretary of State, by whom he was relieved of his command because he had failed to check the progress of Sherman's army. Johnston remained with Hood at headquarters and explained his plans for the defense of Atlanta, until the afternoon of the 18th. On that day, McPherson reached a point seven miles east of Decatur and destroyed four miles of railroad; Schofield arrived at Decatur the same day and Thomas constructed bridges over Peach Tree Creek and moved his troops across in the face of the enemy. Hood ordered an attack on the lines of Thomas July 20th and, after a stubborn contest, withdrew his lines, sustaining a loss of 1,113 killed, 2,500 wounded and 1,183 missing, most of whom were prisoners; the loss to the Army of the Cumberland formed an aggregate of 1,600 killed and wounded.—Slight action at Gonzales, Tex.

JULY 21.—Construction of the pontoon bridges at Deep Bottom, Va., by the command of Butler. —Unimportant skirmish at Henderson, Ky.

JULY 22.—Battle of Atlanta. Hood's attack on the Army of the Tennessee under McPherson.

son. General Hood was a fighter and not a strategist: his attack on the Army of the Cumberland having failed, the movement of the Army of the Tennessee to the right of his position would necessitate the evacuation of Atlanta if not checked and Hood abandoned the position to which he had withdrawn after the battle of Peach Tree Creek and on the night of the 21st he pushed his lines close to Atlanta. The movements of McPherson at the same time, and the fact that Blair had pushed forward and taken a commanding position within two miles of Atlanta, gave the Federal army an advantage which was increased by the strengthening and contracting of Sherman's entire force and the battle of Atlanta followed, the rebels being driven from the field with great slaughter, the general fighting by the Federal forces being rendered most effective by the enfilading fire from the batteries from Schofield's command, which poured continuously upon the rebels until they retired. The cavalry under Garrard had been employed in the destruction of the Augusta railroad west of Atlanta and this movement, coupled with that of Rousseau on the West Point railroad, left to the rebels but one line of communication—the Macon railroad. To reach this, Sherman transferred his army to the west of Atlanta. The reports of the commanding general of the battle of July 22nd gives the aggregate of killed and wounded and prisoners at 3,722, and estimates the rebel loss at 8,000. McPherson was killed.—The 6th U. S. colored artillery encounter the rebels at Vidalia, La.

JULY 23.—General Crook, in command at Harper's Ferry, moved up the valley with a small force and encountered Early at Kerntown, sustaining defeat and being driven back to Martinsburg with a loss of 1,200 in killed and wounded, the aggregate rebel loss being 600. The action included two days.

JULY 24.—At Carrolton Landing, Caroline Bend, Miss., the 6th Michigan Artillery, on Board the Clara Belle, had an encounter with the rebels on the shore.

JULY 25.—At Cortland, Ala., the 18th Michigan and 32nd Wisconsin Infantry engaged in a continuous skirmish with the rebels, who attacked a wagon train and gave them a successful thrashing, foiling all their efforts to capture the supplies.

JULY 29.—In a fight at Wallaces' Ferry on Big Creek, Ark., the 15th Illinois Cavalry and a company of colored artillery and 60th and 56th U. S. Colored Regiments, engaged in a sharp action, losing 16 killed and 32 wounded, the rebel loss being 150 killed and wounded.—At Des Arc., Ark., the 11th Missouri Cavalry had a slight skirmish.—At Haxall's Landing, Va., Early's cavalry and a small force of Union cavalry met in an unimportant scrimmage.—The 25th Mounted Ohio Infantry sustained a rebel attack at St. Mary's Trestle, Fla.—Stoneman's raid. General Stoneman in command of 5,000 cavalry, and General E. M. McCook, in command of 4,000 cavalry, commenced the movement known to history under the caption which has been given. The two cavalry commanders, moving respectively to the left and right, were under orders from General Sherman to meet on the night of July 28th on the Macon railroad near Lovejoy Station, a considerable distance south of Atlanta, and effectually destroy the railroad which, it has been stated already, was the only line of rebel communication. McCook moved down the west bank of the Chattahoochie to a location near Rivertown, crossed the river and destroyed a portion of the West Point railway and, at Fayetteville, destroyed a large rebel wagon train, and afterwards accomplished much destruction at Lovejoy's; Stoneman disregarded all instructions and ignored the main purpose of his movement and did not effect the junction

with McCook. He was surrounded by the rebels under Iverson and, despatching a large portion of his command, (a part of which returned to Sherman) he surrendered with the small force he had retained. No advantage was gained. Stoneman had asked permission to press on to Macon and Andersonville and release the Union prisoners there held. He reached Macon but made no attempt on the town and, although some damage was done to the railroad, it was not sufficiently effective to cut off the rebel communication. McCook succeeded in extricating himself but lost about 500 of his force. The 1st Wisconsin, 6th and 8th Iowa and 2nd and 8th Indiana, were incorporated in McCook's command in his raid to Lovejoy Station.

JULY 27.—At Mazzard Prairie, Fort Smith, Ark., 200 soldiers of the 6th Kansas Cavalry were attacked by a greatly superior force; the rebels killed 12, wounded 17 and captured 150 Union soldiers and inflicted a loss of 12 killed and wounded.—The Army of the James began the passage of the river Deep Bottom and drove the rebels from Bailey's Creek and also captured a rebel battery on the Newmarket Road. Sheridan encountered Kershaw's cavalry and fought him with a dismounted force.—The aggressive movements of the Union forces at the points named and at Malvern Hill, convinced Lee that Richmond was the objective point of the Federal movements.—The colored troops in Florida at Whiteside, Black Creek, sustained a rebel assault.

JULY 28.—Hood's attack on Sherman's troops at Ezra Church, Ga. On the 27th of July, the Army of the Tennessee was transferred to a position in which it prolonged the Federal lines, and on the morning of the 28th firing commenced from the rebel position. About noon an attack was made on the corps of Logan by the rebels under General Cheat-

ham, who repeated their assaults until late in the afternoon, each of them being repulsed with great loss to the rebels; Logan's loss was less than 700; Cheatham abandoned the field, leaving 642 killed and 1,000 of his men were missing and prisoners; he had 3,000 wounded men to look after.—Several regiments of Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota troops had a sharp fight with the Indians at Tah-kah-o-kuty, Dak. Terr.—At Atchafalaya River, a portion of the 19th Corps have an engagement.—At West Point, Ark., the 11th Missouri Cavalry had a skirmish with the rebel.—At Campbelltown, Ga., a portion of McCook's cavalry, while retracing their route after their encounter at Lovejoy's with the rebels, engaged in a successful skirmish with a rebel cavalry force.—At Flat Shoals, Ga., a detachment of Garrard's cavalry in Stoneman's raid engaged in a skirmish.—Unimportant affairs at Chambersburg and Four-Mile Creek, Va., and at Palmetto Station, Ga. (On this date the continuous siege of the city of Atlanta, lasting until Sept. 22nd, was commenced.)

JULY 29.—In a skirmish at Clear Springs, Md., the confederate loss was 17 killed and wounded.—At Fort Smith, Ark., a slight skirmish occurred without casualty on either side.—The cavalry belonging to McCook's command met the rebel cavalry at Lovejoy Station, Ga., (This affair has been treated previously.)

JULY 30.—Explosion of the mine at Petersburg, Va. The explosion took place at half past 3 o'clock in the morning. It was wholly a surprise to the rebels and the discharge of 8,000 pounds of powder created a cavity which has gone into history as "the crater;" the concussion had hardly ceased before the head of Ledlie's division began to move for the breach; the deep excavation with its sides of loose sand into which protruded the beams

and timbers of the fort, presented a seemingly impassable obstacle, and all military order was abandoned, the soldiers pressing forward in great confusion. A considerable space on the sides of the top of the crater had been abandoned by the rebels and upon these the advancing brigades crowded until the breach was filled with a disorganized mass of soldiers; a single regiment climbed the slope and advanced toward a point beyond which was the object of the assault but, not being supported, the command fell back to the crater. The rebels speedily recovered from the first shock and with great dispatch planted batteries to sweep the approaches to the crater. The position of the Federal troops was most dangerous and in their withdrawal the destruction from the mortar shells, musketry and artillery which poured upon them was fearful. In addition, they were suffering from having been crowded into the narrow slaughter pen where they had been eight hours without water under the fierce rays of the midsummer sun. The loss in killed and wounded was 2,100 and 1,900 soldiers were taken prisoners, and nothing was gained to the Federal forces.—The 2nd Cavalry Division of Davis' Brigade, Army of the Potomac, encountered the rebels at Lee's Mills, Va., and in the engagement lost two killed and 11 wounded.—Early's cavalry destroyed the defenceless city of Chambersburg, Pa., and fled Southward.—McCook's cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Newman, Ga.—The cavalry under Stoneman withdrew a short distance from Macon without action.—At Lebanon, Ky., one company of the 12th Ohio Cavalry engaged in an unimportant brush with the rebels.

JULY 31.—At Hillsboro, Ga., Stoneman's cavalry engaged with the rebels.

AUG. 1.—Skirmish at Rolla, Mo., in which the 5th Missouri Cavalry (State troops) were en-

gaged.—At Cumberland, Md., a detachment of the force under General B. F. Kelley have an encounter with the rebels.

AUG. 2.—A skirmish took place at Green Springs, W. Va., in which the 153 Ohio Infantry were engaged and sustained a loss of one killed, five wounded and 90 missing, the confederate loss being five killed and 22 wounded.—An engagement took place at Osceola, Ark., in which the 2nd and 3rd Missouri (State troops) and 1st and 6th Missouri Cavalry were engaged.

AUG. 3.—Slight skirmish at Elk Shute, Mo., in which a detachment of troops under Colonel J. L. Burris were engaged.

AUG. 4.—Action at New Creek, Va.; unimportant.

AUG. 5.—At Donaldsonville, La., the 11th New York Cavalry were assaulted by the rebels and lost 60 prisoners.—Fort Gaines attacked. Two days previous General Gordon Granger joined Admiral Farragut with 1,500 men, who were landed at Dauphin Island and marched under cover of the fleet and, on the 4th, intrenched within half a mile of Fort Gaines. On the 5th, the fleet of 15 vessels steamed up to Fort Morgan, Farragut being lashed to the rigging of the Hartford. Forts Morgan and Gaines simultaneously opened fire on the fleet and the *Tecumseh* was sunk in the channel by a torpedo, with 120 men, only 10 of whom were rescued. After an hours' engagement in which the flagship took the lead, the fleet passed the forts and entered the bay. The confederate fleet disputed their progress and a lively naval action ensued. The Union vessel, *Metacomet*, captured the rebel gunboat, *Selma*, and the rebel ram, *Tennessee*, surrendered after two hours fighting with 20 officers and 170 men; Admiral Buchanan was seriously wounded and 10 of her crew were killed or wounded; the rebel gunboat, *Morgan*, escaped and the *Gaines* fled for protection under the guns of Fort

Morgan. The Federal loss was 52 killed and 170 wounded. Fort Powell was evacuated on the same day and was blown up by the rebels to prevent its occupation by the Union forces. The action continued until the surrender of Fort Gaines on the 8th and of Fort Morgan, August 23rd.—Sherman's army made a crossing on the North Fork of Utoy Creek; the movement of the three armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio, occupied two days.—A movement of troops took place on the Jerusalem Plank Road, Va.—In Missouri, the State Militia engaged with assaulting parties of rebels, the skirmishing continuing at intervals for three days.—The 2nd Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland changed position east of Decatur, Ala.—At Cabin Point, Va., the colored troops defended the position from rebel assault.

AUG. 6.—At Plaquemine, La., a skirmish occurred, in which the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry and the 11th Heavy Artillery engaged.

AUG. 7.—At Mooreville, Va. a considerable fight took place in which the 14th Pennsylvania, 8th Ohio, 1st and 3rd West Virginia and 1st New York Cavalry engaged, resulting in a Union victory with a loss of nine killed and 22 wounded, the rebels losing 100 killed and wounded and 400 missing.—On this date, the cavalry of the 16th Corps under Hatch and the infantry under Mower commenced a series of movements on the Tallahatchie River, including the actions at Abbeville, Oxford and on Hurricane Creek, extending to the 14th of August.—At Tali-kah-o-kuty Mountain, Dak. Terr., a threatened movement of the Indians was repressed.

AUG. 8.—In Dakota Territory four regiments of infantry, including the 8th and 2nd Minnesota and the 6th and 7th Iowa, supported by two battalions of cavalry rout a considerable force of Indians.—At Oldtown Va., an unimportant action took place.

Aug. 9.—An explosion of ammunition occurred at City Point, Va., killing 70 Union soldiers and wounding 130.

Aug. 10.—The cavalry raid under Torbert commenced on this date; at Sulphur Springs Bridge, Berryville Pike and White Post, Va., a cavalry division of Sheridan's command under Torbert, dispersed the rebels, consisting of stragglers from the command of Early; the Union troops lost 34 killed, 90 wounded and 200 missing; the movement occupied two days.—The United States steamer *Empress* was fired on by confederate batteries and sustained a loss of six killed and 12 wounded.—The 2nd and 6th Kansas Cavalry engaged in a raid.

Aug. 12.—A detail from the 7th Iowa Cavalry engaged in a skirmish with guerrilla squads on the Little Blue River in Dakota Territory.—At Montauk, in Missouri, a raid by rebel guerrillas took place.

Aug. 13.—At Snicker's Gap, Va., the 144th and 149th Ohio engaged in a skirmish in which they lost four killed, 10 wounded and 200 prisoners; the rebel loss was two killed and three wounded; the Ohio regiments were engaged in guarding a supply train when attacked.—At Shawnee Mound, Mo., an unimportant action took place.

Aug. 14.—At Gravel Hill, Va., the 2nd Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac, a detachment from Sheridan's command, encountered the rebels with a loss of three killed and 18 wounded.—Battle of Strawberry Plains, Grant and Lee commanding their respective forces. August 13th a detachment of the Army of the Potomac under Hancock, Birney and Gregg crossed the James to Deep Bottom and pressed on towards Richmond, reaching the rebel line of intrenchments in the afternoon of the 14th, where an attack was made by two of Hancock's divisions which was repulsed. Until the 18th, a series of rapid but indecisive en-

agements were kept up while Hancock endeavored to find a weak point. These were of no particular advantage to the immediate purpose, but they prevented reinforcements being sent to Early and weakened the rebel strength at Petersburg and thereby conduced to a subsequent movement against the Weldon railroad. The aggregate Union loss was 400 killed, 1,755 wounded and 1,400 missing; the rebels lost 1,000 in killed and wounded.—At Dalton, Ga., an active skirmish occurred which covered two days.—The action at Hurricane Creek under Hatch and Mower, cavalry commanders of the 16th Army Corps, occurred.

Aug. 15.—In an action at Fisher's Hill, Va., the 6th and 8th Corps and the 1st Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac, in an engagement with detachments of Early's command lost 30 from their fighting force in wounded.—At West Point Miss., an unimportant action took place.

Aug. 16.—At Crooked Run, Front Royal, Va., the cavalry force of General Merritt attacked the rebels under Lomax and Wickham, and inflicted a loss of 30 killed, 150 wounded, and 300 prisoners captured; their own loss being 13 killed and 58 wounded.—At Smoky Hill Crossing, Kas., a cavalry action took place.

Aug. 17.—At Winchester, Va., the New Jersey brigade belonging to the 6th Corps, with Wilson's cavalry, engaged in a fight while on a reconnoissance, in which they sustained a loss of 50 killed and 250 missing.—In a skirmish at Gainesville, Fla., the 75th Ohio Mounted Infantry received a heavy assault in which they lost 16 killed, 30 wounded and 102 missing.—At Cleveland, Tenn., the 6th Ohio Heavy Artillery were engaged in an unimportant action.

Aug. 18.—On this date General Warren struck the Weldon railroad four miles below Petersburg; leaving Griffin's division to hold the position, he moved with the divisions of

Ayres and Crawford a mile up the road and encountered the rebels in line of battle. His situation was critical, as his movements had left him, in a sense isolated, and the command of Ayres was assaulted by the rebels, who approached by an unknown road on his left and drove the troops back for a time, when Ayres rallied his command and repulsed the attacking force. Warren intrenched his position on the railroad and, on the 19th, Lee attacked Warren with a large force. By some mishap a space between Warren and Burnside had been left open into which a rebel division under Mahone entered, striking Warren's left and gaining his rear. The rebels pushed on to Warren's left which was thrown into confusion and 2,000 Union prisoners were captured. At an opportune moment Warren, who held his center firm, was reinforced by 2,000 men from the 9th Army Corps and he succeeded in forcing the rebels back into their lines. Everything was quiet on the 20th and Warren strengthened his position. On the morning of the 21st, Lee opened the action with a terrific fire from 30 massed guns, under cover of which a heavy infantry force moved on Warren's front and, at the same time, an assault was made on his left. The attack on the center was repulsed and the result of the attempt to turn Warren's left flank was especially disastrous to the rebels who broke in confusion and in their flight left 500 prisoners behind. In the three days struggle the Union loss was 212 killed, 1,155 wounded and 1,166 missing, in addition to the 2,000 prisoners taken on the 19th. The confederate loss was 4,000 in killed wounded and missing. Generals Saunders and Lamar were killed and the Weldon railroad was destroyed for 12 miles south of the position held by Warren.—Kilpatrick's raid on the Macon railroad was begun on this date. Kilpatrick commenced operations in front of

Atlanta and destroyed the road to West Point and advanced to Jonesboro, where he met the rebel cavalry under Ross and, after repulsing them, destroyed a portion of the road and, on the same day, he was attacked by a body of infantry and cavalry which stopped his operations there and he went on to Lovejoy's Station and there defeated the rebels, capturing four guns and returned thence to Atlanta with a large number of prisoners. The Union loss in killed and wounded was 400. During this raid the localities where actions occurred are specified as Fairburn, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's.

AUG. 19.—At Snicker's Gap Pike, Va., Mosby's guerrillas captured a detachment of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, killing 30 and wounding three in the fight and afterwards putting the prisoners to death.—Company B, 83rd Illinois Mounted Infantry, in a skirmish with guerrillas at Pine Bluff, Tenn., lost eight killed.—At Martinsburg, Va., a company of the command of Averill had an engagement with a portion of the command of Early.—About this date a company of the 115th Ohio Infantry received a rebel charge at Block House No. 4 on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad in Tennessee.—At Red Oak, Ga., the cavalry of Kilpatrick engaged the rebels during the raid on the Macon railroad.

AUG. 20.—In the same movement the action at Lovejoy's Station occurred on this date.—At Stewart's Landing on the Tennessee River an action occurred.

AUG. 21.—Battle at Summit Point, Berryville and Flowing Springs, Va. Early, having been reinforced, determined to attack Sheridan, who was proceeding through Smithfield towards Charleston, and, on the 20th, disposed his troops for a combined attack. On the 21st Sheridan's pickets on the Opequan were driven in and Early at once pressed against the 6th Corps and a sharp engagement ensued, the

Union loss being 37 killed, 175 wounded; the confederate loss aggregating 300 killed and wounded and 200 prisoners.—Forrest's cavalry dash into Memphis. The city was guarded by Wisconsin and Illinois troops, principally composed of 100-day recruits. The invasion was made in the night when the men were asleep. As soon as possible the regiments were under arms. Forrest penetrated to the headquarters of General Washburn but was forced to retire.—In a skirmish at Oxford Hill, Miss., which continued at intervals through the 22nd the confederates lost 15 killed.—At Duval's Bluff, Ark., the 11th Missouri Cavalry had a slight skirmish.

Aug. 22.—At Canton, Ky., and Rodgersville, Tenn., skirmishes occurred.

Aug. 23.—Skirmish at Abbeyville, Miss., with a Union loss of 20 wounded and 15 rebels killed.—Surrender of Fort Morgan with the garrison under Colonel Page.

Aug. 24.—Fight at Bermuda Hundred, in which the 10th Corps, Army of the James, engaged, with a loss of 31 wounded, the rebel loss being 61 in killed, wounded and missing.—In a skirmish at Fort Smith, Ark., the Union loss was one killed and 13 wounded.—The 9th Iowa and 8th and 11th Missouri Cavalry fought the rebel cavalry at Jones' Hay Station and at Ashley Station, sustaining a loss of five killed and 41 wounded, the aggregate confederate loss being 60 killed and wounded.—Action at Clinton, Miss.—At Halltown, Va., a portion of the 8th Corps of the Army of the Shenandoah took position after the fight at Summit Point.

Aug. 25.—Battle at Ream's Station. The Federal troops under Hancock occupied intrenchments at this point which were too weak to sustain an attack which was made upon them by a strong force under Hill, preceded by a rebel movement which had pushed the cavalry some distance to the left. Hancock's

force repelled two assaults, when the rebels assumed another position and made an impetuous charge of the most disastrous character, seemingly, but the broken lines rallied and a series of encounters were maintained until night when Hancock withdrew and the rebel forces, having no idea of the real situation, also retired. The loss to Hancock's force was 127 killed, 546 wounded and 1,769 missing; the confederate loss was 1,500 killed and wounded.—On the 25th, actions at Smithfield and Shepherdstown, Va., in which the 1st and 3rd Cavalry Divisions, Army of the Potomac engaged General Early, with his infantry and cavalry, excepting the command of Fitz Hugh Lee which had been sent to Williamsport, and also his artillery force, attacked Sheridan and were compelled to retreat after rough handling; the Union loss was 20 killed and 61 wounded and that of the rebels was 400 in the aggregate.—At Conee Creek, Clinton, La., a cavalry action took place.—At Leestown, Va., and Sacramento Mountain, New Mexico, actions occurred.

Aug. 26.—At Bull Bayou, Ark., the 3rd Wisconsin and 9th Kansas Cavalry, while on a scout, were engaged in a skirmish.—At Halltown, Va., Sheridan, with the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the 8th Corps of the Army of West Virginia, took position in the best place for defense in the Shenandoah valley; the movement occupied two days.

Aug. 27.—At Owensboro, Ky., a slight skirmish occurred in which a colored regiment was engaged.—On the 27th, the Federal and rebel troops met at Holly Springs, and in the several encounters on that day and the next, one Union soldier was killed and two wounded.

Aug. 28.—At Fort Cottonwood, Nev., the 7th Iowa Cavalry had a fight with Indians.—In Howard county, Mo., Company E, 4th Missouri Cavalry State troops had a skirmish.

Aug. 29.—A part of the 6th Corps, with Tor-

bert's Cavalry, Sheridan's command, had a fight with a detachment of Early's command at Smithfield, Va., and sustained a loss of 10 killed and 90 wounded; 200 rebels were killed and wounded.—A colored regiment sustained an attack at Ghent, Ky.—At Wornly's Ga, Va., a detachment of troops from the 9th Ohio Infantry commanded by Captain Blazer, skirmished with a detachment of Early's troops.—At Arthur's Swamp, Va., the 2d Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac engaged in a series of skirmishes extending throughout two days.

AUG. 31.—A slight skirmish took place at La Grange, Tenn.—At Block House No. 5 on the Nashville and Chattanooga railway in Tennessee, a detachment of Ohio troops were attacked by the rebels and lost three men; they repulsed the assault and the rebels retired with a loss of 25 wounded.—Beginning of the action at Jonesboro. A large proportion of the day was passed by General Logan, General Blair and General Ransom with their several corps in strengthening and arranging their lines for battle, and the Army of the Tennessee was attacked by Hardy about the middle of the afternoon and Hardy retired, leaving more than 400 dead on the field; he also lost a thousand men in wounded and 600 missing. The Union loss was 1,149 in killed and wounded. The battle continued the next day. Meanwhile, the Union forces of Sherman's command under Stanley, Schofield and Thomas, with a part of Davis' Corps, were engaged in the destruction of the railroad at several points. Sherman discovered the advantage and ordered his three corps to move on Jonesboro. In the afternoon of September 1st there was some skirmishing, and on the morning of the 2nd, Hardee was in full retreat and Sherman pursuing.

SEPT. 1.—Rousseau's pursuit of Wheeler. During the action related in which Sherman's troops were engaged, Wheeler had been en-

gaged in raiding Sherman's communications, but to small purpose. He had been held in check by the command of Colonel Laibold until the force of General Steedman had turned his course into East Tennessee and, on this date, Rousseau and Granger, uniting their commands with Steedman, started after him and, in the course of a week had driven him from Tennessee: the respective losses of the Federal and rebel forces engaged were 40 killed and wounded and 300 killed, wounded and captured.

SEPT. 2.—Soon after midnight following the battle of Jonesboro the booming sounds in the direction of Atlanta, which was 20 miles from the position of Sherman indicated that the rebels were taking decisive measures and in the course of the day the command of Slocum entered Atlanta to find that it had been evacuated. The fall of Atlanta was an irreparable loss to the South. It was the culmination of a long series of military movements and was the third of a series of Union triumphs, each of which formed a decided step forward in the Union cause and the general effect of the loss of Atlanta to the South and its gain to the North was most wholesome. On the 7th of September, Sherman reached Atlanta with his entire army; he had lost 1,500 men during his pursuit of Hardee and had captured 3,000 prisoners and several batteries. The force of Slocum, on arrival at Atlanta, captured 200 rebels.—On this date, active skirmishing at Lovejoy's on the line of the Macon railroad commenced in which the 4th and 23rd Corps were engaged. The losses were not heavy and the skirmishing continued until the 6th of the month. On his withdrawal from Atlanta, Hood moved to Lovejoy Station and was followed by the corps mentioned.—Skirmish at Franklin, Tenn., between Rousseau and Wheeler's guerrillas.—At Big Shanty, Ga.,

the 9th Ohio Cavalry, while changing position, were attacked on a railroad train.

SEPT. 3.—Early's retreat. On this date, Early started towards Berryville in his attempt to recross the Blue Ridge and was pursued by the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac under Merritt and Wilson who engaged in a fight with Anderson. General Early hastened on the 4th to the assistance of Anderson, leaving Gordon at Winchester; on the 4th a heavy action took place in which Torbert, who was returning from the left was engaged; the rebels were compelled to withdraw and the entire command of Early crossed the Opequan. In these two fights the Union loss was 30 killed, 182 wounded and 100 missing; the rebel loss included 25 killed, 100 wounded and 70 missing.—At Murfreesboro, Tenn., a regiment of colored troops defended a position.—At Triune, Tenn., a detachment from Rousseau's force engaged in a slight skirmish.—Activities at Perryville, Tenn.—At Darkesville, Va., the 3rd Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac engaged in a skirmish with Early's stragglers.

SEPT. 4.—Capture of John Morgan at Greenville, Tenn. The 13th and 9th Tennessee Cavalry and 10th Michigan Cavalry were encamped about 18 miles from Greenville and, on the night of September 3rd, were ordered to move to Greenville. Two miles from that place a force was deployed between the pickets and the town and were captured without a shot. Several thousand rebels were camping in the streets and were charged by a company from the 13th Tennessee and, on being aroused from sleep by 44 men, ran in every direction in general confusion. The Union men took a battery and afterwards one of the men, J. G. Birchfield, was informed that General Morgan was in the city. The soldier informed his captain who, with his squad of 20 men, surrounded the building. Soon after, a man in

his shirt sleeves ran across the yard and was immediately fired on and fell. This was Morgan. (This is a certified account of the capture and death of the guerrilla chief, Morgan).

SEPT. 5.—At Campbellsville, Tenn., Rousseau's cavalry, in pursuit of Wheeler, engaged in a skirmish.

SEPT. 6.—At Searecy, Ark., a detachment of the 9th Iowa Cavalry had an engagement with a loss of two killed and six wounded.—At Mattamoras, Va., a movement took place.

SEPT. 7.—At Readyville, Tenn., a slight affair in the course of Rousseau's pursuit of Wheeler took place, in which a detachment of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry participated.—At Dutch Gap, Va., and near Pine Bluff, Ark., actions took place.

SEPT. 10.—Fort Sedgwick, on the Jerusalem Plank Road, known in history as "Fort Hell," and one of the intrenchments in the triple line that surrounded Petersburg, was captured by the Union forces with a loss of 20 wounded and they captured 90 prisoners; the 99th Pennsylvania, 2nd U. S. Sharpshooters and 20th Indiana Infantry were engaged.—A gunboat action at Bonsecour Bay, La.

SEPT. 13.—At Locks Ford, Va., Torbert's cavalry charged the rebels and captured 181 prisoners, sustaining a loss of two killed and 18 wounded; this was a cavalry action.

SEPT. 16.—At Sycamore Church, Va., the cavalry divisions of Gregg and Kautz engaged the rebel cavalry under Wade Hampton and lost 400 in killed, wounded and missing; the aggregate rebel loss was 50 killed and wounded; the 1st District of Columbia and 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry were engaged in the action.—On this date a fight was begun at Fort Gibson in the Indian Territory, in which a colored infantry regiment and the 2nd Kansas Cavalry were involved, the Union loss being 38

killed and wounded and 48 missing; the skirmishing continued throughout the 16th, 17th and 18th.

SEPT. 17.—A cavalry action at Fairfax Station, in which the 13th and 16th New York Cavalry were engaged.—At Belcher's Mills, the cavalry force of Kautz and Gregg engaged in an action in which they lost 25 wounded.

SEPT. 18.—At Martinsburg, Va., the 2nd Division of Cavalry in the Army of West Virginia, engaged in a cavalry action with the troops of Early, who had been sent to that place in force.—At Fort Cotton Wood, the 7th Iowa Cavalry engaged in a skirmish with the Indians.

SEPT. 19.—Battle of the Opequan, also known as Winchester and Fisher Hill, Va. On this date the encounter of the forces of Sheridan and Early which had been imminent came to a focus. The respective armies were so posted that action could be precipitated by either, but the respective commanders were not disposed to attack the other in a position of his own choosing. A difference of opinion between Grant and Sheridan existed, the former desiring to hold the latter in check, as defeat would leave Maryland and Pennsylvania open to invasion, but he yielded his judgment on examination of Sheridan's plans. The latter proposed to throw his forces on the rear of the rebel army but, on learning that Early sent a destroying force to Martinsburg, he changed his plans and made an attack on Early's troops left at Winchester. The fighting commenced on the morning of the 19th, Early having returned with his divisions and the contest raged with great fury through the day, both sides being repeatedly driven from and regaining their position. The battle hung for some time in even scales. Sheridan finally made a furious charge which broke the rebel ranks and sent them flying in

confusion. The shattered lines entered Winchester at nightfall closely pursued. They continued their flight and halted at the intrenchments at Fisher's Hill. The loss to Sheridan's troops was 653 killed, 3,719 wounded and 618 missing; 3,600 confederate prisoners were captured; in the hospitals at Winchester 2,000 wounded rebels were found, besides those which were withdrawn with the army and the dead from Early's command considerably exceeded the Union loss.—At Cabin Creek, I. T., three regiments of Kansas Cavalry and two companies of Kansas Indian Home guards were attacked while escorting a train.

SEPT. 21.—At Front Royal Pike, Va., and Luray in the vally of the Shenandoah, the 3d Division, Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, the cavalry under General Wilson, charged the rebels on the Pike and drove them six miles up the valley.

SEPT. 22.—Battle of Fisher's Hill. On the morning of this date the Federal columns confronted Early who was flanked and attacked in the rear by General Crook. The united action was an entire surprise and the greatest consternation ensued, the rebels breaking and fleeing. The rout was complete and the victory was achieved with little cost, the Union loss being 297 in killed and wounded; the rebel loss was not much greater but they lost 1,100 prisoners.

SEPT. 23.—In an action at Athens, Ala., three regiments of colored cavalry and a Tennessee cavalry regiment engaged in a heavy skirmish and were reinforced by the 18th Michigan and 102nd Ohio Infantry. General Forrest frightened the garrison into surrender and 950 soldiers were taken prisoners; the confederate loss was five killed and 25 wounded.—In a skirmish at Rockport, Mo., in which several companies of State Militia were engaged in skirmish, the Union loss was 10 killed.—Ac-

tions of similar character took place at Blackwater, and Bloomfield, Mo.

SEPT. 24.—The 1st Division, Cavalry Corps of Sheridan's force under Wilson and Merritt moved to Luray, skirmishing with Mosby's guerrillas and inflicting considerable loss.—At Fayette, Mo., the Missouri State troops engaged in a skirmish and lost three killed and five wounded, the rebel loss numbering six killed and 30 wounded.—At Fredericktown, Mo., the State militia had a skirmish with guerrillas.—An unimportant affair took place at Surry C. H., Va.—A cavalry scrimmage took place at Bull's Gap, Tenn.—Price's invasion of Missouri. The rebel raider entered Southwestern Missouri and his movements necessitated immediate operations for the protection of St. Louis, which was the base of supplies for a huge army. On this date he was advancing Northward and throwing out his divisions in various directions, and the Missouri State cavalry with the cavalry of A. J. Smith's command, the Kansas State troops and the cavalry of the Army of the Frontier under Blunt, were immediately set in motion to check his progress.

SEPT. 25.—At Sulphur Branch Trestle, Ala., a colored regiment of infantry and the 9th Indiana Cavalry had a skirmish.—At Johnsonville, Tenn., and at Henderson, Ky., unimportant actions occurred.

SEPT. 26.—At Vache Grass, Ark., the 14th Kansas Cavalry sustained an attack from the rebels while guarding a train.—At Brown's Gap, Va., two cavalry divisions of the Army of the Potomac skirmished with the forces of Early retreating after the battle of Fisher's Hill.—At Richland, Tenn., a troop of colored infantry sustained a rebel attack.—At Pulaski, Tenn., Rousseau endeavored to have a fight with Forrest who declined the engagement and, on the following day, the Union general pushed on after him.

SEPT. 27.—The 2nd Division of Cavalry, Army of West Virginia, moved to Weyer's Cave, Va., in pursuit of Early.—At Rolla, Mo., Ewing made an effort to take a position to check the movements of Price.—At Centralia, Mo., the guerrillas under Price attacked a railroad train on the Northern Missouri railroad and slaughtered three companies of the 39th Missouri Infantry under Major Johnson, killing 122 men in cold blood, only two escaping death.—At Mariana, Fla., an action took place in which the 7th Vermont Infantry and 2nd Maine Cavalry, with a colored regiment, were engaged, sustaining a loss of 32 wounded; the confederate loss being 81 missing.—At Carter's Station, Ark., a force of cavalry and mounted infantry under General Ammen engaged in a fight.—At Fort Rice, Dak., a detachment of the 6th Iowa Cavalry engaged in escorting a United States train were attacked by Indians.—Fight at Pilot Knob, Mo. The garrison at Ironton, consisting of 100 men under Ewing, made an obstinate and successful stand against three times their number under Price. At night, the rebels had gained position and the surrender of the post would have been a necessity, but Ewing blew up his magazine, spiked his heavy guns and moved toward Rolla. During the action of the 27th Price lost 1,500 in killed, wounded and missing, the Union loss being but 28 killed, 56 wounded and 100 missing.

SEPT. 28.—Battle of New Market Heights also called Chapin's Farm and Laurel Hill. Capture of Forts Harrison and Gilmore. Generals Ord and Birney, with two corps of the Army of the James crossed the river and made a fierce assault on the line of intrenchments near Chapin's Bluff. Fort Harrison was captured and the rebels made a desperate attempt to retake it, as it was the main defense in that part of the confederate lines and occu-

piéd a commanding position. The attempt was unsuccessful and Butler thereby held a secure position from which to threaten Richmond and Lee was obliged to maintain a larger force on the James than before. An attempt to take Fort Gilmore proved abortive and the action of that day closed with a loss to the assaulting division of 594 killed and wounded. Meanwhile skirmishing was carried on, on the New Market Road and the actions between the armies continued throughout the 29th. On the 30th another desperate attempt was made by the rebels to retake Fort Harrison. The losses to the Union side were 394 killed, 1,554 wounded and 324 missing; the rebel loss was about 2,000.—At Clarksville, Ark., the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry engaged in a skirmish.—Sheridan's troops engaged in a skirmish at Waynesboro, Va., with a squad from Early's command.—Attack on Fort Sedgwick and defense by the 3rd Division of the 9th Army Corps.

SEPT. 29.—A skirmish occurred at Centerville, Tenn., in which the Union loss was 10 killed and 25 wounded; a Tennessee cavalry regiment was engaged.—In a fight at Leesburg and Harrison, Mo., in which Price's command was engaged, two Union regiments and one battery was engaged. This action continued two days.

SEPT. 30.—Battle of Poplar Springs Church or Preble's Farm. General Warren, with four divisions, captured rebel fortifications on the farm which he held while General Parke advanced to meet a furious rebel charge. A thousand Union prisoners were captured. Reinforcements checked the rebels and the fortifications were held by the Federal command; Parke's loss in killed and wounded aggregated 485, while the rebel loss was 900 in killed, wounded and missing. This action extended through October 1st. (The confederate loss has never been

fully ascertained. The attack was made by Hampton's cavalry).—At Arthur's Swamp, Va., a cavalry action under Gregg took place, resulting in a loss of 60 wounded and 100 missing.—At Huntersville, Va., an action took place in which a detachment of Sheridan's cavalry was involved.

OCT. 1.—Athens, and Huntsville, Ala. The 73rd Indiana Infantry and detachments of the 12th and 13th Indiana Cavalry engaged in activities with General Buford in Northern Alabama.—At Franklin, Mo., the Missouri State troops engaged in a skirmish with Price's guerrillas.—Spear's cavalry brigade and Terry's brigade made a reconnoissance on the Charles City Cross Roads; these troops belonged to the Army of the James.—At Yellow Tavern on the Weldon railroad, the 3rd Division of the 2nd Corps of the Army of the Potomac commenced a movement in which they were engaged five days.—At Sweet Water, Moses and Powder Spring Creeks, Ga., the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland commenced a movement which covered three days.

OCT. 2.—A portion of cavalry detached from the commands of Custer and Merritt's cavalry, Army of the Potomac had a fight at Waynesboro, Va., and suffered a loss of 50 killed and wounded.—At Saltville, Va., a heavy action occurred, in which 13 cavalry regiments and mounted infantry were engaged, in which the Union loss was 54 killed, 190 wounded and 104 missing; the rebel loss was 18 killed, 71 wounded and 21 missing.—At Gladesville, Pound Gap, Va., two Kentucky cavalry regiments engaged in a scrimmage.

OCT. 5.—Near Memphis, Tenn., a company of the 7th Indiana Cavalry engaged in a skirmish.—Battle at Allatoona, Ga. At this point a million of rations were stored preparatory to the operations of Sherman in the campaign which he proposed to open in the Spring. Hood

attacked the position which was held by a garrison of 890 men under Colonel Tourtellotte. General Sherman, in anticipation of an attack, had arranged a system of signals and he ordered, through that method, the reinforcement of the post by General Corse and, on the night of the 4th, Rowett's Brigade, with 165,000 rounds of ammunition, reached Allatoona in season. The garrison was increased to 1,900 men. Rowett repelled the first charge from the western spur of the ridge and continued to repulse repeated assaults. Turtellotte delivered a fire from his position on the east which broke the rebel ranks and the assaulting force retired, after losing 231 killed, 500 wounded and 411 missing; the Union loss was 142 killed, 352 wounded and 212 missing.—In a skirmish at Jackson, La., the 23rd Wisconsin Infantry, 1st Texas and 1st Louisiana Cavalry and the 2nd and 4th Massachusetts Battery engaged in an action in which they lost four killed and 10 wounded.—At Fort Adams, La., the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry with a regiment of colored cavalry engaged in a skirmish while performing heavy scouting duty.—At Big Shanty and Kennesaw, the troops of Sherman moved into position.

Oct. 6.—The 60th Illinois Infantry, with two regiments of Kansas Cavalry, engaged in a fight at Florence, Ala.—At Prince's Place on the Osage River in Missouri, the State troops contested the progress of Price's guerrillas.—An action occurred at Woodville, Miss., and another at Clinton, La.

Oct. 7.—At Darkeytown, Va., a skirmish occurred and at Bahia, S. A., the rebel privateer Florida was captured by the steamer Wachusett, Captain Collins, and taken to Hampton Roads and sunk.

Oct. 8.—The rear guard of Sheridan's force under Custer was subjected to the attacks of the stragglers from Early's force in the vicinity

of New Market and was ordered by the chief to prepare to attack the rebel cavalry and whip them or get whipped.—Raid of McCook's cavalry at Hopkinsville, Ky.

Oct. 9.—Battle of Tom's Brook. Terbert completed his preparation to move in pursuit of the rebel cavalry and, two hours after daylight had obeyed the command of Sheridan to the letter, giving the rebels entire satisfaction: he routed and chased them 20 miles, captured 11 guns and 330 prisoners and inflicted a loss of 100 in killed and wounded, his several divisions losing altogether nine killed and 67 wounded. This was one of the most important victories in that campaign.

Oct. 10.—Price's invasion of Missouri. On the 7th Price reached Jefferson City but did not dare to attack and moved to California and Booneville; his progress was contested by Missouri regiments of cavalry under Sauborn who made an attack on the rear guard of Price at Versailles, while Price was still moving westward.—At South Tunnel, Tenn., the rebels attacked a regiment of colored infantry.—At East Point, Miss., two infantry regiments sustain a loss of 16 killed and 20 wounded in a rebel attack.

Oct. 11.—At Stony Creek Station, Va., the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry had a slight skirmish.—At Narrows, Ga., the division of Garrard skirmished with the rebels.—At Fort Donelson, Tenn., an active skirmish took place, in which a battery of heavy artillery was engaged, the respective losses to the Federal and rebel troops being 13 and 26 in killed and wounded.—Slight actions at Harpeth Shoals, Tenn., and Fort Nelson, occurred on this date.

Oct. 12.—At Greenville, Tenn., an action occurred.—A garrison stationed at Resaca, Ga., under Colonel Weaver was attacked by Hood's force and summoned to surrender, but the commandant sent him a spirited answer and was

soon after reinforced and Hood moved a portion of his command to Tilton and Dalton and captured a garrison at the latter place. At Tilton, the garrison was bravely defended and only surrendered when the defenses were torn to pieces. At Mill Creek Gap a similar transaction occurred. (These two latter actions took place on the 13th but belonged to the same movement.) At Tilton, 400 prisoners were captured and at Mill Creek Gap, where the 115th Illinois Infantry were on duty, five were killed, 36 wounded and the remainder captured.

Oct. 13.—At Strasburg, Va., the cavalry forces under Emory and Crook made a reconnoissance in force and sustained a loss of 214 in killed, wounded and missing.—At Darbytown Road, Va., on the 7th of October, an action commenced on this highway, in which a cavalry force under Kautz was attacked by two infantry brigades and a brigade of cavalry and lost 72 in killed and wounded and 202 missing. Kautz moved to the protection of the 10th Corps and was followed by the rebels who made an attack on the infantry command; the movements continued until the 13th, when General Butler made a reconnoissance in force but without material results save that of finding the position of the rebels to be invincible. In the movements after the 7th, the loss was 105 killed and 502 wounded.—At Piedmont, Va., a rebel cavalry squad awaited the arrival of a portion of Sheridan's command under General Wright.—At Poolesville, Md., a slight action occurred.

Oct. 15.—Price's invasion of Missouri. In a fight of seven hours at Glasgow, Mo., Price captured the place and a number of prisoners belonging to Missouri regiments and a detachment of the 17th Illinois Cavalry; the Union loss was 400 in killed, wounded and missing and the rebel loss was 50 in killed and wounded.—At Bayou Biddell, La., an action took place

in which a colored regiment was engaged.—At Snake Creek Gap, Ga., a part of the Army of the Tennessee followed the rebels to this point, which was blockaded by the confederates but the obstructions were removed by Howard's troops while Stanley crossed the bridge north of the Gap.—At Sedalia, Mo., two regiments of Missouri cavalry contested the advance of Price's invaders.—At Mossy Creek, Tenn., a slight action occurred.

Oct. 16.—The army of the Tennessee drove the rebels from Ship's Gap, Taylor's Ridge, Ga., and captured a few prisoners.

Oct. 17.—At Cedar Run Church, Va., a detachment of the first Connecticut Cavalry, including three officers and 20 men, were attacked by Rosser and the whole confederate army under Early moved out to protect Rosser who had been led to believe by his scouts that Custer's brigade occupied the position.

Oct. 18.—At Peiree's Point, Blackwater, Fla., the 19th Iowa and 2nd Maine Infantry, with the 1st Florida Cavalry, had an engagement with the rebels.

Oct. 19.—Sheridan's Ride. The battle of Cedar Creek opened while Sheridan was at Washington under special orders; his command was in position on Cedar Creek. Early had determined upon a surprise and at 1 o'clock on this date moved forward, the command stripped of everything which could make a clatter. In accordance with the plans for the combined action of the infantry and cavalry, the attack was made on Torbert's division, the advance of the confederate cavalry being aided by the thick fog and before the Union troops were fairly awake an infantry division under Kershaw which had crept over a hill, covered every part of the fortifications. Kershaw's troops took seven loaded guns and turned them on the Union force which had turned to retreat in confusion. Emory, Crook and Wright, with

their divisions of cavalry, advanced to the pike and made every effort to arrest the movement of the Union troops but did so in vain, and the confusion and terror of the flying infantry spread dismay through the cavalry and the entire force broke and the command of Early moved to the camping ground of Sheridan. Sheridan was returning and reached Winchester about seven o'clock in the morning where he heard the guns from the conflict. He rode hurriedly forward to Mill Creek where he met the troops and trains from the broken lines. (On this incident the immortal poem of Read is founded; at this writing it is uppermost in the minds of the American people, the cavalry chief having been within a few days laid to rest at Arlington, August 21, 1888). Sheridan rallied the fugitives under orders and a promise to go back "and tick them out of their boots." The invincible spirit of the great cavalry commander inspired the infantry of his command and the reorganized force turned to obey and to witness the fulfillment of his promise. The whole Union line responded to Sheridan's order to advance after the retreat of Early began, and the confederates broke in confusion and became a confused mass of fugitives, losing many prisoners. At Cedar Creek, the infantry were checked but the cavalry continued the pursuit and, when a bridge broke down, the way was at once blocked with the impedimenta of artillery and trains which were collected by the troops under Custer and Deven; 24 rebel guns were taken and the Union batteries recaptured with all ambulances and 56 belonging to the rebel command, the spoils including a number of battle flags. Early succeeded in retaining 1,420 prisoners captured in the morning who were sent to the rear and immediately dispatched to Richmond. The Union loss was 569 killed, 3,425 wounded and 1,070 missing, including the number stated as captured. The rebel loss was

much greater and Early's army was no longer a power in the valley of the Shenandoah.—At Lexington, Mo., Price attacked Curtiss in command of the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry with the 5th, 11th, 15th and 16th Kansas Cavalry.—Confederate activities at Middletown, Va., and at Middleton, Md.—At Strasburg, Va., the cavalry under Crook made a reconnoissance.

Oct. 20.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, a detachment of troops belonging to the command of General Blunt of the Army of the Frontier commenced a series of movements which occupied six days and in which detachments of Indians and Texas Cavalry were dispersed.—At Little River, Tenn., the cavalry and a part of the infantry of the 15th Corps of Logan moved to a position preparatory to a reorganized campaign.

Oct. 21.—Price's invasion of Missouri: Battles of Little Blue and Independence, Mo. General Curtiss was pursued from Lexington to Independence and fell upon General Blunt's Kansas division in force and drove the Federal troops to the Big Blue River; Pleasanton drove Price's rear guard to Independence on the 22nd and made a charge at nightfall which was successful. He sent a force under McNeal to Santa Fe to head off Price's guerrillas and, on the morning of the 23rd a general engagement was fought on the Big Blue by Pleasanton and Marmaduke and Fagan, the latter being reinforced by Shelby and the rebels were driven.—At Harrodsburg, Ky., a regiment of colored cavalry sustained an assault.

Oct. 22.—At White River, Ark., a regiment of colored troops were attacked. The rebel gunboats attacked the Union batteries on the James River in Virginia and the assault was repulsed with a loss of 11 rebels.—40 rebels raided St. Albans, Vt., murdering several citizens and taking \$200,000 from the banks.

Oct. 23.—In a skirmish at Hurricane Creek,

Miss., the Union loss was one killed and two wounded; the 1st Iowa and 9th Kansas Cavalry were engaged.—At Westport, Mo., a skirmish took place between Pleasanton's cavalry and a force under Marmaduke.—At Princeton, Ark., a Missouri cavalry regiment was engaged in a skirmish.

Oct. 24.—At Coldwater Grove, on the Osage River, the Kansas Cavalry of Blunt's command skirmished with the troops of Price.

Oct. 25.—At Mine Creek on the Osage River, in the pursuit of Price, the rear guard of the rebels under Marmaduke were routed and the rebel commanders, Marmaduke and Cabell, were captured.—At Fort Scott a scouting expedition had an engagement with a party of rebels attacking a train.

Oct. 26.—Battle of Decatur, Ala. After Hood's evacuation of Atlanta his movements were of a character calculated to perplex Sherman and the Army of the Cumberland under Thomas was detached to look after his movements. The rebels moved to the Tennessee River and made an attempt to cross at Decatur, Ala.; in the afternoon Hood attacked the garrison which was commanded by Colonel Doolittle, whose forces included his own regiment, the 18th Michigan, 102nd Ohio, and 68th Indiana Infantry, and a regiment of colored troops. Colonel Doolittle repulsed the charge and, when reinforcements arrived, a sortie was made from the garrison under the protection of the guns of the fort and the rebels were dislodged with considerable loss. The casualties in the Union force were 10 killed, 45 wounded and 100 missing, and the confederate loss aggregated 400 killed and wounded.—At Milton, Fla., the 19th Iowa Infantry and the 2nd Maine Cavalry engaged in a skirmish.—Actions at Stone Mountain, Ga., and Winfield, La.

Oct. 27.—Battle of Hatcher's Run. The

fight commenced by a charge on the confederate force by the 9th Corps under General Parks, the entire Army of the Potomac being on the alert for the action. The confederates were overborne and were driven from the field, leaving behind them nearly a thousand prisoners. The Union loss was 156 killed and 1,047 wounded, while that of the rebels included an aggregate of 800.—Battle of Fair Oaks. In support of the movement at Hatcher's Run, General Butler had been instructed to make a demonstration on the north side of the James. The rebel skirmishers were pushed back and the fortifications were repeatedly assaulted until nightfall to no purpose. General Weitzel moved across through White Oak Swamp to the Williamsburg Road near Seven Pines, within seven miles of Richmond, where the rebels were found in force and strongly intrenched. The Union charge was repulsed with a bloody loss. On the 28th General Grant ordered a flank movement to the rebel right, to be followed by a movement north to obtain possession of the South Side railroad. The object of this attack on the intrenchments was to hold the attention of the rebels to insure the purpose of the flank movement referred to. In this battle, which is known as Fair Oaks, 120 Union soldiers were killed, 783 wounded and 400 were missing; the confederate loss was 60 killed, 311 wounded and 80 missing. The entire manoeuvre was a failure.

Oct. 28.—An action took place at Fort Heiman, Tenn., on the river in which the Union gunboats participated. Forrest attacked the *Undine*, captured and burned her.—At Fayetteville, Ark., the 1st Arkansas Cavalry sustained a raid from rebel cavalry.—Destruction of the ram *Albemarle*. Lieutenant Cushing, who had perfected a plan for the destruction of the ram, moved to carry it out on the night of October 27th, taking with him a picked

crew of 13 men, and he planted a torpedo under fire from the enemy's infantry on the shore. When the torpedo exploded, his own boat was in the immediate vicinity and Cushing and one companion were the only persons who escaped; all others of the party being shot or captured; he received a bullet in his wrist. The explosion sunk the *Albemarle* and secured the recapture of the *Plymouth*, which was surrendered to the naval squadron the next day; among the results was the acquisition of the command of the North Carolina sounds and the release of a fleet of 16 vessels which had been watching the *Albemarle*.—At *Morristown*, Tenn., Gillem's cavalry was attacked by a force under the confederate Colonel Vaughn, which resulted in a loss of eight killed and 42 wounded to the Union force, the confederate loss being 240 missing.—At *Newtonia*, Mo., the cavalry of Colonel Blunt in pursuit of Price, skirmished through two days and inflicted a loss of 250.

Oct. 29.—At *Beverly*, West Virginia, the 8th Ohio Cavalry engaged in an action in which they inflicted a loss of 17 killed and 27 wounded and 92 missing, and themselves sustained a loss of eight killed, 25 wounded and 13 missing.

Oct. 30.—At *Brownsville*, Ark., the 7th Iowa and 11th Missouri Cavalry engaged in action with slight loss.—At *Muscle Shoals*, Ala., a cavalry division of the Army of the Cumberland, (command of Thomas), engaged in a skirmish with a detachment of Hood's command.—At *Ladija*, Terrapin Creek, Ala., a cavalry force under Garrard engaged in an action.

Oct. 31.—At *Plymouth*, N. C., the steamers *Commodore Hill*, *Shamrock*, *Otsego*, *Wyalusing*, and *Tacony*, withdrew from surveillance of that part of the North Carolina coast.

Nov. 1.—The 10th Missouri Cavalry en-

gaged in a skirmish at *Union Station*, Tenn., sustaining slight loss; the series of actions included four days.—At *Black River*, La., a battery of heavy artillery (colored troops) engaged in an action.

Nov. 3.—At *Vera Cruz*, Ark., one company of the 46th Missouri Infantry engaged in an action.

Nov. 5.—In a fight at *Fort Sedgwick*, in which the 2nd Corps engaged, the Union loss was 15 in killed and wounded and the confederate loss was 50.—On the 4th, a detachment of Hood's army attacked *Johnsonville*, Tenn., which was an important base of supplies; the place was defended by the 11th Tennessee Cavalry, the 43rd Wisconsin Infantry and a regiment of colored troops; the Union loss was slight and the rebels were repulsed the attack lasting two days.—At *Big Pigeon River*, Tenn., a raid was made by a North Carolina regiment of mounted infantry.

Nov. 9.—*Atlanta*, Ga. The 2nd Division of the 20th Corps of the Army of the Cumberland engaged in a skirmish at this point and inflicted a loss on the confederates of 20 killed and wounded; a detachment moved to *Marietta*.—At *Shoal Creek*, Ala., the 5th Division of Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, engaged in a fight with Hood's troops.

Nov. 10.—The same force are engaged at *Pine Barren Ridge*.

Nov. 12.—At *Newton and Cedar Springs*, Va., Merritt's, Custer's and Powell's cavalry had a brush with the enemy in which they lost 84 wounded and 100 missing; the rebel loss being 150; in this action Rosser, with his command was driven across *Cedar Creek* and on the 13th, Early with his command had moved away to *Middleton*.—At *Front Royal*, Va., Powell routed and drove a rebel brigade under McCausland.—Activities at *Ninevah*, Va.

Nov. 13.—At *Morristown*, E. Tenn., General

Gillem was attacked by a force of 300 under Breckenridge and his command dispersed; this disaster was the result of the separation of Gillem from Thomas' command.—At Panther Springs, Tenn., an action took place.—At Bull's Gap, Tenn., the 8th, 9th, and 13th Tennessee Cavalry engaged in a skirmish in which the rebel and Union loss was respectively 36 wounded and five killed.

Nov. 14.—The 15th Corps under Howard commenced a movement to the crossing of the Ockmulgee and pursued the movement three days engaging in building pontoon bridges. This was the real start of Sherman's march to the sea.—At Cow Creek, Ark., a series of skirmishes commenced on this date in which colored troops and Union Indians engaged, covering a period of 14 days.

Nov. 15.—At Clinton, La., Liberty Creek, the expedition under General Lee commenced operations.

Nov. 16.—At Lovejoy Station and Bear Station, Tenn., Kilpatrick, with a cavalry force, drove the rebel skirmishers and on arrival at the station dismounted his men and carried the works on foot and captured 50 prisoners.—At Cotton Hills, West Virginia, a slight action occurred.

Nov. 17.—The 209th Pennsylvania Infantry engaged in a skirmish at Bermuda Hundred with a loss of 10 wounded and 120 missing, and a confederate loss of 10 wounded.—At Aberdeen and Battle Creek, Ala., the 2nd Iowa Cavalry had a skirmish.—The 15th Corps under Howard marched through McDonough, Ga.—Movements in the vicinity of Covington, Ga.

Nov. 18.—At Myerstown, Va., a detachment of the 91st Ohio Infantry lost 60 killed and wounded in a skirmish and the rebels lost 10 killed and wounded.—At Rutledge and Social Circle, Ga., activities of the Union cavalry and

infantry connected with the commands of Thomas and Kilpatrick.

Nov. 19.—At Bayou La Fouché, La., the 11th Wisconsin Infantry with a regiment of colored troops, while on an expedition, engaged in a skirmish.—At Walnut Creek, N. C., a slight skirmish took place.

Nov. 20.—At Macon, Ga., three regiments of cavalry under Kilpatrick made a feint on Macon, destroying a train of cars and tearing up the railroad track; this movement was made to divert the attention of the rebels from Howard.—The 14th Corps of Sherman's command moved to Milledgeville, Ga.—At Greensboro, Ga., a rebel movement occurred.—At Brookville, Ga., activities occurred.

Nov. 21.—At Liberty and Jackson, La., the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry and the 1st Wisconsin Battery engaged in an expedition with marked success.

Nov. 22.—The rebel militia under Cobb moved from Macon, to Griswoldsville, and attacked Walcott's infantry brigade and a portion of Kilpatrick's cavalry and encountered severe punishment, losing 2,000 troops; the Union loss was 62 killed and wounded; Wood's division of infantry (Union) were engaged.—At Rood's Hill, Va., Torbert's cavalry engaged in a skirmish with a loss of 18 killed and 52 wounded.—Hatch's cavalry, belonging to the command of Thomas, raided Lawrenceburg, Campbellville and Lynnville in East Tennessee, and lost 75 in killed and wounded, the rebels losing 50 in killed and wounded.—At Rolling Fork, Miss., a colored cavalry regiment engaged with the rebels.—At Clinton, Ga., the 15th Corps of Sherman's command under Howard advanced toward Gordon.

Nov. 24.—Sherman commenced to move from Milledgeville, Ga.—Schofield continued his movement on a parallel line with Hood in the vicinity of Columbia and Duck River and

meanwhile, the skirmish between Capron's brigade and Forrest's cavalry was in operation at Columbia; the Union line of battle was formed near Bigby Creek and the movements referred to continued in East Tennessee until the 28th; at times, skirmishing took place and the garrison at Johnsonville received orders to go to Clarksville with the supplies which were stationed there; all efforts to bring Forrest to action were futile.—On this date the 1st Alabama Cavalry led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee across the Oconee River at Ball's Ferry.—Activities at Jackson, Miss.

Nov. 25.—At Pawnee Forks, Kansas, a company of the 1st Colorado Cavalry had a skirmish with the Indians, while escorting a train.—At St. Vrain's Old Fort, a cavalry company defended the movements of a train.—Attempt to fire the city of New York.

Nov. 26.—At Sandersville, Ga., the confederates opposed the passage of Howard's corps across the Oconee and inflicted a loss which included 100 missing, the casualties in the confederate command being the same.—At Sylvan Grove, Waynsboro and Brown's Cross Roads the command of Kilpatrick continued the movements inaugurated and operated on a plan to deceive the rebels as to Sherman's movements. On the night of the 26th Kilpatrick's command was attacked at Sylvan Grove and made a stout resistance. It had been a part of his plan to relieve the prisoners at Milan but they had been removed. He lost in the movement 46 wounded, the confederate loss being 600 killed and wounded.—At Decatur, Ala., Granger commenced the withdrawal of his garrison and also from Athens and Huntsville and his movement continued until the 29th.—At Madison Station, Ga., a regiment of colored troops engaged in a skirmish.

Nov. 27.—At Big Black River Bridge, on the Mississippi Central railroad, a cavalry and

artillery command under Colonel Osband engaged in a skirmish.

Nov. 29.—At Spring Hill, Tenn., the 4th Corps and cavalry take position preparatory to the battle of Franklin.—Cavalry skirmish at Big Sandy, Col.

Nov. 30.—Battle of Franklin. The artillery attached to Wagner's brigades opened the battle of Franklin which was followed by infantry fire from the same command. This action was disastrous and precipitated the action of the rest of the army. Two colonels, White and Opdycke, on seeing the rout of Wagner's forces, made headlong charges which had excellent effect and after that the charges of the rebels were repeatedly repulsed. The fighting began late in the afternoon and continued until late in the night. The Union loss was 189 killed, 1,033 wounded and 1,104 missing. The rebels were ordered forward with the recklessness which characterized his entire movement after supplanting Johnston and his loss in killed and wounded was much greater, 1,750 being killed, 3,800 wounded and 702 missing. The greater part of the missing was from Wagner's brigade. The confederate loss of officers was great; that of the Union force was hardly large enough to mention, only two officers being wounded.—At Grahamsville or Honey Hill, S. C., General Hatch moved for action, anticipating that the operation would be useful to the plans of Sherman. He landed at Boyd's Neck and attempted to fulfill his purpose but the rebels defeated his object by strategy and he unexpectedly met their forces and was forced back to his intrenchments at Boyd's Neck. The Union loss was 65 killed and 645 wounded; the confederates reported their loss as less than 50.—At Bermuda Hundred, Va., the pickets belonging to a colored regiment repeatedly sustained the assaults of rebels.

Dec. 1.—Skirmishing and fighting in front

of Nashville commenced on this date and continued until the 14th, prior to the general engagement. The army of Schofield, that of A. J. Smith, the troops of Steedman, Granger, Milroy and others were ordered to Nashville or Murfreesboro and, during the time mentioned, affairs advanced to a condition which left the Federal forces in advantageous position for the battle of Nashville.—Gregg's cavalry attacked Stony Creek Station on the Weldon railroad and captured 175 prisoners; the cavalry suffer a loss of 40 wounded.—At Yazoo City, Miss., a skirmish took place in which a detachment of the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry was engaged under Lieutenant Colonel Dale, who fought a large body of rebels with 250 men, 25 of the Wisconsin soldiers were missing, five were killed and nine wounded.—Skirmish at Tangipahoe, La.

DEC. 2.—At Rocky Creek Church, Ga., the 3rd Kentucky and 5th Ohio Cavalry moved in the advance of Sherman.—At Buckhead Creek the position was held by the two regiments previously mentioned while Kilpatrick's command crossed and the bridge was afterwards burned. Kilpatrick attacked Wheeler on this date and drove him and Kilpatrick succeeded in delivering to Wheeler a satisfactory "return blow."—Block House No. 2 at Mill Creek, Chattanooga. The Union garrison was attacked by rebels and sustained a loss of 12 killed, 46 wounded and 57 missing; the action continued two days.

DEC. 3.—At Thomas Station on the Savannah Road, the 22nd Illinois Mounted Infantry sustained a loss of three in a skirmish.—Sherman reached Milan and cut railroad communications between Savannah and Augusta.—Kilpatrick drove Wheeler across Briar Creek.—Movements of the rebels and Federal troops at Charlestown and in the vicinity of Waynesboro, Va.

DEC. 4.—At Block House No. 7, the garrison

under General Milroy was attacked by rebels, the loss to both sides being about 100 in killed and wounded.—The 25th Ohio Infantry, while endeavoring to hold a position on the Coosaw River, S. C., engaged in a skirmish.—At Statesboro, Ga., a foraging party detailed from the 15th Corps become involved in a skirmish.—Overall's Creek; movement of Sheridan's troops.

DEC. 5.—Forrest attacked Murfreesboro which was defended by Milroy's troops and was defeated and compelled to retire with heavy loss, his infantry alone losing 213; 207 prisoners were captured while the Union loss was 30 killed and 175 wounded. The actions covered three days.

DEC. 6.—At White Post, Va., in a rebel assault on 50 of the 21st New York Cavalry, 30 are wounded.—At Devcaux's Neck, S. C., a fight occurred in which ten regiments of infantry, a battery and several United States gunboats were involved, in which the Union loss was 39 killed, 390 wounded and 200 missing; the confederate loss being 400 killed and wounded; the fight continued three days.

DEC. 7.—At Ebenezer Creek, Cypress Swamp and at Eden Station on the Ogeeche River, the troops connected with Sherman's army, advanced in their march to the sea; in the former the 9th Michigan and 9th Ohio Cavalry formed the rear guard of the left wing, and took up pontoon bridges to prevent refugees following, and in the latter the troops referred to were the 15th and 17th Corps of the right wing of the command.—At Sister's Ferry, Ga., (Savannah River) the rebels prepared to oppose the progress of Sherman's army.—Milroy fought Forrest and Bates, driving them and capturing 200 prisoners; the Union loss was 200 killed and wounded.—Warren started to destroy the Weldon railroad at a point which should sever railroad communication between Wilmington and Savannah. The movement occupied six



GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

BORN FEBRUARY 9TH 1826

DIED DECEMBER 26 - 1886

days and 20 miles of road was destroyed, when the rebels were encountered in force and the expedition returned, having marched a hundred miles in six days; the 2nd division of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac and the 5th Corps and 3rd Division of the 2nd Corps of the Army of the Potomac were engaged.

DEC. 6.—At Hatcher's Run, three cavalry regiments and a division of the 3rd Corps engaged in a series of actions which occupied two days and the Union loss was 125 killed and wounded. The raid of Custer and Merritt to Gordonville commenced; the movement occupied 20 days and 43 men belonging to their respective commands were wounded.

DEC. 8.—Action at Nottaway, Va.

DEC. 9.—An expedition went into Western North Carolina in pursuit of rebels in which the 3rd North Carolina Infantry was occupied five days.—At Fort Lyons in Indian Terr., an engagement occurred in which a colored cavalry regiment was engaged and 500 Indians were massacred.—The 14th Corps of the left wing of the Army of the Military Division of the Mississippi engaged in an action at Cuyler's Plantation, Montieth Swamp, Ga.—In an expedition to Hamilton, N. C., the 27th Massachusetts and 9th New Jersey Infantry, 3rd Cavalry and 3rd New York Battery engaged in a skirmish; this action was connected with the expedition previously mentioned and included a skirmish at Foster's Bridge and Butler's Bridge in Jackson county, N. C.—During the expedition of Warren on the Weldon railroad cavalry skirmishes occurred at Bellefield and Hicksford, Va.—Movements in the vicinity of Florence, Ala.

DEC. 10.—At Bloomingdale, N. C., a rebel movement took place.

DEC. 12.—At Elkton, Ky., a movement was made by the cavalry commanded by General E. M. McCook.

DEC. 13.—Fort McAlister. The investment

of Savannah River to the Ogeechee was completed on the 12th and on this date an attack was made on Fort McAlister. The attacking column was formed of a portion of Howard's troops under General Hazen and, within 15 minutes after the first charge, the stars and stripes supplanted the confederate flag; the Union loss was 24 killed and 110 wounded, the rebel loss being 84 killed and wounded. The Great Ogeechee River was placed under control of Sherman and the sea was practically reached, the rear of the right of Sherman's command obtaining a base on the sea.

DEC. 14.—At Bristol, Tenn., a detachment of cavalry under General Burbidge (Stoneman's raid) engaged in the destruction of the Virginia and Tennessee railroads.—At Memphis, Tenn., the 4th Iowa Cavalry was attacked by rebels and lost three killed and six wounded.—At Mount Airy, Ky., an action occurred.

DEC. 15.—The battle of Nashville, commenced in the early morning and the attack of Steedman on Hood's right was made with great vigor. At nightfall the victory was clearly with the Union army and appearances seemed to indicate that Hood would retreat. The action continued through the 16th and, before the close of the afternoon, the entire rebel army was in precipitate flight; at nightfall the victory was complete and orders were issued for immediate pursuit. Hood's army was routed completely, his wagons being abandoned and his soldiers flinging aside everything that could possibly impede their movements, while the confused mass of fugitives fled in wild disorder through Brentwood Pass. The 4th Corps was close in pursuit and followed until darkness concealed the retreating rebels. The dead and wounded of the confederate army were left on the field and in the morning the pursuit was continued. Four miles north of Franklin the rear of the flying column was

overtaken by Wilson and the force was dispersed and more than 400 prisoners captured. A cavalry force had arrived there and Hood was obliged to abandon Franklin, leaving 2,000 of his wounded in the hospital. The disorganized remnant of his command crossed the Tennessee December 27th, falling back to Tupelo, Miss., where Hood resigned his command and was never again a power in the rebel army. The Union loss was 400 killed and 1,740 wounded; the rebel loss was very heavy in killed, wounded and missing, 8,000 prisoners had been taken, 53 siege guns and thousands of small arms had been seized by the forces of Thomas and a rebel force about 40,000 strong, had been killed, captured or routed in confusion and dismay.

DEC. 15.—At Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jackson's division, belonging to Rousseau's command, captured a railway train going thither from Stevenson, Ala.—Movements at Pascagoula, Miss.

DEC. 16.—At Hopkinsville, Ky., two brigades from McCook's division of cavalry engaged in a movement.—At Overton's Mills, Tenn., a portion of the battle of Nashville took place, already referred to as Brentford.—Rebel activity at Pollard, Ky.

DEC. 17.—At Mitchell's Creek, Fla., a colored regiment had a fight and another colored regiment engaged in an action at Pine Barren Creek, Ala., their united loss in killed, wounded and missing being about 75.—At Millwood, Va., the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, while on a scouting expedition, engaged in a skirmish.—Thomas followed the flying rebels through the Brentwood Hills to the Franklin Pike; Wilson overtook the rear guard at Hollow Tree Gap with the 5th and 7th Cavalry Divisions; the former force was the 6th Cavalry division of the same army.—At Ashbysburg, Ky., McCook's cavalry skirmished with the rebels.

DEC. 18.—Action at Franklin Creek, Miss.

DEC. 19.—At Rutherford Creek, Tenn., a pontoon bridge was laid, the operation giving the rebels a considerable advantage.—Movement at Duck River.—At Hardeesville, S. C., General Foster protected his position.

DEC. 20.—At Lacey's Springs, Custer's cavalry engaged in a skirmish and lost two killed, 22 wounded and 40 missing.—At Madison C. H., Va., a brigade of Michigan cavalry belonging to the Army of the Potomac engaged in a skirmish.

DEC. 21.—Stoneman's raid. On the 9th of December Stoneman started to clear the rebels out of East Tennessee. He moved from Bean's Station, Tenn., to Saltville and went also to Abingdon, Wytheville, Glade Spring and Marion, Ga. One of his commands met the rebels at Kingsport as stated above; at Bristol another force was encountered by the brigade of Burbridge and the rebels retreated. Burbridge moved to Abingdon which was also reached by Gillem on the 15th, and on the 16th they overtook the rebels at Marion, routed the force and captured the artillery, trains and 198 prisoners. Wytheville, its stores and supplies, lead works and railroad bridge were destroyed, and Stoneman moved on to the capture and destruction of Saltville and the salt works; he captured two locomotives, siege guns and ammunition and returned to Knoxville with his own and Gillem's command and Burbridge fell back into Kentucky.

DEC. 22.—At Liberty Mills or McLean's Ford, Va., an unimportant action took place.

DEC. 23.—At Lynnville, Tenn., the cavalry of Thomas continued the pursuit of Hood's army.—At Jack's Shop near Gordonville, Va., a cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac and one from the Army of Virginia engaged in a movement.—At Buford's Station, Tenn., the pursuit of the rebels by the cavalry of Thomas' army continued.

DEC. 24.—At Elizabethtown, Ky., the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry overtook the rebels flying from the pursuing columns of Thomas and Colonel La Grange with 20 picked men charged 400 rebels and captured 11 prisoners.—At Moccasin Gap, Va., the 8th Tennessee Cavalry connected with Stoneman's raid engaged in a dash.—At Murfreesboro, Tenn., the rebels attacked a garrison of colored troops.

DEC. 25.—Assault on Fort Fisher, N. C. The city of Wilmington was under the protection of the fort which was located at the mouth of the Cape Fear River; this was one of the principal forts of the confederates and was assaulted by the North Atlantic squadron commanded by Admiral Porter and the 10th Corps of the Army of the James under Butler. The bombardment commenced on the 24th and was continued to some purpose on the morning of the 25th, which was Sunday and Christmas. The Union loss was eight killed and 38 wounded, while the confederates lost three killed, 55 wounded and 280 prisoners.—At Verona, Miss., the 7th Indiana Cavalry engaged with the fleeing rebels arriving from Hood's army.

DEC. 27.—At Decatur, Ala., General Steedman was established over a provisional department.

DEC. 28.—At Egypt Station, Miss., a heavy action took place in which the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry, the 4th and 11th Illinois Cavalry, the 7th Indiana, the 4th and 10th Missouri, the 2nd New Jersey, 1st Mississippi and 3rd U. S. Colored Cavalry were engaged and in which the Union loss was 111 killed and wounded and the confederates lost 500 prisoners.

DEC. 29.—At Pond Spring, Ala., the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with detachments of Tennessee Cavalry and from three Indiana cavalry regiments, engaged in a skirmish.

DEC. 31.—In the skirmishing and fighting

in front of Petersburg, Va., the Federal force lost 40 killed and 329 wounded during the month.

1865. JAN. 1.—General Butler relieved of the command of the Army of the James.

JAN. 2.—In a skirmish at Franklin, Miss., in which the 4th and 11th Illinois and a colored cavalry regiment engaged, the Union force lost four killed and nine wounded and the confederate loss in killed and wounded was 50.—At Nauvoo, Ala., the same force of cavalry mentioned December 29th, captured and destroyed Hood's supply and pontoon train.

JAN. 3.—The same troops engaged in a skirmish with Hood's command at Thorn Hill, Ala.

JAN. 5.—At Smithfield, Ky., a cavalry regiment attacked by the rebels.

JAN. 6.—At Owensboro, Ky., an action took place in which a colored cavalry regiment was engaged.—Activities at Hawesville and Henderson, Ky.

JAN. 7.—At Julesburg, I. T., a company of the 7th Iowa Cavalry engaged in a fight with the Indians.

JAN. 8.—At Skipwith's Landing, Miss., on the Mississippi River, an action took place.—At Scottsboro, Ala., 54 men belonging to a colored regiment engaged in a skirmish.—At Ivy Ford, Ala., a colored regiment sustained an assault.

JAN. 11.—At Beverly, West Va., the 34th and 8th Ohio Cavalry stationed there as a garrison were surprised by Rosser and 583 prisoners captured, the killed and wounded being 25.

JAN. 13.—Capture of Fort Fisher, N. C. The bombardment was commenced on the 13th, continuing all night and through the 14th; on the 15th the assault was made successfully and the fort captured. The Union loss was

184 killed and 749 wounded; the rebels lost 400 killed and wounded and 2,083 captured.

JAN. 14.—Pocotaligo, N. C. In the movement of Sherman's troops from this place a skirmish occurred in which the 17th Corps, Army of the Tennessee, were engaged and sustained a loss of 25 wounded. The movement continued until the 16th.—At Reed Hill, Ala., the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry continued to harass Hood's disorganized soldiery.—At Dardanelle, Ark., the 2nd Kansas and Iowa Cavalry regiment engaged in a skirmish.

JAN. 15.—At Federal Hill, Va., rebel activities.

JAN. 16.—Explosion at Fort Fisher. This disaster was caused by the carelessness of the soldiers who approached the magazine with burning candles; 25 soldiers were killed and 66 wounded.—On this date Fort Caswell, together with all the works on Smith's Island in the vicinity of Smithville, and Reeve's Point were abandoned in consequence of the fall of Fort Fisher and their armaments captured.

JAN. 18.—In the vicinity of Columbus, Ky., the Tennessee Cavalry engaged in a skirmish.

JAN. 19.—At Half Moon Battery, Sugar Loaf Hill, N. C., a detachment from the Army of the James were engaged in the destruction of the railroad.

JAN. 21.—Activities at City Point, Va.

JAN. 24.—At Fort Brady, Va., a detachment from the Army of the James on gunboats broke the chain which had obstructed Dutch Gap Canal.

JAN. 25.—On this date two corps of the Army of the Tennessee made a demonstration against Combahee Ferry and the railroad bridge across the Salkahatchie, the river having been constituted the rebel line of defense covering Charleston on the south. The rebels were held at this point until after Howard's army was on the move and, on the 1st of February, the main

body of the army moved westward up the Salkahatchie. Howard crossed the river in the face of the enemy at River's and Beaufort's Bridges. The rebel situation on the 3rd of the month was carried by Mower's and Smith's division. The confederate killed and wounded, numbering 88, were sent back to Pocotaligo. The 15th Corps crossed at Beaufort's Bridge almost without resistance and the rebels fell back to Branchville, S. C.; the columns of Sherman occupied the South Carolina railroad connecting Charleston with Augusta and the entire Union loss through this movement, which occupied from January 25th to February 9th, was 138 killed and wounded.—At Simpsonville, Ky., an engagement occurred between the rebels and a regiment of colored cavalry.

JAN. 29.—An expedition started into western North Carolina, which was principally composed of the 3rd North Carolina Infantry; this movement occupied about two weeks.

JAN. 30.—Movement of Union troops at Sisters Ferry, Ga.

FEB. 2.—At Midway, Barnwell Co., S. C., and at Whippy Swamp, Beaufort Co., S. C., activities connected with the movements of the Union troops in South Carolina took place.

FEB. 4.—At Little River, Tenn., a slight action occurred.

FEB. 5.—Dabney's Mills or Hatcher's Run, Va. The railroads being cut, the rebels brought supplies to Petersburg on wagon trains; to intercept these trains and to put an end to these operations, General Gregg with his cavalry was ordered to march with Warren's corps for the purpose of turning the rebel lines at Hatcher's Run and he went by way of Ream's Station to Dinwiddie, C. H. and moved up and down the Boydton plank roads on which the trains were reported to be. General Warren crossed the Run and General Humphries, in his advance to assist the movement, was furiously

assaulted. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the rebel artillery opened on Humphries' infantry in a desperate manner only to be repulsed. Gregg found that the Boydton road was of but little use; Warren sent a force up the stream through swamps which drove before them force of rebels to Dabney's Mills. A division under Ayres, which was advancing to support Crawford, was driven upon rim by a rebel force which had moved unexpectedly to the left of the Union force and both commands fell back to the Run, hotly pursued by the rebels, who were met by a fire from Humphries' intrenchments and they fell back within their lines. The Union loss was 232 killed, 1,062 wounded and 186 missing. Generals Morrow, Smythe, Davis, Gregg, Ayers, Sickles and Gwynn were wounded. The confederate loss was 1,200 killed and wounded, General Pegram being among the slain.—At Moorfield, Rosser captured a rebel train of 95 wagons with valuable stores.—At Orange C. H., Va., activities occurred.—On Rowanti Creek, Va., the troops referred to in the first mention under this date, occupied positions.

FEB. 7.—Sherman's advance Northward. The left wing of the army, with Kilpatrick's cavalry, crossed the Savannah River on this date under orders to move to Coosawatchie on the Charleston Road and to Robertsville, on the road to Columbia. Two divisions of the 20th Corps under Jackson and Geary had crossed the river at Purisburg, had reached Hardeeville, S. C., and established communication with Howard at Pocatoligo. The general features of the march through the Carolinas were a repetition of that through Georgia. The operations of the rebels, defensive and offensive, were of the same character and Sherman rightly estimated that strongly fortified and important positions would be held by the rebels to the bitter end, and that the route be-

tween Augusta, Ga., and Charlestown would be clear, with the exception of the operations of Wheeler's cavalry and the local organizations of armed rebels. Kilpatrick moved to Blackville, Williston and Aiken along the South Carolina railroad, losing slightly, taking 100 prisoners and killing and wounding 240 rebels and entirely destroying the road between Edisto and Blackville, and Slocum reached the latter place on the 10th. The destruction of the road was continued to Windsor and, on the 11th, the entire army was concentrated midway between Augusta and Charleston, the position being of eminent advantage, as the rebel forces covering these two points would be thus divided. The right wing of the army reached Orangeburg on the 12th, carried the intrenchments, drove the garrison across the Edisto and the force was flanked immediately. General Blair pushed on to the railroad and commenced its destruction and Slocum advanced westward, covered by Kilpatrick. Feb. 16th, Sherman's army was in sight of Columbia from the south bank of the Congaree; Slocum crossed the Saluda at Zion Church and pushed on to Winnsboro, destroying the railroad communication near Allston, while Howard moved on Columbia from the north. On the 17th the corps was crossing a pontoon bridge laid on Broad River and, during its passage, the mayor of Columbia rode out and surrendered the city to General Stone, who took possession with his brigade. General Hampton, commanding the rear guard, ordered the burning of the cotton stored in the city and it was stacked in the streets with all the bands removed; the fierce gale blew tufts of burning cotton hither and thither and the city was soon an uncontrollable mass of flame. Every effort was made to arrest the fire, but it was not checked until the morning of the 18th. Slocum reached Winnsboro on the 21st and on the 23rd the 20th Corps crossed

the Catawba River. The same night, Kilpatrick made a feint on Charlotte, whither Beauregard had retreated with the rebel cavalry. On the 26th the 20th Corps reached Hanging Rock. Slocum pushed on to Cheraw, N. C., which was 70 miles southwest of Charlotte. Feb. 22nd, Kilpatrick reported 18 of his men murdered and left in the highway with threatening labels attached to their persons and the cavalry commander was ordered to retaliate man for man. The right wing pushed on to Peay's Ferry and a detachment was sent to destroy communications on the Wateree and between Florence and Charleston, which was prevented by rebel cavalry. March 3rd, Sherman's army had reached Cheraw, N. C. The losses on both sides were small.

FEB. 8.—At Shallotte Inlet, N. C., movements following the surrender of Fort Fisher took place.—Kilpatrick reached Branchville, S. C.—Destruction of the railroad to Williston, S. C., by Kilpatrick's command.

FEB. 9.—Skirmish at Binnaker's Bridge, South Edisto River, S. C.; 17th Corps, Army of the Tennessee.—On this date the 11th Ohio and 7th Iowa cavalry engaged in a fight with Indians at Rush Creek, I. T.

FEB. 10.—In a fight at James Island, in which the forces of General Gilmore engaged, they lost about 80 men and effected the possession of the island. The rebel loss was about the same.

FEB. 11.—In a fight at Sugar Loaf Battery, Federal Point, N. C., a detachment from the Army of the James being engaged, 14 Union soldiers were killed and 114 wounded.—Attack on Orangeburg, S. C., by Sherman's army.—At Honey Hill, Ga., the rebels fired on a detachment of Union soldiers.

FEB. 15.—On this date Sherman's army arrived at Lexington, S. C. A part of Sheridan's command crossed Water Lick Creek, Va.

FEB. 16.—The colored troops at Cedar Creek, Fla., were assaulted by the rebels.

FEB. 17.—Evacuation of Charleston. This movement was commenced on the night of this date and occupied two days.—Attack on Fort Anderson on the Cape Fear River, N. C., and capture of Wilmington. On this date Admiral Porter attacked Fort Anderson on the Cape Fear River. The river had been previously dragged for torpedoes and the flotilla, comprising five vessels, the Montauk, Pawtuxet, Lenapee, Unadilla and Pequot had been variously disposed on the stream. On the 18th, a large force of gunboats took possession and bombarded the fort which was silenced at three p. m., the Union firing being maintained until evening. During the night of the 18th, the fort was abandoned, the flying rebels removing six field pieces. Ten heavy guns were captured and in the engagement throughout, the Union loss was three killed and four wounded. On the 20th and 21st, the search for torpedoes beyond the fort was continued and the gunboats passed on to attack the batteries nearer Wilmington, which was evacuated on the 22nd. On the 20th, two guns and 375 rebel prisoners were captured. The rebels fired their stores and General Cox entered the town. The entire Federal loss was about 200 in killed and wounded. The rebel loss was much greater. Fort Strong on Big Island was bombarded and the rebels driven from the fort.

FEB. 18.—Forts Moultrie and Sumter in Charleston Harbor abandoned.—At Fort Jones, Ky., a battery of colored artillery engaged in an action.

FEB. 20.—An action took place at Fort Myers, Fla.—At Town Creek, N. C., a part of the Army of the Ohio drove the rebels flying from Fort Anderson to this place. Cox occupied the place on this date and captured the armament.

FEB. 21.—Activities at Cumberland, Va.

FEB. 22.—In a skirmish at Douglas Landing, Pine Bluff, Ark., the Union loss was 40 wounded and the rebels lost 26 wounded; the 13th Illinois Cavalry was engaged.

FEB. 23.—Activities at Georgetown, S. C., and at Fort White.

FEB. 24.—Movements of troops at Camden, Mo.

FEB. 26.—At Mount Cleó, S. C., a detachment of mounted infantry under the noted scout Captain Duncan, engaged in a thrilling adventure.—At Lynch Creek, S. C., the advance of the 15th Corps.

FEB. 27.—Sheridan moved up the Shenandoah Valley from Winchester to destroy the Central railroad and the canal to take Lynchburg and afterwards to join Sherman or Grant as circumstances decreed. On the 28th, he reached Staunton and despatched several brigades to drive Early from Waynesboro. The attack was made on the morning of March 2nd and nearly all of Early's force and supplies were captured, the prisoners numbering 1,667, the Union loss being 35 killed and wounded; this was the end of Early's power in the Shenandoah and Sheridan's troops commenced operations by destroying the railroad and canal. On the 3rd of March the troops took possession of Charlottesville and the railroad to Gordonsville and Lynchburg was destroyed. On the 6th of March active operations on the canal were commenced and the destruction was made a success. March 10th, Sheridan reached Columbia and determined to join Grant and arrived at White House on the 19th.

FEB. 28.—A colored regiment sustained an assault in the defenses at Chattanooga.

MARCH 1.—At Clinton, La., the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry entered on a foraging expedition.

MARCH 3.—Howard arrived at Cheraw.—At

Chesterfield, S. C., movements of Sherman took place.

MARCH 6.—The 4th Wisconsin Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Olive Branch, La., and lost three killed and two wounded.—Two regiments of colored troops engaged in a heavy skirmish at Natural Bridge, Va., and lost 22 killed and 46 wounded.—At Fredericksburg, Va., movements of the Army of Virginia.—At North Fork in the Shenandoah, a portion of Sheridan's cavalry, commanded by Colonel Thompson of the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry, engaged in lively action in the destruction of the canal.

MARCH 7.—Kilpatrick reached Rockingham, N. C.

MARCH 8.—At Wilcox Bridge or Wise's Fork, N. C., the divisions of Palmer, Carter and Ruger engaged in an action of heavy calibre. The fighting on this date was without results and information was received of a heavy rebel force in front; on the 10th the rebels made an attack in force after keeping up the skirmishing on the previous day. The fight was a sharp one, about 16,000 rebels being included in the attacking corps. Bragg retreated with his force on the night of the 10th, the battle being without practical results excepting the demonstration to the rebels of the determined and invincible character of the columns of Sherman. The Union loss was 80 killed, 421 wounded and 600 missing; the confederates lost 1,500 killed. This action is known to history as the battle of Kingston.—Kilpatrick's troops at Laurel Hill, N. C.—At Jackson, N. C., activities occurred connected with the destruction of the Weldon railroad.

MARCH 9.—On the night of this date, Wade Hampton dashed into Kilpatrick's camp and captured his headquarters and some of his guns. Kilpatrick rallied, retook the guns and reoccupied the camp. This was a complete

surprise because of the night, the soldiers being in sound sleep. Hampton took several hundred prisoners whom he afterwards released and the rebels lost more than a hundred killed and wounded, who were left on the field. This action took place near a village called Solemn Grove, Moore Co., N. C.—Hardee crossed the Cape Fear River at Fayetteville, N. C.—At Grant's Creek, N. C., activities connected with the reunion of the different divisions of Sherman's army took place.

MARCH 11. Skirmish at Beaver Dam, N. C.—Johnson arrived in person at Fayetteville.—At Clear Lake, Ark., a detachment from Company A, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry were led into an ambush in which two were killed and three wounded. Eleven missing were reported.—(Stoneman's raid.)

MARCH 15.—At the South Anna River in Virginia the 5th U. S. Colored Cavalry engaged in a skirmish.—Activities at Moore's Cross Roads, Va.—Movement at Brandenburg, Ky.

MARCH 16.—Battle of Averysboro, N. C.—Sherman's army was on the Cape Fear River; he had hitherto maneuvered to divide the rebel forces but they had concentrated under the command of Johnston and, on this date, an attack was made on the left and center of Hardee's intrenched lines and a brigade acting as rear guard was routed with more than a hundred dead left on the field and more than 200 captured. Repeated charges were made, and night only, closed the fighting, and Hardee retreated. The Federal loss was 77 killed and about 500 wounded, the rebel loss being about the same and most of their wounded left to the care of the Union force. For two or three days Sherman's strategic movement continued and, on the 19th, troops began to concentrate for the fighting at Bentonville. The battle at Averysboro was a hard one for the Union troops, the nature of the ground being swampy and diffi-

cult to traverse and the victory which was gained, proved to the rebels the uselessness of endeavoring to cope with an army who had been engaged for months in making their way over many miles of similar territory.—Activities in the vicinity of Kinston, N. C., and at Taylor's Bayou, La.; Schofield leaves Kinston, to join Sherman.

MARCH 18.—A colored regiment engaged in an action at Boyd's Station, Ala.—Hardee reaches Smithsfield, N. C.

MARCH 19.—Battle of Bentonville. On this date the corps of Logan approached Bentonville and soon after the cavalry and artillery fighting commenced. The left flank of Johnston's army declined to meet the corps of Logan which was practically assuming the defenses. On the 20th, three corps of Sherman's army were in an impregnable position in front of the command of Johnston, who retreated to Smithfield unimpeded, as the great invader at the head of the Union troops did not desire a general engagement at this point. The Union loss in this approach on Bentonville was 191 killed, 1,168 wounded and 287 missing. The confederate loss in killed, wounded and missing was over 3,000.—On this date a movement took place at Morris' Farm, N. C., on which a position was held in the Bentonville fight.

MARCH 20.—Stoneman's raid into southwestern Va., and North Carolina. This movement progressed from this date to April 23rd.—Three brigades under Gillem moved from Virginia to North Carolina.

MARCH 21.—Goldsboro occupied by Schofield.—At Cox's Bridge and Mount Olive, in that vicinity, activities occurred connected with the military movements of Sherman's column. Gillem's advance reached Marion, Va.—Military movements at Plantersville, Ala., and at Paducah, Ky.—On this date Wilson moved southward from Chickasaw, Ala. This movement

occupied from March 22nd to April 24th. The 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Hamilton, Va.

MARCH 23.—Action at Sumterville, S. C.

MARCH 22.—Activities at Ream's Station, Va., and Paducah, Ky.

MARCH 24.—Redrock, Arizona Ter.; a regiment of New Mexico cavalry engaged in a scrimmage.—On the same date at Cox's Bridge, N. C., the command of General Terry laid a pontoon bridge and Sherman entered Smithfield, N. C.

MARCH 25.—Attack on Fort Steadman. General Lee's command commenced operations at Fort Steadman at the break of day and the storming party, moving upon the redoubts, carried them and overwhelmed the garrison in the fort, capturing the guns and turning them upon the Federal troops. As soon as General Park learned of the affair, he ordered a movement to recapture and, before 8 o'clock in the morning, important advantages had been gained and soon after that hour Fort Steadman was again in the possession of the Federal army; nearly 2,000 prisoners were captured and the Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was about 1,000. In connection with this action the forces of Humphries at City Point were placed under arms and reconnoissances made in readiness to assault the rebel intrenchments and heavy artillery and musketry fire was kept up. In this action the train was laid for the victorious operations on the 2nd day of April.—Activities at Hatcher's Run, Va., at Fort Fisher, N. C., at Fort Haskell and Hare's Hill.—On the same date an action occurred at Pollard, Ala., between General Steele and the rebel General Clayton, in which the latter was seriously wounded and 130 prisoners captured.—At Pine Barren Creek, Ala., the cavalry of Steele advanced previous to the action mentioned.

MARCH 26.—Siege of Mobile. This action commenced on this date and terminated April 9th.—Stoneman reached Boone, N. C.—Military movements at Mitchell's Creek, Fla.

MARCH 27.—Investment of Spanish Fort.—Kilpatrick made connection on this date with the forces of Grant, and the Army of the James, with a cavalry force, made a secret movement.

MARCH 29.—At Quaker Road, Va., the 5th Corps under Warren moved to position and one of his columns under Griffin encountered the rebels in force and a sharp fight took place, involving a loss of about 400 on each side, the rebels being driven back to their intrenchments. The troops moved on Vaughn Road near Gravelly Run and on this day Sheridan placed his command in position south of Hatcher's Run, which was also crossed by Humphries and Warren.

MARCH 30.—At Halifax Road the movements continued on Hatcher's Run and on the Dabney Mill Road, the rebels being driven, and the Crow House intrenchments occupied by the Federal troops.—Movements on Chamberlain's Creek, Va.

MARCH 31.—On the morning of this date, the corps of Warren was in sight of White Oak Road, Va.; the position was such that regular line of battle could not be formed, but the divisions were so disposed that they could change front for action in any direction. A fierce attack was made by the rebels with slight advantage, but Griffin's division held its ground and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels had ceased their onset and when Warren resumed the offensive he met little opposition; only two of his brigades were involved to any extent and an entire confederate regiment was captured and soon after the rebels had retreated to their breastworks and a victory was won. Warren's loss was 177 killed, 1,134 wounded and 556

missing. The confederate loss in killed and wounded was about 1,000.—Dinwiddie C. H., Va. After the fight at White Oak Roads, Warren moved to Dinwiddie and attacked the rebels on one side while Sheridan operated against him on the other and, soon after midnight, the rebel force was compelled to retire towards Five Forks, having lost 400 in killed and wounded; the Union loss was 67 killed and 354 wounded.—At Montevallo, the troops belonging to Wilson's command on his raid in Alabama engaged in the destruction of a railroad; the work included iron works and rolling mills and was chiefly performed by Croxton's brigade, a skirmish taking place at Trion and King's Iron Works.—At Six Mile Creek near Montevallo, Roddy's cavalry engaged in a skirmish and captured 50 prisoners.

APRIL 1.—Battle of Five Forks. This action was fought by Warren's corps and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Cavalry Divisions under Sheridan. The first assault was made on the rebel left, which was soon driven in nearly to the center with a loss of more than half of the confederate force captured and the balance surged down the White Oak Road in a demoralized mass. Griffin and Ayers pressed on the left and Crawford pushed upon the rear. A determined effort was made to stop the latter and the brigade of Coulter was terribly cut, but the movement was in vain, and almost the entire force surrendered to Crawford. Another attempt to make a stand was made a mile beyond the Forks and proved equally futile. The Union loss was 124 killed and 706 wounded, the rebel loss being 8,500 killed, wounded and captured.—At Trion, Ala., a battle took place, in which the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division of the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Wilson's raid, engaged.—In this movement Wilson's force encountered Forrest at Ebenezer Church and gained complete victory, capturing

two guns and 200 prisoners, the victors pressing on and destroying communications to Burnsville in the direction of Selma.—At Boone, N. C., an action took place in which a part of the troops connected with Stoneman's raid were engaged.—At Mount Pleasant, Ala., a detachment of cavalry under Canby engaged in a skirmish.

APRIL 2.—Fall of Petersburg. The troops connected with this action included the 2nd, 6th and 9th Corps of the Army of the Potomac and the 24th Corps of the Army of the James. The assault commenced just before daybreak, the advancing columns being accompanied by "Pioneers" with axes and details of artillerymen to man any guns which might be captured. The whole front outer line was carried by Wilcox's command who made the assault in this place to induce the confederates to concentrate and the feint was successful. The signal for general assault was given at half past four in the afternoon and the troops moved forward without heeding a hailstorm of bullets and carried the line by storm, Hartfrant's division capturing 12 guns and 800 prisoners. The division of Potter drove the rebels on the left and the simultaneous attacks which had been made in other quarters had been equally successful and the Federal troops occupied Petersburg. The Union loss was 296 killed, 2,565 wounded and 500 missing; the confederate loss was about the same and over 3,000 of their soldiers were made prisoners of war.—Activities at Fort Fisher, Fort Welch and Newbern, N. C.—Battle of Selma. In this action the garrison numbered 7,000 and was placed under the command of Forrest; the fortifications were carried by the division of Long, the Union loss being 40 killed, 260 wounded; the rebel loss included 2,700 prisoners, 32 siege guns and a quantity of stores captured; 25,000 bales of cotton had been previously burned.

APRIL 3.—Surrender of Richmond. At

nightfall of April 2nd, orders were issued for the Union army to assault the Petersburg and Richmond lines in the early morning of the 3rd, but it was discovered before daylight that all the intrenchments in the vicinity of those two cities had been abandoned and that Lee was in retreat towards Danville and a little after eight the confederate capital was surrendered to General Weitzel with 600 prisoners who were chiefly sick and disabled.—At Salem, N. C., a force under General Palmer of Stoneman's command fought the action known as the battle of Salem.—Military movements at Deep Creek, Va.—At Amelia C. H., Va., (Jettersville), Lee began the concentration of his forces and Griffin marched to that place.—Activities at Sutherland Station, Va., connected with the movements of Lee's retreating army.—At Wytheville, Va., the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry of Stoneman's command engaged in a skirmish and large quantities of supplies were destroyed with 90 miles of railroad and railroad bridges.—At Northport, Ala., a body of troops connected with Wilson's raid engaged in a fight. At Namozin Church and Willicomack, Va., the division of Custer engaged in a sharp scrimmage and lost 10 killed and 85 wounded.

APRIL 4.—Tuscaloosa, Ala., captured by Wilson's command.—At Deep River Bridge, N. C., the forces connected with Stoneman's raid engaged in a cavalry skirmish.—At Bethany and Fairhaven, W. Va., slight movements occurred.

APRIL 5.—At Amelia Springs, Va., Crook's cavalry, Sheridan's command, engaged in a fight with Fitz Hugh Lee, the Union loss being 20 killed and 96 wounded.—On the same date at Paine's Cross Road, a reconnoissance by Davies of Crook's division took place; this was previous to the action already mentioned on this date.—At Howe's Cross Roads a movement took place.

APRIL 6.—Pursuit of Lee. On the morning of this date Lee and Longstreet made connection at Rice's Station and were joined soon after by Fitz Hugh Lee, Ewell, Anderson and Condon. General Grant notified Meade on the evening before that he should attack Lee in the early morning and ordered an advance of the 2nd, 5th and 6th Corps. Sheridan was also ordered to move forward. General Ord had been on the march three days and had destroyed High Bridge and other highway and railroad communications and General Humphrey sent a force to Flat Creek to attack what he supposed to be the rear of Lee's army. On the 6th Gordon's corps was attacked in a running fight of about 15 miles, the pursuit being continued with remarkable swiftness and system, accompanied by artillery so disposed as to be ready for effective business. The movements were continued, the corps of Gordon while in flight relieving itself by abandoning all impedimenta and on Little Sailor's Creek made an attempt to secure foothold for a stand; in the onset the action was very sharp, resulting in a decided victory which was the last straw that broke the camel's back and made it apparent that the end was at hand. Pursuit was resumed the next morning. Nearly 2,000 prisoners had been captured and the rebels must have lost about 2,000 in killed, wounded and captured. The Union loss was about 1,200 in killed and wounded.—Skirmish at Burksville, Va.—At Sidney Swamp, Ala., a cavalry fight, in which Wilson's troops engaged took place.—General Read engaged in a sharp fight at Burke's Junction and his force surrendered to the rebels; General Read, Colonel Westburn and many other officers were killed and loss to the command was fearful.

APRIL 7.—Continued flight and pursuit of Lee.

APRIL 8.—Lee's flight continued and General

Grant, through these two days, conferred with Lee, proposing surrender which was rejected,

APRIL 9.—Surrender of Lee. The conference between Lee, Longstreet and Mahone resulted in the decision of Lee to hold a conference with Grant which was equivalent to surrender. Appomatox C. H. was fixed upon as place of surrender and the terms were arranged in a house belonging to a man named McLain and, in an insignificant village of less than a hundred souls, arrangements were concluded which practically terminated the Civil War. The last fighting was done on the 7th near Farmville before arrangements were entered upon and, on the 9th at daybreak, an attack was made on Gordon's command on the Lynchburg Road; Crook was attacked a little later, both of which actions resulted in the retiring of the rebels. General Ord was preparing for a decisive action, his divisions moving on the double quick, when a white flag from General Lee arrested the movements and he acceded to a request of the rebel chief to suspend hostilities until he could confer with General Grant and the Union force was sounded to halt by the bugles. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the rebel surrender was announced.—At Sumterville, S. C., the troops of the Department of the South engaged in an action.—Surrender of Spanish Fort. The bombarding of the fort was carried on actively on the day preceding this date for 14 hours and at nightfall the 8th Iowa under Colonel Bell fought the decisive action on the parapet. The Union infantry carried a portion of the garrison by storm and before the hand-to-hand contest was over an entire brigade had taken possession and commenced to intrench. Under feint of a determined resistance the garrison abandoned the fort, moving to Fort Huger and crossing the Apalachie. A part of the force was intercepted by Canby's troops and 500 prisoners were captured. Canby

took possession of the fort April 9th.—Fort Blakely was carried by assault at nightfall of the 9th and about 3,500 men were captured; the Union loss was 654 killed and wounded.—Fort Tracy was occupied by the rebels flying from Spanish Fort. The siege of Mobile included Forts Spanish and Blakely. The fortifications about the city were very strong. The attack was made by Canby commanding the Army of the West Mississippi, one corps marching from Fort Morgan up the east side of the bay to a small stream called Fish River. A landing was secured and the remainder of the command was brought to the same point in transports. At the same time a column under General Steele left Pensacola, directing its march upon Blakely, a port near the mouth of the Blakely River. A short distance below Blakely lay Spanish Fort on whose defence the city depended. It became a necessity that the communication of the city with the fort be cut off by water while the army made the land investment. The virtual surrender of the city was made at nightfall of the 8th. The Union loss was 213 killed, 1,211 wounded and that of the rebels 500 killed and wounded and 2,952 captured and missing.

APRIL 10.—Sherman's army began its advance on the Neuse River.

APRIL 11.—Evacuation of Forts Huger and Tracy.—Destruction of the railroad towards Lynchburg, Va., by Stoneman's troops.—Movement towards Montgomery by Wilson's forces.—Evacuation of Mobile.

APRIL 12.—Surrender of Mobile.—In the campaign 5,000 prisoners were taken and the entire loss of Canby was less than 1,500 killed and wounded.—The news of Lee's surrender received by Sherman at Smithfield, N. C. Movements of Sherman's army in the advance to Grant's Mills, N. C.—Formal surrender of Montgomery and movement of the same cav-

alry force under Wilson to Georgia.—Release of Union prisoners at Salisbury, N. C.

APRIL 13.—Canby's troops moved to Whistler Station, Ala.—Occupation of Raleigh, N. C., by Sherman's troops.

APRIL 14.—Flag of truce from Johnston to Sherman, preliminary to surrender.—Assassination of President Lincoln.—Conference of Sherman and Johnston at Durham Station, N. C., and arrangements for a meeting on the 17th.

APRIL 16.—Columbus, Ky., occupied by Upton's troops and the capture of 1,200 prisoners.—Confederate ram Jackson destroyed by the same force, with the arsenal, navy yard, railroad stock and a large quantity of cotton.—Fort Taylor, West Point, Ga., taken by McCook's command and 300 prisoners taken.—Cavalry action at South Fork, Oregon.

APRIL 17.—At Durham Station, N. C., conference between Sherman and Johnston.—Conference between Mosby and Hancock.

APRIL 18.—Continuation of the conference between Sherman and Johnston.—Military movements at Boykin's Mills, S. C.

APRIL 20.—Macon, Ga., surrendered to Wilson, and Croxton's brigade made connection with Wilson at that place.

APRIL 23.—Arrival of Grant at Morehead City, N. C., where he communicated with Sherman.

APRIL 26.—Surrender of Johnston to Sherman.—Movement of the Federal troops from Raleigh.—General Halleck ordered the generals of the Army of the Potomac to move their commands into the department where Sherman was operating.

APRIL 28.—The troops of the Army of the Potomac arrived at Danville, Va., en route to assist Sherman.

MAY 4.—Movement at Citronville, Ala.—

Activities at Germania Ford, Va.—Movements at Cottonville, Ala.—Skirmish at Nana Bluff.

MAY 10.—Capture of Jeff Davis at Irwinsville, Ga. In fact, the flight of Davis commenced on the day following the surrender of Lee. Danville, the new capital, was abandoned and, on the 11th Davis reached Greensboro, N. C., and soon after was in consultation with Johnston and Beauregard. He insisted that Johnston resume hostilities, but the latter refused. Davis received no attention at Greensboro and on the 14th he went to Charlotte, where the news of the assassination of President Lincoln and of the surrender of Johnson was received. Davis started for Texas, passing through Abbeville, S. C., Washington, Milledgeville and Macon, Ga., and the forces of Wilson were ordered to pursue and were soon dispersed from Kingston to Florida. May 7th a detachment of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, stationed at Dublin, ascertained that Davis was on the Jacksonville road and he was pursued to the Ockmulgee River; it was learned at Abbeville that he was on the way to Irwinsville. Colonel Pritchard of the 4th Michigan reached Irwinsville at two o'clock on the morning of this date and learned his whereabouts and captured him at daylight, while attempting to escape in women's clothing.—Surrender of Sam Jones to Wilson's Cavalry.

MAY 11.—Surrender of Jeff Thompson to General Dodge.

MAY 13.—Last engagement of the war at Boco Chico, Texas. In a fight at Palmetto Ranch, in which the 34th Indiana, 2nd Texas Cavalry and a regiment of colored troops were engaged, the Union loss was 118 killed and wounded.

MAY 14.—All the confederate troops east of the Mississippi River surrendered to General Canby on this date.

MAY 24.—Movements connected with the cessation of hostilities at Duvall's Bluff, Fort Manahasset and Fort Griffin.

MAY 25.—Movements of troops at La Bone Pass, La., and at Sabine Pass.

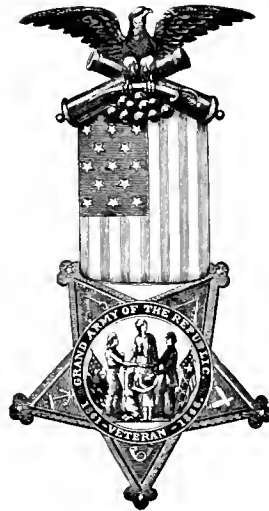
MAY 26.—Surrender by Kirby Smith of all

the troops in the department west of the Mississippi River and in Texas.

JUNE 1.—Movements of troops at Brownsville, Texas.

JUNE 2.—Movements at Galveston, Texas, and at Alexandria, La.

JUNE 26.—Blockade raised.





Capt. A. G. Weissert.

BIOGRAPHICAL



UGUSTUS GORDON WEISSERT, Department Commander of Wisconsin (1888-89) Grand Army of the Republic, a representative soldier of the volunteer forces and a prominent member of the Milwaukee Bar, was born Aug. 7, 1844, at Canton, Stark Co., Ohio. When he was six years old his

parents removed to Racine, Wis., where he obtained a good elementary education and was graduated from the high school. Later, he pursued a general course of study at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and afterwards entered the Law Department whence he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. He resided at Racine until he went to New York to continue his studies, the year previous to entering the army, and was but little more than a lad when he became a soldier. At 17 he enlisted in Company K, 8th Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling Sept. 10, 1861, having been several times theretofore rejected on account of his age and stature. The "Eagle" regiment, organized September 4th at the rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison, was mustered into U. S. service on the 13th and left the State October 12th, being the first Wisconsin regiment to receive orders for the West. After a few days passed at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, orders were received to move to Pilot Knob and, on the 20th, the "8th" were assigned to the command of Colonel Carlin and on the next day young Weissert had the satisfaction of participating in a victory at Fredericktown, Mo. He performed military duty at Pilot Knob, and

went later on an expedition up the St. Francis River. The next removal to Sulphur Springs took place Oct. 25th, and in January orders were received to join Gen. Grant's forces at Cairo for the Fort Donelson campaign. Until March the time was passed there, the regiment being in gray uniform and in practical retirement in consequence. When equipped in regulation blue, the command made connection with the forces of General Pope and occupied the rifle pits near Point Pleasant, Mo., and afterwards took part in the Siege of New Madrid, going, April 7th, in pursuit of the rebels after the action at and Siege of Island No. 10 and afterwards, to the rear of Corinth via Hamburg Landing, with Pope's army. The regiment moved on the 1st of May, 1862, to a position near Farmington where they were in the brunt of the action on the 9th and won the warmest commendations from the superior officers for perfect discipline and marked bravery. Pope's command was assumed by Halleck and, May 28th, 1862, the regiment followed his leadership to the Siege of Corinth and had, on that date, a skirmish at Booneville. From September 13th to the 20th it was in the reserve but under fire at Iuka, and fought at Corinth October 3rd and 4th, where the regiment lost heavily. The 2nd of November found the command en route to Grand Junction and left that place in December to co-operate with Grant, performing varied duty through the winter and early spring (Dec. 18th the regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 15th Corps, Army of the Tennessee.) March and April were passed in marching and severe duty in preparing for the events planned and consummated by Grant for the capture of Vicksburg. May 14th, young Weissert fought

under Sherman at Jackson and participated in the assault upon and subsequent movements in the Siege of Vicksburg until July. On his roster are also Mechanicsburg, May 25th, the action of May 22, Richmond, La., June 15th, Canton, October 13th, Sherman's Meridian expedition January 27, 1864, and all possible varieties of military duty incident to the most memorable campaign of the war. After veteranizing in the spring the regiment made connection with the command of Banks as "Sherman's contingent" in the Red River expedition and Weissert was with his regiment in the charge at Fort Scurry, March 16th. Two days later, he fought at Fort de Russy, at Henderson's Hills March 21st, Natchitoches, March 31st, Pleasant Hill, April 9th, Bayou Rapids, May 4th, Marksville, May 14th and 16th, Bayou De Glaize, May 17th to 19th, and returned again to Vicksburg later in the month. He was in the expedition to Geenville, Miss., and fought at Chicot, June 3rd and 6th. He went afterwards to St. Charles, Davall's Bluff and to Brownsville, arriving there September 2nd. On the 17th he was in the pursuit of Price through Arkansas and Missouri, making a march of 816 miles, and fought at Nashville, Dec. 15th and 16th. Mr. Weissert was made Sergeant Major of the 8th and was made Captain by brevet to rank from June 6, 1864, his commission having been granted "for conspicuous bravery during the Red River expedition and for gallantry at Lake Chicot June 6th, 1864, and at Nashville, Dec. 16th, 1864." In the latter action he was severely wounded by a sharpshooter, receiving a ball in his left leg. The circumstances under which it was received are prima facie evidence of the fact that the volunteer soldiers had quite as much to do with the success of the Union arms as the commanders. When the army was in the line of battle at Nashville, Sergeant Major Weissert traversed the lines to ascertain whether his regiment was properly supplied with ammunition, and when the duty was completed, he received orders from Col. Britton, the commander of the 8th, to remain with headquarters at the rear to make up the regimental returns, then 15 days behind, on account of the constant campaigning of the regiment. About the same moment the order to advance was given and when the Colonel chanced sometime later, to go along the line, he found Sergeant Major Weis-

sert in his position with the regiment. He reminded him of his Order and received the following reply from the Sergeant Major: "I deemed this my place and thought I would go with the regiment, and finish the reports after the battle." Soon after he was with the advance of the line which opened the battle of Nashville, on the extreme right Dec. 15th, 1864. About two in the afternoon, the "8th" was with Hubbard's brigade in a charge on a fort, the command capturing more prisoners than the brigade numbered. Soon after, Sergeant Major Weissert was wounded as stated, while his regiment was preparing to charge the second line of rebels, and was carried to the rear and sent from the field hospital to New Albany, Ind. When able, he was removed to Wisconsin under special requisition from the Governor of Wisconsin for his return to the jurisdiction of that commonwealth.

After the battle of Nashville and the subsequent campaign and pursuit of Hood's Army, the 8th with a large number of the troops belonging to Thomas' army, were ordered to Mobile and took an active part in the siege and capture of that rebel stronghold. They then went to Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, then to Selma, and were finally mustered out at Demopolis, Ala., Sept. 17, 1865.

Commander Weissert was appointed to a cadetship at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, but having been unable to accept the appointment on account of wounds received in the battle, declined the same. He has suffered much from the wound, which has never healed, the bullet still remaining in the leg.

Commander Weissert is the son of Michael and Magdalene (Bernard) Weissert. His father belonged to the commercial class and married a daughter of France who came to this country in childhood. Her family supplied several soldiers to the service of Napoleon who became distinguished in the bloody history which that commander wove for Continental Europe. Commander Weissert was married Nov. 24, 1869 to Mary E. Trautwin and their daughter, Florence E., is their only child. George C., a promising son, was drowned when 15 years old.

Commander Weissert belongs to the foremost ranks of the legal fraternity of Wisconsin. He read for his profession under the guidance of Hon. W. P. Lyon, for many years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin and

was admitted to practice in the Circuit Courts of the State in 1869. In the following year he was admitted to practice in the higher court of the State and in the Federal and Supreme Courts of the United States. He held by appointment from the Government several civil positions, and he was a number of years an influential and prominent member of the Milwaukee School Board. He was, for a long time, Chairman of the High School Committee and the splendid building which adds its share to the fine appearance of the Cream City is largely due to the persistent and untiring efforts of Commander Weissert. He refused a third appointment in view of professional duty and a contemplated visit to Europe.

He became a member of the Order of the Grand Army in 1866 and is one of the strongest members of the Order in Wisconsin and has been several times elected to represent his Post (E. B. Wolcott) in the Department Encampments. He was one of the representatives of the Department of Wisconsin at St. Louis in 1887 at the National Encampment, and was actively prominent at Columbus in securing the Encampment of 1889 for Milwaukee. He has been for years a Trustee of Wolcott Post. Feb. 17, 1888, he was elected Commander of the Wisconsin Department for one year.

At this writing, 1888, Commander Weissert is at the acme of life. In the prime of manhood, successful in business, popular among his fellow-men, trusted by his former comrades in arms, he evidences the representative American citizen. He is descended from ancestral stock synonymous with liberty in a struggle for freedom which forms one of the most glorious pages in the history of the world and, in his career and private life alike, he sustains the prestige of his descent, his nationality and his heritage of patriotism. His portrait, which is placed at the beginning of the soldier's department of this work was copied from a photograph taken in 1888. (Current year.)



GEORGE W. DRAKE, first Wisconsin soldier killed in the War of the Rebellion. This name, which will live forever on the pages of the history of Wisconsin and grace those of the annals of the

country for which he was a martyr, represents one who was but a boy when he fell at Martinsburg, or Falling Waters, Va. He was born Aug. 25, 1842, in the city of Philadelphia. He resided in Milwaukee after he was 13 years old and was in the employ of a railroad corporation when the war between the North and South began. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Infantry and was among the first to hasten to the aid of the Nation. June 9th following he left the State for scenes of prospective warfare in Virginia and, July 2nd, in the skirmish named above, he was the only soldier killed on the field. The fatal bullet pierced his breast, passed through his body and was afterwards removed from his knapsack. His death was almost instantaneous and his dying breath faded in the words "what will mother say?" His innate nobleness of character rose to the sublimity of the highest chivalry in the supreme moment when, knowing himself to be in the border-land of the infinite he remembered what her faithful mother heart would suffer. His body was tenderly cared for, prepared for burial and laid beside the remains of a soldier of the Revolution on the banks of the Potomac at Williamsport, Md. This sacred obligation was discharged by Captain Kennedy, a Unionist resident in that vicinity who had fought in 1812, and there he still lies, his friends, on learning the circumstances of Captain Kennedy's considerate kindness, declining to disturb the dust of him whose short record as a hero honors this page. Battle-scarred veterans of the Civil War at Milwaukee have acknowledged their veneration of his memory in the name of G. A. R. Post Geo. W. Drake, No. 223.

He was the son of William and Martha Jane (Carr) Drake. The former was a native of Philadelphia and died in Milwaukee, May 10, 1886, where he had been a respected citizen since 1855. The wife and mother survives and is a lady who has won a reputation for womanly character excelled by few of her generation. She was born in Philadelphia and represents some of the stanchest blood in our composite Nationality. Her father fought in 1812, and in every generation, her ancestors were distinguished for patriotism. James Carr, her brother, went to Virginia about the date of the war in charge of a force of laborers to fulfil a railroad contract and, with his men, enlisted as soon as his services were needed by his country. Mr.

Carr and all his men, with one exception, were killed at Bull Run. His young wife died, broken hearted, six months afterward.



MARION F. HUMES, first Wisconsin soldier to fall in battle in the Civil War. He was born Feb. 17, 1843 in Janesville, Wis., and was inherently a son of the Commonwealth. He typified the spirit which fostered his inheritance as a citizen of the Republic in his enrollment as a soldier in defence of his country when still a boy. It is a remarkable fact that the catalogue of Wisconsin martyrs is led by the names of two youth, instead of by those of reflective, experienced men.

Marion F. Humes was the son of Amos and Susan Ann (Vreeland) Humes and was fifth in order of birth of a family of seven children. It is remembered of his last days in Wisconsin that he was making every possible struggle to fit himself, as he expressed it with tears on being disappointed in obtaining a position at Milton to work to pay his way in college "for doing some good in the world."

But he won a prouder distinction than that of a student. He enlisted in April, 1861 in the "Belle City Rifles" which was mustered in as Company F, 2nd Wisconsin Infantry. On many pages of this work the story of that gallant organization is told and he was the first to win distinction on the field of Bull Run. July 21st, when advancing in the line of battle, a round shot from a six-pound field piece struck the ground, ricocheted and passed through the ranks of company F, shattering the gun of a man in front and carrying away the arm of Marion Humes. He started for the hospital, which his comrades believed he reached, but nothing is definitely known about his fate. All the particulars of him afterwards are in the realm of mystery, save that he came not back.

But on historic pages, in the hearts of surviving friends and relatives and in frequent mention with hushed breath and quivering lips, his venerated memory lives.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON BLINN, Antigo, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, is one of the most prominent ex-soldiers in Northern Wisconsin. He is justly considered one of the strongest men of that section of the Badger State from his character as a citizen, his record as a soldier and his unblemished reputation as a man. He is the son of George H. and Sophronia (Spencer) Blinn. The former was born in Vermont and the latter at Ticonderoga and she was descended from ancestors who fought in both wars with Great Britain. Mr. Blinn received a careful primary education which was supplemented by four years attendance at the academy at Lowville and in '59 he entered the scientific department at Yale College at New Haven, Conn., which he quitted during the first months of the war when about half way through a course of study.

He was born Jan. 13, 1841, in Moriah, Essex Co., New York, and was not quite 20 years old when the civil war broke out. On the day of the disaster at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 9th New York Infantry (Hawkin's Zouaves) at New York City for two years. He received honorable discharge May 20, 1863, at New York. The members of the regiment believed that they were mustered into service under the call for 75,000 troops for three months, and the recruits, (to which portion Mr. Blinn belonged), understood that they were mustered for two years. At the expiration of three months, the former refused to serve longer but agreed to fight if attacked by the forces of Magruder, which was eminent. General Butler was in command of the department to which the regiment was assigned and he ordered them out at Newport News under arms. A battery of "regulars" with shotted guns were placed in their rear. General Butler and the colonel of the regiment were in front of the command when the Color Sergeant walked forward and stated to General Butler that if the regiment was fired on by the battery, the regiment would fire on him personally in retaliation. This settled the matter and "Old Cockeye" withdrew the battery. The regiment formed in a hollow square and General Butler proceeded to argue the case. He claimed that the records of Governor Morgan showed the command as a two years regiment and he appealed to their patriotism to fulfill the exhibit. He asked those who were unwill-

ling to serve two years to advance and all but 50 did so, who were sent at once to the Rip-Raps. A few weeks after they returned to duty. This incident illustrates the injustice and wrong to which soldiers are sometimes subjected by the carelessness of authorities. Mr. Blinn made connection with the regiment at Newport News July 25th, and went thence in August to Hatteras Inlet, subsequent to the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark. It was determined that the situation was feasible for advantageous operations of troops, and the gunboat "Pawnee" and 300 men were stationed to hold the inlet. They remained 13 days without Government rations, subsisting on captured flour, molasses and lard, and much sickness resulted. General Butler assured the detail stationed at the inlet that they should share equally with the sailors and marines in all prizes captured. The "Pawnee" flew the confederate flag and made 13 seizures of valuable prizes, but the members of the land force never received their share of prize money nor commutation on their 13 days lost rations. They remained there until Burnside came to Hatteras in January, 1862, when they went to Roanoke Island. In the action of Feb. 8, 1862, the 9th New York captured a masked battery on the island, charging up a corduroy road, driving the rebels at the point of the bayonet and capturing their colors. Company C took the colors, which were desperately defended by the confederate Color Sergeant, who fought as only a brave man could in their defense and was knocked down before he surrendered his trust. After the action, the command moved up the Chowan River to Winton, purposing to destroy a bridge, but the bluff was lined with masked batteries and the rebels fired on them at short range, the river being so narrow that the boats could not be turned and placed in position to obtain the elevation of the guns and it became necessary to withdraw, but this disappointment was compensated for on the next day, as they reached Winton, which was burned with a large quantity of confederate army stores. The next action in which the 9th New York participated was at Camden or South Mills, April 19, 1862, where they met and repulsed the celebrated Georgia "3rd" and very nearly captured the confederate flag, the ensign over which Jeff Davis sniveled at Macon, Ga., in 1887. In this fight Mr. Blinn was wounded in the right knee

and remained at the hospital on Roanoke Island until he rejoined his regiment at Fredericksburg in July. The regiment had been made a part of the 9th Army Corps. Park's division was detached from the corps to fight at the second Bull Run and Mr. Blinn was in that action with the 1st Brigade, General Reno commanding the corps. After the retreat, the command went to the defense of Washington and in the Maryland campaign fought at South Mountain, occupying a position on the extreme left and repulsing a desperate charge in which General Reno was killed. General Rodman was placed in command and the corps was next in action at Antietam and went thence to Sharpsburg and drove the right wing of Lee's army more than a mile. The destruction of Lee's command would have been assured if support could have been supplied at the right moment. The confederate army under D. H. Hill stopped their further progress and they returned to the river where they held their position. In the action at Sharpsburg, the 9th New York went into action with 436 men and at roll call, 263 were in the list of killed and wounded. The regiment remained until late fall in Pleasant Valley, Md., and went thence over the old Bull Run battlefield to Warrenton Junction, where Burnside superseded McClellan and moved thence to winter quarters at Fredericksburg, where they fought later on and were also in the scrimmage at the bridge and ferried across and took possession of the city about dark, Dec. 13, 1862. Mr. Blinn was in the charge on Marye's Heights one of the most disastrous charges of the war, where thousands of soldiers were slaughtered to no purpose, and was next in action at Suffolk, considered the key to the position at Norfolk, which the rebels desired to blockade, and there the regiment lost about 40 men. At this point, Lieutenant Colonel Kimball of the 9th New York was killed in an altercation with a Federal officer. Mr. Blinn remained at Suffolk until the expiration of his time and took steamer at Norfolk, May 5th, for return to New York City. On arrival they were received with honor by the local military. During the siege of Suffolk, Governor Dix sent a communication, requesting them to remain during the siege, although their time was nearly expired. The duration of the seige being indefinite they declined the proposition, especially as the army in front of Suffolk was quite sufficient without

them. General Dix issued an order to have them return to New York without their arms, a gross and unmerited insult which they felt keenly after their splendid service. After their arrival in New York they found their indignation was shared by popular opinion and a militia regiment had stacked their arms on a dock in readiness for them on their arrival, and they marched through New York fully equipped and escorted by Dodworth's celebrated band without let or hindrance of General Dix.

Mr. Blinn came to Wisconsin in July, 1863 and engaged in farming several years in Waupaca county. He then gave his attention to the acquisition of the trade of jeweler and watchmaker, which he followed at Waupaca until April, 1882, when he moved to Antigo, then in its incipiency, and established a prosperous business. He was married Oct. 21, 1863 to Helen E. Fisher and their only son is named John Warren in remembrance of his two great grandfathers. Mrs. Blinn was born in Essex county, New York and, on her mother's side, is allied to the family from which Edward Eggleston, the author, descended. They date back to the Mayflower and the father of her mother was descended from John Winslow of Mayflower fame. Her paternal great uncle, James Smith, was a soldier in 1812 at Plattsburg and her cousin, Oakley Smith, enlisted in the late war in the 118th New York Infantry and starved to death at Andersonville. Edgar Welch, another relative in the same regiment, was taken prisoner by the rebels and held at Salisbury and other points in the South, barely escaping with his life.

It is impossible to place on these pages an adequate representation of the relations of Mr. Blinn to the community in which he resides. He is trusted, honored and beloved and is one of a Commission appointed by Judge Eli Waste to care for the fund for the relief of indigent soldiers of Langlade county.



JAMES HOWARD JENKINS. In the personal records from which this volume is compiled, the entire history of the war of the Union may be read. In point of fact, these, and others of similar purpose, will, eventually, stand first in point of value to the historian of the future, who shall tell the

story, after those who made the history, shall have passed whence "cometh neither voice nor cry." Mr. Jenkins is a representative of all that is meant in the terms "loyal citizen and soldier for the Union."


He is a descendant of honorable ancestors who took interest in the march of progress in the earliest days of this country, and exemplified it by removing to the New World in 1640, the year in which John Jenkins, from whom Mr. Jenkins is the seventh in succession, settled in Scituate, Mass. The family spread through several portions of New England and became active in the events which marked the period as one of importance to the whole world. The paternal grandsire of Mr. Jenkins was a captain of artillery in the second war with Great Britain. He was born Jan. 24, 1841, in Bangor, Penobscot Co., Maine. At the age of eight he went to Boston, where he reached the age of legal manhood, growing up under the influences which found expression in his prompt response to the cry that echoed from the imperilled battlements of Fort Sumter. Within the first month of threatened chaos in national affairs, he enrolled in the Boston Light Infantry, Company A. He was sworn into service for three months and the command was detailed for garrison duty at Fort Warren in the harbor of Boston. Mr. Jenkins was a little more than 20 years of age. As soon as his first enlistment expired, he again enrolled as a soldier, enlisting in Company A, Twelfth Massachusetts Infantry for three years or the war. On the organization of his company he was made Sergeant and was promoted later to the respective positions of Orderly Sergeant and Sergeant Major. In July, 1862, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Company B, 21st Wisconsin Infantry. That command was mustered into service Sept. 5, 1862, at Oshkosh with a complement of 960 men. In November, 1862, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the same regiment. He served in those positions until he was captured at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, and the remainder of the time until April, 1865, he was a part of the record that has fastened upon the Southern portion of the United States, a stigma which the tears of heaven could never efface. A man who endured for 18 months the inflicted pangs of prisons under the fury and relentlessness of rebel venom, deserves the best that the pages of history can bestow.

While a member of the 12th Massachusetts, Mr. Jenkins was a member of the Army of the Potomac. His command was attached to the corps of General Banks and he enjoyed the experiences of the famous retreat up the valley of the Shenandoeh. The whole is summed up in the statistics of the march of the 25th and 26th of May, 1862, when the army traversed 53 miles in 48 hours, 35 being accomplished in one day. He went with McDowell in his attempt to make a stand at Fredericksburg, and his regiment was a portion of the assignment that moved under the command of Pope forward to the Rapidan and back to the Rappahannock. October 21, 1861, he was under rebel fire at the celebrated battle of Ball's Bluff and, at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 8th, 1862, and again on the 30th day of the same month, fought at the second battle of Bull Run. Just two months after the disaster of Ball's Bluff, he met the rebels in the 21st Wisconsin at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862. On the last day of the same year, he was again in action at Stone River, and tasted the delights of that success of the Federal army. On the 5th day of January, he was stationed at Murfreesboro, building fortifications and engaged in the duties pertaining to warfare in its comparative inactive season until June 21st, when the command moved upon Tullahoma, where Mr. Jenkins was in action two days later. The conquering host was proceeding to cross the mountains below Chattanooga, when the rebels in great numbers were encountered at Dug Gap, and a hasty retreat was made in which the 21st was in the rear guard. September 19th, the command, with the army, took position at one of the fords of the Chickamauga, the "River of Death." On the second day he was captured by the rebels and was sent to the prison at Atlanta, Ga. He registered successively at the hotels under rebel regime at Libby, Danville, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia and Raleigh. His stay at some of the last named was exceedingly brief, owing to the attention of authorities, who seemed anxious to give their guests as broad a knowledge of their territory as possible under the suggestions of General Sherman and his advancing forces. Finally, Mr. Jenkins with a vast throng of ragged, starving, shivering, hatless, barefooted, emaciated, filthy, vermin-covered and altogether forlorn wretches were marched to Wilmington to be exchanged. It

is safe to conjecture that such another procession will never again traverse the soil of this united country. Every rod of that progress was marked with unparalleled suffering; gaunt, grim, haggard, every line of every face marked with the ravages of a privation too miserable to be depicted with word or brush, every form crippled and stooping with a burden of endurance too bitter to recall with patience—think of this picture, sons and beneficiaries of those who made this weary journey and try to realize their emotions as they passed into redemption under the Stars and Stripes in March, 1865! Twenty years after, they tell their stories and affirm that the cause for which they endured was worth all they suffered. During the period of his captivity, Mr. Jenkins made two escapes but was recaptured. From Wilmington he went to Camp Parole at Annapolis, where he received leave of absence for 30 days. He resigned in the month following after being connected with the military service of the United States for a period of four years and one day.

Mr. Jenkins returned to Oshkosh, where he has since been a citizen. He is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 241, and belongs to the Chicago Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.



 CHARLES CARROLL TOWNSEND, a merchant and Justice of the Peace at Merrill, (1888) and a member of Grand Army Post No. 131, was born Aug. 11, 1842 in Alexander, Genesee Co., New York, and is the son of Cester C. and Carolina (De Marie) Townsend. His father was of English extraction, several generations removed. The mother was born in Attica, N. Y., and was of French lineage. The senior Townsend removed his family and interests to Chicago about 1848 and thence successively to Beloit and Janesville, Wis. At the latter place he became prominent through his abilities and was the first to hold the position of Register of Deeds in Rock County. Later he went to Neenah and operated as City Treasurer and was also connected with a bank there as cashier. He was also Justice of the Peace for a number of years and was accounted one of the best business men in that section of Wisconsin.

Mr. Townsend was educated at Neenah and attended Lawrence University at Appleton. Before he was 19, the exigency of civil war awakened him to a sense of his own intimate relations to the impending difficulties in which the National Government was involved and he early determined to risk the fate of war. The disasters of the first months of the conflict hastened his action and he enlisted Sept. 1, 1861 in Company C, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, at Ripon for three years. He was made Corporal at the formation of the company, was promoted to 1st Duty Sergeant at Benton Barracks in the spring of 1862 and in September, 1863, he was made Orderly Sergeant and placed in command of the company. With his company he went to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, thence to Cape Girardeau and soon after, to Bloomfield. At Chalk Bluff he was in a skirmish and from Bloomfield the work accomplished by the command scouting, skirmishing, fording marshes "with and without bottoms", suffering for water and food and marching in pursuit of rebels won for them abundant commendations for effectiveness. The fall of that year found the regiment in terrible condition from illness and the soldiers recruited at Helena. At Cape Girardeau, Mr. Townsend had his first experience in regular battle, after which he passed the summer with the command, which was furnished with new equipments and made ready for activity again at Chickamauga, and later made connection with Sherman's army, fighting at Buzzard's Roost and Resaca, at Dallas, Kenesaw and Atlanta. But Mr. Townsend had a private history of his own, in which he will appear on these, as on other pages of history. October 1st, 1864 he was in a detail to drive and fight Wheeler. As the regiment approached to make the charge at Anderson's Gap in the Sequatchie Valley, Sergeants Townsend and Dunham sprang forward in advance and met the advance of the rebels first and single-handed. Townsend cut down a rebel who had sighted his revolver on Colonel LaGrange and Color-Sergeant Dunham unseated a rebel with his flag staff. In another instant the regiment drove the rebels, performing almost miracles. The action was illustrated in Leslie's pictorial paper and Colonel LaGrange personally thanked Mr. Townsend for his life. Both Townsend and Dunham were recommended for promotion and the commission of the former as 1st Lieutenant was

issued. But he was away on unavoidable business and the command was mustered out, less two of its commissioned officers, one of whom was 1st Lieutenant Townsend. Succeeding this exploit he was detailed as a scout until the affair at Dandridge where, Jan. 17th, he was captured and he wasted in rebel prisons for about a year after the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was an athlete of splendid physique, which he inherited from his maternal grandfather, known as one of the most powerful men in New York in his generations, and was a trained gymnast, weighing 204 pounds. When exchanged he weighed 98 pounds and when turned over to the authorities at Annapolis he was almost demented and was wholly wrecked, physically. He received discharge at Madison, Wis., in July, 1865.

After he returned to his friends every effort was made to restore him to his former condition and he is now in good health apparently, weighing 180 pounds but with nervous system hopelessly shattered. During his service he was wounded twice, but not severely enough to send him to hospital or cause the loss of a day of duty. He returned to Neenah and after recruiting for a time there, he went to Colorado and passed the summer of 1866 in travel through the western territories and at Leadville, then California Gulch. Returning in good health, he opened a grocery at Neenah, which enterprise he conducted for two years. In 1871 he went to Rockford, Ill., where he managed a flour and feed establishment, returning thence to Fond du Lac, where he became interested in the manufacture of pumps. In 1881 he went to Merrill, and has since operated in a commercial line. He was made a magistrate within that year, has been Alderman of his Ward, a member of the Republican County Committee and of the District Committee. He is Quartermaster of his Post.

The marriage of Mr. Townsend and May A. Reynolds occurred Oct. 15, 1872, and their children are six in number named in the order of their birth:—Harvey, G. Ray, Charles Carroll, William B., Harold and Esther May. G. W. Reynolds, the father of Mrs. Townsend, was an old and respected citizen of Rockford, Ill., and a descendant from good New England stock, as was her mother. Her brother James was educated in a military school and was a Major in the war with the South.

ROBERT H. JOHNSON, proprietary editor of the *Central Wisconsin*, a leading journal at Wausau, Wis., is a representative citizen of Northern Wisconsin and as such, has been identified with the interests of that section of the Badger State for more than two decades, during which, his energy, persistence and foresight have been factors of inestimable benefit to a part of Wisconsin, whose strides in growth and material progress of the best type have been a source of credit to its community and of just pride in the Commonwealth at large.

He was born March 20, 1846 in Milwaukee, Wis. His parents, Robert H. and Catherine (Ben) Johnson, were both born in Ireland and were descendants of well-to-do and cultured families. The former was an architect and a man of education. The mother died in 1851 and the father in 1858. The son was thenceforward under the care of his grandfather and aunt, and was placed at school in the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind. He was about 16 when he was interested in the event that was attracting the attention of the civilized world—the Civil War—and in company with a chum, James O'Keefe, he ran away to Chicago to enlist. Feb. 2d, 1862 they enrolled at Camp Douglas in Company A, 58th Illinois Infantry. Dec. 24th, nine companies were mustered into service and the tenth on February 11th. The regiment left camp 887 strong for Cairo to report to Brig. General E. A. Paine. Thence on the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers, they proceeded to participate in the siege of Fort Donelson. The command was assigned to the 3rd Brigade of the 3rd Division, under Col. J. M. Thayer, 1st Nebraska Infantry. Later in the day of action it was temporarily attached to the 2nd Division under Col. C. F. Smith and went into the flight of February 14th without suitable arms or previous military drill as an organization. Their fighting throughout the action of the day won for the command the highest encomiums. The next day the regiment was reattached to its first assignment and was again in battle, receiving the fire of a masked battery, which made havoc with their organization and discipline, which was however quickly remedied. After the battle it became known that, owing to a blunder of their Commissary, the regiment had been without rations from Friday until Sunday morning, notwithstanding which, and their almost worthless arms and equip-

ments, they acted with the coolness and discipline of veterans. The weather was very cold and no fires allowed. The regiment strengthened its record at Shiloh and in the desultory fighting in the vicinity of Corinth. Also at Iuka and the second fight at Corinth in September, did the "58th" sustain its reputation. After Corinth the command was attached to the force which moved towards Vicksburg and, in the vicinity of that city, passed the winter. In the spring the command was in varied situations, chasing Marmaduke into Arkansas and, after the skirmishing and actions about Vicksburg were terminated, went on the Tupelo expedition.

In January, 1864, Mr. Johnson veteranised in the field and took his furlough and the first active operation in which he afterwards participated was in the Oxford raid, followed by the chase of Price in the spring into Kansas through Missouri. Immediately after return, the regiment went on the Meridian expedition and as soon as that vain march was over, was assigned to the land forces of the Red River expedition. Mr. Johnson was in the attack on Fort de Russey and, on the capitulation, was one of the first to mount the parapet with the color bearer, to plant the United States banner over another stronghold of the confederacy. He fought in the actions at Pleasant Hill, Cloutiersville and Marksville. He went with his command to Kansas in October and returned to aid Thomas at Nashville in December and to take a hand in the final dispersion of Hood's army. Early in 1865 he was in the assignment to the force of General Canby to move towards Mobile. After Nashville he was detailed as Orderly on the personal staff of Surgeon Henry M. Crawford, and afterwards as Orderly on the staff of General Garrard and, later, was made Special Orderly at the headquarters of Major-General Charles R. Wood, Commander of the Department of Alabama. Aug. 29, 1865, he was ordered to report to Major Fred H. Wilson, as Despatch Orderly. He received final discharge at Mobile, Ala., April 1st, 1866, after a service of four years and two months. He was not twenty when he returned to civil life. In April of the same year he went to Wausau and sought employment, accepting the first thing that offered. Hitherto, he had not accomplished much in the way of waiting for opportunity, either making it himself or going more than half-way

to meet it, and, as saw-mill hands, loggers and woodsmen were always in demand he engaged in those occupations and also ran the river on lumber rafts on the Wisconsin. He passed the months in a varied manner until Oct. 14, 1868, when he became owner by purchase of the *Central Wisconsin* which he has since conducted. It had been a journal of the democratic element and the new management converted it to Republicanism of a radical stripe, enlarging and improving the sheet until it assumed the leading position in journalism in that section of Wisconsin which it has since maintained. The mercurial, aggressive and courageous temperament of the proprietor have been manifest in the management of the paper and he has been a power in journalism of no mean caliber. His was the first Republican journal in Marathon county and his business broadened until more commodious accommodations became a necessity, to meet which he erected in 1880 a two-story brick block which is one of the substantial edifices of Wausau. In this, steam power in the newspaper business was, for the first time, introduced in that portion of the State. Mr. Johnson established the first daily paper in Northern Wisconsin which he continued through the campaign of 1884. He also published a German paper of Republican principles two years, suspending it when its purpose was accomplished.

Jan. 13, 1876, Mr. Johnson was appointed Postmaster by President Grant and was re-appointed successively by Presidents Hayes and Arthur, Jan. 8, 1880, and Feb. 8, 1884. In February, 1885, he was relieved by Grover Cleveland, for offensive partisanship. Prior to this, he held the appointment of Internal Revenue Gauger for the 6th District of Wisconsin. He has held the office of Senior Vice Commander of Lysander Cutler Post No. 55, G. A. R., and is its present Commander, (1888.)

Mr. Johnson and Caroline, daughter of Col. James Alban, were united in marriage Dec. 27, 1875 and they are the parents of two surviving children—Clara Marie and Robert H. A daughter, Maud Cora, died in 1882 when a little more than one year old.



SEBASTIAN OSTERTAG, of Oshkosh, and a member of G. A. R. Post, 241, was born April 21, 1839 in Wurtemberg, Germany. He enlisted in the military service of the United States at Oshkosh in April, 1861, in Company E, 2nd Regiment Wisconsin Infantry. His first enlistment was for three months, but, in common with 35 companies who transferred their enrolment to satisfy the new requisition to three years, he re-enlisted. The date of the latter was June 11, 1861. He received honorable discharge June 16, 1864, on account of the expiration of his term.

The regiment went into quarters at Camp Randall where its experiences savored of those in a more exposed position in the front, the weather being inclement and clothing and shelter being far from the quality to which they were accustomed. The regiment proceeded to Washington, June 20th, confident that the war would last but a short time and their route to the capital was, for the most part, that of an excursion party until they reached Baltimore when they passed through the city with loaded pieces ready for action if necessary. They remained in Washington and its vicinity until July 15th, when preparations were made for a move forward to join the Union forces in the contemplated attack on Bull Run. Three days later, they arrived at Centerville. An hour after, the brigade received orders to go on the double quick to the support of General Tyler at Blackburn's Ford.

Company E received no injury, although the command was exposed to sharp firing. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, Mr. Ostertag was wounded, a shot hitting him in the right thigh. He was taken to the regimental hospital and treated by Dr. Russell, the surgeon in charge.

The organization of "The Iron Brigade" appears on many other pages in this work and as a member of the 2nd Wisconsin which formed the nucleus of it, Mr. Ostertag, can say, "of all this I was a part." In the succeeding months of 1861 and the beginning of 1862 the command was in the movements in the vicinity of Washington. In August of that year the movement known to history as "Pope's Retreat" was made and in the action at Beverly's Ford, on the 21st, Mr. Ostertag was in a skirmish with the rebels. Seven days later, at the famous battle of Gainesville, he was in the furious encounter with the division of Stonewall

Jackson and received a wound in his right hip. He was sent to St. Joseph's hospital at Philadelphia where he remained until about a week before Christmas, 1862. He was then transferred to Camp Distribution to fully recover health and strength and came home to be married. Three weeks later, he went to the front to rejoin his regiment.

The first engagement with the rebels after that of any considerable importance in which he was a participant, was at Chancellorsville during the first days of May and on the seventh of that month the Iron Brigade went to Fitz Hugh's Crossing. In the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, Mr. Osterdag was again wounded, a bullet passing through his left cheek under the eye, the missile passing through his face, back of his nose and lodging back of his right eye near his temple. The ball was removed July 11th, 1863. He was sent to the hospital at West Philadelphia which he reached July 9th, and he remained there until April, 1864, when he was transferred to Washington as a member of the Invalid Corps, in spite of his demand to return to his regiment. He is a great sufferer from the consequences of the last mentioned wound. It is still active and suppuration is constantly going on, necessitating the operation of lancing at intervals to permit the escape of the gathered pus. The cutting is done just below the ball of the right eye.

His term of service expiring while he was still detained at Washington, he was there discharged and returned to Oshkosh. He had worked on his father's farm previous to his enlistment and, after his return, he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company. In November, 1865 he commenced the sale of groceries and continued to prosecute his interests in that vocation until he went to Appleton, where he remained two years, after which he resumed the grocery business in Oshkosh. He pursued that line of traffic for a period of 19 years altogether, and in 1884, embarked in the hardware business in which he engaged three years. He is the possessor of a beautiful place, containing 83 acres, situated about two miles from Oshkosh. He is interested in rearing stock and general farming.

Mr. Osterdag was a lad of eight years when his parents, Valentine and Mary (Ruedinger) Osterdag, removed their family to America. They landed at New York and came at once to Osh-

kosh. Both of them are still living. Mr. Osterdag was married Jan. 20, 1862, to Sophia Kuebler. Their children are named John Albert, Edward Sebastian, Ida Mary, Catherine (died March 26, 1868, aged 16 months), Theodore Louis and Lydia Helena Sophia. The last child died Oct. 15th, 1879, at the age of nine years and six months.

April 8, 1880, Mr. Osterdag was made Captain of the military organization known as the Oshkosh Rifles. He retained the position a year, and, after seeing the Company well drilled and uniformed, resigned on account of his precarious state of health.

John Osterdag, his brother, enlisted in the 26th Wisconsin, Co. E., in the fall of 1861 and died in May, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.



BRADFORD P. RAYMOND, President of Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., and a former soldier of the Civil War, was born April 22, 1846, in Stamford, Fairfield Co., Conn. He represents stock which was identified with the earliest history of the country, being a descendant in the eighth remove from Richard Raymond, an Englishman, who came hither in 1634 and, after a residence in Massachusetts of some years, removed in 1662 to Connecticut. John, Thomas, Abraham (1st), Abraham (2nd), David, Gould and Lewis were the names of the forbears of President Raymond in order of descent, and they were all born in Connecticut. The patronymic is one that has been recorded in the history of the country at various dates with honor and distinction in public relations and in intellectual, social and other avenues reflecting credit on each successive generation.

Lewis Raymond married Sallie A. Jones and President Raymond is their fourth child and son. He received a common school education at Stamford and improved every advantage which these institutions afforded. He commenced the profession of his life at an early age and taught several terms of school before he entered the army, which he did as soon as it was possible for him to enlist. He was only 15 when the factional struggle began and when he was 18 he became a soldier in defense of an integral Union. He enlisted Sep. 27, 1864, at New York as a recruit in Company K,

48th New York Infantry, for one year, and received honorable discharge Sept. 29, 1865, at New York, the war being over. He joined his regiment at Chapin's Farm, Va., and was with the command of General Butler when that officer made the fruitless expedition to Fort Fisher and returned to the same location in Virginia. President Raymond was in the second expedition to Fort Fisher under General Terry and was first in active warfare in one of the most notable actions of the war, with the Army of the James. When the movement to co-operate with Sherman was inaugurated, General Schofield prepared for the occupation of Wilmington and President Raymond was one of a detail of 100 men, who followed in the rear of the advance to facilitate the movements of the forces, which were to follow, which body acted as repair guard. After Goldsboro was reached he became ill and was sent to hospital. After some time he rejoined his regiment at Goldsboro and was almost immediately condemned by the medical authorities as physically unfit for active duty at the front and he was sent successively to hospitals at Newbern and Fort Schuyler. July 3rd, 1865 he received sick furlough and went home to Connecticut in broken health and remained there until discharged.

He returned home and resumed his business as a teacher. In the spring of 1866 he went to Minnesota and, in the ensuing autumn, entered Hamlin University at Red Wing, Minnesota. He studied there three years and in 1869 matriculated at Lawrence University, whence he was graduated in 1870. He next studied theology at the Boston Theological Seminary and filled his first pastorate in New Bedford, where he officiated three years as a minister of the Methodist Church and then served the Chestnut St. Church in Providence, R. I., a similar period. In 1870 he went abroad to obtain the advantages of the universities of Leipsic and Göttingen and passed a year in those institutions. After his return to his native country he was assigned to the pastorate of a church at Nashua, N. H., and, in the third year of his labors there, he received a call to the incumbency which he is still holding and has discharged the duties of executive head of Lawrence University since 1883. The institution is under the special auspices of the Methodist Church in Wisconsin and in his management of his trust President Raymond has honored himself in the most

conspicuous manner. In adding a tribute to his character and life the hand which traces this plain account falters. It is not an easy task to add words which shall adequately portray them to the generations of the future, who will read of him in the coming years. Perhaps his own words to the graduating class of Lawrence University in 1888 (current year) will best accomplish the purpose, as it is believed that, if his voice could forever reach the generations of the earth it would bear to them this message:—"Strive to accomplish the best aspirations of the best moments you ever saw." If he could himself choose his memorial it would be "I have tried to be a faithful teacher."

Sep. 18, 1873 he was married to Lulu A., daughter of J. O. Rich. Of this union four children have been born. Watson, the first born child, died in early infancy. Alice J., Harold B. and Ruth are those who survive.



EDWARD M. KANOUSE, M. D., a prominent physician at Wausau, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 55, was born March 6, 1843 at Saline, Washtenau Co., Mich. He is the son of Elijah D. and Sarah (Wood) Kanouse. The latter was born in New York and the former is a native of New Jersey and a practicing physician at Madison, Wis. Theodore D. Kanouse, brother of Dr. E. D. Kanouse, has been prominent in temperance work in Wisconsin for many years; he has held the position of G. W. C. of the Order of Good Templars, and has occupied the chair of the International body, the highest in the world, of Good Templars. Ira M. Kanouse, another brother, was in the 3rd Wisconsin Battery.

Dr. Kanouse was reared by his parents and removed with them to Wisconsin. When he was 18 years of age he enlisted, Sep. 18, 1861, in the 3rd Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery, enrolling for three years and, during his term of service, was made Corporal and was discharged as such Sept. 24, 1864, at Madison. He was first in action at Pittsburg Landing, the battery arriving on the field late in the afternoon of April 7th and afterwards Dr. Kanouse was at the siege of Corinth and crossed the State of Alabama with his command and engaged in the destruction of the railroads and all

land. Mr. Thompson came from his native State to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Green Bay. His first business was as an employe in a woolen mill and later, he acquired a knowledge of the business of a carpenter in which he continued to operate until he became a soldier. He followed his trade at Green Bay, Oconto and Menasha and left his family in the latter place, when he entered the military service of the United States. June 11, 1861, he enlisted as a musician in the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry with the pay of a first-class musician and was one of those to suffer from the reduction, when musicians were discharged by General Order, to the pay of a common soldier. He played the E flat tuba and was to receive pay accordingly, \$34 a month. As in many similar instances his family paid the penalty. He was with his regiment in all the emergencies of the first Bull Run, having passed through those at Blackburn's Ford and after the disaster passed through the skirmish at Cub Run at Centerville. After the reorganization he was in the preparations for action at Manassas and was exposed to the masked batteries, and after the discovery of the evacuation crossed the road to the support of Carlyle's Battery. In the action there the surgeon of the regiment, in command of a squad of men, one of whom was Mr. Thompson, rushed into the thickest action to take away the wounded. One of the brothers of Mr. Thompson was Lieut.-Colonel of the 3rd Pennsylvania Reserve Corps and resigned to accept a position as Chief Engineer of the steamer Atlanta, (a rebel prize), and while acting in that capacity he went ashore at Charleston, S. C., where he was called on to examine a torpedo which burst and tore him to pieces, only his hands and feet being recovered. He was a soldier throughout the entire Mexican war. Mr. Thompson was discharged Nov. 15, 1861, at Camp Tillinghast, Va., according to Paragraph 3, G. O. No. 91, issued Oct. 26th, of the same year.

He returned to Neenah after being discharged, where he followed his trade until the fall of 1883, when he became a citizen of Antigo and has been since identified with the growth of the place. He has held local offices in several places where he has resided.

Oct. 30, 1848, he was married to Minerva C. Monroe. Two children—Irwin Adolph and Effie Alwilda, survive. The son married Ella Lawton, who died, leaving two daughters—

Nanine Minerva and Bessie. Four of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are deceased. Ambrose Eugene died at 14, Helen at nine months, Ada May at five months and another daughter with the same name at five years of age. John Smith Monroe, the father of Mrs. Thompson, was born in Russia. He came to this country with Jerome Bonaparte, who married Miss Patterson of Baltimore. Mr. Monroe was one of the soldiers of the first Napoleon, and died when his daughter was five years old. His wife was Sarah Chapman and was born in Connecticut. He died at 50 after fighting in the war of 1812.



LARK P. SKIDMORE, a resident and pioneer citizen of Stockbridge, Calumet Co., Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 40, was born Feb. 27, 1831, in Bangor, Franklin Co., New York. His parents, Carlos and Minerva (Keeler) Skidmore, were both born in Sandgate, Bennington Co., Vermont, and his father was a practicing physician there for several years. He removed his family thence to Bangor soon after the war of 1812, and in February, 1840, made another transfer of his interests to Jefferson county in that State. In July, 1851, he came West and located at Stockbridge. He continued in active practice until his death, which occurred in 1864, when he was 70 years old. The mother died in 1880, aged 80 years. Their family included four sons and two daughters. The latter are living.

Mr. Skidmore is the only surviving son. He remained under the care and authority of his parents until he was 19 when he went to work on a sailing vessel on Lake Ontario where he was employed through the season of 1849. In 1850 he came to Wisconsin and became a farmer on the property of which he is now the proprietor and which he purchased of the U. S. government in 1866. He enlisted Oct., 1864, in Company K, 4th Wisconsin Cavalry for one year or during the war. That command was then stationed at Baton Rouge in the land of guerrillas and bushwhackers and he joined the regiment at that place and was afterwards identified with the activities in which Company K was involved. The service was vigorous and active and Mr. Skidmore was occupied in picket

duty, in scouting and skirmishing and driving bushwhackers until the command was ordered to participate in the siege of Mobile and went to Spanish Fort. That stronghold of the rebels surrendered to the Union arms April 9th, 1865, and at nightfall the forces reached Fort Blakely to find it in the possession of the federal troops, and went thence to the suppression of rebellion in Alabama and went into Georgia. During the closing period Mr. Skidmore was a participant in the long march across the State of Mississippi, enduring a ride of about 70 days in duration. He was with his regiment throughout, although ill with fever and chronic diarrhoea. He was advised by an old physician not to take medicine for the latter complaint but to get home as quickly as possible, and to this he attributes his entire recovery. He received honorable discharge in June at Vicksburg and returned to Stockbridge. In the following year he became the owner by purchase of the farm which is still his property and on which he has pursued agriculture as a vocation. It is a fine and valuable place and is under excellent improvements, with suitable and valuable farm buildings. In 1873 he built thereon the first cheese factory in Calumet county and has had a large and prosperous business. He is one of the substantial farmers of Calumet county and of Wisconsin and, like all that fraternity, has earned the position by effort and integrity. He is a Republican of fixed principles. He was an old line Whig in the days preceding the existence of the party whose principles he has adopted, and transferred his allegiance to the element in American politics which he understood to subserve the interests of the working classes.

He was married Jan. 10, 1856, to Caroline E. Prentis of Stockbridge. They became the parents of four children named Cora, Vashti, Henry and Eugene. Cora and Eugene are not living and their mother died Nov. 28, 1868, aged 37 years. Mr. Skidmore married Abbie E. Flower Oct. 10, 1869, and their four children are named Lester, Elwin, Louis and Grace. The mother died July 10, 1884.

Mr. Skidmore has served his township as Chairman of the Town Board, Town Clerk, Superintendent and Justice of the Peace.



HERMAN WERNER, of the town of Maple Grove, Wis., is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 222. He was born in Gross Carletha, Saxony, Prussia, March 22, 1839, and his parents, Godfried and Maria Rosina (Ziemer) were natives of the same place in "Der Faderland." The family, including himself, father and mother and three sisters, came to America in 1856 and they located at Maple Grove, Wis. A brother, Charles, is a resident of Paris, France, where he was married previous to the removal of his father to America. Amelia married Christian Horn in Brillion in 1857; her children are named Henry, Herman and Carolina. Hannah Rosina was married in 1857 to Hugo Jugel and she is the mother of 12 children. Carolina Sophia married C. Schoeffler of Chicago and has two children.

Sept. 21, 1861, Mr. Werner enlisted in Company B, 9th Wisconsin Infantry, at Manitowoc, Wis., for three years and received honorable discharge at Milwaukee, Dec. 3rd, 1864, his term of enlistment having expired. The "9th" is known to the history as the German regiment of Wisconsin and, from Milwaukee, the command went to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. They marched 160 miles to Fort Scott and, in June, went to Baxter's Springs. Many skirmishes took place and, in July, the command went to Flat Rock Creek. Later, it did heavy marching in Missouri and, on the organization of the "Army of the Frontier", the 9th was placed in the command of General Blunt. Newtonia was the first battle in which Mr. Werner took part, although he was involved in considerable skirmishing. He did an immense amount of marching in Arkansas, chasing rebels who evaded battle and, later, he was occupied in guarding trains. He marched to Prairie Grove and back to Rheas' Mills and, afterwards, to Van Buren, returning to the Mills. In patrol, picket guard, forage and march, a large amount of time was passed and, in 1864, the regiment was attached to the Red River expedition. April 2nd, Mr. Werner was in heavy skirmishing with rebels, fighting Marmaduke's band near the junction of the Washington and Camden road. The expedition proving a failure before the 9th made connection, the regiment returned to Little Rock. On the route, the battle of Jenkin's Ferry occurred, in which the "9th" won its honors. Afterwards Company B was engaged

in the construction of forts at Little Rock. On the 3rd of December, Mr. Werner was mustered out at Milwaukee and returned to Wisconsin.

After the war, he went to Maple Grove and has since engaged in farming with success, such as industry, thrift and integrity secure to those who put these traits into practical operation.

In 1865, Mr. Werner was married to Anna Hieckey and they have 10 children as follows: —Mary Ann, Charles Frederick, Daniel Godfried, Herman, John, Henry, William, Dennis, Robert and Phillip. Joseph died when a few weeks old.



SELOFTUS D. FORBES, editor and proprietor of the *Central Union*, published at Westfield, Marquette Co., Wis., was born May 12, 1836, at Litchfield, Medina Co., Ohio, and is of mixed Scotch and Irish extraction. His father was a descendent of a generation closely allied to a chief of a Highland clan and the ancestral blood of his mother was Irish. His paternal great grandfather removed to America in its early days and was a patriot of the Revolution. The parents of Mr. Forbes were representatives of the best types of the respective nationalities to which they are allied: the mother was a woman of refinement and exalted character and the father was a man of wide information, reflective habits and a true son of the Republic: he was for many years a practicing physician of repute and, when his son was still in childhood removed his family to Lorain county, Ohio, and in 1847 made a transfer of his interests and family to Wisconsin, the trip to the Badger State being made overland in a "prairie schooner" to Sun Prairie in the vicinity of Madison. In 1848 a removal to Dodge county was effected and they settled in the town of Mayville, then in its primal condition with uncut forests and uninhabited acres.

Mr. Forbes obtained all the education possible in the common schools of that period and, at 18, turned his acquirements to practical purpose, commenting to teach in winter schools. Alternate summers he worked as a carpenter, of which business he had gained a considerable knowledge in a short apprenticeship. In 1858, when 22 years old, he went to Marquette county and taught school at Packwaukee.

In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 32nd Wisconsin Infantry and, at the organization of Company G, was elected 2nd Lieutenant but was refused commission on account of an Order from the War Department which provided for the muster of subordinate officers from veterans who had seen service. (At that period of the war it was almost an absolute necessity that all officers should be acquainted with military drill, in order that regiments might be placed in active duty with all possible dispatch.) Mr. Forbes was mustered into service at Oshkosh as 4th Sergeant. In November, 1862, the "32nd" was assigned to garrison duty at Memphis and in January, 1863; Mr. Forbes was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and was in the service until December when ill health compelled his resignation. September 20, 1864 after enlistment in in Company I, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery he was mustered into service as Orderly Sergeant; May 8th, 1865, he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant and was mustered out as such June 26, 1865. The service of Mr. Forbes under his first enlistment included the duty performed at Memphis, the expedition to Holly Springs and Oxford, the return to the former place and the march to Grand Junction on which he experienced much suffering from unremitting marching. He went next in pursuit of Forrest through Tennessee, moving with the regiment throughout that service and returning to Memphis where he was engaged in provost duty until November, failing health prevented his performing further active service and he resigned as stated. After his second enlistment he went with his command to Washington where he was assigned to garrison duty and acquired a complete knowledge of military drill in three branches of service, including infantry and heavy artillery tactics which occupied his entire time in connection with camp, garrison and other duties to which he was assigned in the defenses of the Capital. After the war, Mr. Forbes located at Packwaukee and resumed teaching. In 1867 he removed to Milwaukee to operate on the editorial staff of the *Evening Wisconsin* where he was employed nearly three years and resigned his position in the spring of 1870, his health becoming impaired through application to business. He obtained a position as principal of the Montello school which he filled through the winter of 1870-1, and in the autumn of the latter year was elected Superintendent of schools in Mar-

quette county, which he filled one year. The winter of 1873-4 he spent at Madison in the capacity of Legislative reporter and correspondent for the *Evening Wisconsin*. In 1877 he removed to Westfield where he established the journal on which he has since been occupied and which he has conducted successfully.

He was married June 30, 1860, to Miss Similde E. Pond of Springfield, Wis., and they have three sons and two daughters. They are named in the order of birth, Anne E., Wilbur E., Florence E., Clarence A., and Freddie L. Mr. Forbes is a staunch republican in politics.



GEORGE R. GARDNER, a resident of Grand Rapids, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post, No. 22, was born Jan. 19, 1837, at Horsehead, Chemung Co., New York, and is the son of George E. and Mary Ann (Monroe) Gardner. His father was born near Newberg, New York, and his mother in Pennsylvania. His grandfather in the paternal line was a soldier in 1812. His parents left Horsehead when he was an infant and went to a farm on a section of country in the vicinity, known as the Big Flat. When he was eight years old his parents removed to the town of Corning, Steuben county and he was brought up as a farmer's son until he reached the age of legal manhood, when he came to Wisconsin, to make a start for himself in the world and he worked on farms in summer and taught school winters until the Spring of 1859, when he returned to Steuben county to be near his father who was about to have an operation for cancer. He worked as a farm assistant one summer and attended Franklin Academy at Plattsburg, Steuben county. He managed his affairs frugally and judiciously and, in the following year, became a regular student at the academy mentioned with a view of entering college as a sophomore in order to save two years collegiate expenses. He had grown up in a State where political issues were thoroughly understood and discussed by all classes of people and had taken a deep interest in the progress of National events and, when the war came on, in the spring of 1861, he was among those who enlisted in the three months service, and enrolled at Naples, New York. Before the company was formed, orders were issued from

the War Department to muster no more three-months men and he returned to his studies and in the summer went to work in Rushville, Ontario county through the harvest season, but his plans were arrested by the disaster at Bull Run and he determined to go direct to headquarters where he could enter immediately upon active service. He collected the money he had earned and went to the city of New York. He enlisted August 11, 1861 in Company E, 48th New York Infantry for three years. The regiment went into rendezvous at Camp Wyman in the rear of Fort Hamilton on Long Island, and went from there to Washington, proceeding thence to Annapolis and Fortress Monroe on the steamer Empire City. The regiment was assigned to the troops of General W. T. Sherman in command of the land forces in the Port Royal expedition and the force sailed Oct. 29, 1861, for the scene of action. The naval force under Dupont captured Fort Beauregard on Hilton head and Fort Walker on the Island of St. Helena and the land forces disembarked and spent the winter on the island where they threw up earthworks. Jan. 1, 1862, an expedition was made to a ferry above Beaufort in which Mr. Gardner was in a sharp skirmish. In February, a series of operations were inaugurated which resulted in the bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski, which involved a great amount of labor and building of corduroy roads across the swamps. Forts were built in the canes and communication was severed between Savannah and Fort Pulaski which was taken April 11, 1862. This was the beginning of General Gilmore's planting batteries on swamps to reach points considered wholly protected by impassable morasses by the rebels. In May, the 48th New York and 3rd R. I. Battery were stationed in the fort on garrison duty and they picketed the river and made various expeditions, in one of which, Bluffton, S. C., the rebels were routed. The expedition was made on the "Planter," the rebel steamer which was transferred to the Union fleet by her pilot, Robert Small, who thereby fixed his name indelibly on the pages of history. During the summer, James Perry, colonel of the 48th, a West Point officer and a Methodist minister in charge of a Brooklyn church at the time of the organization of the Regiment, died at Fort Pulaski. General O. M. Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer, died at Hilton Head in October

previous of yellow fever. During that year, Mr. Gardner participated in all sorts of expeditions, one of which went to Pocotaligo to destroy a railroad bridge; they fired into a train loaded with rebels and the engineer "pulled her right open and lit out right lively." The chaplain of the regiment, Rev. ——— Strickland became so enthusiastic that he took a musket and fought in the ranks. In June, 1863, they left the fort and went into camp on St. Helena Island, where they drilled and reorganized under General Strong of New York. July 4th the "48th" embarked on the transport "De Ford" for Folly Island, Charleston Harbor, to take part in the operations against Charleston, and Mr. Gardner with his command was on Folly Island when General Gilmore commenced firing on the rebels on Morris Island. He was among those who crossed under the fire of the battery and assisted in the capture of the lower end of Morris Island under the guns of Fort Wagner. The day was excessively hot and the 48th passed over the sandbar at low tide on the double quick. The sand was saturated and was like a quick sand to a depth of eight inches. The troops packed the wet sand in their caps as protection against the rays of the sun. They drove the rebels into the fort and on the next day a charge was made which was unsuccessful. On the night of July 18th the 48th, with the balance of the brigade, made a charge on the fort on the double quick. One of the assaulting regiments was the celebrated 54th Massachusetts, colored troops, under Colonel Robert Shaw. This was the charge in which the gallant Shaw was killed and his body placed in a pit and covered with the bodies of his dead soldiers as a mark of indignity from the rebel standpoint but, if Colonel Shaw could have chosen, he would have selected no other monument. (From this fort the first shot of the rebellion was fired.) The charge was a failure and in that action in which General Strong, commander of the brigade, Colonels Chatfield, Putnam and Shaw of the command, were either killed or died of wounds. Mr. Gardner was injured in his right arm by a cannister shot and was removed and his arm amputated near the shoulder. His regiment was with the remainder of the brigade but was not supported and many were killed in the bastion of Fort Wagner, which the assaulting troops held for two or three hours. Mr. Gardner went to Hilton Head hospital where the

amputation was performed on the third day, so many requiring attention that his case was necessarily deferred. He remained at Hilton Head until November, 1863, when he was honorably discharged and returned to New York City on the steamer Fulton, which captured a rebel blockade runner on the way. She was a small, low-built steel vessel called the "Ban-shee" and was towed into New York Harbor.

Mr. Gardner returned to his father's house in Schuylar county whither his parents had removed during his last year at school. He reached home at midnight, when he met his father, who was the first man he saw, whom he had ever seen before since he left home to enlist. It was Thanksgiving eve, in November, 1863. He had sent home all his earnings and with his small fortune he secured a scholarship in Genesee college at Lima, New York, and entered upon his studies in the middle of the term with his arm still unhealed. He remained in college through the winter and spring term of 1864, when he was obliged to resign his cherished plan of going through a collegiate course and returned to his father's home, who was disabled from a cancer. Mr. Gardner performed all the labor necessary, cutting firewood with his one hand and pitching grain through the harvest season. In the fall of 1864, he borrowed law books of Judge Rood of Watkins and studied law by himself as he had opportunity. Judge Rood took a paternal interest in him and induced him to enter his office and study regularly. He arranged things so he could leave home and every Monday morning walked seven miles, carrying a bag of cooked provision and slept during the week on a cot in the rear office, returning home every Saturday. His father died in 1866 and he continued his studies as he could until 1867, when he was admitted to practice in the State courts at Binghamton, passing a creditable examination in open court. He formed a partnership with Judge Rood which was in existence until the spring of 1870. The mother of Mr. Gardner died when he was six years old and at the date last mentioned he severed his relations with Judge Rood and went to Breckenridge, Mo., where he entered upon the practice of law. The cause of his selection of a location was the removal of his sister to that portion of the United States; she had been his housekeeper and on her marriage removed to Missouri. In the fall of 1873 Mr. Gardner came to Wisconsin to visit his sister in Colum-

bia county. In January, 1873, he was married to Rachel J. Delany and his wife preferring to remain in Wisconsin, he established his business at Grand Rapids where he has continued his professional practice as an attorney. During the first year of his residence in Wisconsin he was appointed District Attorney by Governor Washburn to fill a vacancy and was elected to the same incumbency in 1874. He was afterwards elected Judge of Wood county and in 1882, was elected to the Assembly of Wisconsin and served in the session of 1883. He has officiated as Mayor of Grand Rapids and as Supervisor several terms.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have four children named Jennie, George E., Mabel and Harry I.

Mr. Gardner is a man who occupies a leading position in Wood county and the community of which he is a member from the sterling points of merit in his character. In all his relations to the period in which he has lived he has sustained himself in a manner consistent with the character displayed in the early portion of his life before he made acquaintance with the turmoil and experiences of busy life. He is the friend of all who need his assistance and advice, especially among the younger members of the legal fraternity and he is as prominent for his kindness of heart as he is for his recognised abilities in his profession. He is an attorney of high standing and a gentleman of stainless repute.



DLLOYD JONES, member of the law firm of Cate, Jones & Sanborn, at Stevens Point, belonging to G. A. R. Post No. 156, was born Oct. 9, 1841, in the parish of Llanfair in Denbigh, shire, North Wales, and is the son of Edward and Anne Maria (Lloyd) Jones. The forbears of the family for many generations were residents of Wales and were farmers. Mr. Jones was born on a farm, reclaimed by his ancestors from the mountains of North Wales, an extensive piece of property called Graig Cottage, as significant of its mountainous character, and it means stone or rock. The family belonged to the intelligent and well-to-do class and the senior Jones represented the grade of society known in polite circles as "country gentlemen." Anna Maria (Jones) Randall resides in Chicago, and Walter Cyril Jones and Edward Trevor Jones

in Evanston, Ill., and are the brothers and sister of Mr. Jones of this account and the three are the only members of their direct family in America. Mr. Jones was less than 17 years old when, in the latter part of June, 1858, he came to the United States. In his native country he had excellent educational advantages in the parish schools of Wales and in a Church school at Wrexham in his native county. Before he was 15 years old, he obtained a position in the North and South Wales banking house, in which he operated in a clerical capacity from February 18, 1856, to the same date in 1858. Soon after his arrival in the United States he came to Wisconsin and went to work on a farm near Waukesha. A week later he went to Winnebago county and was occupied as a farm assistant until the spring of 1860. He went thence to Fox Lake, Wis., where he was engaged on a farm until he entered the army.

He enlisted Dec. 9, 1861, at Beaver Dam in Company C, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. In the course of his military experience, Mr. Jones was made Corporal and in October, 1862, after the battle of Corinth he was made Orderly Sergeant of his company and after the battle of Bald Hill, in which he distinguished himself by the quality of his fighting and was wounded, he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant. In February, 1865, he was made Adjutant of his regiment and mustered out as such July 12, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Jones passed through all the preliminary movements of the regiment in camp at Madison and left Wisconsin in March and on arrival at St. Louis was assigned to the command of General Grant. The "clans were gathering for the fray," and Mr. Jones was in the heavy action at Pittsburg Landing, which was his first acquaintance with armed rebellion. The roster of his battles includes the names of Corinth, siege and battle, the march to Grand Junction, the movement which was terminated by the loss of the stores at Holly Springs, the guarding of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, the movement to Memphis, Lake Providence and the skirmishes in that vicinity, and moved thence to Vicksburg where he was engaged in frequent skirmishes until February, 1864, when the 16th was incorporated with the garrison in Vicksburg. After his return to that place, he received a furlough of 30 days and rejoined the regiment at Red Bone Church near Vicksburg. He veteranized in January and

returned to Wisconsin on his veteran's furlough in March and on his return with his regiment joined a portion of the 17th corps and went to Clifton on the Tennessee River, arriving May 15th. The history of Mr. Jones' movements is identical thereafter with that of his corps in the army of Sherman and he was in the fight known as Big Shanty in June. His company was in the advance skirmish line and was in severe battle. He continued to fight in the several actions known as Kenesaw Mountain and at Bald Hill (Leggett's Hill). He is the first man named in the dispatches from his company as wounded. He remained in the vicinity of Atlanta until October, when Hood cut their communication and they went in pursuit of him to Galesville, Ala., and then moved with Sherman's columns on the Savannah campaign and performed the same duties as did others along the line to Washington where he was in the Grand Review. He was sick during the fight at Iuka and afterwards passed a week in the regimental hospital. This was his only illness during the war. In the charge at Bald Hill made by the 12th and 16th Wisconsin Infantry, he was wounded by a bullet which entered the left side of his neck at the base of his brain passing through to the right side and inflicting a bad wound from its proximity to the spine and the shock given to the nervous system. He went to the hospital at Marietta and thence to Rome and joined the command at Atlanta.

After the close of the war, Mr. Jones was tendered a position in a cotton warehouse at Vicksburg, but remembrances of former friends at Fox Lake induced him to return to that place and he assumed the management of the farm of his former employer. Jan. 1, 1866, William E. Smith, Treasurer of Wisconsin, appointed him to a position in his office and he served with him and his successor Henry Baetz until Oct. 20, 1871. In 1868 he commenced the study of law and also attended lectures in the Law Department of Madison University, whence he was graduated in June, 1871. At the date mentioned he resigned his position in the Treasurer's office and removed to Stevens Point. He formed a business relation with Gilbert L. Park, which was terminated by the appointment of his associate as Judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin. Mr. Jones practiced his profession singly until August, 1876, when he became associated with A. W.

Sanborn under the style of Jones & Sanborn and their joint relations have been sustained since that date. March 1, 1886, Judge Cate became a member of the firm, the style becoming Cate, Jones & Sanborn. The clientage of the concern is extensive and includes important cases in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Wisconsin and in the District Courts of the United States. The repute of the partnership is equal to that of any law firm in Wisconsin and their business relations are regulated accordingly.

Mr. Jones has been prominent in his connection with local municipal affairs in Stevens Point since he established his citizenship there. He has officiated as City Attorney one year and as Member of the Council and President of that body. He has acted in the capacity of United States Commissioner and occupied other positions of responsibility and trust. He is one of the most prominent Masons in Northern Wisconsin and has passed most of the grades of official position in the branches of the Order to which he belongs. He has been High Priest of the Chapter and Eminent Commander of Crusade Commandery since the date of its organization, with the exception of one year, when he declined to serve. He has been Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Commandery of the State of Wisconsin. He is a member of the Wisconsin Consistory and has taken the 32nd Degree, Scottish Rite. On the organization of the Post at Stevens Point he was made its first Commander but declined to serve on account of press of his business.

He was married May 1, 1867, to Addie E. Purple at Madison, and they have two children—Grace Purple and Chauncey Lloyd. Her father was Assistant Treasurer of Wisconsin and the family is from Cayuga, New York, and of New York stock. The brother of Mr. Jones, E. T. Jones, was a soldier in the 26th Ohio Infantry, and was wounded and captured by the rebels at Franklin.



FRANK E. ADSIT, a merchant of Appleton, Wis., and one of its foremost citizens in repute and probity of character, was born July 23, 1839, in Chesterfield, Essex Co., New York. He had reached the age of legal manhood when he felt himself

called to serve the country of his birth and to aid to reestablish the conditions which made a life therein desirable, and he enlisted in October, 1861, in North Lawrence, in his native State for three years in G Company, 92nd Regiment, New York Infantry. He received honorable discharge at Fort M'Henry, Baltimore, Md., on account of deafness. After the regiment was mustered in, little time was lost before it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, and was soon at the scene of activities. The roster of battles in which Mr. Adsit was engaged is as follows and besides these, he performed all the duties pertaining to drill, guard, picket and skirmishing. His battles were Manassas, Williamsburg, Hanover, Fair Oaks, Oak Grove, the battles of the seven days retreat, and in others of that hapless campaign. In the swamps of the Chickahominy he contracted a fever which caused his permanent deafness, and on account of which he received honorable discharge in the fall of 1863. He passed the first two years after his return in an endeavor to regain his health, after which he went into the grocery business, investing \$375 in an outfit and locating at Chateaugay, New York. He attended to his business relations in a manner that ensured the success he sought and in 1867 he came to Appleton, then containing about 3,000 inhabitants. Mr. Adsit has since been identified with the material progress of the place and has invested his gains to the advantage of the community at large as well as to his own. The Adsit Block is a monument to his thrift and energy, and the interest he takes in the appearance of the business portion of the place. He has operated since as a merchant.

He is the son of Ellis and Emeline (Norton) Adsit, and became an orphan in early life. His mother died when he was six months old and before he was three years of age his father died. His grandparents took charge of his affairs, but their deaths when he was a child of nine years deprived him of the care of natural protectors. He had been sent to school but three terms at the district school and, when left alone, he went to live with a farmer where he remained until he was 13 years old. He then obtained a situation in a grocery store in which he operated until he enlisted. His marriage to Frances Hammond took place Aug. 1, 1865, and they have had five children, of whom two are living. Mr. Adsit is of mixed Scotch and English

lineage, and his maternal grandsire was for seven years a soldier of the war of the Revolution. His grandfather was a cavalryman in the fight at Plattsburg, in 1812.



SOLOMON BEAN, a citizen of Clintonville, Wis., since 1887, and a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 32, was born March 4th, 1834, in Clyde, St. Clair Co., Mich. He is the son of Richard and Mary (Lavear) Bean and passed his youth in the vicinity of his birthplace. On the first day of August, 1861, he enrolled as a soldier at Fort Huron, Mich., in Company K, 2nd Michigan Cavalry. The command was assigned to the Department of Northern Missouri under General Pope in the spring and, at New Madrid, was brigaded with the 3rd Michigan Cavalry under Gordon Granger in readiness for the fight at that place and Island No. 10, in both of which actions Mr. Bean was engaged. Afterwards, he was in the skirmishing to Monterey and throughout the entire route to Farmington, where he was in the action of May 3rd and, within the same month his command was in a fight at Booneville, Miss. June 4th, he was again in action at Blackland, Miss., June 9th at Baldwin, Miss., and, in a skirmish July 1st, at Booneville, he was seriously injured in the arm. He was assigned to the hospital at Rienzi, Miss., and, later, was sent to Detroit, whence he was discharged on account of permanent disability October 20th following. A historical fact of interest was the assignment of Philip H. Sheridan to the colonelcy of the 2nd Michigan Cavalry May 26th, 1862, his first active connection with operations in the field, as he had previously acted in the capacity of Quartermaster. Mr. Bean returned from the army to his parents' home and, in 1864 went to Green Bay, Wis., where he was a resident until 1883, when he removed to Seymour, Wis., and was there four years. Previous to enlisting, he was engaged after boyhood as a foreman on the St. Clair River and since has operated as a mechanic.

December 8, 1864, he was married to Hattie Brunett. Her father, Prudent Brunett, was one of the first settlers of Green Bay and was connected with the hostilities between the whites and the Chippewa Indians.

Mr. and Mrs. Bean have been the parents of seven children, of whom Melinda and Myrtle are not living. The others are named Mary, Richard, George, Carrie and Walter. Richard Bean, the father of Mr. Bean of this account, was a soldier in 1812 and also in the Blackhawk war in 1832.



NORMAN S. GILSON, Fond du Lac, Wis., was born in Middlefield, Geauga Co., Ohio, March 23rd, 1839. He came to Wisconsin in 1860 and began the study of law with his uncle, Hon. L. F. Frisby at West Bend. Sept. 17th, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, 12th Wisconsin Infantry and was promoted to Sergeant of the company and Sergeant Major of the regiment; during a part of 1862, the regiment was in Missouri and Kansas, but in June of that year, joined the Army of the Tennessee at Columbus, Ky. Soon after this he was ordered on detached duty with the staff of General Robert B. Mitchell and was with the Army of the Ohio until after the battle of Perryville; re-joining General Grant's army at La Grange in the fall of 1862, he remained in that command until the surrender of Jackson, Miss., in July 1863. In August, 1863, he was promoted to the 1st Lieutenantcy of Company H, 58th Regiment, U. S. C. Infantry, afterward to Adjutant and finally to the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment and he participated in the battles of Perryville, Vicksburg, Jackson and some lesser engagements; he served as Judge Advocate of the district of Natchez on the staff of Major General Davidson and in 1865-6 was Judge Advocate of the Department of the Mississippi on the staff of General P. J. Osterhaus and General Thomas J. Wood commanding that department.

He was Judge Advocate of the courtmartial convened for the trial of Captain Frederic Speed on the charge of criminal carelessness in overloading the steamer Sultana, whereby it was claimed the lives of over 1,100 paroled prisoners of war were lost on the Mississippi River by an explosion of the steamers' boilers just above Memphis in April, 1865. On June 12th, 1866 he was mustered out of the service and was brevetted Colonel of U. S. volunteers by the President. Graduating at the Albany Law School, he settled at Fond du Lac in 1868 and contin-

ued in the active practice of the law until elected Judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit in 1880. He was reelected to that position in 1886. Col. Gilson is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and Edwin A. Brown Post No. 130.



SIMEON GARDNER, of Gresham, Wis., and member of G. A. R. Post No. 81 at Shawano, was born in March, 1831, in Kaukauna, Wis., and is the son of William and Nancy (Johnson) Gardner; the former died in 1883 and the mother is still living on the Stockbridge reservation. Mr. Gardner has five brothers living on the Stockbridge reservation and engaged in farming. He has one sister who lives in Shawano. He enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Shawano, in Company 1, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, for three years or during the war, and received honorable discharge June 19, 1865, at Washington. The regiment left the State for Memphis, Tenn., in October; from there they accompanied the forces of General Sherman to Holly Springs in the movement to capture Vicksburg. They were in the Oxford raid and had just left camp at Hurricane Creek when the news of the surrender of Murphy at Holly Springs caused a total reversion of all movements, and they reached Holly Springs after a forced march, which greatly exhausted the men to no purpose and the regiment returned, after a pursuit of Jackson, to Memphis where they remained until November, 1863, engaged in provost duty. Mr. Gardner was in the expedition from Memphis in November and, about the last of the month, went from Moscow and, on the 2nd day of December went nine miles on the double quick to the relief of General Hatch. He was engaged in scouting service until another plan was formed for the taking of Vicksburg and, in February, 1864, landed at that place and on the next day moved in the Meridian expedition. He was in the action at Jackson and returned to Vicksburg, after a month's absence. Not long after, he was connected with another expedition to relieve Union City and went next to Paducah where a fight with Forrest was expected, but the rebel retired and the regiment moved to intercept him at another point. It was a failure and the command went to De-

catur, Ala. In May the action on the Courtland road commenced and Mr. Gardner was in the skirmishes in that vicinity during the months of June and July, and in August, was with the command at Atlanta. He was engaged in the operations there and at Jonesboro. After the surrender of the city he joined in the pursuit of the rebels and in October, went to Atlanta, where the command made ready to proceed through Georgia and Mr. Gardner was in all the actions in which his regiment participated in the vicinity of Savannah. He was in all the movements at Beaufort and Pocolaligo and was in the sharp fighting on the Salkahatchie at River's Bridge. He was again in action at Binnaker's Bridge where his company, with two others, held the position while three regiments crossed the river and secured a foothold. He was in the fight near Cheraw, at Fayetteville and Bentonville and went to Goldsboro and Raleigh and, after the surrender of Johnston's army moved Northward to Washington, where he witnessed the final scenes and returned to Wisconsin. He escaped serious injury, but passed four weeks in a hospital at Memphis with sickness and for nine months was company cook. After the war he located at Shawano and went to Gresham in 1888. Mr. Gardner has become a substantial farmer. He married Margaret Zinn of Fond du Lac and they have one daughter, named Samantha, who married George Button of Green Bay.



JOHAN ROBERT LEYKOM, of Antigo, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born in Quebec, Canada, April 15, 1840. When he was seven years old he came to Manitowoc with his parents, John and Annie (Wallace) Leykom. His father was born in Bavaria and came to America when a small boy. He went from New York to Canada and was a soldier in the Patriot, or McKenzie's war of 1837. The mother was a native of Montreal. The family were pioneers in Manitowoc county where the father was a merchant. The son was educated in the common school and entered the office of the Manitowoc *Herald*, where he learned the printer's trade. He then assumed charge of the Manitowoc *Tribune* in the same place and issued a daily in conjunction with the weekly edition. He was asso-

ciated with John N. Stone, now (1888) of the Neenah *Times*. In 1858 and 1859 he managed the Chilton *Times* in the interest of John P. Hume, and in 1859 he became a sailor on the lakes in which he was engaged until his military career began.

July 12, 1861, he enlisted in the 5th Wisconsin Infantry, in Company A, ("Manitowoc Guards.") The day following the disaster at Bull Run the regiment received marching orders and started for the scene of activities with enthusiasm. Two days after they were in Washington and assigned to the brigade of General King. (See sketch.) At the outset the "5th" was in advance positions. It should be stated that the regiment was enlisted in April, and, while awaiting assignment three months organizations were abolished and it was paid for three months before the assignment of the United States. The regiment received from General McClellan a mark of distinction accorded to no other while he commanded the armies of the United States. After the battle of Williamsburg he addressed the command as follows: "My lads, I have come to thank you for the bravery and discipline which you displayed the other day. On that day, you won laurels of which you may well be proud—not only you, but the army, the State, the country to which you belong. Through you we won the day, and "Williamsburg" shall be inscribed on your banner. I cannot thank you too much and I am sure the reputation your gallantry has already achieved, will always be maintained." In forming the organization which became known to history as the "Iron Brigade," General King expected to secure the 5th Wisconsin but was disappointed in the hope. At Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7, 1863, occurred an event which is, up to this date "unwritten history." A regiment of rebels was secreted in the undergrowth of Jack pine in a thicket so dense that vision for more than twenty feet was impossible. Ninety men of the 5th under Captain Horace A. Walker of Company A, arranged their plans and made a charge on the ambushed rebs, shouting and making all the racket possible; one of the soldiers possessed of a stentorian voice constantly ordered up imaginary reserves and commanded the concealed foe to fall back from their arms. Nine hundred men were captured and brought in as prisoners much to their disgust on learning the reality of the case. Captain Walker

was killed in the fighting later on the same day. Following is the roster of the battles in which Mr. Leykom was engaged:—Lee's Mills, April 16; Siege of Yorktown in the same month; Williamsburg, May 5; Golden's Farm, June 27; Savage Station, June 29; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Bull Run, Aug. 29 and 30; Crampton's Pass, Md., Sept. 14; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13. (All in 1862.) May 3, 1863, he was in the famous storming of Marye's Heights and sustained compound fracture of the left ankle. He lay on the field two days and two nights and was sent thence to Aquia Creek and a day later was put aboard a cattle car and shipped to Washington, where he was assigned to a hospital in the vicinity of the Capitol to be sent eight days later to the Christian St. hospital, Philadelphia. When the time of the regiment had expired he was discharged and reached Wisconsin two days behind the soldiers of the command. Until his recovery he was in the Veteran Invalid Corps at Philadelphia. At Williamsburg, Mr. Leykom received a slight wound but did not leave his post. He returned to Mamtowoc and soon after went to Chicago where he obtained a position as compositor on the *Tribune*, operating in that capacity until the fire of 1871. He entered the employ of A. M. Kellogg & Co., and was with that house and with the *Inter-Ocean* some years and in Nov., 1884, he removed to Antigo and took a position with his brother and brother-in-law in a hardware store. Later he became interested in the *News Item* at Antigo. (The establishment was burned about the time this sketch was written, January, 1888.) James Leykom, his brother, was a soldier in a Wisconsin regiment.

Mr. Leykom was married in August, 1870, to Margaret Duffey, a native of Albany, N. Y. Her brother, Charles G. Duffey, was an enlisted man in the 17th Wisconsin. Mr. Leykom was Deputy County Treasurer of Langlade County in 1884, and in 1887 and 1888 he was Under-Sheriff under T. H. Robbins of the same county.



JOHN W. BRUCE, of Merrill, commander of Post Lincoln, No. 131, at that place, in 1887, was born Aug. 15, 1841, near Troy, New York. His family traces their origin to the "Bruce of Bannockburn," his descent being Scotch in the paternal

line. William Bruce, his father, was a native of England and married Sarah Masters in America. The family came to Wisconsin in 1850 and located at Racine, removing thence to Allen's Grove in Walworth county. While there resident, the Civil War made its advent and the son determined to enroll in defense of the Union. He was twenty years old when he went to Beloit and enlisted in Company K, Wisconsin 7th Infantry. He enlisted August 27th and on the 2nd day of October, the regiment was incorporated in the organization afterwards known as the "Iron Brigade." (A sketch of its organizer, Gen. Rufus King, is to be found on another page). The brigade passed the winter at Fort Tillinghast near the Arlington House and, in the first days of March took part in the movement on Manassas, returning to their former position in a few days. Soon after, the regiments started for a position on the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg on guard and construction duty. In July, the 7th was in a sharp skirmish and again in August fought at Beverly Ford, after taking part in the retreat across the Rappahannock. Within the month it was in another skirmish and fought in the battle of Gainesville. This was one of the marked engagements of the war, the foes being the famous "Stonewall Brigade," composed of the flower of the army of Stonewall Jackson. At the second Bull Run Mr. Bruce was in the detail which supported a battery and in September fought at South Mountain. Three days later, he was in the engagement at Antietam where the brigade won special encomiums for bravery. In December he again fought at Fredericksburg and the regiment went into winter quarters at Belle Plain. In January, they accomplished the marching which was all that materialized in the "Mud Campaign" and, with that exception, were inactive until the last of April, 1863. Later they made the charge at Fitzhugh's Crossing, and, early in June, Mr. Bruce was in the skirmish at Brandy Station. In July he was in the fight at Gettysburg which terminated his field service. A Union battery supported by cavalry had ventured too far at one stage of the fight and the fact being observed by Ayres Brigade (rebel) the confederates prepared to accomplish an easy capture. But the "Iron Brigade" was also observant and took a hand in the affair, which resulted in the repulse of the confederates, the Iron Brigade capturing most of


Ayers' Brigade. Mr. Bruce was left on the field with a bullet in his left breast. He lay there 26 hours, suffering the tortures of heat, want of water and the dangers of a battle field still in abeyance. Many wounded rebels were about him and such of them as could showed him much kindness and no hostility. There was nothing to indicate the animosity with which they had met in mortal combat a few hours before. Once he slept and dreamed that he was in the streets of Frederick and that ladies were distributing water to wounded men. As he approached one of them to take the water he so craved, some one stepped in front of him and took it. His despair and disappointment awoke him and he cried out for water. He could hear the rattle of a canteen and a rebel approached and gave him a drink of milk. (An account of this experience was published in the *Milwaukee Telegraph*.) Mr. Bruce received this wound July 1, 1863, the bullet, which is still in his person, passing through his left lung, shattering a rib and injuring the lower portion of the heart. The lung has been hepatised since and useless, and he has suffered from heart disease. He was taken from the field on the 2nd of July and carried to a house and on July 4th was taken to the hospital at the Old Court House at Gettysburg, appropriated by Government for a hospital; afterwards he was in a hospital at Baltimore in charge of Dr. Bliss of Garfield memory. An abscess appeared back of his wounded lung and he was informed by the doctor that he was in a critical state and had better make his will. He informed the doctor that he would find him sitting up the next morning. In the night the abscess broke and discharged through the wound instead of into the lungs, as he was in a rocking chair when Dr. Bliss appeared. "You are a plucky little cuss" was the characteristic remark of Dr. Bliss. After a month in the hospital he came to Wisconsin on sick furlough and 60 days later, went to the officer's hospital at Annapolis, whence he received honorable discharge, his wound being incurable and two years and three months elapsed before it closed. During that time it was dressed every day. Finally, he went to Baltimore to Henry Palmer, former surgeon of the 7th, who performed an operation and found that the shattered rib had not re-united. He removed it and the wound healed by the first intention. After his dis-

charge Mr. Bruce was occupied at Fairfax Seminary general hospital as sutler's clerk and later, in the office of Quarter-Master General Meigs at Washington where he passed two years. During the period of his active service he was promoted for bravery in action. He was advanced from Corporal to Orderly Sergeant May 1, 1863, commissioned 2nd Lieutenant June 1st of the same year and wounded July 1st following.

After leaving Washington, he returned to Allen's Grove and was employed by his father, who was a shoe dealer there and at Clinton until he embarked in the same line of business in his own behalf. In 1881 he removed to Merrill where he operated as a dealer in stationery supplies until 1885 when he entered the office of W. H. Canon. February 1, 1886, he associated himself with J. K. P. Coon, and they purchased the insurance and real-estate business of W. H. Canon, the style of the new concern being Coon & Bruce. (See sketch of Mr. Coon.)

June 20, 1869, Mr. Bruce was married to Sarah E. Wright. Harry R., Charles W., Roy J., Leonard J., Sadie, Emma and Nellie H., are the names of their living children. Ina Emma, died of diptheria June 5, 1884, aged 14 months. The family of Mrs. Bruce was from New York and her maternal grandfather was a soldier of 1812.

Mr. Bruce is a man of straightforward and reliable character. He is justly esteemed as one of the prominent citizens of Merrill and wears the honors of a man and patriot. He was A. D. C. on Staff of General Griffin, Department Commander, Wisconsin, G. A. R., for 1887—and was appointed A. D. C. on Staff of General Rea, Commander in Chief of G. A. R., U. S., March 13th, 1888.



JOHN BANDEROB, a prominent business man of Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 241, enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops in Company E, 2nd Wisconsin Infantry. He served with the regiment through three months enlistment and fought at the first Bull Run in which he was wounded in his right arm. On the expiration of his term of enlistment he immediately re-

enlisted in the same company and regiment for three years and received honorable discharge June 28, 1864, at the expiration of his period of enlistment. He fought through all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment participated with the exception of Antietam and included Gainesville, 2nd Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Marye's Heights, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill (Spottsylvania), North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Gravelly Run, Five Forks and Appomattox. On the organization he was made Corporal and had been promoted to Sergeant when he was discharged. He was wounded a second time at Gettysburg in his left leg. He was made a prisoner at Gainesville, but was paroled on the field.

Mr. Banderob had four brothers and three of them were soldiers in the civil war. Henry was an enlisted man in the 21st Wisconsin and was killed at Perryville, Oct. 3, 1862. Peter served his full time, and Fred was discharged previous to the expiration of his term on account of disabilities incurred in the service.

Mr. Banderob is a member of a prominent firm at Oshkosh, engaged in the extensive manufacture of furniture. One hundred and fifty men are employed in their establishment which is fitted with the most approved machinery for the construction of furniture of the best type.



CA. PHILLIPS, resident at Green Bay, Wis., and member of G. A. R. Post No. 124, was born February 8, 1846 in Saranac, Clinton Co., New York, and he is the son of Jerred L. and Lucy (Felton) Phillips. He was still a boy when the civil war came on and was a little more than 15 years old when he became a soldier. In the latter part of 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 16th New York Infantry at Plattsburg for two years and received honorable discharge about the last of May 1863 at Albany, New York. His roster of battles includes 15 names. His original enlistment was for three months and when the order was issued by the War Department to muster no more three months men he reenlisted with his command for two years service. His regiment was hurried for-

ward and sent to Maryland to be assigned to McDowell's command. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run and was afterwards in the sharp fight at Gainesville under Pope, at Manassas or 2nd Bull Run, at South Mountain, Antietam, first battle of Fredericksburg and in two subsequent actions on the Rappahannock River. He was wounded in June 1862, at Gainesville, where he received a slight flesh wound. May 3, 1863, he was taken prisoner at Salem Heights and was sent to Castle Thunder in Richmond, where he remained three days and was sent thence to Belle Isle; May 15th, he was paroled and was never exchanged and returned to Albany where he was discharged as stated. The wound he received was caused by a spent ball.

Two brothers of Mr. Phillips were soldiers in the Union army; one enrolled in Company E, 16th New York Infantry and the other in the 22nd New York Infantry. During the time his regiment was in Maryland it was joined by recruits and his brother was among them.

On one occasion a detail from the regiment was assigned to protect the premises of a Maryland farmer who was a rebel sympathiser. They climbed into the trees in the orchard and were getting apples while Mr. Phillips was on the watch. He saw two men approaching and one of them was an officer in civilian's dress who took the thieves into custody. Mr. Phillip's brother was among them and, after been held two hours he obtained his release by telling the guard that he would have him arrested for taking his brother when he was without his bayonet and belt.

Mr. Phillips came to Wisconsin in 1869 and has since been engaged in lumbering and other interests. He was married at Green Bay, April 11, 1874, to Mary Jane O'Brien. His parents were natives of Fairfax, Vt., and his father was employed in an iron foundry. The parents of Mrs. Phillips were born in Nenagh, Ireland, where they were farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have no children.



GERMAN MULLER, of Marinette, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born in West Troy, New York, May 25, 1839, and is the son of Lewis Muller, now a resident at Friendship, Wis., and a native of Canada of German paren-

tage. Philistia (Sear) Muller was born in Canada. Following are the names of Mr. Muller's sisters:—Aurelia, Mary, Flora, Ellen and Philistia. Mr. Muller came to Wisconsin in 1846. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 in Company A, 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry at Fond du Lac for three years, veteranized early in 1864 and received honorable discharge in November 1865 at Austin, Texas. The regiment passed the first winter in camp at Milwaukee and went thence to Springfield, Mo., where Mr. Muller remained about one year and was assigned to the body guard of General Brown. He was taken sick at Springfield and was in the hospital two months. In November 1862, his battalion was assigned to the command of General Herron and went to the relief of General Blunt and was in the battle of Prairie Grove. Mr. Muller received a furlough of 30 days and rejoined his regiment at Vicksburg. (At the battle of Prairie Grove the train was captured and Mr. Muller made a narrow escape) At Vicksburg Mr. Muller was on the personal guard of General Davis and operated about a year as a scout. In July they started for Alexandria and went thence in August to Texas, marching over 300 miles with scant rations for both men and horses. After being mustered out they marched a hundred miles and proceeded thence across the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans and to Madison, Wis. At Alexandria, Mr. Muller contracted bone fever from which he has never recovered.

July 6, 1869, he married Mary Lauderman, of Fond du Lac. They have five children, Josephine, Delphine, Noah, Leo and Mary Rose.

Mrs. Muller was born in Canada, her parents being August and Terese (Nice) Lauderman, and born in Canada. Her father was of German descent and her mother French.



JOSEPH W. OLIVER, a citizen of Waupun, Wis., and editor and joint proprietor of the Waupun *Leader*, was a soldier in the Civil War and is a charter member of G. A. R. Post Hans C. Heg, No. 114. He was born Sept. 21, 1842, at Salem, Franklin Co., Maine, and came to Wisconsin with his parents when he was eight years old. He is the son of Rufus C. Oliver, who was born at Anson, Maine May 6, 1817. The latter was the son of

James Oliver, who was born Dec. 2, 1773, at Georgetown, Maine, and died Nov. 13, 1827. Rebecca (Hinkley) Oliver, the grandmother of Mr. Oliver, was born July 29, 1787, and died May 20, 1868. She belonged to an old and influential family in the Pine Tree State. Rufus C. Oliver married Cordelia Webster, who was descended from Revolutionary patriots and factors in the early settlement of the country. She was born at Wilton, Maine, July 10, 1816, and died Sept. 6, 1872. The father died March 30, 1874. He removed his family to Markesan, Green Lake Co., Wis., in 1850, and his children received only common school educations. Mr. Oliver, of this sketch, was 18 years of age when, in 1860, he entered the office of the Markesan *Journal* to receive training in the profession of his choice. A year later he transferred his labors to the *Times*, at Waupun, where he worked until he decided to enter the army. He enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, in Company A, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, and passed two weeks at Fond du Lac in rendezvous when the company went to Camp Bragg at Oshkosh, and upon the election of non-commissioned officers was chosen 4th Corporal. He was one of about 50 who enlisted at Waupun and about the same number enrolled at Fond du Lac in the same organization. He accompanied the regiment from the State October 30th and to Memphis preparatory to joining Grant in his movements against Vicksburg, and in the latter part of December his health became seriously impaired. The command was then in the vicinity of Oxford in the raid known by that name and he had been on the forced march thence to Holly Springs and from there to Grand Junction, a distance of 55 miles which was made in about 20 hours. The burden of their equipments and scarcity of rations made such marching a terrific experience, and many of the regiment became very ill in consequence of the hardships of one of the heaviest marches on this record. Mr. Oliver was taken sick with pneumonia and was left at Grand Junction where he was picked up by members of the 15th Michigan and placed in their field hospital, an old, dilapidated building, where he remained two weeks. When the 15th Michigan moved away he was transferred to a convalescent camp at La Grange and, after a few days to Memphis, where he was assigned to the convalescent camp at Fort Pickering. He

was taken there with others in box cars, contracted another cold and was attacked with brain fever, when he was sent to the fort hospital. When his regiment returned he was taken to the regimental hospital and later to a general hospital in Memphis known as the "Adams" hospital. After a week he received his discharge, dated March 15, 1863. The march referred to was commenced by the movement of the regiment to near Holly Springs, thence to Hurricane Creek, which point they left on the Oxford raid. Messengers overtook them with intelligence of the surrender of Murphy at Holly Springs with all the supplies for the army during the campaign and a "double quick" took the regiment there and thence afterwards to Grand Junction after Forrest. Mr. Oliver "fell out" and the regiment pressed on to Jackson after Forrest.

After his release from military allegiance, Mr. Oliver returned to Waupun and passed several months in recuperating his health. He was able to resume active life after a few months, but has never recovered his former vigor. He took a position in the office of the *Times* where he was employed about a year. He then went to Dartford, Green Lake county, and worked in the office of the *Spectator* about the same length of time, when he became associated with Captain Martin C. Short (see sketch) and they bought the paper, becoming sole proprietors by purchase. They continued to issue the *Spectator* there one year longer when it was transferred to Waupun and its name changed to the *Waupun Leader*. The latter publication was begun in August, 1866, and Mr. Short remained connected with that journal five years when his interest was purchased by Mr. R. H. Oliver, brother of Mr. Oliver of this account, and the brothers have since conducted its interests and affairs jointly. It is a staunch Republican sheet and enjoys a flattering degree of popularity on account of its outspoken and decided character. The quarters occupied by the plant are commodious and convenient and afford a striking contrast to many newspaper offices in point of neatness and careful management in all details pertaining to appearance. The office is equipped with the most approved of modern fixtures, including steam, and stocked with type and presses to perform the work attendant on the business.

Mr. Oliver was married Aug. 6, 1864, to Miss L. A. Morse, who died Aug. 25, 1880.

They have one surviving daughter named Alice May, who is married to C. E. Rogers, a farmer in the vicinity of Waupun. A second daughter, Nellie Blanche, died April 1st, 1875, at the age of three and one-third years. Samuel and Susan Morse, the parents of Mrs. Oliver, were early settlers in Dodge county. (The main street of Waupun divides Dodge from Fond du Lac counties and the city lies in both.) Martin V. Morse, one of their sons, was a soldier in the 45th Wisconsin Infantry.

Mr. Oliver is a man of superior ability in executive relations which have been utilized by his fellow men in electing him to many offices of trust. He belongs to the Commandery of Knights Templar at Fond du Lac and the Masonic Lodge and Chapter and Odd Fellows Lodge at his home. He is prominent in social and business circles and sustains the character of a man of probity and influence.



MICHAEL MANGAN of Fond du Lac, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 130, was born Sept. 30, 1830, in the Parish of Drumore, County Tyrone, Ireland. He belongs to stock which has been distinguished for learning, wealth and position in the Old and New Worlds and is the son of Edward and Ann (Kernan) Mangan. The father of his mother belonged to the same family branch as the Hon. Francis Kernan of New York. Lieutenant Mangan went with his parents to Scotland in May, 1847. After a residence there of seven years he came to America and landed at the port of New York, Oct. 4, 1854. He came to Wisconsin the next year and located at Fond du Lac, where he remained until he enlisted in defense of the Union. He enrolled as a soldier at Fond du Lac, June 28, 1861 in Company E, 6th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years, his company being recruited by Edward S. Bragg who became its captain and was afterwards in command of the "Iron Brigade" and is present Minister to Mexico, the company being first known as Bragg's Rifles. He was promoted to Corporal and in November 1861, was made Sergeant. July 1st, 1863, he was made 2nd Lieutenant for gallantry on the field at Gettysburg. Lieutenant Mangan was with his command from the action at Rappahannock Station until the fight at Gainesville,

through which he passed to fight in the concluding action of the second Bull Run and in 1863, fought at Chancellorsville and went into the first day's fight at Gettysburg. He was wounded in his right leg and on the 2nd day of July, suffered amputation. (See sketch of F. A. Deleglise.) In April, 1864, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was stationed in the hospital at Central Park, New York, where he remained until the fall of the same year, when he went to Broom Street Barracks, a recruiting rendezvous. In July, 1865, his company was transferred to duty on David's Island in New York harbor. In September following he received orders to report to Colonel Flood of the 15th regiment V. R. C. at Springfield, Ill., by whom he was assigned to a company stationed at Cairo. In December of the same year he received instructions to muster out his company and return to his home to await orders from the Adjutant General. He resided in the city of New York until April, when he went to Apalachicola, Fla., and in August, received leave of absence. He returned to his home and, under orders from the War Department, issued Sep. 6, 1866, he went to Washington in December following. January 22nd, 1867, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Regular Army and continued in the service until December 31, 1871, when he was placed on the retired list of the army.

As a singular incident it is recorded that the 6th Wisconsin led the brigade in the first day's fight at Gettysburg and was the leading brigade of the leading division of the leading corps on the march to Gettysburg and was the first regiment to engage the enemy. Lieutenant Mangan was an eye witness of the fall of Reynolds and saw his body carried to the rear on a stretcher. A Georgia brigade opened fire on the 6th Wisconsin and two New York regiments from a railroad cut. The Union soldiers started forward on the double-quick, loading as they ran and Lieutenant Mangan was struck in the ankle joint by a minie ball which splintered the bones. He fell and tried to rise, unconscious that he was seriously injured, when he found his leg unserviceable. Lieutenant Mangan found that he could not move, and sat down and surveyed the field; he saw several men of his command who had been wounded, sitting on the ground and loading their muskets, after which they rose to their feet and fired. The "Iron Brigade"

was not daunted by rebel bullets which flew thick and fast, but rushed forward with clubbed muskets, resulting in the surrender of the rebels. The brigade retreated almost immediately and in such haste that many of their prisoners escaped. The rebels pressed forward and Captain J. H. Marston of Company E, (see sketch) attempted to carry Lieutenant Mangan to the rear but was unable to complete his self imposed task and called Harry Dunn, the most muscular man of the company, to his assistance. A gun belonging to Battery D, 4th U. S. Artillery, which had lost all its horses, stood near and the gunners were trying to run it back to safety. Lieutenant Mangan requested Dunn to place him on the gun and he was removed a short distance. Near the brow of a hill, a door was converted into a stretcher, on which Lieutenant Mangan was borne to the rear. He was carried to the Washington Hotel in Gettysburg which he reached just in advance of the rebels who captured the building and those in it and he was a prisoner until the rebel retreat, July 3rd. The amputation of his limb was performed by the surgeon of his regiment. When Lee's soldiers were killing cattle in the vicinity of the hotel, Dunn went to obtain some meat and was taken prisoner and taken to Richmond. He was afterwards paroled and returned to his regiment, serving through the period of his enlistment. Colonel H. A. Morrow of the 24th Michigan, then incorporated in the Iron Brigade, was also captured with the hotel; he put on a surgeon's badge and remained on duty in a medical capacity without molestation until the retreat. On the night of the 3rd, Colonel Morrow made a reconnoissance and reported that, from all appearances, the Union army, lying in a semicircle some distance away, was preparing to retreat. He was entirely ignorant of the events of the day which had been decisive. A rebel surgeon had stated that there would be a general night attack on the Union lines, to which Mangan retorted that the rebels would probably spend the night in retreat, thus making a prophecy without being conscious of it, as he really feared the issue would be the other way. Lieutenant Mangan states:—"It would be impossible to describe my feelings when our boys rushed in the next morning, took our guards prisoners and released us, as I had given up all hopes of such an event." He was in the Seminary hospital at Gettysburg until he was able to travel when

he received leave of absence and came to Fond du Lac. When he was assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps, he removed his family to the city of New York. When he was placed on the retired list he returned to Fond du Lac and has since been engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor trade. He was married Sept. 29, 1849, in Edinburg, Scotland, to Jane McCoy who died July 29, 1875, leaving two sons and five daughters. Lieutenant Mangan was again married Nov. 10, 1876, to Mrs. Ellen Flood.



CHRISTOPHER HILL, a prominent citizen and business man of Shawano, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 81, was born June 22, 1835 in Hector, Tompkins Co., New York, and he is the son of Levi and Charity (Weeks) Hill. The family removed to Waupaca county, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1876 and the mother is still living in Embarass and is 79 years old. Mr. Hill has two brothers and two sisters; Albert is a farmer in Waupaca county, and Edgar is a mechanic residing in Shawano. Caroline marriage Reuben Clark and Mary Ellen is the wife of William Brinkerhoff. Mr. Hill was educated in the common schools and was on a farm until he decided to enter the army; he enlisted in August, 1862, at Winneconne in Company B, 21st Wisconsin Infantry for three years or during the war and received honorable discharge in June, 1865, at Milwaukee. He was in rendezvous at Oshkosh and left the State with his command September 11th to report to Phil Sheridan at Louisville for duty, whence he went with the Army of the Ohio to fight at Perryville, October 8th, and afterward at Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain. He was in the fights at Kenesaw and was wounded at Resaca in May, 1864, a bullet striking the sand (which injured his eyes) and two others passed through his clothing. He was in the siege of Atlanta and was in constant action for some days without injury. He was in the fight at Peach Tree Creek and at Jonesboro and after the surrender at Atlanta went with Sherman to the sea. In the fight at Bentonville, he was in the heat of action and he was in the experiences of the regiment through to the close. When he went to the war he left his horses in a blacksmith shop and disposed of his farm produce as he best could,

feeling that no time was to be lost in his country's defense. He left his family in Winneconne where he returned after the war and soon after bought a farm in Embarass which he managed for seven years and was also engaged in lumbering. About 1870, he went to Wolf River where he built a hotel known as the "Log Cabin," and he also engaged in lumbering until 1882, when he removed to Shawano and established extensive business interests and where he has engaged in lumber interests, milling and manufacturing.

He was married in 1857 to Rachel Rice of Oshkosh and two of their three children are living. The mother died February 22, 1871, and Mr. Hill was married Nov. 20, 1871, to Evaline Rice, sister of the first wife. Mr. Hill is an out and out Republican; he is one of the substantial, self-made men of Northern Wisconsin and has placed himself in an independent position by perseverance, energy and business ability. He is a man of easy manners and polished appearance; is active and energetic in all relations in life, popular with soldiers and prominent in Grand Army connections.



JEREMIAH H. MERRILL, of Chilton, Wis., and a former soldier of the civil war, was born Feb. 18, 1830, in Lowville, Lewis Co., New York. His father, Melancthon Merrill, was a native of the Empire State and was a Baptist preacher and a farmer. His mother, Judea (Harrington) Merrill, was born in the same State. The son passed his youth attending school and assisting on the farm. When he was 18, he went to Ohio to live with his uncle, Calvin Merrill, and passed the remaining years of his minority on a farm in the Buckeye State. He returned to live with his father, who had a large family and needed his assistance and he acted as he could in such capacity. In 1853 they removed to Wisconsin where they together bought a quarter-section of new land and operated as farmers, the senior Merrill also preaching. Jan. 7, 1855, the son married Angeline Coleman and still continued in active agricultural pursuits until he entered the army. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in the 18th Wisconsin Infantry, but the command being full he was assigned to Company B, 5th Wisconsin Infantry at Menominee. He joined

the regiment in time for the battle of Fredericksburg in April, at Fitzlugh's Crossing before the battle of Chancellorsville, and he was in the terrific charge on Marye's Heights where his Colonel led the assault. (See sketch of T. S. Allen.) He was wounded May 3rd and was reported in the despatches. He was disabled three months and on sick leave in a hospital at Washington. After the battle of Gettysburg (during his absence) the regiment was ordered to New York to aid in quelling the riot and he joined the command on Governor's Island in the harbor. With the reunited regiment he went to the front and in November was in the charge on the rebel works at Rappahannock Station. If the "fighting 5th" had accomplished no other gallant deed than this, in which two regiments won victory, it would have been enough to distinguish the command as brave. Mr. Merrill was in the pursuit to Brandy Station and fought at Mine Run. In May he was in the fight in the Wilderness and in action three days. May 8th, he fought at Spottsylvania, where he received the injuries which terminated his connection with military life and left him ineffable traces of the emergencies a man encounters in battle. On the 10th of May he was in a charge on the rebel rifle pits and fired three times. The rebels crowded up as he made his way back and he shot down the color bearer. At the same instant he was hit in both ankles and was, soon after, accosted by a rebel officer who asked the name of his regiment. He was lying between the fires of the two lines and the officer, observing his condition ordered him to go to the rear; he crawled on his hands and knees across the rifle pits. Rebels raised an inquiry concerning him and were told by the officer to allow him to pass through the lines and he crawled to a place behind a pine tree, where he lay until morning on a pile of straw. He was taken to Spottsylvania C. H. and left on the ground. His sufferings were indescribable and he finally borrowed a jack-knife and cut his boots off. While there, General Lee on his white horse rode up and ordered the wounded carried back out of the sun. He was taken the following morning to a large tent, where he remained three days before anything was done for him and then he received some coffee and crackers. The next morning the surgeon came and amputated his right foot, yielding to his entreaties not to take off the other, as he had a

family to support. On the next day the removal to Richmond began, the two days on the road being full of suffering and want. He eagerly looked for anything eatable on the road and finally found some sheep-sorrel, which he pronounces this day the sweetest food that ever passed his lips. He passed three months in the Pemberton building where he encountered all the hardships and horrors which have been told repeatedly on these pages. In July, 1865, he received parole and was sent to Annapolis, where he had a severe fall which caused his wound to break out afresh and he was under surgical care three weeks. He was then sent to Wisconsin and was discharged at Madison July 17, 1865.

He returned to his home at Chilton where he has since resided and has performed such work as possible on crutches. To him and his wife three children have been spared. They are named Francis, Adah and Mary and are married. Esther and Hattie are deceased.

Mr. Merrill is the descendant of patriots of the Revolution in which his paternal great grandfather fought. His brother Charles was a soldier and starved to death at Andersonville. John, another brother, was also a soldier. Mr. Merrill belongs to Post 205.



MARTIN C. SHORT, editor and proprietor of the Brandon, Wis., *Times*, and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 136, was born Nov. 4, 1836 in the town of Minnisink, Orange Co., New York. He was a member of his father's household until he attained his majority and was engaged in acquiring his education. He received a good elementary training and, after he became master of his own fortunes, he attended school at Ripon during the terms of two years, teaching in the interims in Green Lake county. He then entered Beloit College where he was a student a year and was connected with that institution when the cry for soldiers to assist the Government rang through Wisconsin. In April, 1861 he enlisted at Beloit in a company which was disbanded, owing to some misunderstanding among its officers and he went home and worked on his father's farm until the fall of 1862. November 10th, he enrolled in Company I, 31st Wisconsin Infantry

for three years or during the war, enlisting at Dartford, Green Lake county. The first six companies of the organization had been mustered into service in October and were engaged in State duty during the draft after November 14th. The recruits were sent to join the battalion, which had been stationed at Racine, and Mr. Short was mustered in with the members of the command, Dec. 24th, and left the State March 1st, 1863. The preparation of the regiment for military duty is mentioned as specially thorough. The command went to Cairo and thence to Fort Halleck, near Columbus, Ky., where varied duty was performed until September, including scouting, skirmishing, picket and guard details, some of which was in arduous service, all the regiment being exposed to malarial and other diseases incident to the position. The rates of sickness and death were fearful. In September, a movement to Nashville was made and in October to La Vergne, Tenn., where the command acted as railroad guard until late in the month, when the 31st went to Murfreesboro to guard lines of railroad. In April, the regiment was broken into detachments and detailed for a distance of thirty miles from Murfreesboro. In June it was again consolidated and went to Nashville. At that city, the soldiers of the regiment were detailed as patrol guard until July, when orders were received to connect with the army besieging Atlanta. The regiment was in the trenches there until the close of the Atlanta campaign and was constantly under rebel fire. In September it entered Atlanta and, during the following month, was on frequent and dangerous forage and escort duty in the heart of rebeldom in the midst of an infuriated and desperate foe. In November, the 31st started on the march to the sea and in December had a considerable fight with the rebels a few miles from Savannah. They were in several actions during the siege of the city and went into quarters within the fortifications after the capture of the city. In January, the regiment joined the division at Purisburg, S. C., and, after the water subsided (which held them there 11 days,) they went on the route through South Carolina and participated in the work of rendering the rebels powerless in their own strongholds. This service included the destruction of roads, building highways, foraging, skirmishing, repelling attacking parties and other duty incident to wearisome

marches through swamps and country already stripped of resources.

Mr. Short was made 1st Sergeant on the organization of his company and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant April 16, 1864 while on duty on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad. April 20, 1865, he received his commission as Captain of Company I, and was mustered out as such July following at Louisville, Ky. He was in command of his company from the date of his commission until his connection with military life was severed, except for about 20 days, and he kept the books and all accounts and made nearly every muster roll of the organization after he entered the army. He commanded his company in the actions during the marches of the month of March and was in several skirmishes, among which were Chesterfield, Thompson's Creek and Averysboro. His heaviest fighting was at Bentonville and he accompanied the command throughout the remainder of its service until the close of hostilities. He was not wounded nor in hospital, although he was several times absent from duty on account of slight illness.

He returned from the army to Dartford and in November following went into a printing office there, buying an interest in the Green Lake *Spectator* with J. W. Oliver. (See sketch.) They conducted the paper there until August 1866, when they removed the plant to Waupun and started the publication of the *Leader*, which they published until Oct. 1, 1871, when Mr. Short sold his interest and removed to Brandon. He became proprietor by purchase of the journal with whose publication he has since been connected, and has, by effort and industry largely increased the circulation and made the paper popular.

Mr. Short is the son of Josiah and Susan (McDowell) Short, and his father was born in 1806 and was a farmer. He came to Wisconsin in 1851 and died in 1880. The mother was a native of Sullivan Co., New York, and was born in 1809, dying in 1887. John Short, the father of Josiah, was a British soldier in the Revolution and was in the three charges at Bunker Hill. (Breed's Hill.) Later in the struggle, the founder of the family in America deserted from the British army and made his way into the lines of the Continental army and acted during the remainder of the war as a waggoner. In the maternal line of descent Mr. Short is of Holland Dutch and Scotch extrac-

tion. Oct. 19, 1865, he was married to Sarah H. Churchill, who died Feb. 19, 1872. June 25, 1876 he was again married to Clara A. Hogle of Brandon. Hattie, the daughter of the first wife, is married to Albert Goodall. The children of the second marriage are Mary, Martin C. Jr., and Roy. They were born respectively in August, 1871, September, 1878, and July, 1882. Mr. Short has been postmaster at Brandon 12 years and was appointed by President Grant and dismissed by Mr. Cleveland for "offensive partisanship." He is a man who knows why he fought in the federal army and stands sturdily to his guns. He has been Superintendent of the Sunday School of the Congregational Church at Brandon 16 years and officiated in the same capacity at Waupun four years. He acted as Clerk of the School Board 10 years. He is a useful and reliant member of his generation and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men. He is a charter member of Post No. 136 and has held various official positions therein. He is Master of the Masonic Lodge at Brandon.



JOSEPH H. WOODNORTH, a prominent business man of Waupaca, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 21, was born Dec. 17, 1845 in the city of New York. His parents were of English origin and came to America from Worcestershire in 1842 and formed a part of the element which conducted the affairs of the country in that period. They located in the metropolis of the United States and came to Waupaca in 1856. He was reared there after the age of 11 years and received a good education and training in an understanding of general affairs which awakened in him a comprehension of the duties pertaining to his citizenship. He was only seventeen when he enlisted in Company G, 21st Wisconsin Infantry. He enrolled at Waupaca, Dec. 29, 1863, and went into the ranks. He served with the 21st until June 28, 1864, when he was detailed on the personal staff of General George H. Thomas as Orderly, and remained in that connection until the close of the war. He was breveted captain by "Pap" Thomas for services on the field, but never mustered and received from the hand of his commander the following tribute, which, con-

sidered in view of its source and the time it was issued to him, take precedence of any commission in a regular manner that could have been offered him. A verbatim copy is presented. It is without date as might have been expected from the circumstances, as General Thomas was in the full flush of satisfaction and resting under gratified ambition and patriotism. "Headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland. My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to congratulate you for the heroism and bravery you have this day shown, which I assure you, is fully recognized. We have gained a great victory and you must share the honor. On field of battle, Franklin, Tenn. Geo. H. Thomas. Major-General Commanding. To Joseph H. Woodnorth." No other comment is needed concerning the character of the services rendered by Captain Woodnorth.

He received honorable discharge Sep. 1, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. On these pages there are nearly twice a score of personal records of the gallant soldiers of the 21st. Every detail of their histories is given and discloses the entire service of one of the regiments of which the Badger State is still justly proud. On the roster of the battles of Captain Woodnorth are Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Big Shanty, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville and he came to Madison to be mustered out.

He returned to Waupaca and from 1868 to 1870 officiated as City Marshal. He prospected some time in the farther West and after his return was engaged in the business of a merchant at Waupaca two years. In 1875 he became interested in the business of a druggist in which he has since operated. He has been Chief of the Fire Department of Waupaca, Superintendent of the city schools eight years, two years a member of the County Board, and Register of Deeds five years. In 1883-4 he officiated as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee and in 1886 was candidate for Senator from his District. He was Presidential Elector of the 9th District in 1884 receiving the highest number of votes on the ticket. He was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee four years and has just been appointed Register in the United States Land Office, at Menasha, Wis., 1888. Through his instrumentality the post at Waupaca was organized and he was its first Commander.

He has been conspicuous for his activ-

ity in Grand Army matters and is a member of the Board of Trustees of Wisconsin Veterans' Home and an active organizer of posts in Wisconsin. He is President of the 21st Volunteer Infantry Association, and is Past Grand Patriarch and Grand Representative of Wisconsin to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. held at Los Angeles, Cal., in September, 1888. He is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias at Waupaca and is Warden of the Masonic Lodge at that place.

Captain Woodnorth was married Dec. 26, 1871 to Irene Vaughan. She is the daughter of James Vaughan of Erie Co., New York. Their only child is named Blanche and was born June 1, 1876.



FRANK OLIVE, Menomonee, Mich., member of G. A. R. Post No. 266, was born at Van Kleck Hill, Province of Ontario, April 3, 1840, and is the son of Antoine and Esther (Coudjura) Olive. His father was born in France, emigrated at an early age to Canada and, in latter life, was mail messenger between the Provinces and States. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and enlisted under the name of Antoine Rubroir, the latter being the paternal name of his mother. The family removed to Watertown, Jefferson Co., New York, where the son grew to manhood. He came to Wisconsin in 1860 and operated as a painter at Oconto. He enlisted October 8, 1861, at Oconto, in Company F, 12th Wisconsin Infantry for three years and received honorable discharge in 1863. From the date of his enlistment, Mr. Olive experienced the varieties of camp life at Madison, joining the forces on their way to the front, marching under stress of weather, eating frozen rations or without food, sleeping on the ground with the mercury 20 degrees below zero without protection, and finally reaching Leavenworth, Kansas, in the middle of February to be assigned to the "Southwest Expedition" and to march a long distance to Fort Scott. The plan being abandoned, more marching was in order and the 12th went to Lawrence, Kansas, and thence to Fort Riley, expecting to be sent to New Mexico. Another change was made and the command went to Leavenworth. The programme of movement was continued and the regiment went to St.

Louis and events again changed the route of the command. The rebels had destroyed a railroad in their retreat from Columbus and the regiment was sent to its repair, and also to attend to the guerrillas. In June, Mr. Olive went to Humboldt, Tenn., and guarded railroads, and watched and hunted guerrillas until October. Thence he went to Bolivar, next to Pocahontas and back to LaGrange, to Lumpkin's Mills, Holly Springs, Yocona Creek and Springdale Station. In April, he was in a fight on the Coldwater River, where the regiment was on special duty and afterwards, to Memphis. In May he proceeded to take part in the operations against Vicksburg, crossed the peninsula, skirmished all the way and fought in the left wing under General Crocker during the siege. At the date of the surrender Mr. Olive was sick with fever and ague, but he went to Jackson to find his command, and was met by his commanding officer who inquired how he got there, knowing him to be unfit for the journey. He was violently ill after it, being delirious and unconscious until September, when he was sent to Memphis. He was so ill that his comrades were summoned several times to see him die. At Memphis he was exempted from duty and in December, veteranized and received veteran's furlough, which was extended to 43 days. In May he returned to the army, marching 300 miles to connect with the Army of the Tennessee near Snake Gap, Ga., and he was in the several actions known as "Kenesaw Mountain." He was in the fight at Lookout and Snake Gap and moved with the command to Atlanta. The service performed by the 12th in the action of the day on which McPherson was killed, saved the Federal army from defeat and they remained in the trenches there a month. In the action of the 22nd of July, Mr. Olive was in the thickest of the fight where the rebels and Federals were often commingled and could not distinguish friends from foes. His clothes were cut to pieces by bullets and his canteen and haversack ruined. He was in the movement back to Nashville to the assistance of Thomas but was just too late to be in the fight. Mr. Olive went with his command to Savannah skirmish along the line of movement and was in the action at Fort McAllister. Thence he proceeded through the Carolinas, going to Beaufort, S. C., by sea and went to Bentonville and later to Goldsboro, joining in the pursuit of Johnston to the surrender. He participated in the Grand

Review at Washington, where he was mustered out of service.

He returned to Oconto and engaged as a carpenter. He went, soon after, to Peshtigo where he remained until 1871 and passed with his family through the horrors of the fire. All the possessions of his family were lost and with his wife and three children, on the night of October 8th, he remained in the Peshtigo River. One of the little ones was a babe and died afterwards. Mr. Olive states that the terrors and suffering he endured in the fire ranked those of the war by all odds. From Peshtigo, Mr. Olive went to Green Bay, destitute of everything, blinded and expecting to lose his sight permanently from burns and exposure to the glaring light of the fire. Captain Reynolds of Company A, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, saw and recognized him as a soldier of his former command, took him in charge and took care of him as he required, like a man and a soldier of the Union. He went to Symeo, Waupaca county, where he remained with his brother until he was well and then he went to Marinette for a short stay. In 1872 he went to Menomonee and five years later he returned to the scene of his former troubles—at Peshtigo. Two and a half years later he made a final return to Menomonee. He is employed by the Luddington, Wells & Van Schaick Lumber Company for whom he has served nine years. (1888). Two of his brothers fought in the war. Michael was in the 12th and Joseph was a member of New York Heavy Artillery. He was a boiler inspector and was killed by the explosion of a boiler he was examining.

Sept. 12, 1865, the marriage of Mr. Olive and Amelia Grandau took place and their children are Frank J., William Henry, Mary, Lizzie, Edward, John D., Robert and Lillie May, as mentioned. Mrs. Oliver is of French origin and was born in Canada. David Plush, a brother-in-law of Mr. Olive, was killed in front of Atlanta, in 1864.

JOHN DAVIS of Brillion, Calumet Co., Wis., was born Sept. 3, 1847, on the sea, while his parents were emigrating to America from Bavaria, Aug. 29, 1862, he enlisted as a soldier for the Union just before he was fifteen years old and was enrolled in Company H, 7th

Maryland Infantry for three years; he received his discharge May 21, 1865, at Arlington Heights at the termination of the war. His Captain was named James B. Cochran. He was assigned to 3d Brigade, 3d Division and 5th Army Corps in which were the Iron Brigade, and other Wisconsin regiments. With his command he fought at Marye's Heights, at Malvern Hill and in the battles of the Wilderness, where he was hit in the left leg by a spent shot, but did not leave his post and continued to fight through the nine days of activity following. He was also a participant in the battle of Gettysburg, in the assaults on Petersburg, at the Crater, in the tearing up of the Weldon railroad, in the Shenandoah Valley and at Five Forks and did solid duty with the command until the close of the war, participating in all in 24 battles and skirmishes. He taken prisoner at the time he was wounded, but escaped after a detention of two hours.

He removed to Wisconsin in 1879 and has since resided at Brillion and worked at his business as a shoemaker until the spring of 1888, when he obtained an appointment as assistant in the Manitowoc Co. Asylum. He has three brothers—August, Christian and Theodore.



JOSEPH LEE, a deceased soldier of the civil war and formerly a citizen of Northport, Waupaca Co., Wis., was born Nov. 22, 1842, in London, England. His father, William Lee, emigrated to America about 1855 and located at Briggsville, Dane Co., Wisconsin. The son was there reared on his father's farm and, became a soldier. He enlisted at Madison, Wis., Oct. 5, 1864, in Company H, 11th Wisconsin Infantry, and joined the regiment as a recruit at Brashear City, La., and remained there until Feb. 26, 1865. The interim had been passed in guard and garrison duty and in expeditions in the adjacent country. It was necessary for the soldiers of the command to be constantly on the alert lest boats with supplies for rebels should make their way up the rivers and bayous, and the command was occupied a great share of their time in watching and guarding against contingencies and in effort to destroy the communications of the rebels. In January and February the fortifications of the city were built and on the day

stated the regiment went to New Orleans to be brigaded for the attack on Mobile. They proceeded to the scene of action at Spanish Fort and guarded a train while the corps invested the fort. Thence they went to Fort Blakely, where the regiment was in the heat of the action and exposed to heavy fire while under orders to drive the rebels into their works. In the final assault, the 11th Wisconsin made the record which placed it on par with the others of the State which had been differently connected with active service. The soldiers planted their flag on the fortifications which they reached over obstructions of every variety that malicious ingenuity could devise. The 11th went thence to Montgomery Ala., and returned to Mobile, where guard and provost duty was performed until September 5th, when the regiment was mustered out and returned to Wisconsin to be disbanded. At Fort Blakely, Mr. Lee received a ball in his left knee which cost him the use of the limb. He was sent to the hospital at Sedgwick, Ala., whence he was discharged April 5, 1865, as unfitted for further service.

Mr. Lee removed from Briggsville to Portage City, Columbia county, and when he able was employed in the machine shops at that place. In 1884 he removed to Northport, and operated as stationary engineer. He continued to reside at that place until his death, which occurred Feb. 22, 1888, from acute inflammation of the spleen. In 1863 Mr. Lee was married to Melissa Eddy at Madison and they located at Portage City where the wife died Nov. 24, 1876, leaving four children: William, James, Charles and Rose. May 1, 1878, Mr. Lee was married to Josephine Mollasan and their children are named Joseph, Matilda, Harry and Minnie.



HENRY M. MONTGOMERY, Pittsville, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 73, was born May 20, 1844, at Freetown, Courtland Co., New York, and is the son of Thomas and Eliza Jane (Smith) Montgomery. Within the year of his birth his parents removed to Wisconsin and located at Racine, removing thence in 1848, to Sauk county. In 1857, they effected another removal to Minnesota where they settled on a farm. The son received a common

school education at Glencoe and was a farmer until he entered the army of the United States. He enlisted March 14, 1863, in the 3rd Minnesota Battery, at Fort Snelling for three years. He received honorable discharge March 14, 1866, at the same place where he enrolled in the service. The battery was sent to the frontier where the Indians were troublesome and in the contests with the redskins and in guarding the people in the frontier settlements the entire period of his military life was passed. The dangers and hardships were those common to that class of service. About the last of April, soon after enlisting, he was ill and was sent to the general hospital at Fort Snelling, remaining under treatment until June, when he went with his battery to the frontier service. During this he was again sick from the effects of drinking alkali water, which was so strong that their coffee was made over night to enable them to drink it.

After being discharged at Fort Snelling, Mr. Montgomery returned to his father's where he attended school several terms and, in 1875, came to Wisconsin, settling in Sauk county. In 1881, he returned to Minnesota, and came back to Portage county four years later. In the year following, he became a resident at Pittsville where he is occupied in the business of a carpenter. Mr. Montgomery officiated as Town Clerk of Richmond, Minn., as Constable of the same place and Deputy Sheriff of Meeker county. He was one of the charter members of G. A. R. Post No. 28, in Minnesota, whence he was transferred to G. A. R. Post No. 73 at Pittsville.

He was married to Agnes Wilson, Dec. 27, 1871, and they have the following children:— Thomas B., Henry M., Eliza Jane. Mary Belle is deceased.



BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS, Iola, Wis., belonging to G. A. R. Post No. 99, was born in Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio. He lived in the Buckeye State until he was 13 years old, when his parents, Alvie and Charlotte Rogers (Woodward) Andrews, removed to Wisconsin and located at Oak Grove in Dodge county. When he attained his majority, Mr. Andrews went to Appleton and was a resident of that city 18 months. In 1856 he

went to Little River in Waupaca county and thence, after several years to Ogdensburg, which was his home when the rebellion came on. He enlisted in the summer of 1862 in Company G, 21st Wisconsin Infantry at Waupaca for three years. During his period of service, he was made Corporal and he was discharged June 8, 1865, with his command. The story of the 21st in all its detail is related on many pages of this volume and Mr. Andrews was a participant in all the exposures, hardships, marches and encounters with the confederates in which the regiment was engaged, until the fight at Atlanta July 28, when he was ill and unable to go into action. He did not go to the hospital and this was the only casualty which overtook him during his service. His roster includes Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Dug Gap, Chickamauga, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, and after Atlanta, the march through Georgia, North and South Carolina, the fight at Bentonville and the march afterwards to Washington, where he witnessed and was a part of the Grand Review. He was in the service nearly three years and, during that time, had only the respite from duty which has been mentioned.

On his return to Wisconsin he located in Waupaca county which has since been his residence, with the exception of two years he passed in Lincoln county. In the year of 1883 he lived in Union, Wis., and was Chairman of the Town Board two years. Mr. Andrews is a Republican in politics, and is Adjutant of G. A. R. Post No. 99. He has been engaged as a clerk in mercantile establishments for some years, and in 1885 entered upon the duties of his present position as chief clerk in the commercial establishment of O. P. Hoyard at Iola. He was married at Oak Grove in October, 1867, to Maria Quimby, and their children, Chester F. and Nettie, are both married and reside in Iola.



DANIEL EMMETT CAREY, Grand Rapids, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 22, was born Oct. 6, 1843, at Three Rivers, Hampden County, Mass., and is the son of John D. and Joanna (Moriarty) Cary, both of whom were born in Halle, County Kerry, Ireland, respectively in

1811 and 1813. His parents removed in his infancy to Will county, Ill., and three years later came to Dodge county in the (then) territory of Wisconsin, where the son was brought up on the farm. The homestead was sold in the spring of 1856, his father returning to Massachusetts, but he had tasted the independence of life in the West and in 1857 came back to Wisconsin; after passing two months at Mineral Point he bought a farm in Adams county, 12 miles from Grand Rapids and Mr. Carey remained at home as his father's assistant until he enlisted, August 22, 1862, in Company K, 25th Wisconsin Infantry at Monroe, for three years. He was made Corporal in 1865 and received honorable discharge June 7th of that year. On the march to the sea he acted as Commissary Sergeant of the regiment without regular appointment, there being no time after Atlanta for minor matters and no regimental papers could be forwarded. The regiment was in rendezvous at Camp Salomon, La Crosse, and went thence to Minnesota, being stationed at Fort Snelling about the time of the massacre at New Ulm. The command reported to General Pope and were variously disposed, Company K being stationed at Winnebago City (Fort Rusk). In October, Mr. Carey was one of the 12 who were detailed from the command of Lieutenant L. S. Grow, to go to Martin county, 22 miles from Winnebago City, to do frontier duty. One night at 9 o'clock they were attacked by Indians, who were repulsed. The redskins circled about them and signaled to each other until daylight, their "meow" betraying their proximity. In the morning the grass around the quarters, a block-house with surrounding breast works, was trampled flat. The Indians had previously burned all dwellings and only one house was in existence for miles. The detachment was mounted and performed the duty of scouts until the 1st of December when they were ordered back to Madison. They marched 250 miles to Winona and thence to La Crosse, their last day's march including 44 miles over rough roads of frozen clay and snow in intense cold weather. At Winona, the citizens gave them a banquet in appreciation of their services. They proceeded to Madison, where Colonel Montgomery applied for furlough for his men without obtaining it. After the refusal of General Pope he applied to Governor Salomon who declined the responsibility. Colonel Mont-

gomery gave them 10 days on his own responsibility at the end of which every man reported for duty but three. Colonel Montgomery had been notified that the men must wait 10 days for the paymaster and he took the responsibility of making his men happy meanwhile. In Minnesota the soldiers had had excellent rations, including game and fish. At Madison they had rations of sour bread and loud smelling meat. The men mounted the meat on their bayonets and marched through the camp. Colonel Dill was in command and the 30th regiment was then in rendezvous, which was ordered out under arms to suppress the meat riot. Lieutenant Colonel Nasmith and Colonel Dill had a conflict, the commandant undertaking to place Nasmith under arrest but failed; the matter was adjusted and the discontents received wholesome rations along with the title of the "bloody 25th." In February, 1863, they went to Columbus, Ky., where they performed garrison duty until May, when they went to Vicksburg to participate in the siege. They went next to Helena, where they remained until February, 1864, the regiment being in a frightful condition from disease contracted in the swamps of the Mississippi. They went next on the Meridian campaign where they performed service in the destruction of railroads and other property and returned to Vicksburg. They went next to Florence and Decatur, where they had a sharp fight and Mr. Carey was wounded in the third finger of his left hand which was paralysed for five months, but he did not leave his post of duty and he was never absent a day. He was in the fight at Resaca, Dallas, Pine and Lost Mountains, Peach Orchard, Decatur, Jonesboro, Salkahatchie, River's Bridge, South Edisto, Wilkes' Mills, Cheraw and Bentonville, and others, including Savannah and Atlanta and, after leaving the latter place, skirmished nearly every day until Goldsboro was reached. After the surrender of Johnston, they marched through Virginia to Washington and participated in the Grand Review. Mr. Carey returned to Wisconsin and located at Port Edwards where his father had removed. He passed two years as head sawyer in a mill and in running the river. November 10, 1867, he was married to Mary Ann Rawson and moved to Waushara county where he was occupied in farming. In the fall of 1870, his wife with her child, Rose Alice, was alone in the house

when her clothes took fire and she was so badly burned that she lived only 21 days. He then engaged in blacksmithing and in 1875 was obliged to relinquish that business on account of rheumatism contracted at Macon, Ga. He was engaged nearly three years in the sale of sewing machines and was afterwards occupied as a salesman at Grand Rapids. In 1882 he was elected City Marshall of Grand Rapids and served five years. In 1887 he engaged in the business of a carpenter and then as salesman for a nursery firm. He was married Dec. 23, 1871, to Matilda Ann Rawson, a niece of his first wife and their sons are named John Daniel and Emmet W.

Eugene Moriarty, his uncle, was a soldier in the 17th Wisconsin Infantry. Mr. Carey has officiated as Commander of Post 22, and as Officer of the Day. He has acted in the capacity of Aid on the staffs respectively of Commanders Enos and Cheek of the Department of Wisconsin and as Aid on the staff of Commander-in-Chief E. T. Burdett of Philadelphia, of the National Encampment. He also acted as Aid on the staff of General Fairchild and is the leading spirit of the Post at Grand Rapids.



ISAAAC MOSS, of Stevens Point, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 156, was born in Ira, Cayuga Co., New York, April 13, 1838. He is of English lineage, his grandfather, Hiram Moss, who settled in Vermont, being a native of England. Elisha M. Moss, son of the latter, was a native of Vermont and fought in 1812; he went to Pennsylvania in 1840. He lived there three years and went thence to Pond River, Mich., where he also lived three years. He then removed to Wisconsin and located in Albion, Dane county, on a farm on which he resided until 1849, when he removed to Buena Vista. He died in that place in 1871, aged 85 years. In the maternal line of descent, Mr. Moss is of Irish lineage, his grandmother, Lydia Daly, having been of Irish parentage. The mother of Mr. Moss, Harriet L. Daly before marriage, was born in Waterloo, New York, where she became a wife. She died in Albion in 1863, when she was 64 years old. Their family included eight sons and five daughters.

Mr. Moss of this sketch was the tenth child of his parents and accompanied them in their

several removals, remaining under parental authority until he entered the army. He enlisted Oct. 28, 1861, at Stevens Point for three years in the 8th Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery. The battery left Camp Utley at Racine, and went to St. Louis where orders were received to proceed to Leavenworth and went thence to Fort Scott and Fort Riley. Mr. Moss expected to go to New Mexico but returned under orders to Leavenworth whence the battery proceeded to St. Louis and Kentucky. At Jacinto, Mo., he was taken sick with bilious fever and remained in the hospital at that place about two weeks and was sent thence respectively to Iuka, and, after three weeks to Union City, Tenn., and to Louisville, Ky. He was assigned to duty at New Albany, Ind., where he was attached to a siege-gun battery and after six weeks rejoined his command near Bowling Green. He was in the heavy march from there to Nashville and marched with the Army of the Ohio to Murfreesboro, meanwhile shelling the rebels at White Hills. He then was attached to the army of the Cumberland and was a participant in the service accomplished by the battery at Stone River and remained in that vicinity until the movement to Chattanooga in June. In the battle of Lookout Mountain he "cut" 104 shells in his battery and at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge he was again in the hottest of the artillery service. He was among the veterans of his command and was re-mustered Jan. 26, 1864. After his veteran furlough he rejoined the battery at Murfreesboro in April and was assigned to garrison duty in Fort Rosecrans where he remained until the war was ended and he was discharged at Milwaukee, August, 10, 1865.

He returned to Buena Vista, which was his home until the following spring, when he went to the city of LaCrosse and operated as a contractor and builder. In May 1871, he went to Windom, Minn., where he located on a farm and continued his business as a builder. In the fall of 1881, he located at Stevens Point where he has conducted every variety of contracting and building as he has done in many parts of Wisconsin. His contracts in the spring of 1888, (current year) amount to \$20,000.

Mr. Moss was married the first time, August 26, 1856, to Amanda C., daughter of Joseph and Hannah Ainsworth, who was born in the city of Buffalo, New York, and died Dec. 5,

1880, leaving five surviving children of whom two have since died. Ina Dessa was born Feb. 3, 1870, and died Oct. 14, 1880. Jessie D. was born Oct. 13, 1880, and died Nov. 11th following. Within seven weeks one child was born and the mother and two children died. Isadore A. was born Oct. 16, 1857; Charles L. B. was born Sept. 16, 1859; Eva L., August 14, 1861; Ada B. was born Feb. 22, 1872; Minnie E. was born Jan. 17, 1875. June 30, 1881, Mr. Moss was married at Windom, Minn., to Angie L. Bartlett and they have two children. Harriet L. was born Sept. 24, 1884, and Grace E., March 27, 1888. Charles L. is married and resides at Stevens Point, engaged in the same business as his father. Eva L. married William Ainsworth and lives at Wilbur, Neb.; she has two children. Mr. Moss is a leading citizen and a prominent business man at Stevens Point. Joseph Ainsworth, father of his first wife, was a soldier of 1812 and fought at Sacketts Harbor.



GEORGE N. RICHMOND, a prominent citizen of Appleton, Wis., was born April 18, 1821 in Hillsdale, Columbia Co., New York. Peleg S. Richmond, his father, married Margaret Soule. He was a native of Hillsdale and was descended from English ancestors in two removes. The mother was of French extraction. The son attended the schools in his native town until he was 14, when he went to Lee and became a student in the academy there and, later, attending an academy at Stockbridge, Mass., after which he became interested in the manufacture of flour in which business he continued seven years. In 1851 he came to Wisconsin and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Portage until the civil war distracted his attention from his individual concerns. In 1861 he opened a recruiting office at Portage and enrolled a company which was known as the Columbia Cavalry Company and which was assigned to the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry as Company E. He received a commission and on the formation of the company was made its Captain. The regiment left the State March 24, 1862, and proceeded to St. Louis, where it received cavalry equipments and in May went to Jefferson City. The next remove was to Springfield, Mo., in three columns, the 2nd Battalion,

including Company E, being in the left wing. In June, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions proceeded to join the force of Curtis at Batesville, Ark., but were deterred by intelligence that changed their plans and they went to Augusta where they joined Curtis, July 6th after a march of about 400 miles. They went down the White River and had a lively fight with the rebels at Cotton Plant. July 10th they reached Clarendon where they expected to find transportation and supplies, to learn that both had gone. Changes in plans became necessary and General Washburn (who had been commissioned such in June,) in command of 10,000 cavalry set out for Helena, Ark., on forced marches. Captain Richmond, commanding the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Wisconsin, was in charge of the baggage and supply trains of the entire command and followed General Washburn to Helena. A march of 60 miles ensued. The 2nd and 3rd Battalions remained at Helena until the last of November, when the cavalry moved to the Tallahatchie River to aid in the movement of Grant to the rear of Vicksburg. In February, the battalion was in the expedition to Yazoo Pass and in March went to Memphis where Captain Richmond was made Major. In May, the battalion went to the siege of Vicksburg where their service was prominent in the taking of prisoners in the vicinity of the Big Black River, where they were stationed to intercept movements calculated by the rebels to harass the operations in the immediate vicinity of the besieged city. About nine o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, news of the capitulation of Vicksburg was received. The 2nd and 3rd Battalions proceeded towards Jackson and on the route had a smart skirmish at Clinton. In the movement, Major Richmond was in command of the advance skirmish line on the left and the cavalry drove the rebels into their breastworks and held the lines until supported by infantry and artillery. They reached Jackson on the 10th, every step of their progress having been contested by Johnston, with whom they had daily skirmishes. Their next business was the destruction of Canton but intelligence was received of large numbers of rebels there in force and they made a detour to receive reinforcements and proceeded to find their information correct. A dash was made and the rebels driven from the town, the force destroying the depots and public buildings and other property. They were

strengthened by a brigade of cavalry under Colonel, afterwards General, Bussey with a section of artillery. Afterwards, they returned to Jackson and, after the evacuation, went again to Vicksburg. In August, the command went to Redbone Church and April 27, 1864, returned to Vicksburg. In March, Major Richmond returned to Wisconsin on furlough and rejoined his command May 11th. He was ranking officer of the 2nd Wisconsin, the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel having been assigned to other duty. While under his command the service performed was principally keeping the country between the Big Black and Vicksburg, clear of rebels. In November he resigned and his connection with the army ceased by special Order from the War Department.

Mr. Richmond removed after the war to Appleton and engaged in the manufacture of paper, his establishment being known to business circles as the Appleton Paper Mill. In August, 1886 his property was destroyed by fire and he has not since been connected with regular business. He has been associated with local politics in prominent capacities and in 1874 and 1875 served as Member of the Assembly of Wisconsin. In 1878 he was elected Senator and officiated as such in 1878-79. In 1868 he was elected Mayor of Appleton and re-elected in 1869. In 1871 he was again elected, was re-elected in 1883, served four consecutive terms, closing in the spring of the year, 1887.

Mr. Richmond was married March 30th, 1842, to Sarah Jane Hillyer. Their oldest daughter, Catherine Irene, died at the age of twelve; George H., Hattie May, Lizzie A., and Horace N., are living. Lizzie is the wife of W. E. Miller of Chicago and has a daughter—Marjorie. Hattie May married W. H. Wroe of Medina, Wis., and their children are George and Sadie. George H. married Jennie Noble and they have a son—Guy Fred. The parents of Mrs. Richmond were natives of Granby, Conn. Her mother belonged to the Jewett family, a lineage prominent in the history of Connecticut.



ELISHA MOSS, a citizen of Lanark, Wis., and a former soldier of the civil war, was born Jan. 15, 1841, in Ira, Cayuga Co., New York. He is the brother of Isaac Moss, of whom a sketch appears

on another page in connection with which an account of their parents is given. He was trained as a farmer and was occupied in that business until he became a soldier and, within the year in which he became of age, he entered the army. He enlisted at Buena Vista, Aug. 13, 1862, in Company E, 32nd Wisconsin, for three years. The regiment organized at Camp Bragg in Oshkosh and moved under orders to Memphis a month later, arriving in Tennessee November 3rd. With the forces of General Sherman, Mr. Moss went to Holly Springs where the Wisconsin 8th was left in command, the 32nd, moving on to be recalled by the loss of the army stores at that place and went back to Memphis, where they performed provost duty until November, and moved thence through Tennessee and Mississippi, accomplishing a considerable amount of fighting in those two States and going into camp at Grand Junction, preparatory to the movements in the rear of Vicksburg. The regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 16th Army Corps, and went to Vicksburg in February, and was in the Meridian expedition. The command returned to Vicksburg, proceeding to Memphis and Cairo, and, moving thence up the Tennessee River reached Decatur, Ala., in April, and were assigned to the 3rd Brigade. They engaged in duty there and took part meanwhile in several successful expeditions into the surrounding country, until August, when they joined the Atlanta campaign and moved to the trenches near that city, being under fire 17 days. August 26th, they went to fight at Jonesboro, and afterwards pursued the rebels to Lovejoy Station, going to East Point, September 7th. Their next movement was to Atlanta and thence on the march to the sea. In the vicinity of Marlowe, they had a fight with the rebels in which the action was carried on standing in the water all day, some of the Union troops being submerged to their waists. Mr. Moss was in the subsequent operations of the command in the Georgia and Carolina marches, assisting in the destruction of railroads, going to Port Royal Island, fighting at Salkahatchie, Binnaker's Bridge, Cheraw, Fayetteville, and in the last fight at Bentonville, and marched to Washington to the Grand Review of May 24th. Mr. Moss encamped at Crystal while the muster rolls were being completed and was mustered out June 12, 1865. He arrived in Milwaukee June 17th, where his

connection with military life was closed and he returned home. Mr. Moss arrived at Stevens Point June 25th, and remained there about two years, occupied in farming. He went subsequently to Neenah and La Crosse, and passed about two years before he returned to Stevens Point and embarked in the business of contractor and builder in which calling he has since been engaged; he is in the employ of his brother, Isaac M. Moss, and is a business man of established reputation. He was married July 21st, 1861, to Dora Rasmusson of Amherst, who was born in Norway. Two of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Moss are living. Edna was born Oct. 12, 1868, and married Thomas Bergen. Louis was born Nov. 3, 1877. Ernest was born April 30, 1862, and died August 4, 1863; Minnie was born January 27, 1866, and died in June, 1870. Minnie (2nd) died when about a year old.



HENRY C. CURTIS, principal of the North Ward High School, of Watpau, Wis., and a former soldier in the Civil War, was born April 25, 1844, at Marcellus Falls, Onondaga Co., New York. He is the son of George and Anna Maria (Baker) Curtis, both of whom were natives of the State of New York and descendants of Massachusetts ancestors. In the maternal line, the descent is mixed Scotch, Irish, English and French and, in the paternal line, of pure English extraction. The paternal ancestors dated back to the 17th Century. A great uncle was a soldier in the Revolution and others of the family fought in 1812. When Henry was a year old, the parents removed their family, consisting of five sons and one daughter to Wisconsin "coming up the lakes" landing at Southport, now Kenosha, where they took teams for East Troy, Walworth county. There his father "took up" 80 acres and, to the age of 12 years, he attended such schools as the country afforded. In 1857 the family removed to Milton, Wis. There he remained a student in the Academy until the attack on Sumter. He was interested in the movements all through that summer and took part in the enthusiasm that sent countless throngs of boys in their teens from the educational institutions throughout the country to fight in one of the gravest con-

tests in the history of the world. In no war of ancient or modern times were the enlisted men so young. Mr. Curtis was 17 when he enlisted Oct. 7, 1861 in Company K, 13th Wisconsin, Infantry. The company was called the Tredway Rifles and was composed principally of students from the academy. It was commanded by Captain Pliny Norcross and was mustered into service Nov. 1, 1861. The regiment went into rendezvous at Janesville at Camp Tredway and left the State Jan. 18, 1862, going to Weston, Mo., and thence to Leavenworth, whence they moved to Fort Scott under orders to take part in the Southwest expedition under General Lane. On the eve of marching for that point, orders were received to go to Lawrence and thence to Fort Riley, preparatory to going to New Mexico. This plan was also abandoned and, instead they went to Columbus, Ky. After passing some time in guard duty the regiment went to Fort Henry. The next move was to Fort Donelson and Mr. Curtis was engaged soon after in a skirmish at Rickett's Hill, marching 70 miles after it to Donelson. He was in the scouting the same fall and was in the chase after Morgan to Hopkinsville. Soon after, 80 men were selected for special duty as scouts and divided into two details, Mr. Curtis being assigned to one under the command of Lieutenant J. H. Wemple of his company, and mounted and engaged in this service about five months. The last duty before dismounting was in escorting a herd of 500 cattle to the army at Chickamauga which was reached Saturday after the fight, the herd increased by 25, which had been collected on the route. They rejoined the command at Stevenson, Ala., and in October, the regiment went to Nashville and into winter quarters at Edgeville, where re-enlisting took place. (After arrival at Chickamauga, Mr. Curtis obtained a pass to search for the body of his brother Lyman N. Curtis, who belonged to Company D, 24th Wisconsin, and was killed in that action, but his quest was unsuccessful). Feb. 24, 1864, Mr. Curtis was discharged to re-enlist at Madison whither he had come shortly before on recruiting service. Feb. 27th he veteranized and rejoined the regiment with his recruits at Racine. The command was assigned to a position on the Tennessee to perform guard duty and, in June, went to Claysville, Ala., where it again performed duty, in guarding the river from that place to Whitesburg. This was important service, as the rebels were making

every effort to devise and accomplish plans for the cutting of the communications of Sherman and were stationed across the river and constantly patrolling. Frequent parties crossed the river and bloody skirmishes followed. In September, the regiment was scattered along the lines of railroad in Alabama and at points where trouble from the rebels was likely to occur and, in October, went after Forrest who was making himself lively and entertaining as usual. All the men of the command were in the fight at Decatur who were fit for active duty and, in November, were in another fight at New Market. Mr. Curtis was in the movement to Huntsville and Stevenson and was in the after movements of the regiment, until orders were received to go to Virginia in March, 1865, and was in camp at Jonesboro when intelligence of the tragedy at Washington was received. He was a participant in the wretched experiences of the regiment in Texas and did some of his heaviest marching and suffered most severely from contingencies incident to military life of any experience he had undergone. He remained in San Antonio until mustered out. Mr. Curtis was made Corporal early in his military connection and was promoted to Sergeant and Orderly Sergeant. He was discharged June 30, 1865, at New Orleans to accept a commission as 2nd Lieutenant of Company K, and was mustered July 1st following; he was mustered out with his regiment Nov. 24th of the same year, receiving final discharge at Madison, Dec. 28th. He was ill during the last six months he was in service and was repeatedly ordered into hospital but refused to go, preferring to take his chances with his men. During the summer of 1865 he acted as Quartermaster of his regiment. He had several cousins who were soldiers who suffered the fate of such on the field, in hospital and prison.

After his return to civil life Mr. Curtis went to West Union, Fayette County, Iowa, and was a farmer in the Hawkeye State five years. He returned to Wisconsin in 1872 and commenced teaching and attending Milton College, whence he was graduated from the Teachers' Department in 1875. He officiated two years as the principal of a school at Milton Junction and occupied the same relations to the high school at Juneau eight successive years. He operated as principal of the North Ward school at Hartford, Washington County for two years, and went next to Waupun where he entered upon

the duties of principal of the North Ward high school. During his residence at Juneau he pursued a course of scientific study. In 1886, he received the degree of Bachelor of Science from his Alma Mater, Milton College. At the several places where he has resided, he has officiated in local civil office and was a charter member of John H. Ely Post at Juneau being its first Commander, and serving two terms. He attended the National Encampment at Denver and was also a delegate from the Wis. G. A. R. to Minneapolis. He had the honor of mustering Posts at Mayville, Hartford, Theresa, Horicon and Beaver Dam.

Mr. Curtis was married Aug. 31, 1866, to Mrs. Anna Martin Curtis, the widow of a cousin who lost his life from exposure while at Camp Tredway, Janesville. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis had two daughters named Luella May and Mabel Chloe. The mother died in 1872 and Mr. Curtis was a second time married April 5, 1878, to Adda McEwan. Their sons are named LeRoy George and Raymond William. William McEwan, the father of Mrs. Curtis, came to America from Scotland in September, 1838, and the mother, née Caroline C. (Atherton) Carr, was born in Connecticut in 1823. Mrs. Curtis had a number of cousins in the war of the rebellion. Mr. Curtis' father died in 1817 and his mother in 1878.



FREDERICK J. THILKEY of Seymour, Wis., was born March 1, 1847, in Berlin, Germany. He came to America in 1858 and was 16 years old when he became a soldier. He enlisted April 1, 1863 at Fond du Lac in the 38th Wisconsin Volunteers, Company A, for three years. He received honorable discharge at Alexandria, July 25, 1865, after the termination of the war.

The roster of battles in which Mr. Thilkey was a participant includes Spotsylvania C. H., White House Landing, the last day's fight in the Wilderness, Petersburg, Weldon railroad and several other actions of regular warfare and skirmishes. July 30, 1864, after the firing of the mine at Petersburg, the regiment to which Mr. Thilkey belonged was ordered by General Hartranft to lead the advance in place of one that flinched from the duty; there were scarcely 100 men fit for service, but two companies moved

to obey. One of them, Company D, had reached the command only the night before and came out of the action of that dreadful day with fearful loss. The remainder of the regiment were deployed in the second line and were under fire. September 15, 1864, while on the line of the Weldon railroad, he was wandering in a pine grove trying to regain connection with his regiment when he saw three rebels approaching him; he drew aim on them and they surrendered. A charge was made immediately after by the Union forces and one of the "butternuts" was killed. Mr. Thilkey was wounded by a piece of a shell in his left arm and leg. But he brought in two prisoners and delivered them at headquarters. He was sent at once to the hospital, where the surgeon on making the examination of his injuries decided that his arm must be amputated and accordingly "tagged" him for the operation. As soon as the official had disappeared he dislodged the tag and threw it away, which action resulted in his wounds being properly dressed and cared for and the safety of his arm. From the hospital, he, with a throng of about 700 wounded men were placed on the steamer to be transferred to the hospitals at New York and on Long Island; 300 of the poor fellows found ocean burial.

Mr. Thilkey was married April 20, 1875 at Green Bay, Wis., to Melvina Nomolen. Their children are two in number—Elmer and Ida. The parents of Mr. Thilkey were born in Germany. The mother of Mrs. Thilkey was born in Ohio, her father in Virginia. Henry Fielding, the brother of her mother, was an officer in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Thilkey had been interested in farming for a number of years until 1887, when he established himself in the hotel and saloon business. He is a member of Seymour Post No. 198.



JOSEPH NAGREEN, of Black Creek, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post J. W. Appleton, No. 116, was born in Austria, April 19, 1825. He is a soldier by training, having served in the Austrian army eight years. He was conscripted into the Prince Carl Infantry and fought in numerous battles, among them the fights in Italy in 1848—9. He was not wounded in any. He was a cabinet maker by profession. On coming to

this country in 1852 he located in the State of New York. He came to Illinois in 1854 and settled at Black Creek in 1865. He enlisted at Sycamore, May 24, 1861, in F Company, 13th Illinois Infantry for three years. He received honorable discharge May 5, 1864, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., on account of disabilities. He was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: West Glaze, Oct. 14, 1861; Lime Creek, Mo., Oct. 15, 1861; Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., Dec. 27—8, 1862; Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863; Deer Creek, April 7, 1863. In that year he did his last fighting, incurring a sunstroke on the march between Iuka and Corinth and was placed in the field hospital at Iuka. He was in the action at Black Bayou, April 10, 1863; Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg, May 18, to July 4, 1863; Brandon, Miss., July 19, 1863. He was removed to Memphis, and five months later went to Jefferson Barracks where he remained two months previous to discharge. At Chickasaw Bayou he was sitting behind a large stump when it was struck by a cannon ball. He was stunned, and his first thought on recovery was that he was disabled, and was surprised to find that he could get up and walk away. He was followed by several cavalymen who were fired on by the Union soldiers.

Mr. Nagreen dropped down among the dead and after the firing ended made his escape. During his term of service he went home on a furlough and on his return to his command, at Still Spring, he came to a place known as Spring House. Two women invited him to remain all night saying that their father was a Union man. The building was riddled with bullets and he ascertained that 12 guerrillas fired at the father through the sides of the house who acted as a sharpshooter and killed seven of them. In the house also was a sick negro. Mr. Nagreen administered two blue mass pills to the darkey, lanced a swelling from which he was suffering, and in the morning the negro announced "Massa, 's better." He remained three days, and every night at 11 o'clock guerrillas came to look for Union soldiers. The women engaged the rebels in conversation and Mr. Nagreen sat where he could sight the party with loaded gun and bayonet fixed. When he went away he rewarded the women with two new wool blankets he brought from one of the battle fields. They invited him to visit them if he survived the

war, but he never saw them again. On his way he met two deserters from the army of General Pine. He hailed them and asked if they wanted tobacco. They inquired if his gun was loaded and he answered "no." They took the tobacco and soon after he met three others deserting, whom he provided with tobacco also. None of them were armed. When he reached his regiment and related his adventures the colonel told him there was not another man in the command who would have dared undertake such a journey alone.

Since the war, Mr. Nagreen operated in the furniture business until 1884, when he abandoned it on account of impaired health. He was married in Tioga Co., Pa., Aug. 20, 1853, to Sarah Thompson, and they had eleven children. Orlando, Marshall, Hattie, Emma, Charles, Vernon and Merton are living. Frank, Florence, Lavinia and Ida are deceased. The latter left a husband and two children.



JAMES J. OLMSTEAD, of the township of Matteson, Waupaca Co., Wis., formerly a soldier in the civil war, was born August 9, 1841, in Ross, Renfrew County, Canada; he was reared and educated in the Dominion where he lived on a farm until 1858, when he removed to Wisconsin and located at Clintonville and engaged in farming until January, 1864, when he enlisted in Company G, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, enrolling at New London for three years. In 1864 he was made a Corporal and received honorable discharge in November, 1865, at Madison, Wis. He joined the regiment as a recruit and, in March, went to Little Rock, Ark., and thence to Duval's Bluff, moving afterwards to Huntsville, and was occupied until August in picket and guard duty and skirmishing with the rebels and also in escort of supply trains. In September, Mr. Olmstead was in camp, where he remained during the winter occupied in garrison duty, as train guard and in skirmishing with guerrillas and bushwhackers. He went to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and, while out on the plains west of that point, was in an action where 2,000 Indians were routed by 700 Union soldiers. He was subjected to severe hardship in long marches and hard labor in building forts, and he became permanently disabled

through excessive labor, want of proper food and exposure.

After the war he located on a farm in the township of Matteson and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits.

He is the son of Ephriam and Esther (Breckenridge) Olmstead and his father was a soldier in 1812. Mr. Olmstead married Susan Allender and their eleven children are named Theodore J., William P., Alvin, Ellen E., Libbie, Guy W., Sarah J., Maggie W., Lydia Warren, Judd and Carleton H.

Mr. Olmstead is an inflexible Republican and his two oldest sons cast their first Presidential votes for Harrison in 1888.

active service while he remained in the army. Among the battles in which he participated were Elm Grove, Pea Ridge and Bentonville. In the spring of 1863 he was ill with swamp fever and other disabilities and he was discharged in April at St. Louis on account of physical disabilities. He was incapacitated for labor about two years and afterward engaged in buying and selling produce and in other avenues of trade. In 1886 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in which capacity he is still officiating.

He was married July 29, 1866, to Anne Schoene, of Milwaukee. They have one son and two daughters, named Fred, Lena and Emma.

GUSTAVE BURGHARDT, of Fond du Lac, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 130, was born May 27,

1836, in Allstaedt, Germany. When he was 15 years old he came to America where he arrived August 10, 1851, and he came immediately to Milwaukee where his parents established their residence. When he was 18 years old he became a resident of Fond du Lac, which has since been his home and where he was variously occupied until he entered the army. He enlisted September 16, 1861, in a cavalry company which was composed of Wisconsin men, and became by assignment Company G, 5th Missouri Cavalry. With ten comrades who were "Turners," he left Fond du Lac for the purpose of enlisting in a Turner regiment in process of organization at St. Louis, but when they arrived there it was already full. The company of cavalry referred to arriving from Wisconsin, Mr. Burghardt and one of his companions enlisted therein. The company was the first organization of cavalry raised in Wisconsin and, when General Sigel inspected the troops at St. Louis which were to compose his division, he was so impressed with its appearance and manifest soldiery qualities that it was assigned to duty as his body guard. When he was transferred to the Eastern Department, the organization was assigned as the body guard of his successor, General Osterhaus, and served in that capacity while Mr. Burghardt was one of its members. He was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of the company and the command to which he belonged was in the Western Department and he was in

JAMES SIMPSON of Osborn Township, Outagamie Co., Wisconsin, and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 198 at Seymour, was born March 1, 1824, in Leith, Scotland. His parents, John and Margaret (Boyd) Simpson, were Lowlanders and were members of families belonging to the commercial community. His uncle, William Boyd, was a man of superior educational training and belonged originally to the organization known as "the old kirk" which made its ineffaceable record on the race known as Scotch-Irish. Later he connected himself with the British army and was an officer during the Crimean war.

Mr. Simpson emigrated from Scotland in 1843 to the State of New York and resided in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, until 1852, when he came to the, then, new State of Wisconsin, and remained in Milwaukee about a year before coming to Outagamie county, where he located at Appleton. In the days of his arrival, the thrifty city was in its days of first things. (See sketch of J. F. Johnston.) About the time he settled in the county he "took up" the farm which has been his home 35 years, including 160 acres and is situated 12 miles north of the city. He pursued his interests on his farm until his plans were interrupted by the war. He enlisted Aug. 29, 1861 in Battery H, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, enrolling at Appleton for one year or during the war. He received discharge June 26, 1865 at Fort Lyon, Washington, D. C. Battery H was one of the later companies in the completion of the regiment and received the drill customary in the practice of artillerymen—that pertaining to heavy ordinance

and including light artillery drill and infantry tactics. The battery proceeded direct from Madison to Washington where it was added to the garrison at Fort Lyon and was there occupied in repairing the fortifications and in all the variety of garrison duty. A few weeks before discharge Mr. Simpson was taken sick and remained in the post hospital until his company was mustered out, when he returned to Wisconsin.

His marriage to Sophia Bush occurred June 11, 1856. Their children are named John I., Boyd S., James U. and Robert M. The third is married to Cora Taylor and they have three daughters and a son—Belle, Lela, May and Daniel P. Robert married Theresa Baum. Mrs. Simpson was born in Seneca, New York, and is the daughter of John Bush. He was prominent as a patriotic citizen of the Empire State and was a soldier of 1812. With her husband she has been a part of the pioneer history of Outagamie county and remembers well her emotions the first time she saw the smoke from the homes of neighbors. Mr. Simpson is regarded as one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the county. He acted 13 years as mail messenger in the early days. He has been a Magistrate of Osborn a member of years and enjoys the trust and confidence of the community of which he is a member.



FRANCIS E. ALLEN, Antigo, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born Nov. 27, 1845, at Shed's Corners, Madison county, New York.

He was brought up in his native State and, August 8, 1863, before he was 18 years old, he enlisted in Company D, 15th New York Cavalry at Syracuse for three years. In 1864 he was made Corporal and was discharged August 10, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. The regiment was in rendezvous on Staten Island, receiving military instructions and went thence to Camp Stoneman in Maryland on the Potomac below Washington, where they were equipped and went thence to Harper's Ferry and until the winter of 1863 engaged in the pursuit of Mosby. Mr. Allen was first in action at Snicker's Gap where Lieutenant Hampton of his company was captured. The regiment went to Burlington, W. Va., and spent the remainder of the winter in scouting in the

mountains. In the spring of 1864 the regiment was attached to the command of Sigel at Winchester and went thence up the Shenandoah Valley and Mr. Allen was in the fight at New Market where Sigel was defeated and retreated to Woodstock, to be superseded by General Hunter, under whom an advance was made up the valley and the battle of Piedmont was fought on the 5th of June. Early was defeated and the command went through Staunton to Lexington, where they destroyed the Virginia Military Institute, crossed the James River and the Blue Mountains near the Peaks of Otter, advancing on Lynchburg where the Federal troops were defeated after two days' fight. The rebels were weak, but the Federal attack was delayed and spiritless. The rebels had telegraphic communications with Richmond and re-enforcements were hurried forward. On the evening of the second day Hunter caused bright camp fires to be lighted which induced the rebels to believe that the Federal troops were resting and the retreat of Hunter's troops commenced. They moved to Salem, 50 miles distant, destroying the bridges and depots. It was the intention of Hunter to return through the mountains and the rebels sent a force to intercept and with axes they slashed 12 miles of timber; it has ever since remained a mystery why the entire force was not captured. The retreat could not be made by the route of their advance and the Shenandoah Valley was practically left open to the rebels, of which fact Early took advantage and made his celebrated raid on Washington, which alarmed the entire Nation. The rebels pressed sharply upon them at Salem and desperate fights ensued, as entire destruction was the alternative; it being necessary to remove the felled timber to make way for the trains, ambulances and artillery. These were sent forward with infantry guard, followed by the main body of the troops, the cavalry holding the rear, upon whom fell the principal hardships. This was one of the most terrific events of the war: there were not ambulances to carry the wounded, and men with injuries above their legs were obliged to march. Rations were exhausted and there was only one issue of six ounces of flour to each man and the cattle driven through the day, were eaten at night. From Salem to the valley of the Kanawha was nine days heavy march, during which the men stripped the bark from birch trees to obtain food. They passed through White Sulphur Springs and pressed on to meet expected

supplies, but the rebels had become alarming and the trains fell back 40 miles to which point the troops marched, arriving in such exhausted condition that the rations were issued with the care required in starvation. They marched thence to Charleston and, as soon as transportation could be obtained, went on the Kanawha and Ohio River to Parkersburg, W. Va., whence they traveled on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Harper's Ferry. In the movement of Early upon Washington, Mr. Allen, with his regiment, was in the fight of July 20th at Winchester and, soon after, Sheridan superseded Hunter and the 15th New York was assigned to the command of General Custer. He was in the battle of Winchester, after which the regiment went to Cumberland to be newly equipped. During their absence the battles of Fishers Hill and Cedar Creek had been fought and after they made connection with Sheridan's command in November, they engaged in scouting. Mr. Allen was in the action at Lacy's Springs in December, where they were attacked by rebel cavalry, the charge being made in a thick fog, Custer's command receiving the attack with drawn sabres and retreating. They went into winter quarters at Winchester January 2, 1865, performing scout and picket duty until February 22nd, when they started for Petersburg, encountering the rebels at Mount Crawford, driving them back through Staunton to Waynesboro where they captured Early's supplies and about 1,600 prisoners. They proceeded next down the Virginia Central road which they destroyed and also destroying the aqueducts and locks on the James canal and crossed the James River to White House Landing on the Pamunky River. The brigade to which the 15th belonged, moved next to the rear of Richmond, driving in the pickets and creating a great panic. The church bells were rung and rebel troops hastened to resist what was supposed to be an onslaught of Sheridan's entire force, but before the rebels were in position the brigade was falling back to White House Landing. They crossed the James River at Bermuda Hundred and joined Grant before Petersburg. Sheridan was re-enforced by two corps of infantry and the command became the left wing of Grant's army and fought the battle of Dinwiddie C. H. March 31. Mr. Allen was in the battle of Five Forks where the 15th New York led Custer's charge that terminated the battle; 5,000 prisoners were captured and they received news the same day of the occupation of Petersburg.

Mr. Allen was in the movements in which Lee's army became demoralized and was in the fight at Sailor's Creek. He was in the saddle continuously during the retreat of Lee and in Custer's charge on the rebel artillery at Burke's Station where the Lieutenant Colonel, A. R. Root, was killed. (After the surrender, they sought for his body and was told by a woman that a Federal officer had been buried in her garden the night previous and, on opening the grave, they found the body of Colonel Root, one of the bravest officers of that campaign and whose name adorns many pages of American history of the civil war.) Mr. Allen was in the action on the 9th of April in which Custer's command led a charge and, as they moved forward, he discovered a rebel officer approaching on a running horse, fluttering a brown linen towel in his hand as a flag of truce and he rode fairly upon Mr. Allen, yelling for the officer of command. He was conducted to General Custer who passed the word to halt the command. The officer stated that General Lee offered to surrender on conditions and Custer responded "unconditional surrender or none; I can whip you with my cavalry alone." He wheeled his command into line and conducted the rebel to Sheridan. Meanwhile they were charged by Rosser and they unslung their carbines and returned a fire that stopped the assault. They fell back and Rosser sent a flag of truce and an apology, stating that he was not aware of the former flag of truce. Soon after, Custer returned to his command with the intelligence of the surrender, which was greeted with rounds of cheers. The regiment started, after the surrender of Lee to join Sherman, but the surrender of Johnston, closing the war, they went to Washington to participate in the final scenes. After the Grand Review the 15th and 6th New York Cavalry were consolidated under the name of the 2nd New York Provisional Cavalry, from which he was discharged.

Mr. Allen returned to his home and attended school until February, 1866, when he came to Wisconsin and engaged in lumbering in the woods and on the river for five years, making his residence at Oshkosh. He went thence to Marion, Waupaca county, where he operated eight years as a farmer. In 1881 he located at Antigo where he has since been connected with the progress of the city. He is a practical surveyor and is engaged in the prosecution of that business. He was married August 26, 1871, to

Theresa Brainard, and their four children are named Viola May, Erwin B., Albert A., and Lela Myrtle. A daughter named Fern, twin with the last named child, died when about four years old. Another daughter named Nellie Fern died at 14 months old. Mr. Allen is the son of Benajah and Chloc (Messenger) Allen. His brother, Benjamin, was a soldier in the 114th New York Infantry. William B. Brainard, the father of Mrs. Allen, was a soldier in the 21st Wisconsin Infantry.



THEODORE COMPTON, of Merrill, Wis., a member of Post Lincoln, No. 131, was born in Veteran, Chemung Co., New York, May 14, 1826. He is one of the charter members of the Grand Army organization at Merrill and is present Chaplain, (1888) which office he has filled, almost without intermission, since the establishment of the Post.

He attained to the estate of legal manhood in his native county and he fitted himself for the business of a wagon manufacturer, which he pursued until his failing health compelled him to exchange his occupation for farming. At the date of the war of the rebellion he was on a farm in Bradford Co., Pa., and, when he determined to enlist he went to the State where he was born, to enroll as a soldier. Sept. 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company 4, 112th New York Volunteer Infantry at Avon, for three years. He received honorable discharge at Buffalo, July 2, 1865. His first enrollment was in the 28th New York Battery but, before leaving for the scenes of war, he was transferred to the regiment mentioned and went to the front as a recruit, joining the command at Chapin's Farm, Va. Oct. 27th he was in the fight at Hatcher's Run and later at Fort Fisher. Previous to that he participated in the lively skirmishing which characterized that period. He was in the dangerous work of obtaining possession of the Weldon railroad and participated in the attempts on its capture in September. After the surrender of Fort Fisher he went to Wilmington and thence to Raleigh and to Buffalo for discharge.

Returning from the war, he bought a farm in Bradford county on which he was a resident two years and went thence to his native county

where he was the manager of the property of his grandfather five years. The year after he passed in the grocery business and found it an unfortunate venture. He was a man of mechanical turn of mind and he picked up a practical understanding of the trade of a carpenter which he followed in that State until the fall of 1876, when he removed to Merrill, then known as "Jenney." He was the possessor of a visible capital of \$1.15 and found his services as a carpenter in immediate demand, which he made available and operated in that capacity and as a mill-wright until his election as a Justice of the Peace in March, 1884. He is still the incumbent of the office. He has been active and prominent in school affairs at Merrill and has officiated on the Board and as Treasurer.

He was married Jan. 1, 1851, to Maria Kline and they have three sons—John G., married Dora A. Smith, Stephen F. married Lizzie E. Wilson, and Willie G. Anna Lavinia, only daughter, died in early infancy. Garrett and Anna (Vallean) Compton, the parents of the subject of this sketch were born in New Jersey. His grandfather on the mother's side was a soldier of 1812 and a pensioner. Stephen, his brother, enlisted in a New York regiment in which he was Orderly Sergeant; he was wounded by a shell. Daniel was in the same regiment, (188th New York) was 1st Duty Sergeant, and was afterwards promoted to Orderly Sergeant. The latter was wounded in the abdomen by a bullet which has never been extracted. Orville, another brother, was in a Battery. Brainard went out in a Pennsylvania regiment and died at Arlington Heights of chronic diarrhoea. The family of Mrs. Compton were from Rensselaer Co., New York, and went thence to Pennsylvania when she was a child. Her grandfather, Henry Kline, an old man still living when she was married, was in the Revolution. Her brother, James E. Kline, was a prisoner at Libby and died there; he was captured at Shepherdstown, Va.



JOHAN COWLING, a resident of Oshkosh, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 241, was born Nov. 10, 1843, in Cambridge-shire, England, and is the son of David and Alice (Cox) Cowling. His ancestors were farmers in England and in the paternal line of

descent he is of English extraction. His maternal grandmother was of French origin and her family name was Pinneo.

Mr. Cowling was eight years old when he came to America with his parents in 1851, and they came from New York directly to Vinland, Winnebago Co., Wis., where his father engaged in farming and the son was trained in the same vocation, in which he was engaged until the war. He enlisted when 19 years old, August 12, 1862, at Oshkosh in Company C, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. He was slightly wounded Sep. 19, 1863, on the first day of the fight at Chickamauga, but was not sufficiently injured to go to the hospital, and he received no other injury until his discharge at Washington, June 12, 1865. The roster of the battles in which Mr. Cowling was engaged included the full list of the regiment. His first action was at Perryville, after encountering all the hardship of exposure in the trenches at Covington and Louisville and he was afterwards in the fight at Stone River and Hoover's Gap, and moved thence to guard the withdrawal of the Union forces at Dug Gap and fought at Chickamauga. He was in the battle of Resaca, fought at Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Peachtree Creek, in the Atlanta campaign, was engaged in the siege of that city and afterwards fought at Jonesboro and, after pursuing Hood to the Tennessee River, moved in the columns of Sherman in the campaign through Georgia, in which he skirmished and foraged and destroyed rebel supplies and did everything in his power to aid in crippling the strength of the rebellion on the way to Savannah. He was in the actions in the vicinity of that city and afterwards went to Beaufort Island and thence to Fayetteville and was in the fight at Bentonville, afterwards marching to Goldsboro and Raleigh. The regiment performed heavy marching and went through Virginia to Washington into camp on the Potomac River until May 24th, when it participated in the Grand Review and afterwards returned to Wisconsin.

Mr. Cowling returned to Oshkosh and, during the next 10 years, was engaged in teaming and contracting. In 1876, he became connected with the fire department as driver of the steam fire engine and afterwards entered the employ of Carleton, Foster & Co. He officiated four years as their foreman and operated in their interest in their lumber mills. He was

married Nov. 1, 1865, to Mary E. Jones and their children are named John E., Clarence A., and William. Mrs. Cowling is the daughter of Lyman S. Jones, who was born in Maine, and her mother was also a native of that State. She is one of 12 children—10 sons and two daughters. Four of her brothers were soldiers in the late war and were all enlisted men in Company B, 21st Wisconsin Infantry. Augustus Francis and George T. Jones enlisted August 11, 1862, and Hiram Jones enlisted two days later. They all returned from the service, three of them being discharged for disability. They were the only ones of the 10 brothers who were old enough to enlist. Mr. Cowling has three brothers and a sister. His brother George enlisted in the 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, and was the only one beside himself who was old enough to become a soldier.

In 1886 Mr. Cowling was elected a member of the City Council to represent the 6th Ward for one year. He ran on the Republican ticket in a ward with 250 Democratic majority and was elected by 240 majority. In the following year he was re-elected for a term of two years and is serving at the present writing (1888.) During the summer of 1888 he had charge of the addition of a section of Riverside cemetery which presents a practical proof of his good taste and ability. In the fall of 1888 he accepted a position with the business firm of Conlee Brothers of Oshkosh in whose interests he is officiating as principal scaler.



JOHN E. LEAHY, a prominent business man of Wausau, Wis., and member of G. A. R. Post No. 55, was born Feb. 15, 1842, at Dover, New Hampshire. He is the son of Daniel and Mary (Eagan) Leahy. His parents went to West Brookfield in his infancy and afterwards removed to Great Falls, New Hampshire, where they remained until 1847 when they located at Roxbury, Mass., and in 1849, came to Wisconsin where the sons were reared to manhood. Captain Leahy was in his minority when the civil war opened and was nearly 22 when he entered the army. He enlisted Jan. 19, 1864, in Company C, 35th Wisconsin Infantry, and was made 2nd Lieutenant on the organization. The regiment was organized under Colonel Henry Orff and left

the State April 18, 1864, under orders for St. Louis, where they received further orders to proceed to the Red River country but went instead to New Orleans and were sent to Port Hudson. Captain Leahy was promoted to 1st Lieutenant at that place and was occupied in guard and fatigue duty. June 26th the regiment went to Morganzia to be assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division and 19th Army Corps. In July the brigade went to Arkansas where they performed guard duty, scouted and worked on the fortifications until August when they returned to Morganzia. Captain Leahy was in the expedition to Simmsport where he was in several skirmishes and went afterwards to Duvall's Bluff on the White River in Arkansas. In November the regiment went to Brownsville to guard a railroad and intercept Price. In December they were at Duvall's Bluff where they were assigned to the Reserve Corps of the Military Division of West Mississippi, where the command performed duty until February 1865. They went next to Algiers, La., and, in the same month, went to the assault of Mobile and in March were engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort. They reached Fort Blakely after the capitulation and went into camp below Mobile. They moved successively to Whistler's Station, Nannalubba Bluffs and Mackintosh' Bluffs in Alabama, and engaged in erecting fortifications until the rebels abandoned their holdings. They next went into camp at Mobile and in June received orders to proceed to Texas. They were stationed at several points on the coast and on the Rio Grande and mustered out at Brownsville and returned to Wisconsin. Captain Leahy received his commission as Captain March 17, 1866. He returned to Wisconsin and in 1866 removed to Wausau where he became engaged in extensive lumber interests. He is associated (1888) with Matt P. Beebe in the manufacture of lumber, lath, shingles, etc., the firm name being Leahy & Beebe. He was married Sept. 30, 1871, to Mary D. McCrosson. They have no children. Thomas McCrosson, brother of Mrs. Leahy, enlisted in Company B, 14th Wisconsin Infantry and received honorable discharge on account of disability incurred in the service.

Captain Leahy was but seven years old when he came to Wisconsin, which was in the first year of its existence as a State; he has therefore, practically grown up with the commonwealth. He is a man of natural ability and possesses

business qualifications which have been called into action in the development of the resources of Wisconsin and he has been noted in his connection with the lumber interest of the State. He is an honored and respected citizen of Wausau and is justly considered a substantial member of its business community.



EUGENE K. ANSORGE, resident at Green Bay and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 124, was born Sept. 23, 1843, in Christofsgrund, Bohemia. He is the son of Anton and Caroline (Richter) Ansonge. His father was a mechanic and farmer in Bohemia and his mother was a descendant of a family, famous in the wars of that country. Her father, Wenzel Richter, was a soldier in the Austrian army during the wars of Napoleon and was connected with military service 14 years. He belonged to the cultivated class and became prominent in civil affairs after leaving the army. The father of Anton Ansonge died at Manitowoc at the age of 96, having accompanied his son to America. Mr. Ansonge of this account was between eleven and twelve years old when he came to this country and landed with his parents at the port of New York, coming direct to Manitowoc, Wis. They located in the woods, the father purchasing a 40-acre tract on which not a stick had been cut. The son assisted in all the labor of clearing a place, to erect a house and in the manufacture of shingles in which his father engaged as soon as practicable. He also worked as a carpenter and engaged in other vocations as opportunity offered until he became a soldier. He enlisted Jan. 4, 1865, in Company F, 45th Wisconsin Infantry, at Madison for three years. On the formation of the company he was made Sergeant and received honorable discharge July 17, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., the war being ended. The companies left the State as enlisted and went to Nashville. The trust and confidence with which Mr. Ansonge was regarded may be inferred from the special duty to which he was assigned and which will be manifest from the extract given from General Order, dated June 4th, 1865: "Sergeant Eugene Ansonge of Company F, with 15 men, is hereby ordered to report at 5 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, 5th instant, at Chattanooga Depot as train guard. By



Major William G. Upham.

Order of Col. Henry F. Belitz, Com. 45th Wisconsin Vol. Inf." His commission as Sergeant is dated May 6, 1865, to take effect from Feb. 8, 1865, and is signed by Col. Belitz, of the 45th. Mr. Ansonge returned to his father's farm in Manitowoc and, several months later, went to Franklin, Mo., where he operated as a carpenter for the Pacific railway corporation engaged in building depots and other structures necessary to their operations. He remained in the State two years, working a part of the time in St. Louis. In June, 1867, he started in business on his own account as contractor and builder which he followed as long as he was able. He returned with impaired health to Wisconsin and recovered slowly. In the spring of 1868 he again inaugurated as a builder in Manitowoc county. In December of the same year he engaged as solicitor for an insurance company and opened his first office at Oconto, representing the Milwaukee Mechanic's Mutual and remained there four years. In February, 1873, he came to Green Bay and manages one of the leading insurance offices in the city, conducting the local business of the most prominent insurance concerns in this country and in Liverpool and London, England. He has acted as Common Councilman at Green Bay, but is in no sense connected with politics. He was married Sept. 28, 1870, to Johanna Ansonge and they have three children living. Their names are Clara, Herman and Flora. Herman (1st) and Walter are deceased. Weuzel R. Ansonge, his brother, was a soldier in the 9th Wisconsin. Ernst, brother of Mrs. Ansonge, was in an Illinois regiment and was killed at Perryville.



MAJOR WILLIAM HENRY UPHAM, of Marshfield, Wis., Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 110, (1888.) He was born at Westminster, Massachusetts, May 3, 1841, and is the son of Alvin and Sarah (Derby) Upham. His father was born August 2, 1799, at Westminster, and was married at the same place and in 1850 removed to Niles, Mich., where he was engaged for some years in mercantile business. His death occurred in March, 1851, at Niles, Mich. His wife died in Racine in September, 1878. They had nine children all of whom are living but three.

Major W. H. Upham of this sketch, is the eighth child of his parents in order of birth and he is the eighth in order of descent from the founder of his family, John Upham, who came from England to America in 1635. John Upham was probably born in Somersetshire about the beginning of the 17th century and represented unmixed English stock, dating back for at least four centuries. He came to America with his wife Elizabeth and three children accompanying a colony from his shire under the conduct of a minister of the established church named Joseph Hull. He was active in the settlement of Weymouth, Mass., and later located at Malden, where he died Feb. 25, 1681. His gravestone is still to be seen in the burial ground at that place where the first settlers were buried. Phineas Upham, a son who was born about the time of the arrival of the family in America became prominent in the history of Malden and Worcester, Mass., and distinguished himself in the struggles with the Indians: he was a Lieutenant in King Philip's war. In the storming of Fort Canonicut which was a stronghold of the Narragansetts, and which occurred December 19, 1675, he was seriously wounded and died from his injuries in October, 1676. He married Ruth Wood and their son John is the forbear of Major Upham in the fifth remove. The successive ancestors were named respectively Samuel, Jonathan (1st), Jonathan (2nd), and Alvin. John Upham married Abigail Hayward: Samuel married Mary Grover: Jonathan (1st) married Martha Jackson; Jonathan (2nd) was a soldier and pensioner of the war of the Revolution and married his second cousin, Sarah Upham. Alvin Upham was their oldest son. Calvin Hoadley Upham, first born child of Alvin and Sarah Upham, is a prominent citizen of Ripon, Wis. He was for many years a merchant at Shawano and during the war of the rebellion was Captain, and Commissary of Subsistence. He was in the service in the Department of the Gulf and after the war was Postmaster for some years at Ripon.

Major Upham came to Wisconsin with his mother in 1853, and attended the school of Col. J. G. McMynn, now of Madison, Wis.

When the probabilities of war became subject of popular discussion in Wisconsin in the months prior to the precipitate action of the South in April, 1861, the spirit of patriotism was rife at Racine, and Major Upham was

among those who hastened to enroll in the Belle City Rifles, an organization which included the flower of the youth of that city. Under the first call for troops, the organization reported to Governor Randall and were mustered into the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry as Company F. This was the only Wisconsin regiment that was in the first battle of the war and the name of William H. Upham is on the first list of soldiers as wounded and incarcerated in a rebel prison. He enlisted in May, 1861, was mustered into service at Camp Randall, Madison, June 11th, and one month and one day after leaving Wisconsin, he had passed through all the varieties of military service which constitutes a veteran soldier. Although but a boy, his strength of character had made him already conspicuous at Racine, where he was the object of great interest and many hopes. After the disaster at Bull Run, it was only known of him that he was shot down and, his comrades wrote to his parents at Racine announcing his death. The excitement and anxiety in that city, which had sent a full company to the front, was indescribable. The letter was received at Racine and John Tapley, the postmaster, announced its arrival to a crowd of citizens within the office. They demanded that the letter should be opened and, after demurring in view of his obligations as a government official, for some time, it was finally decided that the occasion justified the act and the letter which brought the news of all casualties in Company F was read. The intelligence brought of three soldiers killed, nine wounded and several missing who were supposed to be dead, involved the city in mourning. The funeral sermon of William H. Upham was preached in the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Mr. Hutchins. At that date, the subject of the discourse was in rebel bondage at Libby in the city of Richmond, where he recovered from his wound and remained seven months. He was then paroled, went to Washington and reported to the officers of his command and was taken to President Lincoln to whom he gave a succinct statement of affairs in the South of which he had gained a valuable knowledge through observation and experience, and his apparent abilities and clear sightedness so pleased the President that he immediately appointed him a cadet to West Point. He was the first private volunteer soldier who had ever received such an honor. The appointment was made in June, 1862, and young Upham

was graduated in 1866 as 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to the 5th U. S. Artillery. In 1867 he was transferred to the 4th U. S. Battery; in 1869 he was promoted 1st Lieutenant and resigned his commission within the same year. While connected with the "5th" the command was on duty at Fortress Monroe, where Jeff Davis was held in custody pending his trial and Major Upham had an opportunity to obtain a thorough knowledge of the character of the fallen confederate chief.

After leaving the service of the United States he returned to Wisconsin and, soon after, entered the employ of the Slauson & Grimmer Lumber Company at Kewaunee, with whom he was connected about two years. Meanwhile he had been observing the outlook of the times and the opportunities presented in Northern Wisconsin in the lumber business and in 1871 he went to Shawano county and built a sawmill at Angelica. Associated with his brother, Charles M., he operated at that point until 1879. Marshfield was platted and organized that year and the feasibility of the place as a prospective business center impressed him strongly and he located there in the midst of an uncut wilderness and built a saw and shingle mill which was the nucleus of an unprecedented influx of population and business. The establishment of the interests of the Upham Manufacturing Company have seemed almost the work of magic, so rapid was the growth and so wide spreading the influence. The progress of Marshfield was of the most substantial and solid type until the summer of 1887, when, on the 27th day of June, a destructive fire laid the business portion of the place in ashes. But the spirit of Major Upham was still at the fore and, two days afterwards, the work of reconstruction commenced and the plucky little city, which had before been built of wood was, within six months practically reproduced in solid brick and stone and the progress of the city again went on, after an insignificant delay. The prosperity of the place from first to last is the direct outgrowth of the enterprise of the Upham Manufacturing Company, whose operations as manufacturers are exceeded by no other firm in Wisconsin. Their products include everything made of wood, and their works comprise a furniture factory with all accessories, machine shops and an extensive flouring mill. The capacity of the flouring mills is 200 barrels a day. The

mercantile connections of the company are commensurate with the other relations of the business plant, of whose extent no adequate conception can be conveyed in words and of which Major William H. Upham, who is the President of the company, is the founder and leading spirit. In the varied industries 500 men are employed, 300 of whom reside at Marshfield and the annual transactions of the concern amount to \$600,000.

During the hours of terror and despair which followed the destruction by fire, the character of Mr. Upham was displayed in a manner which will never fade from the memories of the people of the State and the immediate beneficiaries of his forethought and decision regarded him in that dreadful hour as an angel of light. Multitudes were homeless and without food, and the influence of Mr. Upham, who telegraphed to his hosts of friends far and wide, brought the necessary assistance with little delay. And, as soon as the first wants were met, knowing that hope for the future was the best remedy to apply, at the first possible moment he announced his plans and proceeded to put them into immediate operation. No necessity was too small to engage his interested attention and secure prompt alleviation, and no plan for the future which contained a promise of benefit to the needy was too great for the scope of his ability. While Major Upham has not considered the municipal affairs of Marshfield beneath his position, he has declined the emoluments of Congressional honors which might have been his, had he so elected. He wisely decides that his local interests reflect on his character all the honor to which a citizen need aspire.

Major Upham was the founder of the G. A. R. Post at Marshfield of which he has been Commander for successive years. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and served as Aid on the Staff of Department Commander, Lucius Fairchild with the rank of Major. After the death of President Garfield he was appointed by President Arthur on a commission to visit the Annapolis Naval Academy.

Major Upham was married at Racine Dec. 19, 1867, to Mary C., daughter of James H. Kelley, a prominent citizen of the Belle City and a heavy dealer in lumber. The ancestry of Mrs. Upham in the paternal line were settlers in New York, where her father was born. Her mother, Emily C. Hussey, before marriage, (now de-

ceased) was descended from Massachusetts stock which located at Nantucket and was connected with the best families of the island, the astronomer Mitchell being a cousin. The portrait of Mr. Upham which appears on page 192 is a copy of a photograph taken in 1888.



WILLIAM R. ENDERBY, a farmer on section 35, Preble township, Brown Co., Wis., and formerly a soldier of the civil war, was born Jan. 30, 1841, in Lincolnshire, England. His parents, John and Eliza (Sherriff) Enderby, were both natives of England and came to America in 1854; they located in Wisconsin, settling in Freedom, Outagamie county, where they were farmers until 1857, and in that year located in the township of Preble.

Mr. Enderby entered the army within the first year of the war, enlisting Oct. 19, 1861, in Company H, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, at Green Bay, for three years. Dec. 31, 1863, he was discharged at Natchez, Miss., to become a veteran and he re-enlisted the same day in the same company and regiment. He received final discharge July 16, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., under special order of the War Department. Mr. Enderby was in rendezvous at Madison with his regiment and on going to the front was in all the exposure and useless movements which involved all the hardships of military service in an inclement season and in which he made the long marches which covered all the time until the spring of 1863, when he was first in action at Cold Water and went thence to the Siege of Vicksburg. A part of his regiment was in the action at Jackson and his brigade went to Natchez in August where the command remained until the regiment was re-organized after the bulk of its numbers had veteranized. Mr. Enderby was a participant in the work of the Meridian expedition in which the 12th did a large amount of business, calculated to cripple the resources of the rebels and marched over 400 miles. He returned to Wisconsin in the spring of 1863 on his veteran's furlough and, on returning, became a member of the Army of the Tennessee and took part in the actions preceding the Atlanta campaign with the troops under Sherman. He was taken with chronic diarrhea and went to the hospital at

Huntsville, Ala., and successively to the hospitals at Nashville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., and, after recovery, went to join his regiment going by way of New York to Pocatigo and to Wilmington, N. C., and made connection with the command of Sherman. On the day before the surrender of Johnston, while on picket duty at Pocatigo, he was struck in the throat by a spent ball. The hardships of the Meridian march caused varicose veins of the right leg and the march to Washington after the close of hostilities caused the same trouble in his left leg.

After being discharged with his regiment he returned to Wisconsin and has since been a farmer. He was married Sept. 8, 1865, to Eliza Ann Jeffry. Their children who are living are named Annie Eliza, John T., May L., William L., Carrie Jane, Robert G., Wilbert M., Albert H., Duane M., Lottie A. and Loella A. Melinda died when a little less than two years old. The oldest daughter is married. Robert Sherriff, who was a soldier in the civil war, is the uncle of Mr. Enderby; a sketch of him appears on another page. At the first presidential election after he returned from the war, his father, who was a Democrat, proposed that they should go to the polls to vote. The son objected, as he knew his father would deposit a vote contrary to the principles for which he had fought. But, as the father insisted, the son went and nullified the Democratic vote by voting for Grant.

JOHAN L. FOWLER of Marinette, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born Feb. 16, 1845, in Virginia. He was born in bondage and was raised as a slave in the city of Hannibal, Mo., where he worked in a tobacco factory. He was still there when the war broke out and was at the battle of Wilson's Creek where he witnessed the death of General Lyon. He was in the personal service of Captain Stewart and after the battle, a ditch which they had to cross was made passable for the command to which he belonged by being filled with the bodies of dead rebels. They went back to Hannibal to recruit and to allow the sick and wounded to recover health. After the Emancipation Proclamation he went to Chicago, thence to Bos-

ton, Mass., and to Pittsfield, where he enlisted in the 54th Massachusetts Infantry (colored). The regiment was assigned to the command of General Gilmore and Mr. Fowler was in the assault at Fort Wagner on Morris Island where he was wounded in his head, body and legs and was sent home to die. He made all possible haste to recover and went to Davenport, Ia., and enlisted in the 60th United States Infantry (colored.) The regiment went to Helena, Ark., and successively to Little Rock, Brownsville, Duvall's Bluff, Powhatan, Big and Little Black Rivers, Pine Bluff and thence to Little Rock overland, the regiment being detailed as escort to a supply train. He next performed duty as escort to a foraging party to Fort Gibson and thence as mail escort to Fort Scott. He went to Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff where he did duty in secret service until the regiment was united, when he went to Davenport, Ia., and received discharge.

He was married November 27, 1868, to Sarah E. Arthur of Green Bay and they have one daughter named Eva. Mrs. Fowler was born in Atlanta, Ga.

CHRISTIAN SCHLEGEL, a farmer on section 24 in the township of Westfield, Marquette county, Wis., was born June 17, 1838, in Sargans, in the Canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland. He is the son of Ulrich and Elizabeth (Sutter) Schlegel and he was 19 years old when he came to America. He went to Milwaukee in 1857 and in 1862 removed to Ripon. He was among the very first soldiers who enlisted in Wisconsin, enrolling as a soldier in defense of the Union on the day when the requisition for troops was made on the Governor of Wisconsin and he enlisted April 15, 1861, in the organization which was assigned to the 1st Wisconsin Infantry as Company D, and April 27th he was with his command at Milwaukee and left the State June 9th. He went to Chambersburg and soon after to Hagerstown, Md., and in July moved across the Potomac River, where he engaged July 2nd in the first action in which Wisconsin troops met the rebels. In the fight at Falling Waters in which Mr. Schlegel participated, the first Wisconsin soldier was killed in the war, George Drake, of Milwaukee. (See sketch.) The command was almost in constant

movement in expectation of battle, in checking the movements of the rebels, in marches and on guard duty until the regiment was ordered to Wisconsin to be mustered out, its term of service having expired. On one occasion Mr. Schlegel was detailed to take a rebel across the river and before the duty was accomplished the rebel cavalry was in pursuit and fired on the squad when about half way across, but nobody was injured. On an other occasion, he was on picket duty and went to a house to obtain some food, where he encountered a rebel captain, made him a prisoner and took him to headquarters whence he was sent to Washington. At Falling Waters a ball passed through the stock of his gun between the barrel and ramrod, another passed between his arm and body, piercing his knapsack, and another through the rubber blanket which he had tied around his breast.

The occupation of Mr. Schlegel before he enlisted was that of a shoemaker and after his return from the war he engaged in farming and now owns 80 acres of land. In 1868 he removed to Marquette county and located in the town of Harris, removing to Westfield township in 1876. He was married in Ripon, Wis., to Adelia Eckert, and they have seven living children. Lilly, is the wife of A. E. Gurdy; the others are named Lola, Rosetta, Oswald, Eno, Emma and Beno; Jennie is deceased. Mr. Schlegel was well educated in his native country and he has given his children excellent school training. Two of his daughters are teachers and one of his sons attends the high school at Westfield. He is a good and reliable citizen who is esteemed by the community in which he lives.



JOHAN T. HAND, a merchant of Beaver Dam, Wis., the proprietor of "The Fair", a business establishment of prominence in that city and a former soldier of the Civil War, was born Jan. 20, 1844 at Libertyville, Ulster Co., New York. When he was 18 months old his parents, Abial H. and Catherine (Schoonmaker) Hand, removed to Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., New York, where he passed his youth and resided until he entered the army. He received a common school education and, when he was 14, he became a clerk in a

dry goods store where he operated until he enlisted. He enrolled March 11, 1862 in Company E, 43rd New York Infantry, entering the service as a recruit and joining his regiment in front of Yorktown and he participated in that action. He was in the skirmishing to Williamsburg and his next service after that battle was in the 7-days fighting on the Peninsula, after which he was taken sick with typhoid fever contracted in that campaign, and was sent to the field hospital which, with all its inmates, was taken by the rebels. He was sent to Richmond and confined in prison No. 4 three weeks and was one of the detail to clean Libby prison before its occupancy as a prison pen. He went to the prison at Belle Isle and, three weeks later, was exchanged. Wilder was the rebel commissioner of exchange and the Union prisoners destined for release were passed through a gate and counted off. Mr. Hand was in the rear and only two passed through after him. He was within three of being obliged to endure all that those not exchanged under that cartel, passed through in the various "hells" devised by rebel ingenuity to torture those who "followed the flag". Mr. Hand rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing after an absence of six weeks. He recuperated rapidly after reaching his command and was in the fight at Antietam and successively participated in all the experiences of the Wisconsin "fighting 5th" with which his regiment was brigaded. Among the prominent actions were Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Chancellorsville, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, the battles of the Wilderness including Spotsylvania and the action about four miles from Chancellorsville, in which he was wounded May 10, 1864. He was struck in the left hip by a piece of a shell, a fragment from a case shot entering his body. He went to hospital at Patterson Park, Baltimore, and rejoined his regiment Oct. 14th following. He reached his company on the 17th, just in time to connect with the fighting force of Sheridan in the battle of Winchester and, after that grand action, went to the rifle pits before Petersburg. He remained there exposed to rebel fire until March 11, 1865, when he was discharged, his term of enlistment having expired. His deep regret is that he could not have foreknown that the end was so near at hand as it would have been a glorious experience to have been connected with the collapse of the Great Struggle. As he says, he would not have

cared "if he had lost a leg". At Fredericksburg he was hit by a piece of shell which tore a hole in his knapsack and also received a bullet in his body-belt buckle which doubled it like an egg shell. At Mine Run he firmly believed for some time that he was shot through the body as he saw a sharpshooter fire at him. He desires to add as an instance of the real understanding commanders have of the finale of an action, the address of Hancock to his command before Antietam:—"Boys, I want every man to do his duty for this will, in all probability, be the last battle of the war."

Mr. Hand returned to Montgomery county and, soon after, went to Clinton, De Witt Co., Ill. where he was occupied as a clerk seven years. He went thence to Decatur, Ill., and entered into business on his own responsibility and has since been so interested. The father of Mr. Hand was born in New Jersey and was the son of a sea captain; he fought in the war of 1812 and was in the actions on Lake Champlain. Mr. Hand is the descendant of patriots of the Revolution and in the maternal line is of Holland Dutch extraction. His ancestral stock settled in Ulster county with the families who became historic through their connection with the early history of the settlement of the country. He was married Aug. 30, 1868 to Anna Brown and their daughter is named Lena B. Mrs. Hand was born in Boston and her family were of Massachusetts origin and in the maternal line belonged to the Weld family of Boston.



ALBERT A. DANIELS, of Berlin, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 4, was born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16, 1840, and is the son of Eli W. and Ann (Miner) Daniels. The son was three years old when his parents moved to Caledonia in New York, and, when he was seven, they came to Wisconsin and located at Oconomowoc where they passed three years. There the mother died and the son went to the home of his uncle, Morgan Daniels, at Cold Spring on the Hudson, opposite West Point. His uncle conducted a select school which he attended two years. While there, his father went to Auroraville, Wis., and he joined him in 1852. He enlisted Aug. 18, 1862, at that place in

Company H, 30th Wisconsin Infantry for three years and received honorable discharge Sept. 20, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. The 30th Wisconsin has a history differing in many respects from that of the other infantry regiments from Wisconsin. About the time it was in readiness for active business, the draft difficulties arose and the several companies were distributed throughout Wisconsin. Mr. Daniels remained in Madison in rendezvous, until detailed to conduct conscripts to the front at Chattanooga. He made connection with his regiment at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and, in April, went to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and thence to Dakota and assisted in building Fort Rice. There he was ill with typhoid fever, the result of exposure to malaria while herding cattle. He went to the fort hospital, and had an experience which permanently affected his health. About the first of November he reported for duty. The garrison had constructed river boats for their transportation down the Missouri River and to one of these the hospital boats were attached. Mr. Daniels was aboard one of them and, when they arrived in the vicinity of Omaha, they were frozen in during a heavy snowstorm. They went ashore and passed election day in voting, it being the date of the second election of Lincoln. They marched thence to Omaha and spent the first night in sheds, pigpens and other deserted buildings. They went thence to Council Bluffs and passed several days, while the weather improved. A detail was sent back for the boats and they started down the river. They had left Fort Rice under orders to join the command of Sherman at Nashville and, when they arrived above St. Joe, Mo., were again frozen in. They stripped the boats of everything of value and abandoned them. They marched to St. Joe, where they arrived Nov. 25th, and, two days later, started for Quincy. The rebels had partially destroyed a bridge west of Chillicothe, Mo., through which a freight train, which preceded theirs went down and many lives, destined through rebel malice to be lost, were saved. The bridge was repaired and they proceeded by Hannibal, Mo., Quincy, Ill., Lafayette and Indianapolis to Louisville. Orders were received for Nashville, but the rebel cavalry becoming troublesome at Bowling Green, they left the train to protect the town. The rebels turned their course south and destroyed a bridge, depot and several trains. (December,

1864.) The regiment camped at Bowling Green until January, 1865, guarding the prisoners taken from Hood by Thomas. (Among them were 18 rebel surgeons.) They were afterwards sent in detachments to Fortress Monroe, Kelley's Island, New York harbor and to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, with prisoners. After the distribution of prisoners, the 30th went to Louisville and guarded them. March 1st, Mr. Daniels was detailed to the headquarters of Gen. John M. Palmer in the mail department where he remained until he was discharged.

He returned to Aurooraville, and assumed charge of the sawmill of his father January 1, 1866, and managed the business there three years. He then bought a farm in the vicinity and was engaged as an agriculturist until March, 1884, when he purchased a stock of goods of E. Sherwood at that place. Oct. 1, 1885, he purchased the business interests of H. G. Childs and is now managing his relations in the sale of groceries and crockery on a large scale. He was married July 14, 1867, to Emma E. Clark of Aurooraville. Their sons are named Clark Elmer and Charles Arthur. The parents of Mrs. Daniels were former residents near Syracuse, New York. Chester Clark, her father, was a Lieutenant in Company H, 30th Wisconsin, and lost his health in the service. Her mother was Mary Miles before marriage. Theodore Daniels, a brother of Mr. Daniels, was a soldier in the 1st Wisconsin U. S., Battery B. The father of Mr. Daniels was born at East Windsor, Conn. The mother was also of a Connecticut family.



GEORGE CORBIN, of Menomonee, Mich., and a member of G. A. R. Post Lyon, No. 266, was born March 17, 1838, in Florence, Erie Co., Ohio. His parents, Orin and Chloe (Parker) Corbin, were natives, respectively of New York and Vermont and in both lines of descent he comes of patriotic stock, his ancestors having furnished assistants in establishing the Government, in the Revolution and in substantiating independence in 1812. He was educated in the common schools and trained in the business of a farmer until he was 17 years old, when he came to Wisconsin and located at Oconto. His

employment was that common to that section of Wisconsin and he operated as a saw-mill hand and lumberman in which he was occupied until the autumn of 1861 when he determined to enlist. He enrolled in October in Company F, 12th Wisconsin Infantry at Oconto for three years and he received honorable discharge at Chattanooga, Tenn., at its expiration in October 1864.

The company in which Mr. Corbin was enrolled was named the "River Sackers", a term which sufficiently demonstrates its character, as it was composed chiefly of men inured to the severest labor and to all sorts of exposure and hardship. He left the State with his command in January following his enlistment, the regiment being the largest that had then gone to the front from Wisconsin. It was a regiment of which the State was justly proud and amply sustained its prospective record. The 12th was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., enduring the rigors of a severe winter *en route* and in mid-January, passed a night without protection from cold of 20 degrees below zero on the banks of the Mississippi River. In a month they arrived at Leavenworth and in March started for Fort Scott, a march of 160 miles, and went thence to Lawrence, and to Fort Riley. Events made their journey vain and they returned to Leavenworth in May. Their next remove was to St. Louis, and to Columbus, Ky., and there they engaged in repairing the railroad, whence they went to Union City, and Humboldt, Tenn. There a part of the command was mounted on horses that had been secured while searching for bushwhackers, and the work performed at that point by the command was of great service in more than one direction. In October the regiment went to Pocahtonias as reserve in the fight at Hatchie, and afterwards went to Bolivar, Tenn. In November they were assigned to the Army of the Mississippi under Grant and moved southward. They were in a reconnoitering expedition and captured a considerable number of prisoners and were in motion through that month and December. The next removal was to Moscow, and thence to La Fayette, Collinsville, and Memphis where they arrived in March. They performed reserve duty until the middle of May when they started for Vicksburg and took position in the trenches there, where they remained during the siege. They were engaged at Jackson within a few

days, and when Sherman's command was organized for the march to Atlanta they were assigned to the 17th Corps under General Blair. They were in the several actions included in the general term battle of Kenesaw Mountain and fought at Big Shanty. They were engaged at Bald Hill where they did some of the heaviest fighting of the war, losing more than a fourth of the command (including five color bearers) within fifteen minutes. A week later the regiment was engaged in the siege of Atlanta, and later on at Jonesboro, which was the last battle in which Mr. Corbin fought. The veterans who re-enlisted took their furloughs and the non-veterans went to Chattanooga, where their connection with the military history of the Government and their State ceased.

He returned to Oconto and resumed the business of a lumberman and, soon after, was made foreman of the sawmill of Jones & Collins. In the spring of 1885 he removed to Menomonee to take a position in the employ of the Kirby Carpenter Lumber Company. He is now their filer, a situation in which skill and judgment is a consideration. A brother of Mr. Corbin's, Jude, was a member of Company B, 3rd Ohio Cavalry, and fought through the war.

In March, 1868, he was married to Henrietta Warner. Their children are named Charles and Mary. Mrs. Corbin was born in the State of New York, the daughter of Lucius and Paulina (Putnam) Warner. Her sister's husband, Harry Mathews, enlisted from Illinois.



AMMI R. HAMLIN, Station Agent at Brillion, Wis., was born Nov., 8 1845, in Pennsylvania. When he was eight years of age his parents, Sylvester B. and Nancy (McGarvey) Hamlin, removed to Illinois and located at Erie, Whiteside county. He was brought up with small educational advantages, owing to the unsettled condition of that part of the State and the necessity of his early undertaking his own maintenance. He was much interested in current events and, when the war was on hand as the absorbing topic of all circles, he was too young to enlist, and he followed the fortunes of the 8th Illinois Cavalry as an Orderly without recompense of any character. He accom-


panied the regiment to the Army of the Potomac, and was a participant in all the dangers and hardships on the Peninsula and he was in all the actions of that memorable summer. He was in the advance on Richmond, arriving so close to that city as to be able to look into its streets when "Sound Retire" sent the Union forces on the equally memorable retreat of seven days. After the veteranizing of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, he enlisted, having arrived at the age required by the military authorities and he enrolled at Morrison, Whiteside county Jan. 2, 1864, in Company C, for three years, and received honorable discharge July 17, 1865, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. The regiment was attached to the command of General Kilpatrick and Mr. Hamlin participated in his splendid raids. Its last campaigns were in the valley of Virginia against the guerrilla chief, Col. Mosby, and in the defense of Washington. The 8th Illinois Cavalry was one of the commands that made its own history as events succeeded each other and, as the regiment was in the war from first to last, its record was such as to reflect a luster that has not waned in 1888. Its battles were all the prominent actions under the management of McClellan and after its assignment to the command of Kilpatrick, it was a part of the glorious career which stands on history's pages distinguished through his name.

After release from military life, Mr. Hamlin secured a fair education by his own efforts and at his own expense, and his first regular employment was as a farmer, in which he was occupied three years. At the expiration of that time he entered a paper mill at Clinton, Iowa, as a fireman after which he acquired a knowledge of telegraphy and was first employed as an operator by the corporation of the N. W. R. R. at Franklin Grove, Ills. He served there seven years and went next to his home at Erie and engaged in the coopering business for a short time, when he was employed by the same railroad corporation at Kenosha, Wis., remaining two years. In 1880 he went to Cato Station, Wis., and operated there two years as agent, leaving the position to re-enter the employ of the C. & N. W. at Nachusa, Ills., where he passed 10 months. In 1882 he came to Brillion to act in the capacity he is now filling.

He was united in marriage Oct. 3, 1877, to Lucy V. Roe, of Franklin Grove, Ills. The two children that are now members of the

household are named Fred Roe and Roy Ammi. Mrs. Hamlin was born in Lighthouse, Lee Co., Ills., and her parents represent Kentucky blood in both lines of descent. Her brother, Nathaniel C. Roe, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and a brother of Mr. Hamlin, Oliver C., was an enlisted man in the 13th Illinois Infantry. A partial list of the battles and skirmishes, in which Mr. Hamlin was a participant, includes 2nd Bull Run, Seven Days, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Culpepper, Point of Rocks, Dundee, Harper's Ferry, Frederick City and Monocacy.




 HARLES L. WOOD, resident at Royalton, Waupaca Co., Wis., was born March 4, 1843, in Pulaski, Mercer Co., Pennsylvania. When he was 12 years old he accompanied his father, Samuel N. Wood, to Aledo, Mercer Co., Ill., where two elder brothers had preceded them. A younger brother afterwards followed them, and a year later two sisters settled at the same place. Soon after the youngest sister, the house-keeper of the household, died and the family were again dispersed. Mr. Wood of this sketch went to Northport, Wis., and was employed there when the war broke out. He was a little past 18 when he enlisted August 21, 1861, at Waupaca for three years in Company A, 5th Wisconsin Infantry. January 7, 1863, he veteranized and received honorable discharge at Demopolis, Ala., September 5, 1865. Mr. Wood was a member of the Eagle regiment and his roster of battles includes 27 names inscribed on the country's roll of honor. He left the State October 12th after enlisting and, eight days later, was engaged in a skirmish at Fredericktown, Mo. He was in the action at Island No. 10 and at Farmington, was next in a reconnoissance near Corinth, engaged in the first and second battles at Corinth, at Iuka and Jackson, participated in the siege at Vicksburg and was in several actions in that vicinity, fought at Mechanicsburg on the Yazoo River, aided in the capture of Richmond, La., and skirmished until January with Forrest's guerrillas. Mr. Wood was a member of the Meridian expedition and went with his regiment in Smith's expedition up the Red River. He was in the

charge at Fort Scurry, at Fort DeRussey, Henderson Hill and Pleasant Hill. Returning to Missouri he went with his command to drive the rebels out of that State and was afterwards in the battle of Nashville; he went to Mobile and was in the charges at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. The regiment marched 100 miles to Montgomery, Ala., and thence to Union Town whence they went to the place of their discharge.

Mr. Wood returned to Royalton where he engaged in the vocation of painter. October 10, 1867, he was married to Mattie Whitman and their children are named Ralph and Orville. They are two promising young men aged 21 and 17 respectively. The father and three brothers of Mr. Wood were in the army.



 ORNELIUS CONSTINE, of Peshtigo Wis., was born April 1, 1846, in Lancaster, Canada. His father, Richard Constine, was the son of a patriot of 1812 and passed his life in this country, removing with his family to New York in 1849. In 1873 the son came to Wisconsin and located at Peshtigo where he is well-known as a farmer and in his connection with the lumbering interests of that locality. His marriage to Mary E. Helmer took place in 1865 and their children were named Nellie M., Frankie, Herbert, Margaret, Edie and Freddie. Edie is deceased, as are Lotta and Clarence. Nellie is married.

In December, 1863, Mr. Constine enlisted in the 106th New York Infantry at Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New York, enrolling in Company G for three years. The regiment went from the place of rendezvous to make connection with the army of the Shenandoah Valley and Mr. Constine was in the battle of Winchester, fought at Cedar Creek and, at Fisher's Hill, preceeding the latter action, he was a participant in one of the most complete victories gained by the Union arms. The regiment was with Sheridan throughout the remainder of the conflict which was then drawing to a close, and fought in the actions in the vicinity of Richmond and at Sailor's Creek, April 8th, and Mr. Constine witnessed the surrender at Appomattox. He was wounded at Winchester but recovered after slight treatment to take part in

the actions named. He was discharged from the Rhode Island distributing hospital at Alexandria on the close of the war.



BYRON B. TARBOX, of Wood township, Wood Co., Wis., formerly a soldier of the civil war, was born June 21, 1838 in the town of Edinburg, Penobscot Co., Maine. He is the son of Roswell B. and Berthina Tarbox and he lived in Maine until 1850, when he came to Adams county, Wisconsin. He afterwards went to Juneau county and in 1870, fixed his residence where he now lives. When he came to Wisconsin, he followed the business of a blacksmith and also operated as a lumberman until he entered the army. He enlisted May 17, 1861, in Company D, 4th Wisconsin Infantry at Quincy for three years and he received honorable discharge December 10, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La. Mr. Tarbox belonged to a regiment which was commanded by a Colonel who made his record before going to the front, as he devised and consummated a plan to get his regiment through the State of New York when the railroad authorities refused to furnish transportation, and Colonel Paine never lost prestige with his command even under the most trying circumstances. He stopped in Harrisburg and obtained muskets for his soldiers, as the disaster at Bull Run might have caused a demand for troops at a moment's notice. Mr. Tarbox went with the regiment to Newport News to make connection with the command of Butler, preparatory to proceeding to the occupation of New Orleans going on the "Great Republic," and while under the charge of General Williams in command, suffered much hardship from the treatment he bestowed on the soldiers on shipboard and from confinement which caused much illness. He was in the subsequent movements of the regiment to the rear of the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and his company was one that took a position which convinced the rebels that the safest way was to surrender the fortifications. They proceeded to join the forces of Butler at New Orleans and went next to Baton Rouge and thence to Port Hudson and on to Vicksburg and were obliged to withdraw from an unsuccessful attempt to commence action against the city. On the return to Baton Rouge

the rebels fired on their transport and when the second attempt to ascend the river was made they burned Grand Gulf in retaliation, under orders of General Butler. He was in the sharp action at Baton Rouge where General Williams was killed and afterwards foraged with his regiment for horses and chased a battalion of Texas Rangers, returning to proceed again to an assault on Port Hudson where the command dismounted. Mr. Tarbox took part in the several assaults on Port Hudson and was still with the regiment when it was transformed into a cavalry command. That was accomplished in September, 1863. Soon after, he was taken sick and was sent to the hospital at Baton Rouge, where he remained until he received discharge for disability.

He returned to Adams county, and resumed his business as a farmer as soon as he was restored to health. He has always been active in the local management of public affairs and in Adams county, he officiated as School Director, holding the position three years. He also acted in the capacity of Supervisor of Armenia township in 1869, and was made postmaster at Miner in Wood county. He has officiated as Treasurer of Wood Township two years and, in 1881, was Assessor of the same township. He is present Supervisor of Wood Township, (1888). In political opinion and record he is a solid Republican.

He married Eliza M. Bullis and their children are, Mary E. and Robert C. Sidney A. is deceased. The father of Mrs. Tarbox was a soldier in the civil war and died from the result of disabilities incurred in the service. Mr. Tarbox had two brothers in the war. Albert E. was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and Chancey D. was wounded at Baton Rouge, La. He was a soldier in the same regiment as Mr. Tarbox. Since the war the latter has been engaged in farming; he has a place including 80 acres located on Section 15, Wood Township.



JOHAN C. WROLSTAD, a resident of Iola, Waupaca county, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 99, at Iola, was born April 8, 1839, in Norway.

When he was four years old his parents removed with their family to America and located in Jefferson county, Wis., in the town of

Ixonia. After a residence there of 12 years they went to New Hope, Portage county, and, during the first months of the war Mr. Wrolstad determined to enlist. When the Scandinavian regiment was recruited, many of Mr. Wrolstad's friends enrolled and he enlisted at Scandinavia Nov. 5, 1861, in Company I, 15th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. The command proceeded from the rendezvous at Camp Randall to a point on the Ohio River and in March, 1862, went to the attack at Island No. 10. After the evacuation he was in the action on the shore in which the rebel camps with their supplies were captured and was afterwards on garrison duty on the island which was left in charge of the captain of Company G, and joined the regiment September 21, 1863, at Chickamauga. In October, 1862, he was in the action at Island No. 10, in which an attack of rebel cavalry was repulsed and, after rejoining the regiment, the captain of Company G took command of the regiment as senior captain. Mr. Wrolstad was in the trenches at Chattanooga until about the middle of October, when he was transferred to guard duty and was in the assault at Mission Ridge and afterwards at Lookout Mountain and at Orchard Knob. He went next on a long march to Knoxville which was one of the most intolerable experiences of the campaign and was the cause of the members of the regiment refusing to veteranize. He was afterwards on guard duty through the winter and, in the spring marched from Strawberry Plains to be assigned to the Army of the Cumberland in the Atlanta campaign. He was in the skirmish line at Resaca and was in the actions on Rocky Face Ridge, afterwards pursuing the rebels to Cassville. He was next in the action at Pumpkin Vine Creek and fought at Pine Mountain, going next to Lost Mountain and Kenesaw and was next in position at Peach Tree Creek. In a night charge of the rebels near Atlanta, where many of the regiment was captured, he saved himself by jumping down a steep bank. He was in the trenches in the siege of Atlanta and in the action at Jonesboro and went next to Chattanooga, where he remained until his company was mustered out February 11, 1865. Since the war he has been a resident of Waupaca county and lived in the town of Iola, where he is engaged in lumbering.

He was married in 1867, to Mathia Norde

and their children are named Osenia, James, Alfred, Martin, Loren, Henry, Josephine and Mabel.




ALBERT MELVIN COLE of Appleton, Wis., one of the Charter members of Geo. D. Eggleston Post No. 133, G. A. R., was born in Limerick, York Co., Maine, April 3, 1845. He inherited the spirit which the patriots of the Revolution left to their descendants in New England and, a few months after he was 16 years old, he became a soldier in defense of the Union which his ancestors had established. He enlisted Dec. 5, 1861, in Company I, 1st Maine Cavalry at Augusta for three years. He was promoted to Sergeant and was discharged as such Dec. 5, 1864, his term of enlistment having expired. The 1st Maine Cavalry was one of the most conspicuous in the cavalry service during the war and bears the honor of participating in a greater number of engagements than any other cavalry command. The roster on its colors includes Middleton, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, 2nd Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg, Shepardstown, Sulphur Springs, Mine Run, Fortifications of Richmond, Old Church, Todd's Tavern, Ground Squirrel Church, Hawes' Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, St. Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Road and Bellefield. More than 100 actions are recorded in which the regiment was in service in which casualties occurred. Mr. Cole went from rendezvous with the regiment and made connection with the Army of the Potomac. He was in all the prominent engagements which have been enumerated until Wyatt's Farm and also in a large number of skirmishes and minor affairs including foraging expeditions and other service incident to cavalry life which cannot be made matter of record. At the battle of Brandy Station he received a saber cut across his hand but did not leave the command. In the winter of 1862 he became disabled from fatigue, exposure and hardship and went in June following into the brigade hospital where he was under treatment six weeks. In the last days of September, 1864, he was again in hospital from disabilities incurred in the service

and was discharged thence at the expiration of his period of enlistment.

Mr. Cole was a pupil in the public schools of his native place in boyhood and after returning from the war, when he was 19, he went to Portland. He determined to learn the trade of a machinist and went to East Boston where he fitted himself for that business and in which he was engaged about four years. In 1869 he came to Wisconsin and located at New London, where he was a citizen two years and served as Village Marshal. In 1871 he became a resident of Appleton and entered upon the duties of a position as clerk of the Waverly Hotel in which capacity he operated three and a half years. In 1875 he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he embarked in the business of a furniture dealer and undertaker in which he was interested until the autumn of 1881. At that date he returned to Appleton where he is similarly engaged and is doing a prosperous and popular business.

He was married Feb. 13, 1873, to Eliza J. Keith, a native of New Bedford, Mass. Three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole are deceased. Etta died at the age of two years; Melvin died when 18 months old and May at the age eight months. Mrs. Cole is the daughter of Marshal D. Keith and is of English extraction. Albert and Sarah (Folsom) Cole, the parents of Mr. Cole, were natives of Maine as were their ancestors for many years previous. In the parental line of descent, Mr. Cole is of Scotch lineage. He has been prominent in the Post at Appleton and has served as Adjutant two years—Junior Vice Commander one term—Senior Vice Commander one term.



RLAND F. WEAVER, editor and proprietor of the Beaver Dam Daily and Weekly *Newspaper*, and Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 117, (1888) was born in Cambria Township, Hillsdale Co., Mich., Feb. 5, 1840. Until he was of age he resided in his native town and was adopted by Samuel Orr, becoming wholly orphaned by the death of his mother when four years old, his father having been killed by the caving of a well when he was an infant. He obtained a good education in the common schools and, at 14 years old, took upon himself

the responsibilities of his own future and commenced work on a farm, which avocation he followed until he was 18, when he engaged in clerking and was thus occupied until he was 20, when he went to Hillsdale College and passed a term in study. He happened to be in Detroit when the intelligence of the attack on Sumter reached that city and, yielding to his first impulse, he enlisted as soon as it was possible in a company that was raised for the 1st Michigan Infantry, but on mustering the quota was more than filled and he was thrown out. He went back to Hillsdale and enlisted May 16th following, in Company E, 4th Michigan Infantry. He remained in camp of rendezvous a few weeks and went thence direct to Washington and Meriden Heights and afterwards assisted in building Fort Woodbury, named for the colonel of the 4th Michigan. His next move was in assignment to McDowell's command and he was in the first fight at Bull Run, camping after it at Miner's Hill, where the regiment passed nearly a year perfecting their knowledge of military tactics. During this time Mr. Weaver was ill five months with typhoid fever and was placed in the Van Valkenburg hospital. After joining his regiment he went to Fairfax C. H., back to Alexandria and on a transport to Acquia Creek. His regiment was called out to participate in the action at Fredericksburg known as the first action at Marye's Heights or the "Slaughter Pen" where he received a wound in the top of the head. He declined the surgeon's advice to go to the hospital and was in the fight at Chancellorsville in May. After passing a few days at Stoneman's Switch he went to the peninsular campaign under his favorite general, McClellan. He was in the 7-days fights and retreat, his regiment suffering severely at Malvern Hill, the dead roll including the colonel. The brigade in which the 4th Michigan was included was first brought into action at Mechanicsville. Later, he marched back to Maryland and was in the action at Chantilly, 2nd Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. At Gettysburg his regiment suffered more heavily than in any previous action, losing Colonel J. B. Jeffords. The command returned to Virginia where Mr. Weaver was taken sick with pleurisy and went to a hospital at Frederick City for two months, going thence to Convalescent Camp at Alexandria under orders to report to his regiment. He was seized with a relapse and went to the hospital at Alexandria where he remained

until Oct. 27, 1863. There he received honorable discharge and returned to Hillsdale. As soon as his health permitted, he went to Chicago, where he arrived in May, 1864, and took advantage of an opportunity to learn the business of a photographer. He established his business and became the proprietor of two galleries on East Lake street near the Tremont House, both of which were destroyed in the great fire, October 9, 1871. He had \$12,500 insurance and, after several years, obtained \$625. He lost everything he possessed but his "grit" and hands and, Oct. 10th, he came to Beaver Dam with his wife and two children. He passed 18 months in the photograph business and afterwards resumed the same in Chicago, locating at 337 West Madison street. After six years he returned to Beaver Dam and opened a gallery in 1879. May 1, 1887 he founded the journal which he is still publishing. It is independent in politics and is the leading paper in the county. His quarters are commodious and adapted to the requirements of his business with fixtures for extensive operations in printing. He was married Feb. 20, 1867 to Annie Ryan, a native of Ireland who was brought in infancy to America by her parents. Their children are named Rae V. O. and Edwin L. B. They have an adopted daughter named Stella. Mr. Weaver is the son of Hiram V. and Minerva A. (Doud) Weaver, the former a native of Niagara county, New York, and the son of Russell Weaver, a soldier of 1812. The first generations in the paternal line in this country are traced to four brothers who came hither from England. The mother was of New York State origin and the daughter of Gaylord Doud who fought in 1812. Mr. Weaver's father was killed at 33 years of age. He was a lieutenant in the Black Hawk war. The martial proclivity still appears in the generation of to-day, the two sons being members of the Beaver Dam Guards. Hiland H., only brother of Mr. Weaver, was a Sergeant in the 3rd Iowa Battery, Light Artillery and was mustered out as Captain. Mr. Weaver served a term as Alderman, one as City Treasurer, one as Mayor of Beaver Dam and was Chief of the Fire Department two years. He is Major of the 2nd Regiment Wisconsin National Guards and was, for eight years, the Captain of the Beaver Dam Guards. He was a charter member of his Post and is serving his third term as Commander. He received the appointment from Judge S. W. Lamereaux to the three-years term

to distribute the soldiers relief fund raised by Dodge county under the law passed in the winter of 1886-7 and was elected by his associates, Chairman of the Committee.



JEROME J. CURTISS, a citizen of Black Creek, Wis., was born Dec. 28, 1844, in Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., New York. He was still very young when his parents removed to Wisconsin and they settled in Plymouth, Sheboygan county, where he obtained his schooling in the winters, attending school about three months yearly. He lived the life of a pioneer until he enlisted in Company B, 27th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry at Fond du Lac, about the middle of February, 1865. He was discharged in August, 1865, at Brownsville, Texas, the war being closed. He proceeded to join the command at Spanish Fort, having charge of a squad of 15 recruits. He made connection with the regiment about the last of March, and remained therewith until discharged. He contracted a terrible cold through exposure to fatigue and bad weather, and inflammation of the kidneys resulted, from the effects of which he has never recovered.

He was married Feb. 21st, 1869, to Calista Lyman, at Plymouth, Wis. Their children are named John, Luther, James, Ida, Sarah, Maud, Jerome and Wilford. Three, named Mary, John and Jerome are not living. The father of Mr. Curtiss was born at Mount Washington, N. H. His mother was born at Schenectady, New York, and was of Holland Dutch origin. The father of Mrs. Curtiss was born in Vermont and her mother was a descendant of the Mohawk Valley Dutch.




JOSEPH WARD BURBANK, Fond du Lac, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 130, was born Jan. 30, 1846, in Albany, New York. He is the son of Robert G. and Mary Ann (Silver) Burbank and both parents were of Vermont stock. His grandfather, Robert Burbank, was a soldier in the two wars of this country with Great Britain. When the boy was five years old he passed a year with his paternal aunt, Mrs. Rosamond Robbins, where he listened to the war stories of

his grandfather which always remained in his memory and were his inspiration to enlist in the Union army in the civil war. When he was six years old he left Albany and came to Wisconsin to enter the family of his uncle, Joseph Ward, a Universalist minister at Hartford, Wis., and after a residence there of two years his uncle moved to a farm in Randolph, Wis., where he was brought up. He had limited advantages of education, attending school winters and working on the farm summers. His uncle died in the fall of 1861, and Mr. Burbank enlisted March 2, 1862, as a musician in Company H, 17th Wisconsin Infantry, at Fox Lake for three years. He received honorable discharge March 30, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C., on account of the expiration of his enlistment. He enrolled under the name of Joseph B. Ward, which came about in this manner: his father died when he was six years old, leaving his mother with seven children and, when he became an inmate of his uncle's family, his name was reversed as Joseph Burbank Ward. After his return from the army he assumed his rightful name. When he enlisted he was a little past 16 years old but gave his age as 17, fearing that he would not be enrolled. When he offered for enlistment he endeavored to enroll in Company A, but as that organization had a drummer he was not sworn into service, but his anxiety to go was so great that he accompanied the organization to St. Louis. Captain Armstrong, of Company H, enlisted him in his company and he was then sworn into service. He was not very tall and when he was examined was obliged to stretch his body "for all it was worth," to pass regulation height. He was with his company and regiment through his period of enlistment except a short time passed in the hospital after the battle of Corinth, when he was sick with typhoid fever followed by dropsy and dumb ague with which he has since been troubled. After two weeks in the regimental hospital he went to Overton hospital at Memphis, where he remained two months in care of Dr. Heard, Surgeon of his ward and, after his return to Benton Barracks, he was treated by Dr. Gilmore in Ward B, in the barracks hospital, where he remained about two months, rejoining his regiment about the middle of July, 1863, at Natchez. He contracted malarial disease during the investment of Corinth and he was a participant in the battle at that place. After his return to his regi-


ment he was employed in military duty and in August the command was supplied with horses and operated as mounted infantry. He was in a rebel rout at Trinity in Louisiana and was in the lively scrimmage on the Black River following that action. He took part in the capture of Fort Beauregard and returned to Natchez and thence to Vicksburg to winter quarters. On the organization of Sherman's command for the Atlanta campaign, the regiment was assigned to the columns of that commander and Mr. Burbank was in heavy skirmishing at Big Shanty and went thence to fight at Kennesaw, Bald Hill and the severe contests connected with this period of the campaign. He was in the action at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station and in the early fall was engaged in the pursuit of General Hood. He was in the several varieties of service, in which the 17th Corps was engaged on the route through Georgia and the Carolinas and in the march to Goldsboro, where he was discharged as stated. On leaving the army he went to Albany and remained with his mother until 1868, engaged in a planing mill. In that year he came to Wisconsin and passed alternate winters and summers for three years in the woods and in a planing mill. In the spring of 1871, he engaged as a sailor and was on the water during the fires in Chicago and Peshtigo and on the night of October 8th had a lively experience with a high wind and a heavy sea and the fire floating in the air. It was necessary to keep the sails furled and everything drenched with water to prevent catching fire. That ended his career as a sailor and the following winter he engaged as a scaler in the woods. In the spring the North Ludington Company for which he worked, sent him to Marinette as a clerk in their mercantile business, in which capacity he operated until the fall of 1880. He then engaged in farming at Stephenson, and after a year he was interested in a sewing machine agency until the fall of 1887, going successively to Marinette, Green Bay and Fond du Lac, where he established his residence. In 1888, he is representing the Diamond Yeast Company of Fond du Lac as travelling salesman.

He was married July 2nd, 1876, to Amanda P. Annis of Fond du Lac. She was born in Catteraugus county, New York, and removed when a child to Fond du Lac where her parents resided 28 years. Her brother, James, enlisted

in a Wisconsin Infantry regiment, was taken sick with typhoid fever in rendezvous at Madison and his lifeless body was brought back to Fond du Lac a few weeks after his enlistment. Almond Annis, another brother, enlisted in the 51st Wisconsin Infantry and served his term in safety. Edward F. Burbank, brother of Mr. Burbank, enlisted in the 7th New York Heavy Artillery, going to the front as Sergeant and returning with the commission of a 1st Lieutenant. Mr. and Mrs. Burbank have four children named Robert G., Etta May, Bertie O. and Nettie P. Mr. Burbank holds the position of Sergeant Major of E. A. Brown Post at Fond du Lac.

 **B**ENJAMIN L. ROE, Stevens Point, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 156, was born August 13, 1835, in Penfield, Monroe Co., New York. His grandfather, Benjamin Roe, was born in Holland; he came to America in time to participate in the Revolutionary war and his grandson has the musket he carried in the war. Mr. Roe of this sketch is the son of Joseph Roe, who was born in Holland and was very young when he came to America with his parents. He died in Penfield when 35 years old. His wife Laura (Emmons) Roe was born in Connecticut of English lineage. She died in 1886, at Edgerton, Rock county, when 76 years old, and was the daughter of Louis and Anna (Griswold) Emmons. When Mr. Roe was 16 years old he left his father's farm to learn the business of a miller, in which he was occupied until he reached his majority, when he came in 1857, to Rock county, where he remained until 1860, the date of his removal to Stevens Point. He was employed in a mill at Plover one year and was next in the same business at Amberst, where he was occupied until he entered the army. He enlisted at Plover August 11, 1862, in Company E, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered into service Sept. 25, 1862, by Major R. S. Smith. November 3rd the command joined Sherman's forces at Memphis and was in the expedition to Oxford to be recalled by the disaster at Holly Springs, and moved in January, 1863, to Memphis where Mr. Roe passed 10 months, performing provost duty, after which the command moved to La Grange and he was in ceaseless skirmishing and marching through Tennessee and Mississippi on the route to the rear of Vicksburg, where he was assigned

to the 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 16th Army Corps and was engaged in the general destruction during the Meridian expedition and, after returning to Vicksburg, went successively to Memphis, Cairo and Decatur, Ala., performing guard duty until transferred to the 3rd Brigade of the same command and engaged meanwhile in several successful raids in that vicinity. August 7th Mr. Roe reached the intrenchments at Atlanta and was under constant fire until late in the month and, after the evacuation of that city, was in the fight at Jonesboro. After the hot fight of Sept. 2nd, the command took part in the chase of the rebels to Lovejoy's and returned to Eastport, Miss. Thence, Mr. Roe returned to Atlanta and performed guard and other military duty including train escort until the movement of Sherman's columns to the sea. After a skirmish at Marlowe, where they fought in water waist deep all day, he went to Fort Royal Island, thence to Pocotaligo and when the march through the Carolinas commenced, was in the action at Bunnaker's Bridge and afterward at Cheraw, Fayetteville and in the the last action preceding the surrender of Johnston at Bentonville. He was in the remainder of the march to Washington and in the Grand Review May 24th, camping afterwards at Crystal Springs where he was mustered out June 12, 1865. June 14th the command reached Milwaukee where they were paid and disbanded and Mr. Roe returned to Stevens Point. He has since been engaged as a miller. Mr. Roe married Frances, daughter of Henry and Caroline (Bradley) Warriner, Dec. 21, 1865. The father was born in the State of New York and was about 62 years of age when he died at Plover, Wis. Her mother was a native of Connecticut and died at the age of 45 at Plover, Wis. Mrs. Roe was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 17, 1846, and came to Wisconsin with her parents when about two years old. Mr. and Mrs. Roe have two sons. Henry was born Dec. 8, 1867, and Emmons was born Dec. 9, 1869. The latter is in the employ of the Wisconsin Central railroad company at Stevens Point, and the former at Waukesha.

 **E**DWARD MAHONEY, Grand Rapids, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 22, was born in Canada June 25, 1847, and is the son of Richard and Rachel (Nelson) Mahoney. His father was a native of

County Wexford, Ireland, and came to St. Johns, Newfoundland, in 1825. He was a ship carpenter and his family belonged to the better class in his native country. The mother was born in the same place as the son and was the daughter of a man born in Maine and a soldier in the Revolution. The family of the senior Mahoney removed to the United States when the son was four years of age and settled in Kenosha, Wisconsin. They were there resident four years and removed to Grand Rapids, which has since been the home of the subject of this sketch. When he was 20 years old he became interested in the business of a machinist and engaged in the study of the practical branches of the trade, becoming proficient in it, in all its avenues.

He was a lad of only 14 years when the civil war attracted the attention of public statesmen, private citizens and even the boys at school and he desired to enlist, but extreme youth prevented until Aug. 1, 1864, when he enrolled in Company G, 13th Wisconsin Infantry at Grand Rapids for three years and received honorable discharge in August, 1865, at Milwaukee, at the close of the war. He was then 17 years old and joined the command as a recruit at Allatoona Pass just previous to the action and there tasted rebel powder and the emergencies of battle. The regiment went thence through Georgia to Savannah with Sherman and fought in the actions in and about Savannah, at Columbia and Bentonville and in all the minor actions which were in constant progress throughout the advance through the States traversed by the columns under Sherman. After Allatoona, in October, 1864, Mr. Mahoney was in every action in the course of the march of the 15th Corps to which the command was attached and participated in the Grand Review at Washington. He served after his first battle in the 93rd Illinois Infantry, with which the recruits were consolidated, the veterans of the command being home on their furlough, and the 18th Wisconsin restored its organization at Goldsboro, where the remainder proceeded on transports. They returned to Louisville to be mustered out. After a stay of six weeks at Louisville, Mr. Mahoney returned to Grand Rapids.

He fitted for the business of a machinist, as stated, which he has since pursued. He is at present associated in his interests with John Patrick and they conduct extensive relations in

their business at Grand Rapids. Their establishment is fitted with all first-class appliances for the production of first-class work. Mr. Mahoney takes sole charge of the business of the machine shop and his partner manages the foundry. They make a specialty of force pumps but transact all other branches of their relations as machinists as occasion requires. They formed their business connection in 1879. Mr. Mahoney was married Feb. 1, 1875, to Derinda Eaton, and they have six children named Leon, Edward Eugene, John J., Arthur Alanson, Walter Wallace and Lottie. Mrs. Mahoney was born at Grand Rapids and is the daughter of Alanson Eaton, a soldier in the war, in the 12th Wisconsin. She had five uncles in the service. John Snyder, (Lieutenant of Company G, 18th Wisconsin) Henry Snyder, (same company and regiment) Alfred Snyder, (in a Wisconsin regiment) Stephen Snyder, (belonging to 18th) and still another belonging to an Illinois regiment, were the brothers of the mother of Mrs. Mahoney. Her grandfather, Stephen, and her great uncle, William Snyder, were also soldiers in Wisconsin regiments.

John, brother of Mr. Mahoney, was an enlisted man in Company G, 18th Wisconsin Infantry.



JOHAN A. SPENCER, of Antigo, Wis., and a member of Post No. 78, was born in Manchester, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1841. His parents, Jay and Margaret (Austin) Spencer belonged to the same State by birth. He came to Wisconsin and located in Ellington, Outagamie county, in 1860, and enlisted as a soldier in Company I, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, March 14, 1862, enrolling in the company of Theodore Conkey, of whom a sketch appears on another page. Following, is a statement in brief of the course of Mr. Spencer's connection with active operations in the war. From Janesville, the place of rendezvous, he went to St. Louis, drilled there a month and proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was there armed and equipped and drilled about two months. He marched thence to Fort Scott, going soon after to Carthage and contested territory with bushwhackers. On one of these expeditions, his detail found themselves camped

inside rebel picket lines and they mounted and cut their way out. He went next to Fort Scott and, during the winter, encountered extreme hardships, being almost constantly in the saddle and on duty in inclement weather. In the spring of 1863, he went to Fort Gibson, Ark. There the combined devilry of rebels and Indians kept them lively, endeavoring to prevent ambushing and stampeding of their horses. He was in winter quarters at Fort Smith, Ark., during the next winter and performed patrol duty. In April, 1864, he was mustered out to re-enlist and received the veteran's privilege of a furlough of 30 days. After rejoining his regiment, he went to Duvall's Bluff to guard supply trains and saw skirmishing and bushwhacking to satisfy any reasonable taste in that direction. He passed the first part of the succeeding winter in quarters at Little Rock, Ark., and was sent thence up the river as guard on a transport. The rebels were stationed at Dardanelle, and 400 Union soldiers on the boat were ordered ashore to draw the attention of the rebels while the transport passed. The rebels were superior in numbers but were compelled to withdraw with heavy loss, the Union loss being 14 killed. After this experience, he and a comrade were on vidette duty, when they were attacked by rebels who cut them off and Mr. Spencer was captured, his comrade being killed. He was taken (Jan. 13, 1865,) to Washington, Ark., thence to Shreveport, La., and from there to Tyler, Texas, being sent a few days later, back to Shreveport. He remained there, suffering all that rebel ingenuity and diabolism could invent until exchanged after a captivity of five months. After exchange he was sent home on sick leave and did not again rejoin his regiment. He received his discharge in September, 1865, at Madison, Wis.

Until 1879 Mr. Spencer was a resident at Stephansville, Wis., and was engaged in teaming. In the year mentioned he took up a homestead in Norwood, Langlade county, where he resided until the winter of 1884-85 when he located at Antigo and has operated since as a teamster, and also deals in ice. Dec. 7, 1867, he married Anna S. Garritt, the daughter of Chas. and Rachel (Whiteman) Garritt. The former is a resident of Antigo, and is eighty-two years old. There are four children belonging to the family circle—Jerome J., Maggie R., Marion H. and Louis J. Charles, George and Jerome Garritt,

brothers of Mrs. Spencer, were enlisted men in Company B, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry.



NELSON B. CARTER, a farmer in the Township of Larrabee, Waupaca Co., Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 32 at Clintonville, was born March 27, 1826, in Parsonfield, Oxford Co., Maine. In 1836 he went to New Hampshire and in 1856 came West, and located at Bear Creek, Wisconsin.

He enlisted as a soldier in the war of the rebellion Feb. 28, 1864, at Appleton in Company D, 38th Wisconsin Infantry for three years, and was one of the last men to enroll before the Government ceased paying bounties. The muster commenced the month following his enlistment and, as enrolling ceased with the cessation of bounties, four companies only were ready for the field in May and they went forward under command of Lieutenant Colonel Pier. They were equipped at Arlington Heights where they drilled until June, when they were temporarily consolidated with the 1st Minnesota Volunteers as a battalion. A few days were passed as escort to supply trains to Cold Harbor, just after the battle there on the 3rd of June, and they were the first to advance in the grand flank movement of Grant to the rear of Richmond. They were in constant march until June 16th, five days, when they took position in front of Petersburg. Mr. Carter was in the front lines, fighting continually days and laboring nights until July 4th, and on that day the command retired to the second lines reduced to 40 men. Fifteen days later he was again in action and aided in a repulse. Reinforced by Company E, the residue fit for service made the assault after the explosion on the 30th. Mr. Carter was in the actions following the attempt to destroy the Weldon railroad and in the final activities of the siege of Petersburg. He became ill and was finally sent to City Point hospital, Va., whence he went to New York City and received honorable discharge May 20, 1865.

Mr. Carter removed from Maine to New Hampshire when a boy of 10 years of age and in 1856 went to Michigan. Three years later he came West to Illinois and located in Wisconsin in 1861. He was in Illinois when the war came on and attended the first meeting held in

the State to attend to the matter of raising troops. During the administration of President Grant he acted four years as postmaster at Clintonville, and has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Waupaca county. He is Justice of the Peace (1888) and, as before the war, he has been occupied since as a carpenter.

He is the son of Stephen W. and Azubah (Willoughby) Carter. He married Serena Brown and they have had twelve children named Tryphose A., Elberto S., Elfonso B., Tryphena J., Elomon L., Arthur N., Anna A., Willis B., William L., Harlan H., C. John A. and William H. The latter is deceased. Four children are married.

Mr. Carter has always voted the Republican ticket and rejoices in the success of his party in the current year—1888.



DAVID LA RUE ANDERSON, Commander of G. A. R. Post Lincoln, No. 131, at Merrill in 1888 and a business man of that place, was born April 28, 1840, in Shelby Co., Ohio. He is the son of Daniel H. and Elizabeth (La Rue) Anderson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and a physician of repute; the latter was born in Virginia. She was of French lineage and was three years old when taken by her parents to Ohio. Mr. Anderson received the advantage of a good education and when he was seventeen he became a student at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, where he studied one year, and after that was engaged in teaching until the succession of events from the bombardment of Fort Sumter until the second call of the President for troops made it apparent that the country was in perishing need of men. He had taught the principles of patriotism too long and conscientiously not to prove the sincerity of his avowed sentiments, and he decided that it was his duty to enroll in defense of the country. Accordingly, he enlisted at Lima, Ohio, in B Company, 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years. At the formation of the company he was made Orderly Sergeant and he remained in the army until the close of the struggle, receiving discharge June 26, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C. The 99th was mustered in, August 26th, and he served under his first enlistment until Jan. 26, 1863, when he was commissioned

2nd Lieutenant, having had command of the company for a month previous. April 10th of the same year he received a commission as 1st Lieutenant and, on the 5th of June next following, he was commissioned Captain, and was discharged as such. On the 31st day of January 1864, the 55th and 99th Ohio regiments were consolidated, the former holding its organization. Company B of the latter was consolidated with F Company of the former, and Captain Anderson was assigned to B Company of the united organizations, in which capacity he served until finally mustered out. August 1st, 1863, all Ohio regiments were ordered to send three commissioned and six enlisted men to that State to take charge of the conscripted soldiers. Captains Anderson, Hawkey and Holmes, with six men were sent from the 99th, then at McMinnville, Tenn. The draft was declared off for a time and the detail referred to placed on recruiting service. Captain Anderson was in Ohio until after the October election, when John Brough was elected Governor by an overwhelming majority. The sending of soldiers to the State was undoubtedly caused by the candidacy of Clement L. Vallandigham as copperhead nominee. Captain Anderson was stationed in one of the strongest copperhead districts in Ohio. In November, he reported to the State Superintendent at Columbus and afterwards to the Assistant, P. T. Swaim, now of the regular army. They were held 10 days and rejoined their command at Shell Mound, Tenn., their recruits joining their respective regiments previously. The 99th Ohio was first assigned to the Corps of Tom Crittenden (21st), and afterwards to the 4th, General Gordon Granger. Later, General O. O. Howard succeeded to the command of the 4th. Crittenden's Corps at first belonged to the Army of the Ohio and fought at Perryville, then to the Army of the Cumberland, fighting at Stone River and Chickamauga. June 22, 1864, the regiment was transferred to the command of General Schofield, commanding the Army of the Ohio, and went to participate in the siege of Atlanta, whence they started back to Nashville. The brigade to which Captain Anderson belonged was sent after Forrest after the surrender of Atlanta and were guarding a ford of the Big Harpeth. The Union forces had fallen back to Nashville after the action at Franklin, and the brigade of Captain Anderson was in

great danger of being cut off, as they found from information of the fight at Franklin obtained from captured rebels. They started to return to Nashville and suddenly found themselves in close proximity to a large rebel force four miles from the Big Harpeth, but retreated without discovery and reached Nashville in time to take part in that fight. They followed Hood to the Tennessee and there took transports to Cincinnati, proceeding thence to Washington. After a delay of two weeks, the command went to Alexandria and sailed on transports to the mouth of the Cape Fear River, thence to Wilmington, N. C., to Kingston and to Goldsboro to connect with the army of General Sherman, and remained there until mustered out. At the date of the surrender of Lee, they were at Raleigh, whence they went to Salisbury until summoned to be discharged.

After the war, Captain Anderson returned to Ohio and in 1867 went to Big Rapids, Mich. In 1869 he went to Riceville, Iowa, remaining there until the fall of 1870 when he came to "Jenny", now Merrill. He first engaged in the lumbering business there and is now a farmer. April 4, 1876, he was married to Sarah Acutt. She is German by descent and was born in New Bethlehem, Pa. Mr. Anderson has served as Alderman of Merrill three years.



AMOS A. CLAFLIN, a resident of Green Bay and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 124, was born Nov. 6, 1831, in Loraine, Jefferson Co., New York and is the son of Winslow and Amy (Purdy) Claffin. The father was born in the State of New York and traced his ancestry to the earliest period of the country. His grandfather, Amos Claffin, was a soldier in 1812, and the paternal grandfather of his mother was General Brown of Revolutionary fame. His mother was born in Brandon, Vt., where her forbears had long resided. When the son was in infancy, his parents removed to Ellisburg, Jefferson county and remained there until he was 16, when he went to Albion in Oswego county and was employed in lumbering with his father several years. He was next in a grocery at Oswego and worked afterwards on the Erie canal where he continued until 1858, when he returned to Albion

and again engaged in lumbering. He enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, in Company B, 110th New York Infantry at Albion for three years, and received honorable discharge Aug. 28, 1865, at Albany. (Special Order No. 16.) The regiment rendezvoused at Oswego, going thence to Baltimore and, two months later, was ordered to Fortress Monroe, pending the formation of the command of Banks preparatory to going to New Orleans. The route was made via Ship Island on transports and three months were passed in the city under the command of Butler. (Old Spoons.) Mr Claffin was in the feint movement to the rear of Port Hudson to enable Farragut to run his fleet up the river and he returned with the command to New Orleans, going next to Brazos City. There he was in a vigorous action with the rebels extending over two days and nights, resulting in a rout and chase to Opelousas, the bulk of the rebels going to Alexandria, and the Union soldiers following. A detail from the 110th was sent into the country after cotton and captured a considerable quantity. A large troop of contrabands was collected by the command, who were conducted to Brazos City and, during the march, the attacks of guerrillas on every side were unremitting. The contrabands were left in camp and the 110th went to participate in the siege of Port Hudson. While the detachment was gathering cotton and sugar, the remainder of the regiment was brigaded with H. E. Paine, formerly colonel of the 4th Wisconsin and, on the return from Opelousas, Company B was assigned to the same command, and participated in the fighting in the rear of Port Hudson. Mr. Claffin was there detailed to join the 1st U. S. Battery and continued in that connection until the surrender of Port Hudson where the regiment was reunited and marched back to Baton Rouge. Soon after, they received marching orders and the regiment went to New Orleans, leaving Mr. Claffin in the hospital sick with malarial fever. In three weeks, he reported for duty to Colonel Smith, who told him he could not be sent to his regiment. He was sent to the old U. S. Barracks at New Orleans to await assignment. As soon as communications were again established they were sent by way of Brazos City to Franklin and went into winter quarters. In March, 1864, the 110th New York was ordered to report to New Orleans, whence they went on transports to Port Jefferson, Fla., and

remained at the Dry Tortugas until the end of the war. They were in a decimated condition from malarial disease and that was considered a good place to recruit. They guarded 1,400 prisoners until August, 1865, when they went to Albany. Company K was sent to Key West and the colonel of the 110th, Charles Hamilton, commanded the Department of Florida. Two of the brothers of Mr. Clafin were in the service. Melvin D. was in the New York cavalry, enlisting in 1861 in a one-year command and re-enlisting for three years in the Black Horse Cavalry. Danforth enlisted in the 110th and died in New Orleans of typhoid fever in February, 1863.

Mr. Clafin went in the spring of 1866 to Milwaukee and from there to Milford, Jefferson county, where he engaged in the service of the firm of N. S. Green & Son with whom he remained 17 years, from 1866 to 1883. During six years he managed a saw-mill and then was transferred to the cooper department. In November, 1883, he went to Green Bay and entered the employ of D. W. Britton with whom he still remains. He was married Nov. 2, 1857, to Sarah F. Widerick and their surviving children are named Gianella D., M. Etta, Fred C. and Burt A. Chester D. died before he was thirteen, Mortimer died at six months, Willie died at four, Mabel at three months and another child died in extreme infancy. Mrs. Clafin was born in Rome, Oneida Co., New York. Her grandfather, James Widerick, was in the war of 1812. George Widerick, his grandfather's brother, was a general in the Revolution. She is descended from a family named Moore, of prominence in Connecticut. Clark Widerick was a soldier in the 146th New York Infantry and died at Acquia Creek, Va. Aaron was in a New York regiment. M. Smith was also in the 146th and died at Acquia Creek on the same day. These were brothers of Mrs. Clafin.



ROBERT W. MARS of Marinette, Wis., was born May 2, 1838, in Whitehall, New York. He is the son of Thomas and Jane Mars and his parents were born respectively in Scotland and America. The son was educated in the common schools and, prior to the war, was employed as a ma-

chinist and engineer. He entered the navy as a sailor in 1857 and enlisted April 28, 1861 at Boston in the United States navy for three years or during the war. He received honorable discharge Feb. 18, 1866 at Chicago. At the date of his enlistment he was assigned to the receiving ship, Ohio, at Charlestown navy yard (Boston) and about the middle of May was drawn for service on the steam-frigate "Mississippi," her complement being 350 men. The vessel went under orders to Pensacola, Fla., to connect with the West Gulf Blockading Squadron under Commodore Thatcher, and Mr. Mars was first in action at the bombardment of Fort Barrancas, Fla. Afterwards, some time was past in blockading Pensacola and the vessel went to the same service in front of Mobile where the winter was spent, with an occasional chase after blockade runners. Under orders, the "Mississippi" proceeded to the South West Pass and Farragut assumed entire command of the West Gulf Squadron consisting of 48 war vessels. After the capture of Forts Phillips and Jackson the fleet proceeded up the Mississippi River to English Bend where General Jackson fought his last battle with the English in 1815. A rebel battery had been placed there for obvious purposes. A few shots sent the terrified rebels into the woods and the fleet sailed on to New Orleans and dropped anchor in the places assigned to each by the admiral. All hands were piped to quarters for action and awaited orders. The line of vessels covered the entire front of the city and the levees were crowded with people who hurled every vile epithet at the Union men. Twenty-four hours later, the "Mississippi" went back to the forts to watch the rebel ram, Tennessee, reported as lying under protection of the forts and not destroyed, which was false. The "Mississippi" was ordered up the River to Baton Rouge to prevent the erection of a rebel battery there. After ascertaining that there were no rebels there, she went up the river to Port Hudson, shelling the bluffs in every place where enemies were suspected and, finally, returned to New Orleans where the frigate laid at anchor for several months. (The "Mississippi" was burned March 14, 1864, at Port Hudson to prevent her falling into rebel hands.) Sept. 4, 1862, Mr. Mars was detached from the "Mississippi" and ordered to report on board the U. S. prize steamer "Calhoun" as engineer, under T. McKean Buchanan. The vessel was constantly in motion, moving up and down the river, Lake

Ponchartrain and the Gulf near Mobile until the winter of 1863-64 when a fleet was organized to which the "Calhoun" was assigned. The vessels made their way through Berwick Bay to capture the New Orleans & Opelousas railroad, running from Algiers to that point. Another object was the driving the rebels from that part of Louisiana in order to promote the success of the contemplated Red River expedition under General Banks.

The rebels destroyed a large amount of cotton and sugar to prevent them being taken and the little rebel vessels run like mice. They took possession of Berwick Bay and 80 miles of railroad to New Orleans which proved of great value during the remainder of the war. After the capture of Brashear City, the vessels of the fleet were busied several months running up the Atchafalaya River and Grand Lake, reconnoitering and watching the rebels, who were trying to cut off their communication with New Orleans. The "Calhoun" was occupied especially in attending to the case of the rebel steamer Cotton, which made presumptuous claims to the passage of the Atchafalaya and the country of upper Louisiana. They had several sharp contests and Commander Buchanan was killed. In March, 1864, Mr. Mars was ordered to report on board the U. S. steamer "Diana" as engineer in charge. Late in the month a rumor prevailed that the rebels were planning to cut off communications with the fleet and General Weitzel detailed Lieutenant Allen to select a light-draught gunboat to reconnoiter. The Diana was selected and, after searching the locality designated without success, steamed back to the Bayou Teche and thence to the mouth of the Atchafalaya. They found that they had plenty of business on hand as they were trapped into this position. As they approached Pattersonville, the "Cotton" opened fire and they returned the compliment in as good shape as they could. While thus engaged, a cloud of dust betrayed the arrival of a land force and the batteries were placed in position and through two hours they were shelled and fired on by sharp shooters. The steamer became unmanageable, and they were soon hard aground with no prospect of getting off or of saving the vessel, the officers being killed or mortally wounded, including Lieutenant Allen. Harry Weston, the only line officer left, consulted Mr. Mars as to the best course to pursue, and it was determined to surrender. Mr. Mars took a sheet and pillow case from his bed, and

gave one to Watson and they waved them as flags of truce amid a storm of bullets. This was the first action in which the rebels there had been in battle and they were completely unmanageable as is charitably supposed. After the firing ceased the rebels came on board in dug-outs or "sugar coolers" and treated their captives with great rudeness, for which the officers afterwards apologized. About 120 men and officers were taken and marched 12 miles to Camp Bisland, which they reached at midnight. About 10 o'clock in the morning an officer came for Messrs. Mars and Watson and conducted them to his tent where he gave them a confederate breakfast, consisting of corn bread, rye coffee and bacon. The privates were soon after paroled and conducted to the Union lines, but the seven officers named were marched under guard to a place in Texas and, a week later, the approach of the Union forces necessitated their removal and they gave parole which held them until they arrived at Alexandria, La. They were placed in a mule wagon and driven in the custody of one man to Alexandria. They were held in jail 10 days, their food consisting of corn pone, bacon and a pail of water. Finley Anderson, correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who was captured on the Queen of the West, was confined in a cell of the jail and he was placed with them. (The gunboat Diana was afterwards destroyed and the Cotton also by Union troops.) The Union forces again approaching, Mr. Mars and his companions were again placed under parole of honor and put aboard the steamer Annie Perrett and taken to Shreveport, La., and held for two weeks. A remonstrance was drawn up and sent to General Kirby Smith, commanding the rebel forces, complaining of being treated as felons, rather than prisoners of war. Soon after, they were removed to an old warehouse and held about three weeks. (Mr. Mars here pays a warm tribute of thanks to a rebel lady and her two daughters who smuggled to them food and other things to alleviate their sufferings, and, although he has forgotten their names he recalls their memories with blessings and gratitude.) Their numbers were greatly increased by captured men from Grant's reconnoitering forces until the room held 72 and removal became a necessity. One night about two o'clock they were roused to make a move and were marched to the middle of the street to find

themselves hedged by two rows of cavalymen. They stood there for two hours when they started for a tramp to Tyler, Texas, to be confined in the United States Court House. The cruelties were of the class that characterised the South in the treatment of prisoners of war and the consequence to the sufferers were the same. Three weeks later they went to Camp Ford and Mr. Mars was carried to the wagon in which he was removed. The stockade was in a forest and the prisoners built themselves log huts inside. They cut the wood with which kept themselves warm and supplied the warmth they lacked through insufficient clothing. Their numbers increased and when Banks went up through the Red River country, 4,000 men were soon within the stockade and it was increased to an enclosure of 80 acres. (During the winter, Col. C. C. Nott of the 176th New York, and others, conceived a scheme of escape. Their shanty was about 20 feet from the stockade line and they planned to tunnel under it and to the vicinity of a large tree 50 feet distant where they proposed to break ground and emerge. But the accession of so many prisoners and the consequent enlargement when they were all in readiness to escape to freedom, destroyed their chances.) Afterwards 16 men, including Mr. Mars, devised a plan to escape through the stockade, a part of which was to be removed. Meanwhile others were to create a music of which the rebels were very fond and to which they always listened. According to programme, the 16 marched out and divided into squads of three and five and scattered in all directions, hoping to be able to reach the Union lines, several hundred miles distant. The men forgot to replace the post, and when the guard returned from the concert the gap in the stockade was discovered. The alarm was at once given and three packs of hounds were let loose, followed by rebels armed and equipped for their capture. The hounds discovered the camp of hiding 22 miles from the stockade, and one of them sprang at the throat of Lieutenant O. H. Hibbard; as his comrades were preparing to defend him with clubs, five rebel revolvers covered them. Finally the dogs were called off and the men marched back to camp, all being captured with the exception of two. About the first of July, an exchange of about 1,000 prisoners was to take place, and the command of General Teake which had been held

the longest were detailed for release. But no provisions had been made to include naval officers. One of the command of Teake died the night before the list was to be made up and Mr. Mars disguised himself so that his own mess-mate did not know him and answered to the name of "Chris. Bobenger" and marched out. Mr. Mars refers to his mental condition under the inspection of the rebel officers and his relief when the order to march was given. They went 200 miles to the mouth of the Red River where they again greeted the Union Flag, after 16 months in rebel prisons. Hats went up and cheers rent the air under the inspiration of the Stars and Stripes. They were exchanged man for man on the river banks and as Mr. Mars passed a six-foot Texan with red hair and slouched hat, they exchanged glances as free men. As he passed into the Union lines, swinging his old slouched hat, a confederate officer galloped forward stating that Engineer Mars had escaped and was among the prisoners, but too late, for Mars was under the protection of the United States.

The same evening the "1,000" were sent to New Orleans, and Mr. Mars reported at once on arrival to Commodore Palmer and, on relating experiences received leave of absence and passed six weeks at the North. He returned to naval headquarters and was assigned to the U. S. steamer Elk, commanded by Nicholas Kirby. After the taking of Fort Morgan, Aug. 23, 1864, the Elk performed the duties of a cruiser until April, 1865, when orders were received to assist in the assault on Spanish Fort and the fortifications of Mobile and, after the capitulation of those points, the Elk was detailed to convoy transports up the Alabama to Montgomery. Later, he was detached from the Elk and assigned to the U. S. prize steamer, Black Diamond, commanded by F. B. Jarehke and was made 2nd Assistant Engineer. Mr. Mars was also assigned to superintend the repairs of the machinery of the prize steamer Morgan, captured in the spring of 1865. Near Selma he was attacked with fever and ague and returned to Mobile for examination by the fleet surgeon and received orders to the hospital at Pensacola. At this time the war was virtually over, Lee and Johnston having surrendered. Mr. Mars retains a vivid remembrance of the excitement, rage and sorrow in the fleet on the reception of the news of the assassination of the President. At Pensacola he was examined by a board of naval

surgeons who sent him to the naval hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was carefully attended and recuperated rapidly. He was granted three months leave of absence with orders to report afterward for duty to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington and at the same time he applied for discharge, which he received Feb. 18, 1866, with the thanks of the Department, signed by Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Mars retains all the various documents he has received bearing dates of his promotions and affording a collection which will be exhibited by his descendants in future years with just pride. Mr. Mars engaged after the war as a steamboat and stationary engineer, and was in the employ of Munger & Wheeler at Chicago 12 years. In 1879 he entered the employ of the Marinette Iron Works Company, assuming charge of the Chicago branch of their business, located at No. 164, now 212 Lake street. In 1882 he assumed charge of the Iron Works at Florence, Wis., as Superintendent, until the works were destroyed by fire in 1885. He is now (1888) employed by the Marinette Iron Works as traveling salesman, making contracts for mining machinery built by the firm.

Mr. Mars was united in marriage with Fannie J. Blinkinsop, Dec. 12, 1866. She is a daughter of Thomas and Nancy Blinkinsop. William P., oldest child, was born in Chicago and is in the employ of the firm referred to in the capacity of clerk. Bessie G. and Fannie M. complete the trio of surviving children. Mabel L. died when 23 months old. During his early experience as a sailor, Mr. Mars obtained possession of a U. S. flag, receiving it as a gift from the quartermaster of the sloop of war, *Vandalia*, on her return from Europe, in 1858, on which he was a sailor. It has been all over the world and was used also in the civil war. Mr. Mars is one of the respected citizens of Marinette. He is a man of culture and refinement, and enjoys the comforts and luxuries of a lovely home and household.



ALMA CARPENTER, of Westfield, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 65, was born Oct. 15, 1834, in Villanova, Chautauque Co., New York, and he is the son of William and Nancy (Dodge) Carpenter. His parents were of Eastern stock and descended from families who were con-

nected with the earliest history of the settlement of America. In 1843 Mr. Carpenter came West to Illinois and in 1846 removed to Wisconsin, locating in Walworth county and removed thence to Marquette county in 1851. He grew to manhood in the Badger State and all his interests have been identified with those of Wisconsin as a farmer and soldier. He enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery at Westfield for three years. He served until the close of the war and received honorable discharge at Milwaukee, July 14, 1865, with the command. The battery was the nucleus of the artillery regiment known afterwards as the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and was in existence from the summer of 1861, at which time Mr. Carpenter became one of the command and he was instructed in all the varieties of soldierly drill which belong to artillery service proper and also infantry and camp drill and tactics, as artillerymen are always liable to be called on to serve as infantry and must, also, perform much heavy labor not a necessity in other branches of the service. Mr. Carpenter became a good carpenter in business as in name as there was always a body of the men at work on fortifications and buildings in other directions, as many of the members of the battery during their long stay at Washington built for themselves little cottages. (See sketch of Henry Van Valkenburg.) Three kinds of military drill—heavy and light artillery practice and infantry—involved a large amount of labor and the artillerymen of Battery Rogers, where they were chiefly stationed, had little time for recreation. The battery remained in the defenses of Washington throughout the period of enrollment, in readiness for active service when the Capital was endangered by rebel invasion. In December, 1864, Mr. Carpenter was taken sick with lung and kidney disease and was sent to Woodbury hospital where he was in sick quarters until March, 1865. His brother, Walter D. Carpenter, was also a soldier during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Carpenter was discharged July 14, 1865.

He returned to his farming in Marquette county and has been principally engaged in that business since. He is now the owner of two houses and five building lots in Westfield.

He was married Dec. 28, 1859, to Mary Jane Martin. Their children are named Sarah Jane, Mary Arena, Walter M., Mary Virginia and Flora Malvina. The two elder daughters are

twins and the first named is married. Mr. Carpenter has served in the town of Springfield in the several capacities of school officer. He is a respected and upright citizen.



Moses B. TUCKER, Waupun, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 114, was born Feb. 25, 1840, in Huntsburg, Geauga Co., Ohio. He is the son of William and Sarah Ann (Hinkley) Tucker and his father was born in the State of New York. The mother was a native of Ohio and both are still living in Whitehall, Trempealeau Co., Wis. The father was a mason by avocation. The son lived at home and, after his boyhood and youth were passed, he was a laborer until the date of the Civil War. He was among the first in Wisconsin to heed his country's call for help in her hour of trial and enlisted April 23, 1861, in Company I, 4th Wisconsin Infantry for three months at Sparta, Monroe Co., Wis. He went to Racine where the organization of the regiment took place and was mustered into U. S. service July 2, 1861. He was with the regiment in its exciting experiences while en route to the front and after arrival at Baltimore was in camp until July, when he was taken ill with malarial fever and sent to hospital at Relay House where he passed three months. Meanwhile, the regiment had gone to Eastern Virginia and he went next to the convalescent hospital at Baltimore and rejoined his regiment in December. He went in February to Fortress Monroe, preparatory to going with Butler to Ship Island, whither he sailed with all the discomfort and suffering which made that trip conspicuous. He was in the movements of the regiment at the taking of Forts Jackson and St. Phillips and was one of the first to enter the city of New Orleans on its surrender. He was with his company in the occupation of Baton Rouge and went afterwards to the first attack on Vicksburg. On the return he assisted in the burning of Grand Gulf. He was in the second attack on Vicksburg and participated in the battle of Baton Rouge. In April he went to Berwick in the Teche expedition and fought at Bisland. In the chase after the Texas cavalry he was among the mounted men of the regiment and was afterwards in the scouting

expedition in which the rear of Dick Taylor's command was captured. On reaching Port Hudson the command again became infantry and in May took part in the assault on Port Hudson. The experience was a sharp one but unsuccessful; in June another attempt to reduce the place occurred and Mr. Tucker remained with the command afterwards in that vicinity until the surrender, after Vicksburg was taken. The "4th" was converted into cavalry in August following, and in September was fully equipped as such and Mr. Tucker was in all the service performed by the command until his discharge at New Orleans, July 9, 1864. He was in the scouting which was conducted by the brave Lieutenant Earl and the details of much of that specie of service may be found in connection with the sketches of many of the command who are represented in this volume.

After his discharge Mr. Tucker was detained two weeks in New Orleans whence he came to Sheboygan where his parents lived. He was almost wholly disabled from illness contracted in service and was for a long time unable to perform any labor. He remained in business with his father until April, 1881, when he removed to Waupun to take a position as guard on the wall of the prison. Soon after, he was transferred to the position of night guard and, in May, 1882, was again transferred to assist in the management of the workshop where he is at present (1888) officiating. The position is one which requires vigilance and observation of an unremitting nature. He was married Nov. 5, 1867, to Anna M. Rowe of Sheboygan county. Her parents removed to Wisconsin from Philadelphia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are Halbert E., Laura E. and Mattie A.

Four brothers of Mr. Tucker were soldiers in the Civil War. Charles P. enlisted in Company I, 1st Wisconsin Infantry and was captured at Chickamuga; he was taken to Andersonville where he starved and suffered until his death 10 months after his incarceration. William Henry enlisted in Company H, in the same regiment and died of fever at Louisville, Ky. Alonzo T. enlisted in Company K, 35th Wisconsin Infantry and now lives at Whitehall, Wis. Edward T., who was a soldier in Company B, 8th Wisconsin, resides in Sheboygan. His two brothers, Austin H. and Daniel, live respectively in Clarke county and Eau Claire counties in Wisconsin. His only sister,

Rheuamy is the widow of Otis J. Allen, who was a soldier in a Vermont regiment. Mr. Tucker is a Republican in political connection and is a man possessed of just the traits, physical and mental, necessary to his responsible position—steady nerves and cool, reliant judgment.



CHARLES HOWARD LINDSLEY, resident at Waupun, Wis., Past Commander of Post Hans C. Reg. No. 114, was born Aug. 6, 1839 in Lyme, Jefferson Co., New York. He is the son of Elijah and Maria (Webster) Lindsley, both of whom were born in Connecticut and belonged to the agricultural class. In 1835 they removed to the State of New York where they engaged in farming and came to Wisconsin in 1848, locating at Waupun. The father there pursued the same vocation and died at the age of 82 years in 1874. The mother died in New York in 1848, aged about 50 years. Mr. Lindsley of this sketch passed his early days at home, attending the district schools and working on the farm. He was variously engaged until the date of the Civil War when he determined to enter the army and he enlisted May 5, 1861, in Company D, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry for three years at Waupun. He went into rendezvous at Fond du Lac and was with the regiment in its subsequent movements to Hagerstown, Md., and to Harper's Ferry and to Frederick City where he engaged in subduing the bogus legislature and aided in holding the State in the Union until the spring of 1862. He was in the movements with Banks in the retreat after Winchester and was in his first considerable battle at Cedar Mountain. He fought in the action there until wounded. He was hit in his ankle and another ball struck his head, removing a piece of the scalp. He was sent to Culpepper to have his wounds dressed and was with his command within 24 hours. In the fight at Antietam, Sept. 17th, a bullet struck the buckle of his belt and lodged in his body, his life being saved by the obstructing U. S. buckle. He was excused from duty for four weeks but did not leave his regiment. In the spring he was able to enter active service and fought at Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford and Gettysburg. He went with the command to New York to as-

sist in quelling the draft riot and afterwards remained at various points in the eastern part of the State until September when the regiment became again connected with military service at the front, rejoining the command of the Potomac. The "3d" was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and went to Tennessee and Alabama, where re-enlisting as veterans commenced and, in December 1863, Mr. Lindsley returned to Wisconsin and opened a recruiting office at Waupun where he enlisted 64 men for his command. In April following, he rejoined his regiment at Kingston, Ga., and was first in action afterwards at Resaca. He fought in the actions at Dallas and near Marietta, and was mustered out July 16, 1864, his period of service having expired. During his term he was promoted in May, 1862, to Corporal, and to Duty Sergeant in December of the same year. He was made Orderly Sergeant in April, 1863 and received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in July, 1864.

After leaving the war, Mr. Lindsley returned to Waupun, where he was occupied in managing his father's farm for a time and in 1866 engaged in the sale of groceries in which he was interested six years. In 1871 he went to Iowa and engaged there in farming and mercantile life until 1874, when he returned to Waupun and again became interested in the business of a grocer in which he continued until 1883 when he entered upon the duties of keeper at the State prison at Waupun and has also been connected with the workshop. He has acted in the capacity of turnkey since 1884. He was married Feb. 22, 1865, to Augusta Amadon, who is a native of the State of New York. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley are named Edward A., Lucius Archie and Clara Louisa. One child died in infancy. Mr. Lindsley had four brothers. Daniel H. was in the New York Heavy Artillery and is a resident of Jefferson Co., New York. Miles enlisted in the 42nd Wisconsin Infantry and is a citizen of Jackson Co., Minn. George was a soldier in the 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, Company A; he lives at Neillsville, Clark Co., Wis. Another, Clark Lindsley, is a resident of Hartford, Conn., and his youngest son was in the 20th Connecticut and was killed while on picket duty in service, showing conspicuous bravery. A sister lives in Arlington, Dak.

Mr. Lindsley is a staunch Republican and has always honored the representatives of his

party. He is Captain of Company L, 2nd regiment Wisconsin National Guard and is prominent in connection with the Post. He is a citizen whose relations to the community are such as to secure recognition of his honorable character and public spirit. In April, 1887, he was elected Mayor of Waupun and filled that office one year.



ALBERT ROLFE, Ripon, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 199, was born Jan. 3, 1824, in Boscawen, Merrimac Co., N. H., and is the son of Amos and Fannie (Burlank) Rolfe. His father was a native of the same town and died in 1840 at the age of 50 years. His mother was born in Northumberland, N. H., and died at Boscawen in 1865 aged 70 years. She was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Rolfe was reared in his native State and acquired a knowledge of shoemaking. He came to Wisconsin and settled at Ripon where he worked at gardening and farming until he became a soldier. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, 41st Wisconsin Infantry for 100 days at Ripon. He joined his regiment at Milwaukee and went to Memphis, Tenn., where he performed duty as guard and was in the exciting affair with Forrest when that celebrated and slippery individual made his midnight assault on the sleeping camps of the Wisconsin and Illinois soldiers placed there to guard the citizens and to maintain the triumph of the veteran soldiers, and on that occasion was in arms from three in the morning until ten o'clock. He contracted chronic diarrhea but remained in camp rather than go through a hospital experience. He reached his home in a dilapidated state and his condition was so reduced that the home physicians pronounced his case hopeless. He treated his disease himself and recovered and has never applied to the Government for a pension. He received his discharge at Milwaukee in October, 1865, and returned to Ripon, where he has since been occupied in shoemaking. He was married Oct. 19, 1852, to Mary S. Alexander, who was born in Northfield, Vermont. Her brother, Daniel S. Alexander, was a soldier in the 3rd New Hampshire Infantry and was wounded in the battle of Drury's Bluff, being shot through

both his eyes and dying in three days. Angie, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe, married Ward V. Smith; she lives with her parents and has a son named Harry and an infant daughter. Mr. Rolfe is a citizen of Ripon of excellent repute and is a Democrat in political opinion. He voted for Abraham Lincoln during the war and holds his certificate of honorable service from Mr. Lincoln, which was awarded to the 100-days men by Special Act.



WILLIAM MAHONEY, of Wausau, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 55, was born April 14, 1845, in Blandon, County Cork, Ireland. His parents, Dennis and Mary (Mahoney) Mahoney, removed from the Green Isle to America in 1847 when he was two years old. Their port was at St. John's, New Brunswick and his mother died there in quarantine. He was taken to Boston by his father and left with his aunt, Margaret Horigan, by whom he was reared to the age of six years and then went to Piermont, Rockland Co., New York to live with his aunt, Johanna Donovan. Until 1856 he attended the common schools there and in that year came to Wisconsin, remaining in Washington county until 1858 living with his father on a farm. He went thence to Manitowoc where he lived with his uncle, Michael Mahoney and attended school until 1860. He obtained a situation to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Manitowoc Pilot* and went, in 1862 to Chilton, Calumet Co., Wis., to work on the *Times*. In May, 1863, he enlisted as an able seaman in the United States navy and was sent to the Mississippi Squadron of iron-clads and served on the gunboat Eastport. He remained in that service, scouting up and down the Mississippi from Cairo to the White River and, in September following, was discharged for disability. He returned to Chilton and enlisted as a recruit in Company K, 4th Wisconsin which had then been converted into cavalry. He made connection with his command at Baton Rouge, his company being on detached duty from that place to Highland where the detail accomplished much excellent service and constructed stockade defenses. Mr. Mahoney was in many of the skirmishes in which many rebel prisoners were captured, and

participated in the reconnoissance to Clinton, La., where there was a large force of rebel cavalry and the skirmishing heavy. Colonel Boardman made a reckless exposure of himself in an effort to find a crossing place for his regiment and was shot to death, the only loss in the expedition. (May 4, 1864.) Mr. Mahoney with a comrade caught his flying horse after he fell. His own bridle was cut by a ball. During the summer, he was in the gallant actions in that vicinity and was constantly alert in scouting and skirmishing, capturing rebels and driving them from point to point. In November, he was in a detail to make a feint to attract the attention of the rebels from Sherman's army and marched 300 miles. In January, he was back to Baton Rouge. In March, he was in another action at Comite River and in May and June was in the saddle nearly all the time for seventy days without much rest. In July, he started with the command for Texas arriving at San Antonio in the first week of August. There Companies K and F were consolidated and the regiment passed the succeeding months in work attendant upon adjustment and regulation of affairs resulting from the interruption of the rebellion. Much was done by the command to put an end to Indian depredations and internal piracy of an exasperating nature. Soon after, the regiment was mustered out and came home to receive discharge June 17, 1866, at Madison.

Returning to Chilton, Mr. Mahoney engaged in the sale of drugs and was appointed Postmaster by Andrew Johnson June 1, 1867, serving until Aug. 1, 1869. He was Town Clerk eight years and in 1876 received the nomination for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket to be defeated by a very small majority, three candidates being in the field. Jan. 7, 1880, he went to Colby, Marathon Co., Wis., and operated a year as a clerk. In November of the next year, he went to Spencer, Wis., and remained until September 1, 1885, in the service of W. J. Clifford. On that date he went to Wausau to accept a situation as Deputy Collector of the 6th District under Hon. J. M. Morrow, of Sparta, Wis. This is now the 2d District, and Mr. Mahoney discharges the duties of the same office under Gen. A. C. Parkinson, of Madison. Mr. Mahoney is an ardent Democrat and has served the interests of his party vigorously since returning to civil

life. He has been several times elected delegate to State and Congressional Conventions.

November 4, 1869, he was married to Sarah Birdsall, and their only child is named Madge. Winnie, the oldest daughter, died at Colby when about twelve years old. Mrs. Mahoney is a native of Perryville, Ohio.



HARLES W. DICK, of Stockbridge, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 40, was born April 23, 1838, in Brothertown, Calumet Co., Wis. He is the son of Alexander G. and Samantha (Sickter) Dick and the former died in Kansas in 1864. His mother is still living in Brothertown and is 77 years old. Mr. Dick received a common school education and, when he was 14 years of age, he went to the far West and passed some years in traversing the Territories and Southern States, returning to Stockbridge in 1859. Until 1861 he was interested in farming and lumbering and among the earliest to enroll in the military service of the United States after the war came on. April 27th he enlisted in Company K, 4th Wisconsin Infantry at Stockbridge for three months in the State service and was afterwards sworn into the U. S. service, joining his command at Racine after re-enlisting for three years. He went with the regiment to Baltimore, passing through experiences while on the way which are of interest and told in detail in many sketches on other pages. He was in the march to the Eastern shore of Virginia and afterwards went to Fortress Monroe, whence he went with the regiment to Ship Island in the command of Butler. He was in the several movements up and down the Mississippi River in the attempts on Vicksburg and fought at Baton Rouge. He was in the subsequent movements and took part in the battle of Bisland. He was in the battle of Clinton, La., and there received a bullet through his cap and blouse. He was also in the second assault on the same place and was camping in the vicinity when the fort surrendered. After the conversion of the regiment into cavalry Mr. Dick was in all its experiences and engaged in active skirmishing and scouting in Southern Louisiana. He re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, at Baton Rouge in the same company and regiment, and was in the reconnoissance to Clinton, La. He

was seized with jaundice while still an infantry soldier and passed three months in the hospital at Carrollton, La., and went afterwards to Charity and University hospitals at New Orleans. After recovery, he rejoined the regiment at Port Hudson, Jan. 14, 1863. He was with the regiment in all its later experiences and was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, and discharged at New Orleans, Sept. 14, 1865.

In October he reached Stockbridge where he has since operated as a carpenter. He was married Aug. 30, 1876, to Emogene Johnson of Stockbridge and their three children are named Lester Ulysses, Horace Charles and Roy Alexander. Mr. Dick is a citizen who sustains the record he made as a soldier in his private life. He is a useful member of his Post and enjoys the respect of the community where he resides.



WILLIAM HERRON, of Brandon, Wis., and Adjutant of G. A. R. Post No. 136, was born April 22, 1836 in the town of New Richmond, Clermont Co., Ohio, and is the son of James and Margaret (Archard) Herron, the former a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer by vocation. He removed his family to Ohio in 1815 and engaged in the publication of a newspaper at New Richmond. In 1841 he went to Indiana where he engaged in farming and died when 70 years old in 1870. The mother is still living in Indiana. The son was an inmate of the parental home until his majority. He obtained a good education under the instruction of his father and, at 17, began teaching in a district school. He engaged in that calling until the war and at an early period of the Great Struggle determined to enlist, if his services were needed. In the second year it became manifest to all that the contest was of proportions which exceeded the first impressions of the executive and military authorities and Mr. Herron enlisted Aug. 16, 1862 in Company B, 85th Indiana Infantry for three years or for the war. He went to rendezvous at Terre Haute and thence to Indianapolis where the regiment received uniforms. They went next to Cincinnati to the defense of the city when threatened by Kirby Smith and followed the rebels in their retreat to Crab Orchard, camping afterwards at Danville, Ky., and a month later were engaged in the chase of John Morgan. January 1st they arrived at Louisville, where

they embarked for Nashville and marched from there to Brentwood Station, remaining there until March 2nd. Mr. Herron was in his first active warfare at Franklin when that place was taken and on the 5th skirmished all day with the cavalry of Wheeler. At night he fought at Thompson's Station and was one who surrendered to Van Dorn after holding the position three hours and until the last round of ammunition was fired. Nearly the entire regiment were taken to Libby, but Mr. Herron made his escape in the darkness of the first night, hiding in a clump of cedars until his captors had passed. They had taken from him his boots and overcoat and given him an old blanket, which he tore into strips and bound around his feet so he could walk. He made his way to the 104th Ohio regiment, a distance of about six miles through the woods and arriving at their picket line about three o'clock in the morning in a worn-out condition. On the same day he joined Company D of his command which had been left behind at Franklin and was there assigned to duty as military postmaster June 13th. Owing to failing health, he was sent to the hospital at Nashville, where he remained until Sept. 15th, when he joined the regiment at Wartrace, Tenn. October 5th, he went to Duck River Bridge to defend the position where a company of the regiment had been captured. After passing the winter at various points in varied duty, he went with the regiment to Look-out Mountain which was reached May 3rd, 1864. May 4th, they camped on the battle field of Chickamauga. On the 5th, they crossed Taylor's Ridge through Gordon's Gap and were held as reserve at Buzzard's Roost. Mr. Herron was in the fight at Resaca three days and was next in action at Cassville, the town being taken. He was afterwards in the fights at New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Culp's Farm, Marietta, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and skirmished thence to Atlanta, moving into the city September 3rd, after the evacuation. Here he received a 15-day furlough and on his return to his regiment was assigned to duty at the headquarters of Major-General Chas. Cruft serving on detached duty until April 10th following when he again returned to his regiment and was in the last battle of the war at Bentonville, N. C., and was honorably discharged June 12, 1865 at Washington.

He returned to Indiana and was occupied in teaching and in newspaper work until 1882

when he removed to Wisconsin and located at Brandon. He was married May 4, 1861, to Isabella Davis a native of Montezuma Park, Ind. Her parents were born in Kentucky and were descendants of the earliest settlers of Virginia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Herron were born as follows: George D., Jan. 21, 1862; Margaret Evelyn, April 5, 1866; Bertha May, May 23, 1872. Their son received his college education at Ripon, Wis., and entered the ministry before he was 22 years of age, he is at present (1888) pastor of the Congregational Church at Lake Mills, Wis.

He is, in the fullest sense a self-made man. He first officiated as pastor seven months at Centerville, D. T., and preached his first sermon in September, 1883. He went next to Atlanta to the missionary field of the South where he organized and built the Immanuel Congregational church. He was ordained and installed at Atlanta on Thanksgiving Day, the church dedication being on the same date. In May, 1885, he went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he preached about one year and a half, locating at the end of that time at Lake Mills where he has since been successful in the work of the ministry.

Mr. Herron had a brother, John Herron, in the service, who died at Covington, Ky., of disease contracted in the army. His brothers James and Joseph reside in Indiana. His sister Mary is the widow of Joseph Davis, a soldier in the 19th Indiana Infantry. Jane was the wife of Mahlon Barker, a member of the 10th Indiana Infantry who was wounded at Shiloh and died at Brazil, Ind. Lucy, Laura and Ella are the names of the others. The grandfather of Mrs. Herron was in the Revolutionary war and died at the age of 104 years. Mrs. Herron is of English descent, and Mr. Herron is of mixed Irish and English extraction. He has been for five years past, and is now working for the American Tract Company.



PETER REUTHER, of Brillion, Calumet Co., Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 222, was born in Laubach, Rhine Province, Prussia, Feb. 8, 1836. George and Anna Margaretha (Mickel) Ruether, his parents were born respectively in Laubach and Neuerkirch in the Rhine province. The former was a soldier, according to law, in the war of 1820 in his own country and

his son Jacob was a soldier in the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He came to America with his wife, three daughters and two sons in 1851, landing at the port of New York in May, and came directly thence to Sheboygan, Wis. The names and ages at this writing (1888) of the children belonging to the household are, Anna M., 58, Anna K., 56, Marcia, 54, and Jacob, aged 45. Mr. Reuther of this sketch is next to the youngest.

He worked at Sheboygan for a time at his trade of carpenter and then went to Centerville where he operated in the same line until he enlisted in Company B, 45th Wisconsin Infantry at Centerville, Manitowoc Co., Wis., for one year, enrolling Oct. 8, 1864. November 15th he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant and was mustered out as such at Nashville, Tenn., July 27, 1865, by General Order. The companies of the regiment were dispatched to the front as fast as they were filled and arrived at Nashville in the latter part of 1864 and, in the first months of the year following, the soldiers participated in the fighting and skirmishes in the vicinity of the city, on December 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, and in the work of defense afterwards.

Mr. Reuther returned to Centerville where he remained until the fall of 1873 when he removed to Two Rivers and resided there three years. For three years subsequent he worked at his trade at Centerville and in 1879 located at Brillion. He is engaged in selling liquors at wholesale and retail and is the present Commander of Post Hiram Gibbs, (1888) and is serving his second term. In Manitowoc county he held the position of Town Clerk for seven years and, for the same length of time, acted in the capacity of Justice of the Peace. In 1872 he represented Manitowoc county in the Assembly of Wisconsin.

Mr. Reuther was married Oct. 28, 1861, to Augusta Rossbery and their seven children are named Louis, George C., Mattie, Lizzie, Otto, Sarah and Emil. The oldest son was married March 10, 1887, to Lizzie Bruss.



SAFFORD OATMAN, Menomonee, Mich., member of Lyon Post, No. 266, was born Dec. 7, 1835, in Brattleboro, Vermont, and is the son of Reuben Bates and Sarah (Safford) Oatman. The former was born

in Bennington, Vermont, and was of English descent, belonging to the original proprietor of the name in America which, properly spelled, was Outman. His grandfather, Reuben Outman, went from Bennington to Buffalo and enlisted in the war of 1812 and their brothers and ancestors were in both wars with Great Britain. His mother was born in Salem, Washington Co., New York. Her father, Aden Safford, fought in the war of 1812. Mr. Oatman went to Oswego county, New York, with his parents and they located in Pineville, and were there resident 16 years, the son receiving a district school education. When he was 18 they removed to Neenah, Wisconsin, which was his home until the war of the rebellion commenced, when he resolved to enlist, and he enrolled May 30, 1861, in Company G, 3rd regiment Wisconsin Infantry, for three months, re-enlisting when the proclamation abolishing three months enlistments was issued, for three years. He was discharged Aug. 12th following, on account of disability incurred in the service. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Hamilton, Fond du Lac, and left the State July 12th. They went *via* Chicago, through Indiana to Buffalo, and Elmira, New York, and thence to Hagerstown, Md., and encamped there July 18th. Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, was their next destination, where the regiment was assigned to Patterson's brigade and camped. The command was separated into detachments, Company G being stationed at Monocacy Bridge, under Banks, Patterson having been relieved. Mr. Oatman was in the famous retreat in which his chief distinguished himself and soon after was detailed to go with four wounded men to the hospital at Hagerstown and, after turning them over, the rebels made their appearance at Point of Rocks. The 4th Connecticut Infantry was doing provost duty at Hagerstown and was despatched to Point of Rocks; Mr. Oatman took a musket and went with them and fought in the repulse. He then made connection with a wagon-train en route to Harper's Ferry and went to his regiment. At the time of his enlistment he had a difficulty known as floating cartilage and in the exposure incident to army life, one of his limbs swelled to three times its natural size, on which account he was discharged. He had three brothers in the service. Isaac enlisted in Company E, 2nd Wisconsin Infantry and fought at the first Bull Run, receiving a severe injury in his ankle,

from a rebel cavalryman. He served three years and veteranized in the 50th Wisconsin Infantry. Albert went from Wisconsin, was sent to the Invalid hospital and returned home to die three weeks later. Charles A. enlisted from Wisconsin and passed through the service unharmed.

Mr. Oatman returned to Neenah where he worked at his trade of carpenter until 1866 when he located at Menomonee—since his home. He has operated there as a contractor and builder and the place shows many fine buildings whose erection he has conducted. He was married May 12, 1856, to Charlotte Hoha and their living children number eight—Nettie, wife of Charles Moss, of Iugalls, Mich., Emma, married to John Lynch of the same place, Ellen, widow of William Smith of Menomonee, (who died in June, 1888, leaving five children), Byron (married Ettie Williams, and resides on Bay Shore north of Menomonee), Mattie, General, Jim and Jessie. Helen, Elmer, and Willie died in infancy.



EDWARD SKILLING, a farmer on section 23, Suamico Township, Brown Co., Wis., and a former soldier in the civil war, was born March 24, 1845, in St. Francis, Canada. His parents, Antone and Adeline (Gill) Skilling, removed to the United States and came in 1846 to Green Bay, Wis., and in the same year went to Duck Creek where he remained until 1879; from there he removed to Suamico, his present residence.

He enlisted March 14, 1864, when 19, at Green Bay in Company G, 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry, for three years and joined the command with the veterans who returned from Wisconsin at Vicksburg. In June, Company G went to Cassville and remained about two months, scouting in Missouri and Arkansas and in the fall, Mr. Skilling was in the battle of Prairie Grove. He returned to Vicksburg and engaged in scouting on the Big Black River and in December went to Memphis. He was in the action at Readsburg, after which he went with his command to join the forces of General Sheridan at Alexandria up the Red River, and when he reached that place was

sent back on the evidence of three surgeons as unable to proceed with the command to Texas. He went to the hospital at New Orleans and thence to St. Louis on the hospital boat and was transferred two months after to Jefferson hospital, Madison, where he remained three months and was discharged on surgeon's certificate Sep. 16, 1865. He went to Green Bay, where he was placed under treatment of Dr. C. E. Crane, formerly surgeon of the 5th Wisconsin and remained in his care a year but has never fully recovered. Mr. Skilling was married in 1866 to Mary Truesdell and their children are named Josephine, Mary, Edward, Arthur and John; George, Maggie, Rosa, Emma and Louisa are not living.



FRANCIS M. MULLEN, of Peshtigo, Wis., and a former soldier in the civil war, was born Oct. 12, 1844, in Taylorville, Johnson Co., Tennessee, and is the son of Joseph and Sarah (Walker) Mullen. His father was in the Mexican war, and received a wound, from which he died. The father of his mother was in the war of 1812 and his grandfather fought in the Blackhawk war. Two of his brothers enlisted in Union regiments from Tennessee and another was recruiting officer for the Union army in the same State. The latter, was wounded in an encounter with the rebels while conducting recruits through the Cumberland Mountains to the Union lines.

Mr. Mullen resided in his native State until 1860 when he went to his grandfather's in Pennsylvania to go to school and, soon after, the war with all its terrors and horrors was upon the people of the North and, under the influence of the enthusiasm with which the Keystone State was filled, he enlisted July 18, 1861, just previous to and while the troops were gathering for the fight at Bull Run. He enrolled at Philadelphia for three years in Company A, 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry, a three months regiment which was reorganized immediately on the expiration of its first period of service. He was promoted in 1862 as 2nd Sergeant and was discharged Dec. 27, 1863, on account of disability, from hospital at Washington, D. C. April 24, 1864, he enlisted as a veteran in A Company, 187th Pennsylvania Infantry and received honorable discharge Aug. 30, 1865, at Harrisburg, Pa.

The list of battles in which Mr. Mullen was engaged makes one of most conspicuous rosters in this volume or in the history of a private soldier of the war. He escaped no contingency of military experience on the battle field, was wounded and captured and was in several hospitals. Among his battles were the skirmishes at Currantown, at Front Royal near Richmond, Cross Keys, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Cold Harbor, Seven Pines, Savage Station, and in all the fights comprising the seven days in the Chickahominy, at Malvern Hill, 2nd Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and at Cedar Creek in the Shenandoah valley and in front of Petersburg. September 30, 1863, he was captured at Dutch Gap canal and escaped the same day. He was wounded June 18, 1864, in front of Petersburg, a ball striking him in the joint of the right ankle which was permanently injured. This sent him to hospital at City Point, Va., thence to Columbus, Ohio, to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and after recovery as far as possible, he was assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps for duty and remained in that connection until his discharge.

After the war he went to Peshtigo and thence to Chicago, where he obtained a situation on a steamboat which he retained five seasons. His residence was at Sturgeon Bay for 10 years and in 1886 he made another removal to Marinette; two years later he settled at Peshtigo where he is engaged as an engineer and plasterer and also engages in some of the varied occupations of a lumberman. He married Ella Moshier and their children are named Percy M., and Jessie A. William N. is deceased. Mrs. Mullen is the daughter of Nelson Lee and Annie M. (Light) Moshier; she was born at Ahnapee, Wis., and her parents were natives respectively of Connecticut and New York. George Barrand, her sister's husband, was a Wisconsin soldier; her mother's grandfather, Caleb Horton, was a Revolutionary soldier.



JOHAN CRAWFORD, Westfield, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 65, was born in Pennsylvania, November 19, 1835, and when he was in early childhood his father removed to Ohio which was their place of abode about 13 years, remov-

ing to Wisconsin and locating at Waupun where they lived four years and whence they removed to Westfield, Marquette county. Oct. 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 16th Wisconsin Infantry for three years and was with the regiment until after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth and the battle at that place, and he received honorable discharge August 27, 1862. He returned to Wisconsin and enlisted again August 18, 1864, in Company C, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and was discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 16, 1865, after the close of the war. His battery was organized by Captain Meservey and Captain Davis, and Mr. Crawford joined the command as a recruit at Fort Sherman near Chattanooga. In March, the command went to Athens, thence to Mouse Creek and Strawberry Plains and to Nashville to be mustered out. Mr. Crawford was one of five brothers who enlisted and all returned in safety but one who died at St. Louis and another who lived two days after reaching his home. His brother T. B. Crawford, is memorialized in the name of the Post at Westfield and was in the same company and regiment as the subject of this sketch, to which another brother also belonged.

Mr. Crawford was married in 1855 to Ellinor O. Granger and they had no children. Their adopted son, James A. Crawford, is the son of T. B. Crawford, referred to, and he has been in his uncle's care since his father's death. They have an adopted daughter, whose former name was Lilian Peck, and she became a member of their family when four years old. The parents of Mr. Crawford, Mordecai and Jemima (Barton) Crawford, were born respectively in 1810 and 1812 and they were of Pennsylvania stock. Walter and Rachel (McLaughlin) Granger, the parents of Mrs. Crawford were natives of Canada. During the first enlistment of Mr. Crawford he suffered from heart disease and was discharged on that account. He enlisted three times afterwards and was rejected twice. He returned from the service in broken health but with his spirits at the point to which they had been held by the true element of patriotism. J. B. Crawford, his brother, was at the theatre in Washington when Lincoln was assassinated and saw every incident of the tragedy and witnessed Booth's leap and movements across the stage. Mr. Crawford has been active in Grand Army

matters and an honest, upright and justly respected citizen, integrity and uprightness being the religion of his every day life. He is a solid Republican and belongs to Republican stock of inflexible principles. His first presidential vote was for Mr. Lincoln and he has a record of voting for the winning candidate with one exception and in the late campaign his vote was recorded for Harrison. His business life has been spent in farming and in mercantile pursuits. He has been Supervisor and Assessor of his town.



ONRAD WIPF, a lumberman of extensive relations in Waupaca county and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 99, at Iola, Wis., was born August 15, 1836, in Switzerland, and in 1854 came to America with his parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Suter) Wipf. In company with his brother, he secured an extensive tract of pine land in the immediate vicinity of Iola. Their father was well-to-do in his native land and the means which he brought with him were invested in farm and pine land of which his sons have since remained proprietors. The father died in 1876, and the mother resides with her son, Jacob Wipf, at Iola.

The brothers Wipf commenced their lumbering operations on an extensive scale and their relations were such as to preclude their entering the war at an early period. When the necessity for troops at Nashville to re-enforce General Thomas became pressing, Mr. Wipf enlisted at Iola, Oct. 28, 1864, in Company C, 44th Wisconsin Infantry for one year. His company was one of the first four which was sent forward as soon as organized, and the battalion was in the trenches during the battle of Nashville. Afterwards, the command was employed in military duty until March, 1865, when a part of the regiment went to Eastport, Miss., returning to Nashville, and in April went to Paducah, Ky., where the regiment performed picket duty and was mustered out August 28, 1865. During the greater part of his service, Mr. Wipf was on detached duty as special Orderly of Colonel LeDuc who was chief of a commission to investigate the Quartermaster's Department of the Army of the West, the other members being Lieutenant Colonel

Hayes and Major Webster. Colonel LeDuc has since been Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Wipf was detailed as door-keeper during the sessions and would have received an appointment as clerk but they were not permitted to take a soldier from the ranks. He accompanied the command to Paducah, where he was detailed at post headquarters. During his period of service he was excused from duty only one day. He was mustered out August 28, 1865, and returned to Wisconsin. He and his brother had left their father in charge of their lumber interests, associated with Ammi Baldwin of Waupaca, their partner. On their return they resumed the management of their affairs and Mr. Baldwin sold his interest to a cousin of Mr. Wipf. Soon after, the latter became an invalid and the brothers bought his ownership in the property, since which time they have been its joint possessors and they have since engaged extensively in all the operations of lumbering, including saw-mills, planing mill, shingle mill and flouring mill, and they also deal in pine and agricultural lands. The pine timber is within a few miles of Iola and the cut logs are hauled to the mill or floated down the stream which supplies the power. In the planing and shingle mills, they employ steam power, water being used in all other branches of their business.

Mr. Wipf was married July 11, 1861, to Eliza Brand of Iola, and they have had nine children named in the order of birth, Louisa, Henry, William, Carrie, Frederick C., Lottie E., Harry, Francis and Grace. William died in June, 1882. Mr. Wipf is a substantial citizen of Waupaca county, and belongs to a nationality which forms one of the best elements in the composite population of the New World. He was old enough when he left his native country to understand the principles of freedom which are instilled into the minds of every Switzer, and, since he became an American citizen, has demonstrated the stability of his convictions.



JOSEPH L. COTEY, Grand Rapids, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 22, was born March 19, 1831, in St. Francis, County of Yamaska, District of Three Rivers, Province of Quebec. He is the son of

Louis and Mary (Biron) Cotey, both natives of Canada and representatives of French ancestors, originating in Nantes, France, six generations removed. When he was 15 years old he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and made his way from Sheboygan to Green Bay on the Indian trail and reached Grand Rapids Nov. 15, 1846. His uncle, Francis X. Biron, was there engaged in lumbering and he was in his employ until 1850 when he went to California. He returned two years later and engaged in business with his uncle a year when he sold his interest and bought the "Merrill Mill" four miles from the Rapids. After two years of success his dam and logs were washed out and he sold the property. His losses of one day amounted to \$6,000. His next venture was in locating pine lands in partnership with St. Louis bankers and was to receive a third interest in them for locating and managing, and he invested \$1,200 with the Indians up the Wisconsin River to obtain their good will and followed the surveys and located the land. He was in a fair way to come into extensive possessions when the war interfered with the arrangement, his St. Louis associates espousing the cause of the South.

During the first months of the war, Mr. Cotey determined to enter the army and he enlisted Nov. 5, 1861, in Company G, 18th Wisconsin Infantry at Grand Rapids for three years.

He was mustered out at Louisville July 20, 1865, after a service of four years and eight months. The record of Mr. Cotey entitles him to special mention from the fact that he enlisted as a private without influence and by meritorious service and bravery on the field, rose to the highest rank in his company. From the regimental rendezvous at Camp Trowbridge at Milwaukee, the regiment went on the 30th of March from Wisconsin under orders to report at St. Louis, where they received orders to move immediately to Pittsburg Landing and in less than a week fought in that battle, where Colonel James S. Alban was killed. Mr. Cotey was injured in the battle, a shot shattering his gunstock and felling him senseless to the ground. This was the only injury he received. After the battle Mr. Cotey was ill with diarrhea. He remained in regimental hospital about 10 days, when he rejoined his company, refusing to go to a hospital. He participated in the siege of Corinth, remaining in that vicinity until the battle of Iuka and returned to assist in the repulse of Price and Van Dorn at Corinth. He

went with the force of Grant, which was destined to go to Grand Junction, but the plan was frustrated by the surrender of supplies at Holly Springs by Colonel Murphy, and they marched back 48 miles and moved to Holly Springs. After a fight there they fell back to Memphis and took transports for Vicksburg, where Mr. Cotey was occupied on the several canals and went thence to Millikin's Bend and afterwards helped to cut the canal between the Mississippi River and Lake Providence and in clearing obstructions. In April, they went down the river and in May reported to McPherson and Mr. Cotey was in the battle of Jackson and started the next day for Vicksburg, fighting at Champion Hills. On the following night, the regiment tore down a warehouse and built a bridge across the Black River of the bales of cotton on which they laid the lumber to hold it in place and on this the troops crossed. Three miles above was a bridge, on which the rebels had crossed and fired, cutting off 7,000 who were captured by the Union soldiers. Mr. Cotey was in the second assault at Vicksburg, and when it was reported that Johnston was on his way to re-enforce Pemberton at Vicksburg, the 18th Wisconsin, with other troops under General Blair, were sent out to intercept him, but the report proved false and the command raided the valley between the Black and Yazoo Rivers destroying mills, corn and other property and returned to Vicksburg followed by contrabands equal to their own numbers. The commanding officer kept them constantly on the move; many men were ill in consequence, and Captain Cotey was 10 days in the regimental hospital. After the surrender of Vicksburg, he received a special furlough for conspicuous gallantry in the siege of Vicksburg and returned to Wisconsin. After 60 days he rejoined the regiment at Memphis and marched to Chattanooga. The 18th regiment, with an Illinois regiment, was the first to cross the Tennessee River near Chickamauga Creek and they captured the rebel pickets and laid the pontoons on which Sherman's army crossed and soon after they were in a severe fight near Tunnell Hill. Captain Cotey was in the charge at Mission Ridge and in the pursuit of the rebels to Dalton. They went into winter quarters at Huntsville, occupying the courthouse three months, during which they raided the adjacent country and

destroyed the saltpeter works near Whitesburg. In the spring, Sherman's army was re-organized for the march to the sea and the 18th was assigned to the 15th Corps under John A. Logan and started on the Atlanta campaign. Captain Cotey was in the fights at Rocky Face, Buzzard Roost and Resaca, where Logan's command decided the fortunes of the day. He was next in action near Dallas and Pumpkin Vine Creek and fought at Allatoona where his regiment was left to guard supplies and after the battle of Atlanta, Hood, with 8,000 rebels, surrounded them at Allatoona Pass. They had 2,100 fighting men but they held their position and protected their supplies. The rebel loss was 1,200 in killed, wounded and prisoners in this action. They were in the command of General Corse, who was wounded. They moved next to guard a tunnel on the Chattanooga and Nashville railroad and two weeks later went to Chattanooga and thence to Allatoona. They had veteranized at Huntsville and been promised veteran's furlough but could not be spared from the exigencies of the service until November, 1864. They re-assembled at Nashville and proceeded thence to Baltimore. They went to Louisville where they were frozen in and were compelled to go by rail and embarked on steamers for Beaufort, N. C., and they marched to Newbern, where they were assigned to the command of Gen. Francis Meagher, where the regiment performed hard labor, building log huts for themselves and elegant headquarters for the commanding officer, adorned with division and brigade flags and surrounded by a fence. General Meagher issued an order requiring his soldiers to shave to their moustaches. At the end of three weeks the buildings were erected and the General had a grand display to which he invited the ladies of Newbern. He was making the closing of a series of speeches when orders relieving him arrived from the War Department and the command left their quarters the next morning for Goldsboro. On the route they had a fight with Bragg on a tributary of the Neuse River. The raw recruits with the 18th gave much annoyance from their excitement in this action, Captain Cotey having 30 of them in his company. While awaiting re-enforcements the rebels made seven charges in four days, to be repulsed in all. At Goldsboro they made connec-

tion with Sherman's army and went to Raleigh where they were in line of battle to fight Johnston, when he surrendered. The authorities at Washington demurred about the terms made by Sherman and line of battle was again formed but terms were arranged and the war was at an end. The march through Virginia to Washington and the Grand Review followed. After the battle of Shiloh Mr. Cotey was made Orderly Sergeant of his company and was afterward made Captain of Company G, passing the intermediate grades. His commission was dated April 4, 1865, and he was mustered out as such April 20th following.

He was married Sep. 5, 1853, to Mary A. Byrne, a native of Galena, Ill., and they have one son surviving—Appleton B. Cotey, a merchant at Pittsville, Wis. He married Nellie Smith, and their children are named Coole G., Clinton A. and Dawne E. Twin sons of Captain and Mrs. Cotey died in infancy. James Byrne, father of the wife, was a native of County Carlin, Ireland. Her mother, Ruth (Warren) Byrne, was born in Pennsylvania and was a relative of General Warren, the martyr of Bunker Hill.

Captain Cotey has been prominent in the management and honors of local affairs at Grand Rapids throughout his career there. May 5, 1874, he was commissioned by Gov. W. R. Taylor, Lumber Inspector of District No. 1 and he served two years. Gov. Harrison Ludington renewed the appointment under date of March 30, 1876; and April 9, 1878, Gov. Wm. E. Smith re-appointed him for two years. He was one of the census enumerators in 1880 under Gen. T. S. Allen. He has been a prominent Republican and has served his party with conspicuous fidelity. He has been entrusted with important business in the local management of campaigns and has a well sustained repute for the character of his services. Sep. 27, 1880, he was appointed by the Republican State Central Committee to take charge of matters pertaining to the party interests in his district. He was also commissioned by H. A. Taylor, Chairman of the Committee, as Captain of the Blaine and Logan Army. He is in possession of an elegant sword presented to him by the members of his company encased in an elegant silver scabbard bearing a spread eagle on the hilt and this inscription etched on the blade: "Presented to

Capt. Joseph L. Cotey by the members of Co. G, 18th Wisconsin Volunteer Veteran Infantry, June 15, 1865."



JOB R. BAKER, a resident of Stevens Point, Wis., and a charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 150 at Hancock, was born December 3, 1844, in Bath, Steuben county, New York. Seth Barker, his paternal grandfather, was a soldier of the Mexican war and resided at Rochester at the time of the second war with England. He was a farmer and in July, 1857, came to Wisconsin, and bought a section of land in Grant township in Portage county, where he died when he was 62 years old. Four sons survived him and two were soldiers of the civil war. Chauncey C. enlisted Jan. 5, 1861, in Company G, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, and died at Portsmouth Grove, Oct. 6, 1864, from disabilities incurred in the service. Seth M. was a soldier in Company H, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, in which he enlisted as a recruit August 16, 1864, and was transferred February 1, 1865, to Company A, reorganized command, and was discharged June 19, 1865. He returned to Wisconsin and was killed by lightning in 1878, at Plover, when 58 years old. He married Lucinda Dowd and removed his family to Northville, Wayne Co., Mich., and afterwards came to Wisconsin.

After reaching Wisconsin, young Barker of this sketch ran away from home to learn the trade of a printer in which he was occupied until he determined to enter the service. He made five separate efforts to enlist and was each time rejected on account of his age and size, but when the 100-days men were called for, he enlisted May 22, 1864, at Madison, in Company K, 40th Wisconsin Infantry, receiving honorable discharge Sept. 16, 1864 at Madison. The captain of his company was Charles H. Barton, and the lieutenants respectively, Charles E. Hall and Nathan H. Downs. The colonel was W. Augustus Ray. The 40th Wisconsin went to Memphis, and was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, and quartered on the fairgrounds near the orchard of Beauregard, less than two miles east of the city of Memphis. He went on the double quick at the time of the attack of Forrest on the

city and after the chase returned to the camp. Previous to this affair, Mr. Barker had a sun-stroke and after the battle went to the hospital. When he enlisted his weight was 155 pounds; when he was discharged he weighed 97 pounds. As soon as he recovered he determined to re-enlist and he was the first man enrolled in Company C, 52nd Wisconsin Infantry, enlisting Feb. 25, 1865. The company was formed with George A. Spurr as Captain, George Sexton and Thomas A. Conway, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants. The battalion of five companies arrived at St. Louis, on the day of the assassination of President Lincoln. They went thence to Pilot Knob, where Mr. Barker passed a week in the hospital and, at the expiration of that time, went in the ranks to Iron Mountain, and thence to St. Louis and Warrensburg in Missouri, where he performed guard duty until ordered to Leavenworth, Kansas, to which place they marched and remained until ordered to Madison, where Mr. Barker received honorable discharge July 30, 1865.

He was married Feb. 23rd 1865, to Hattie, daughter of George and Lucy (Baker) Downing. Soon after the war he buried his wife and infant child. The ensuing four years he was engaged in various avenues of business in different parts of the country and he learned the carpenter's trade in Hancock of William Palmer and he married the daughter of his employer. He was employed in the business of a carpenter until 1869, when he was obliged to change his vocation on account of ill health and engaged in farming and also was interested in reading medicine until 1885. He conducted his farm until 1888, when he entered the employ of the Wisconsin Central railroad corporation. He married Mary Palmer and they had four children. Hattie May, was born Jan. 2, 1870; Clarence A. was born Jan. 19, 1872; Dora, April 26, 1888. One child, Edith Lyle, was born March 2, 1884, and died in 1886, aged two years and eight months. The grandfather of Mr. Barker on his mother's side, whose name was Dowd, was of French descent and a soldier in the Revolution. His son George was a soldier in 1812. One brother of the mother of Mr. Barker named John was a soldier in the civil war. The mother of Mr. Barker was born in 1823, in Avoca, Steuben Co., New York, and died in 1884, at Plover. Mr. Barker belongs to a race whose generations were represented in the wars of this country and is a man who

believes that men should vote as they shot—for principle.



WALLACE COLE, a prominent citizen of Waupun, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 114, was born Feb. 29, 1840, at Rochester, Racine Co., Wis., and is the son of Philander and Nancy (Fowler) Cole, both natives of Vermont and the former was of Welsh descent; the latter was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and her father fought in the war of 1812. Mr. Cole lived in his native place until he was six years old and came to Waupun with his parents, who bought a farm in Chester Township on which the son was reared and remained until he became a soldier. The war came on in the year he attained his majority and in August he enlisted, enrolling on the 28th day of the month, 1861, in Company G, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. He was mustered into service Oct. 8th and left the State with his regiment. He remained with that command until November, 1862, when he was assigned to the Pioneer Corps under St. Clair Morton, receiving his detail to this duty at Mitchellsville and was assigned to Company K, commanded by Lieut. Wm. Hammerick of the 24th Illinois. The duty of this body of men, picked from the Army of the Cumberland, was to build bridges and railroads and remove obstructions and prepare routes for the advance of the army. They were all armed and drilled in infantry tactics and the command was accompanied by Stokes, Chicago Board of Trade Battery. They were also in action and fought in the prominent battles of the Army of the Cumberland. After Stone River, Mr. Cole was engaged in duty in the vicinity of Murfreesboro and was with the command in the advance on Tullahoma and in the skirmish at Liberty Gap. He was in the fight at Chickamauga and afterwards assisted in the construction of forts Negley and Wood and others and also a bridge across the Tennessee, preliminary to the advance of Sherman to the assistance of the Army of the Cumberland, which had been held by the rebel guns on Lookout. After working on a bridge across the Chickamauga Creek, he was in the fight and charge at Mission Ridge. He assisted in the construction of a road across Lookout Mountain

that winter and, in the spring of 1864, was detailed as teamster in the pontoon train, driving eight mules. He went through to Rome, Ga., and was there seized with scurvy and returned for medical treatment to Chattanooga. He performed camp duty until after the fight at Jonesboro when he went to Dalton, Ga., and aided in the repulse of Wheeler. During his connection with the Corps, he went, on one occasion, on a tour of inspection of forts on the Chattahoochie. He made frequent applications to be returned to his regiment but was a useful man and was not allowed to return until after the fight at Jonesboro. Not long after, his regiment was discharged and his connection with military life ended Oct. 14, 1864. April 12, 1862, he was taken sick at Nashville with pneumonia and remained in a house which constituted the field hospital south of Nashville where he remained until the army moved to Columbus and just before the fight at Pittsburg Landing, was left without a surgeon and was sent with others to a convalescent camp. He was still in a critical state and received a wetting on the way, taking cold and suffering a relapse. He attributes the saving of his life to Governor Morton of Indiana, who was there looking after Indiana soldiers. He saw him in the round house on the fair grounds at Nashville where he lay struggling for breath. The Governor asked the surgeon to examine him; he was asked a few questions and the Governor was informed that he was not an Indiana soldier; the surgeon was told that that made no difference, that he must be cared for. The next thing he realized was, that he was in a hospital on Commercial street and after he was better he was sent to No. 8 hospital and successively to Convalescent Barracks and a convalescent camp. While there he learned that his Colonel, John C. Starkweather, was in the city and he left the camp and made his way to the depot and found him and was taken by him to the regiment. He was reported from the camp as a deserter but the charge was made all right, and his presence with his command was sufficient. He remained with his company and regiment until detailed as before stated. His brother, James M. Cole, was in the 1st Minnesota Infantry, one of the most conspicuous commands in the service. (See sketch of H. O. Fifield.)

Mr. Cole was married Oct. 14, 1865, to Alice

Steele. Their children were named Fanny E., Jessie G., Bertha A., Jennie E., Sylvester A., Jay E., James M., and Helen T. Frances, twin with Fanny E., died at five years; Alice M. died in infancy. Jessie married W. H. Stafford, a resident of Waupun, who represents Wells & Co., of Chicago, as foreman in their establishment, they being contractors for convict labor. He is a native of Vermont. Cerrel and Helen (Seaton) Steele, parents of Mrs. Cole, were natives respectively of Connecticut and England; Moses Steele, the grandfather, was a soldier in 1812. Joseph Seaton, a cousin of Mrs. Cole, was wounded in a raid of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry with Wheeler and died in hospital.



FRED HEINEMANN, a citizen of Appleton, Wis., and a veteran of the civil war, is a citizen of the United States by adoption, having been born at Heiligenstadt, Prussia, Feb. 10, 1841.

He is the son of Conrad Heinemann, also a Prussian by birth, following the profession of an architect in his native country. He was one of an old family well known in the Province of Saxony, where members of his family occupied positions of trust and ranked high in various professions, as physicians, surgeons and theologians. Having served his lawful term as a soldier in the Prussian Army, he was retired to the reserves with the rank of Captain. He married Theresia von Herwig a member of a family well known in the military history of Northern Germany, dying in 1845 in his native country. His widow with six minor children migrated to America in 1848 and settled in Chicago where the family continued to reside until 1854 when they removed to Manitowoc, Wis. It was here the subject of this sketch served his apprenticeship as a druggist and apothecary. When the war came on he enlisted in Co. B, 9th Wis. Vol. Infy. Sept. 6, 1861, and was honorably discharged as member of the same Company, Dec. 4, 1864, having served more than his full term of three years. The 9th was a picked regiment, being exclusively recruited and composed of Germans, most of whom had been thoroughly trained in service in their native land, and on leaving the State was assigned to the Dept. of Missouri then commanded by Major General David Hunter.

On arriving at the City of Leavenworth, Corporal Fred Heinemann was detached from his Regiment and ordered to report for duty at Dept. Headquarters under the immediate command of Major Chas. G. Halpine, A. A. Genl. to Gen. Hunter. (Major Halpine is well remembered as one of the poets of the war by his nom de plume, Private Miles O'Reiley) as clerk Feb. 10, 1862. Promoted to the position of chief clerk, he continued in this capacity at these Headquarters commanded in turn by Gens. Denver, Sturgis and Blunt. His thorough acquaintance with all the details of the business at Dept. Headquarters insured him the confidence and good will of the Generals in command and he was treated as one of the staff, promptly responding to every requirement made upon him in the line of duty. In April, 1863, he was commissioned 1st Lieut. 1st Kansas, but continued on duty with the Dept. Headquarters. While on the frontier in southwestern Arkansas Lieut. Heinemann was attacked by malaria which baffled all medical skill. The practice of granting leave of absence to officers being discontinued by orders of the War Dept. in consequence of the abuse of this privilege, Lieut. H. was obliged to resign his commission in order to get North for relief. Arriving at St. Louis he quickly regained his health, and loth to return alone from the front, asked permission of the Sec. of War to re-enter his old regiment as a private and as such serve out the unexpired term of his original enlistment. This request being cheerfully granted he was reinstated in his old company but shortly after again detached to take the position of chief clerk at the Headquarters of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon where he continued until mustered out. June 27, 1863, in the fight at Cabin Creek he was wounded in the right arm. He was also wounded at Mayville at Cane Hill, Arkansas, receiving two balls in the leg and a scalp wound on the head. Attending to his hurts personally as well as to his condition when afflicted with malaria, his name does not appear upon any hospital record but always in line and ready for duty.

After his return from the war, Mr. Heinemann had charge of a drug business at Manitowoc for several years. He afterward engaged in the business of a manufacturer, and various other occupations, among them that of editing and publishing a newspaper. He served two years and six months as General Clerk in

the State Treasurer's Office of Wisconsin and at Manitowoc was elected City Clerk four consecutive times.

He served one term as Transcribing Clerk of the State Senate (1873-4). He is now Justice of the Peace at Appleton. His marriage to Katie Dockhert occured Aug. 10, 1877. Their only child is named Fred D. Heinemann.

Returning again to his business as a druggist he continued therein until he removed to Appleton in 1885 where he is still engaged in his profession to this date (1888).



JOHNS SINGER, Black Creek, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 116, was born in Prussia Feb. 22, 1845. He accompanied his parents, John and Mary (Mark) Singer, to America in 1854 when he was nine years of age. After landing at the port of New York, the family came to Milwaukee and a few days later proceeded to Wayne, Washington Co., Wis., where the father pursued his two-fold business as a carpenter and farmer, and brought up his sons to the latter vocation. His son John enlisted at Wayne, Wis., Oct. 21, 1861, in D Company, 12th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. He was promoted to Corporal and, on the expiration of his period of enlistment, he veteranized at Natchez, Miss., and received veteran's furlough. He rejoined his regiment at Madison on its expiration and returned to the field. He received final discharge at Louisville, Ky., after a service of three years and eight months.

The 12th Wisconsin was the largest regiment that had left the State, which it did Jan. 11, 1862. Two days later, it made acquaintance with some of the severest experiences of soldiers' life—the men sleeping on the frozen ground without shelter with the mercury 20 degrees below zero, after a wearisome march of 22 miles. Their next experience was a journey in open cars lasting 24 hours, deprived of fire, warm food or lights. They went from Weston, Mo., to Leavenworth and later towards Fort Scott, a distance of 160 miles. In the remainder of the month of March and in April, they made another march of 105 miles to Fort Riley. Soon after, orders were issued for a return to Leavenworth which they reached on the 27th of May. Two days later they went to St. Louis

and thence to Columbus, Ky. During the succeeding months of June, July, August and September the regiment made itself conspicuous to the rebel soldiers and civilians in Southern Kentucky and Northern Tennessee, and meanwhile part of the command was mounted on horses which were confiscated. Orders were issued Oct. 1st for the regiment to proceed to the location of the battle of Hatchie where they acted as reserve and went thence to Bolivar, Tenn. November 3rd they started south and passed the month in Tennessee on varied duty of good effect. They were with Grant's army in the operations in that Department, and passed the winter in Tennessee, going in March to Memphis. The balance of the month, with April and May, was passed in capturing and entertaining rebels during Grierson's raid through Mississippi where their presence was not just then desired. May 18, 1863, the regiment went into the trenches in the siege of Vicksburg. Mr. Singer was also in the fight at Jackson, Miss., and in May, 1864, was attached to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division and 17th Corps, under General Leggett, preparatory to entering upon the "March to the Sea". June 8th they joined the Army of the Tennessee and participated in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain. In the siege of Atlanta, July 22, Major General McPherson, while examining into an anticipated movement of the rebels was surprised and mortally wounded. He fell about 30 rods from and directly in front of Mr. Singer and was taken by the advancing rebels. A severe engagement followed immediately, and the body of the beloved and daring chief remained within the confederate lines for a time. This action, which is called one of the battles of Bald Hill, constituted one of the most severe of the siege or in the experience of soldiers, rapid changing from front to rear and vice versa, being the mode of action. Mr. Singer continued with his command in the trenches nearly a month, taking part in the battle of Jonesboro and the succeeding actions of the first of September. In November he commenced, with the force of Sherman, the march to Savannah and was in the detail which assisted in the destruction of the Georgia Central railroad, reaching Savannah Dec. 10th. From there the regiment was a part of all the actions of the corps and Mr. Singer's military history is identical with that of his comrades of the 12th.

On his return to civil life he located in

Wayne where he engaged in farming until 1873, the year of his removal to Black Creek. He is now section foreman on the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul railroad. He was married March 16, 1871, to Susanna Tishhansen. The senior Singer was a soldier in Napoleon's army and was in the prominent battles in which the Allies fought for eight years, among which was Leipsic and Waterloo. He was in the Moscow campaign and was captured. He escaped after a few days by cutting his way out with an axe. He was one of the pioneer construction corps and when taken was wounded in his left arm with a lance. The father of Mrs. Singer was born in Schwyz, Switzerland, and was a soldier of the Republic. Mathias Singer, the brother of John, was a volunteer soldier and was taken sick at Nashville. He was ill three years and died in Calumet Co., Wis. His wife died earlier and their four orphan children are without a pension.



JAMES N. STOWE, of Friendship, Adams Co., Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 65, at Westfield, Wis., was born October 31, 1840, in Grafton, Mass. His father, Sumner E. Stowe, was born in Grafton in 1813 and married Nancy L. Fay, who was born in 1818 at Hopkinton, Mass. The family removed in 1851, to Moreau, Saratoga Co., New York and thence to Fort Edward on the Hudson, in 1855; they removed to Argyle in Washington county, New York in 1860.

Mr. Stowe enlisted at Argyle, New York, August 18, 1862, in Company F, 123rd New York Infantry for three years. The regiment was organized at Salem, New York with Colonel A. L. McDougall, commanding. The regiments received military instruction at that place for several weeks and went thence into camp at Capitol Hill at Washington and, after a few weeks to Arlington Heights.

The next move was to Pleasant Valley near Harper's Ferry and, afterwards they went to Loudon, Va., and were ordered to Fredericksburg, where battle was impending, but the heavy rains impeded their progress and they camped at Fairfax C. H. A month later the regiment went to Stafford C. H., and remained until April, 1862, when orders were received to

move to make connection with the command which was ready for battle at Chancellorsville, and they arrived on the battle field on the night of April 30th and moved to position in line of battle on the morning of Friday, May 1st. The regiment belonged to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Army Corps and on that day occupied a position on the right of the Federal army. After the three days fight, the command fell back across the Rappahannock to Stafford C. H., where they remained until the Army of Virginia broke camp for the Gettysburg campaign. The 123rd New York arrived on the battlefield July 1st and Mr. Stowe was in the three days fighting. On the morning of the 4th, the 12th Corps marched through the city and drove out the rear guard of the rebel army; the brigade was the first division of infantry that moved into the city of Gettysburg and they followed Lee into Virginia, engaging on the second day in a skirmish. Lee moved his troops across the Potomac and the 123rd crossed the same river below Harper's Ferry and followed on to Catlett's Station, where they went into camp about July 18th. A few weeks after, the 11th and 12th Corps were consolidated, reconstructed as the 20th Army Corps under Major-General Hooker, and was ordered to Tennessee to join the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Stowe was first in camp, after joining the Army of the Cumberland, at Tanton's Station and, a week later, went to Stevenson, Ala., after two weeks, going back to Elk River Bridge where he was in a skirmish with Quantrell's guerrillas. They removed thence to Bridgeport, Ala., where a detail, including himself, was stationed to guard the construction of a railroad bridge and the regiment remained there in winter quarters until the organization of Sherman's army in the spring of 1864. He was connected with the Army of the Cumberland in the battles of the Atlanta campaign and fought at Tunnell Hill, Allatoona Pass, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca and Peach Tree Creek, where he was wounded July 20, 1864.

Hooker directed the division of Williams to cross Peach Tree Creek on the pontoon bridge and the 13th and 17th Corps were ordered to follow to their support. When about a mile and a half from them, the two corps halted and threw out skirmish lines to the right and left and, the rebels seeing the situation of the 20th

Corps, formed their lines in the shape of a horseshoe and swept down upon them with infantry and artillery fire. General Hooker was on the extreme right and dismounted. He saw the situation, sprang to his horse and shouted "give them h—l boys; you shall have help in a few minutes." The charge lasted about 20 minutes and resulted in the repulse of the rebels, the 20th being reinforced. Mr. Stowe was wounded in his right hand and right breast in the second part of the action. He crept back to a small log house, fainted and was picked up by a comrade named William Brady; he remained two days and nights in the field hospital and was removed to Chattanooga where he remained until Hood returned to Nashville, when he went to the hospital at that place and successively, to Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind. There he was furloughed and, on his route homeward, was in the hospital in the city of Rochester a week. He arrived at Fort Edward in time to vote for President Lincoln. At the end of 19 days, he was taken sick and went to New York where he entered Central Park hospital, remaining until discharged, January 20th. He lost two fingers of his right hand and the use of his wrist from the wound received in the battle of Peach Tree Creek.

Mr. Stowe was married at Fort Edward, December 2, 1858, to Sarah A. Morris. She died September 26, 1866, leaving a daughter named Helen M. Mr. Stowe was married July 3, 1869, to Eleanor King and they had three children—Jessie E., Vernon and Pearly J. Mr. Stowe was again married Jan. 8, 1887, at Friendship, Wis., to Abbie Lapham and their daughter is named Serena I.



CLHANAN W. BENNETT, Clintonville, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 32, at that place, was born March 31, 1823, in Rushford, Alleghany Co., New York. He became a resident of Wisconsin in 1854, locating at Clintonville, where he enlisted as a recruit in the 3rd Wisconsin Infantry in August, 1864, enrolling in Company K for three years or during the remainder of the war.

He made connection with the regiment in Georgia after the evacuation at Atlanta and he was engaged with the command in the work in which Sherman's army was occupied throughout the remainder of the war, destroying railroads, capturing rebel supplies and, in December, in a sharp skirmish at Pocotaligo, S. C. He was in the historical marching accomplished by the command from Savannah and in the sharp skirmishing en route through the Carolinas. At Fayetteville, N. C., he was in the advance skirmish line, which hotly engaged the rebels and, later, his command went into camp at Goldsboro after participating in the brigade movements at Averysboro and Bentonville. During the entire period of his service, Mr. Bennett was in good health with a single exception, when he was in the hospital at Beaufort, S. C. He was in the closing scenes after the surrender of General Johnston and received discharge at Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1865. He returned to Clintonville and resumed his occupation as a farmer.



JOHN W. GREEN, of Merrill, Wis., a member of Lincoln G. A. R. Post No. 131, was born in Lawrenceport, St. Lawrence Co., Ind., Dec. 28, 1851. (This sketch was written on the thirty-sixth anniversary, Dec. 28, 1887.) His parents, Daniel and Polly (Fiddler) Green, were natives of Kentucky, where their respective families belonged to the old stock in the Blue Grass State. They died when he was a lad of tender years and he was taken from his native State to Carroll county in Illinois by his aunt, Susan Chatley. He was a waif without friends, and he was only ten years of age when the two factions of the country were engaged in Civil War. With nothing particular on his hands to interest him, he became inspired early with a desire to become a soldier and, on two occasions attempted to enlist, but was rejected on account of his youth. Before he was 13 he enrolled in the army of the United States. He enlisted at Shannon, Ill., Oct. 17, 1864, in E Company, 11th Illinois Cavalry for one year, and received honorable discharge at Springfield, Ill., in November, 1865. He joined the regiment as a recruit at Memphis, Tenn., and was chiefly occupied in skirmish and scout duty until dis-

charged. His command was under Sheridan in his movement from Memphis to Vicksburg, and he was in a heavy skirmish at Egypt, and in another at Franklin, whence the regiment returned by boat to Memphis. It is a matter of record that Sheridan was desirous of getting into Mexico at the end of the war to take a hand in the disestablishment of an empire there, and the men of the 11th Illinois were in a quandary as to what his intentions were, unless he wanted them all killed.

Mr. Green returned to Carroll county after his release from military service and came to Wisconsin two years later. He located in Marathon county and engaged in the varied employments of the lumber business eleven years. March 26th, 1877, he went to Montana and engaged in freight transportation across the plains with ox-teams. From a teamster he rose to the position of a wagon-master which place he held for three years. He returned to Wisconsin and located at Merrill in the fall of 1882. He embarked in the livery business and has a well-equipped establishment. The style of the business is "Keyser & Green."

He was married March 24, 1885, to Minnie Lotsiek, and their only child is named Myrtle. Elias Green, a brother, was a soldier in the rebellion from Indiana. He resides in Kansas. The parents of Mrs. Green are Germans.



JOHN NICHOLAS KIEFER of Antigo, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born Nov. 3, 1837 in Luxembourg, Holland. His father and mother, John and Susanna (Sinner) Kiefer, were natives of Holland and the former was a weaver by trade. Thomas Kiefer, an uncle, was one of the soldiers of Napoleon for seven years and made the memorable march over the Alps to Moscow. Mr. Kiefer's parents came to America in September, 1847, coming direct from the port of New York to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in farming. The son was brought up on the home farm and attended school until he was 15 years old. At that age he commenced the career of a clerk and also continued to study as he could. In the establishment where he was employed, the local post-office was conducted and he acted as deputy postmaster for three years. Aug. 13, 1862, he

enlisted in Company H, 24th Wisconsin Infantry at Port Washington for three years, and on the formation of the company was made Corporal, was promoted to Orderly Sergeant and 1st Lieutenant and was mustered out as Captain June 10, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. He passed the entire period without illness or injury save slight wounds of unimportance. The regiment left the State in September and, soon after its history commenced, the remainder of the month and the first week in October being passed in heavy marching until the battle of Perryville, its first regular engagement with the rebels. From there, the command made a march of 300 miles, including that from Louisville to Perryville, and they camped near Nashville until the last of December. At Stone River the splendid discipline and spirit of the regiment did it famous and its dauntless courage was manifest during its exposure to the fierce firing from the rebels while passing through the Cedar Swamp under raking artillery and musketry fire. Chickamauga was inscribed on its banners in September, 1863, Mission Ridge in November, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville followed. In the campaign which succeeded the last-named battle, the regiment made a march of 150 miles, "Through drenching rains and almost impassable roads". The residue of their time was passed in Eastern Tennessee, and when the soldiers returned to Wisconsin their reception manifested that the people of the Badger State had their representatives in mind through their connection with the civil war.

After his return Mr. Kiefer was in the post-office at Port Washington six months. He then assumed charge of a mercantile establishment at Amsterdam, operating in that capacity a year. In January, 1867, he commenced acting as shipping clerk on the docks at Port Washington for the same firm and continued there until April, 1871, when, associated with Edward Blake, he embarked in a commercial enterprise at Port Washington. In September, 1875, he sold his interest to his partner and entered the employ of the Sheboygan Falls Wollen Mills company, residing meanwhile at Port Washington, Wis., until 1881. During three years he clerked summers and taught school winters and came to Antigo, Oct. 1, 1884, where he has since conducted a successful commercial enterprise.

He was married July 12, 1865 to Walburga

Greta of Milwaukee and they have five children named Mary S., Ferdinand W., Ella L., Clara A. and Edward N. Mrs. Kiefer was born in Vienna, Austria, and came to America in 1840.



HENRY AUGUST STRAUBEL, of Green Bay, Wis., was born May 11, 1841, in Blandenburg, Prussia. He was five years old when he came to this country with his parents, Christian Frederick and Caroline (Lanka) Straubel, and settled at Green Bay, where his father followed his business as a blacksmith, and the son received such education as the schools of that period afforded. He was still a boy when he learned the trade of wagon making in which he was engaged until 1877. Since that date he has been engaged in milling and is the senior member of the firm of Straubel & Ebling. Their establishment is one of the finest in the Northwest, having a capacity of 250 barrels of flour daily. They have an elevator and their mills are on the Fox River with a dock frontage of 80 feet and a branch track of the M. & N. R. R. runs direct to their mills.

October 7, 1861, Mr. Straubel enlisted in Company H, 9th Wisconsin Infantry, at Green Bay, for three years. The regiment left the State January 2, 1862, under orders for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. It was connected with the Indian expedition, and Mr. Straubel took part in several successful skirmishes. He marched and skirmished with rebels and Indians and performed other varieties of duty in the capacity of wagon master. In the engagement at Newtonia, Mo., he was taken prisoner and spent three months in a personal examination of the South under rebel escort. He was paroled at Little Rock, Ark., and made connection with the Union forces at Helena, Ark. He went thence to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and was discharged February 7, 1863, on account of disability caused by hernia. He returned to Green Bay and resumed connection with his former business. His cousin, Richard Feldtrapp, enlisted in the same company and was killed in action on the day Mr. Straubel was captured, September 30, 1862, at Newtonia, Mo.

The latter was married November 17, 1870, to Minnie Aultmann. Of seven children born

to them, only Charles and Arthur survives Mrs. Straubel was born in Mishicott, Wis., and her parents were natives of Saxony. Mr. Straubel is Alderman of the 2nd Ward of Green Bay (1888) and he was Poor Commissioner of Brown county three years. He was chief engineer of the fire department two years.



THOMAS ROCHE of Oshkosh, Wis., a member of Post No. 211 G. A. R., was born May 17, 1842, in the parish of St. George, Canada East, as it was then designated. He was 22 years of age when he entered the naval service of the United States. He enlisted Aug. 17, 1864, as an able seaman, at Chicago and was enrolled as such on the Steamer "Syren," Captain Fitzpatrick. He was connected with the naval service until June, 1865, when he received honorable discharge on account of the termination of the war and he was mustered out at Mound City, Ill.; he was acting as second-class fireman at the time of his discharge.

The equipments and necessary arrangements for service consumed several months and in February, 1865, the "Syren" received orders for Mobile Bay and to report to Admiral Thatcher for duty. The seamen were tired of inactivity and glad of a change, and in due time the steamer arrived at New Orleans and anchored off the navy-yard at Algiers. The Captain went in the gig to pay his respects to the Admiral on the "Richmond", and the executive officer, Thos. G. Herron, gave eight men four hours leave ashore. Four of them deserted and the exasperated captain quarantined the entire crew. Three days were passed in putting everything in the best condition and work prevented disaffection. Several of the petty officers had been in the habit of going ashore without leave, as their duties did not demand their attention in the night and they would report for duty at the proper time, and thus were not detected at first. Their accounts of the attractions ashore served to awaken a restlessness among those confined by the orders referred to, where desire to go ashore overcame their dread of their captain, and soon it was the rule for squads of men to leave quietly for land. At first they were careful, although it

required some ingenuity to escape detection. When any among them belonged to the night duty, they were certain to be reported, and also some of them would return in a state of drunkenness, when the whole number would be placed in irons. "Old Paddy", as the captain was called by the men, was bent on stopping the surreptitious leaving of the men, and he commenced calling all hands to muster at all possible hours day and night. Those who failed to respond were reported as deserters, and one-third of their wages due, offered as bounty for their return on board. The provost guard soon began to bring them aboard by the boat-load, most of them in a helpless state of intoxication. All would instantly be placed in double irons. Mr. Roche had never been in the Crescent City, and had a great desire to go there. A rumor prevailed that the admiral was disgusted with the crew, and it was probable that the Syren would be ordered back home. Apparently, it was now or never, and he watched for a chance to carry out his wishes. The executive officer had promised some of the men who had conducted themselves in an orderly manner, to use his influence to secure for them a relaxation of the strictures. Finally, he succeeded in obtaining permission for eight to go, to be followed by eight others. Mr. Roche was not included in the first installment and as he firmly believed that several would return intoxicated or not return at the expiration of their leave, he determined to go on his own account. The 2nd Assistant Engineer, a man universally respected and loved, promised to excuse him at muster, if he could get away and return without being caught. He prepared to leave at noon as that seemed the most feasible time. The Syren had hauled in towards shore and her stern lapped the bow of the gunboat Peri, which was lashed to an abandoned hulk. Mr. Roche reached the deck of the Peri unnoticed and made his way to her afterguard where he encountered a sentry. He stated his case to him and was told to watch the officer of the deck and when his back was turned, to "skip." He was soon afterwards on shore and joined the men already there.

They had passes for four hours and with them he escaped detection. They were determined to stay all night ashore and, as they were necessary to his safety, he was obliged to come to the same decision. New Orleans was the only place in the South in the possession

of Union forces where there was no penalty for selling liquor to seamen. General Butler's order forbidden the sale of liquor to Union soldiers or sailors under penalty, had offended Admiral Farragut, and he denied the jurisdiction of "Old Cockeye" over seamen. He therefore issued a counter proclamation to the citizens, stating that they might sell all the whiskey that seamen could buy and that he would protect them in so doing. Until the war closed it was possible for sailors to obtain all they wanted. The sailors from the Syren were in high feather until about midnight, when a pilot came ashore with the intelligence that Admiral Thatcher had ordered the Syren up the river, and that he had stated with more force than elegance that he would not have such a "D"—crew in his fleet. He brought orders from Captain Fitzpatrick that the men must come aboard before morning. With three companions Mr. Roche attempted to return. All four were sober but tired, and when they had crawled down the levee they found their vessel had hauled off and lay alongside of a barge where a sentry was stationed. They determined to feign intoxication to avoid going on duty. The plan was that the sentinel would halt them and the officer of the deck would pass them on board, and while the sentinel on the barge was taking note of their drunken maneuvers, Mr. Roche was to rush for the berth deck and take a chance of a shot from the sentry.

The plan was an entire success and he stole so close to the sentinel, with his shoes in his hand, that he might have touched him. As he wheeled to challenge Mr. Roche, that individual made a rush past him and dashed through one of the broadside ports to the gun deck and was fast asleep in his hammock before the officer of the deck could get there. The next morning the Syren started up the river for Memphis, with 65 men in irons. The Captain was furious and, after reprimanding the culprits, he released them from irons and informed them that they would never get leave for shore again. A black list was posted on the gun deck and while Mr. Roche was examining it the following day, the executive officer tapped him on the shoulder and intimated that he ought to find his name there. The information was received with an appearance of innocence, but the officer asked him for an honest statement of the truth. He replied that he would tell Mr. Herron, but not the executive officer. The reply was "tell

Mr. Herron and the executive officer would not know any thing about it." So the truth came out and Mr. Herron, the executive officer, laughed and said he deserved to escape after such risks and whether "Old Paddy" suspected the facts in the case was never known to the chief actor in the affair.



JOB B. VAUGHN, of Wausau, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 55, was born April 9, 1842, in Queensbury, Warren Co., New York. His father, Wm. M. Vaughn, was born in the State of New York and married Betsy Bendelstone, a native of the Empire State, both being descended from families belonging to the early period of the settlement of the country. All the generations living at that period were represented in the War of the Revolution. When the Civil War broke out Mr. Vaughn was still almost a child but he determined to investigate the business of war for himself and he went in May, 1861, to Glens Falls and enlisted in the 118th New York Infantry. As he had not fulfilled his minority his father interfered with his plans but he ran away soon after and went to Utica, N. Y., where he enlisted in the 2nd New York Light Artillery, and went with the command into camp at Staten Island. Mr. Vaughn went into the hospital as soon as he arrived at Washington and thence back to the hospital at Staten Island. He had been injured by being thrown from his horse and was compelled to go on crutches and was discharged in October, 1861. Aug. 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, 123rd New York Infantry for three years and was discharged June 8, 1865, at Washington under General Order.

The regiment joined the forces of Colonel Miles at Harper's Ferry where Mr. Vaughn was made a Corporal previous to the surrender and, later, received a commission signed by Lieut.-Colonel James C. Rogers, as Sergeant, dated Oct. 3, 1864, to rank from July 1st, and received his discharge as such. He was twice wounded. At Chancellorsville he was shot in the left thigh and at Burnt Hickory, Ga., he was injured on the right knee-pan. Neither was disabling, and he continued to remain with the regiment, acting for two years as Color Ser-

geant. After the disaster at Harper's Ferry, the 123rd New York was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and Mr. Vaughn was in the fights at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. After the last battle he was attacked with chronic diarrhea and was in the Fairfax Seminary hospital four weeks, when he rejoined his command and this was the only instance in which he was absent from his company. When the reorganization of the army took place the 123rd was assigned to the 20th Corps and went to Chattanooga.

He was in the fights at Resaca, Buzzard Roost, Tunnel Hill, at Rocky Face, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek and in the siege of Atlanta, and at Averysboro and Bentonville, marching with Sherman to the sea. Among the incidents mentioned in his experience was detailed service in the Army of the Potomac, when himself and two others spent a week in the suppression of the sharpshooter who was constantly annoying the pickets. His brother, Carmi B. Vaughn, was an enlisted man in a Montana regiment. This brother had been in the West some time, going on the overland route to Colorado and thence to Montana.

Mr. Vaughn accompanied him to Colorado, where he prospected for a time and returned to Wisconsin. He engaged as a clerk at Waupaca in the interests of Frink & Walker (stage-line proprietors) for 18 months, and was next in the employ of the Minnesota Stage Company, six years, driving through the northwest, down through the Red River country, and running on a dog-train as a special messenger from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Geary in British Columbia, before the construction of the Northern Pacific railway. This was a life of danger and hardship. He came in 1868 to Stevens' Point and took a position as clerk in the old Kalloch Hotel for one year, when he went to Negaunee, Mich., on the upper Peninsula in October, remaining one year. He then went to Green Bay in the same capacity, in a hotel, and thence to Fort Howard and assumed charge of the Millard House. In the winter following, he went to Waupaca and thence to Wausau in 1872, engaging in the saloon and restaurant business. In the fall of 1875 he went to Montana to attend to the adjustment of his brother's business and in the summer of 1877 he went to Helena, Montana. He returned to

Wausau and has since conducted the same business as before.

He was married Aug. 31, 1873, to Mary Marble at Fort Howard. Three children have been added to the family—Nelly Ione, Bentley J. and Bessie May. Two were lost in infancy—Burleigh May and William M. Mrs Vaughn was born in Oneida county, New York, and her family was originally from Vermont. She had a brother, James C. Marble, in the service, who was wounded and is a resident in Iowa. She is the daughter of James H. Marble, and her mother, Eunice Perkins before marriage, was from New York and her ancestors were from Vermont.



BENJAMIN B. JONES, Marinette, Wis., member of Post No. 207, was born Aug. 15, 1822, in Russellville, Tenn.

He is the son of Bob and Nancy Jones, who were both born in the same State, and were born and reared and gave existence to their children in slavery. In 1848 the mother and her twelve children were taken to Kentucky to remain three years until the termination of a lawsuit, which was to determine their proper ownership. She and her children were next taken to Missouri where the worn and sorrowful woman sleeps in a final rest. Her children left her to fly for freedom in 1860. Two of her sons live at Marinette, who are all of the family whose whereabouts are known. Mr. Jones came North to Michigan after passing over the Underground Railroad from Mendon in Missouri, two brothers being there with him of whom he has lost all traces. He supposes they were sold into bondage, as it was the habit of desperadoes in the South to beguile the colored people into saloons, and after making them drunk to sell them to the negro traders for several hundred dollars each. This was done in Quincy, Ill., as there was opportunity to make money without fear of penalty of the law—it made no difference whether a black man was bond or free; he was as good an article of merchandise whatever his condition, as he had no redress at the hands of the whites. Mr. Jones settled in the city of Detroit and, in the first year of the war was one of the colored people who were mobbed by an excited crowd of fanatics from Windsor, who had been

persuaded that the influx of colored laborers from the South would destroy the chances of the white laboring class. In November, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, 102nd Michigan Infantry, enrolling at Grand Haven, whither he had gone after the riot. He received honorable discharge at Detroit in 1865, after the close of the war. Mr. Jones was 42 years old when he enlisted, and he accompanied the regiment to Maryland, whence the command went to Hilton Head, S. C., thence to Savannah and Atlanta, from there to Beaufort Island and performed garrison duty at Port Royal Ferry. He was next sent to John's Island, N. C. and fought at Honey Hill, (Nov. 24, 1864). He was in action at Deveaux Neck, (Dec. 6th to 9th, 1864) at Pocotaligo, S. C., (January, 1865), thence went to Tallahatchie, Fla., to Magnolia and Jacksonville, S. C., back to Beaufort Island, to Fentonville, to Columbia, S. C., to Waynesboro in the same State and, several days later, went to Charleston on garrison duty where the regiment was stationed when the war ended. They came thence to Detroit and were mustered out Nov. 29, 1865. In the battle of Honey Hill the regiment was terribly cut to pieces, and the horses of the artillery were taken to the rear. In unlimbering in the heat of action, Mr. Jones was injured by a blow, causing a serious hernia. In the fight at Pocotaligo the regiment was again fearfully decimated, the men being torn to fragments by the fire of grape and cannister to which they were subjected, and the unidentified bodies were shoveled into trenches dug for the purpose. In the action at Fentonville, the shot cut the limbs from the trees and slaughtered the soldiers, falling among them as though it had been hail. The scene was made more awful by the screams of women and children which added to the courage and inspiration with which the men fought. Mr. Jones was married July 15, 1888, to Emma Norton, who was born in Canada, and had for some time been a resident of Ludington, Mich. He has been a resident of Marinette since 1885.



RODNEY D. MALLORY, a farmer on section 13, Westfield township, Marquette county, Wis., was born at Springfield, Erie Co., Penn., Sept. 7, 1832. He is the son of Andrew and Margaret

(Cowan) Mallory. His father was an enlisted man in 1812, and served as wagon master with the rank of major in the New York militia. Mr. Mallory, the son, grew up in his native State and removed in 1859 to Adams county, Wis., removing thence to Marquette county in 1874. He learned the trade of a harness maker at which he worked eight years. That employment not agreeing with him, he engaged in farming on account of ill health and has since been engaged successfully in agriculture, owning a farm of 150 acres.

Jan. 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, 19th Wisconsin Infantry at Lincoln for three years: was promoted in April, 1862, to Corporal and in January, 1863, was promoted to 5th Sergeant and received honorable discharge April 29, 1865, at Madison, his term of service having expired. The regiment was in rendezvous at Racine and afterwards went to Camp Randall, Madison, where the command was employed several months in guarding the rebels captured at Fort Donelson and Island No. 10 and Mr. Mallory performed guard duty at that place until the prisoners were sent to Chicago. He went with his regiment in June to join the Army of the Potomac and then to Norfolk, where he performed provost duty until the spring of 1863. April 11th, he was with the detachment that moved to the rifle pits at the head of tide water and was occupied in that duty when the regiment was ordered to the siege of Suffolk. He went next to West Point and thence back to Yorktown, where he was taken sick with fever and was sent to the hospital at Hampton, remaining from August, 1863, until October, 1863, when he joined the regiment at Newbern, N. C. He performed military duty in North Carolina and in February was in the attack on Newbern. In the spring, while on picket duty he was exposed to a severe storm and was attacked with pleurisy in consequence and was taken to the regimental hospital at Newbern, where he was sick with lung fever. In April he went to Yorktown with his regiment where he was examined by a board of surgeons and condemned as unfit for field duty. He was assigned to the hospital at Hampton and was soon after detailed by the Secretary of War as master of the prison ward of the hospital and served in that position three months, when he was assigned to the care of Union soldiers of whom he took charge until March, 1865, when he became ill and was only able to oversee the

work in his ward and was in charge of 52 wounded men, 13 of whom had lost a leg or an arm; as assistants there were 16 men and one woman, detailed as nurses in the ward. March 13, 1865, Mr. Mallory received orders to go to Madison to be mustered out. He received the following testimonial from E. McClellan, Ass't surgeon U. S. A. in charge, the head surgeon of the hospital at Fortress Monroe:—"This is to certify that I have known Rodney D. Mallory as ward master in this hospital for the past eight months, during which time I have found him intelligent in his duty, faithful to his trust, kind and attentive to his patients and entirely honest. Signed, John Money Penny, A. C. S. U. A., Ward Surgeon." Mr. Mallory married Flora S. Lanphear, and their surviving children are named Marcus E., Clinton L., Clara F., Belle M. and Lynn A.; Rodney D., Maggie and Mabel are deceased. Mr. Mallory has served as Assessor and Treasurer in Adams county for several years and served about five years in the former capacity in the town of Westfield.



HENRY HARRISON TROWBRIDGE, a farmer of Dodge county, Wisconsin, and a resident of Waupun, was born Sept. 16, 1840, at Bombay, Franklin Co., New York, receiving his name as a trophy of the Presidential campaign of that year. His parents, Samuel and Ann (Robinson) Trowbridge, were natives respectively of Shelburn and Shoreham, Vermont. He is a descendant of sires who were originally from England. He was a little less than 21 years old when he became a soldier, enrolling Aug. 30, 1861 in the three years service in Company G, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, and enlisting under the name Harrison Trowbridge. He went to Camp Scott at Milwaukee and to Jeffersonville, Ind., and Salt River where the regiment had a night drill which affords a deal of amusement to the ex-soldiers of this date, but was anything but amusing to the participants. The next move was to Bardstown, Ky., and Mr. Trowbridge fought in every action in which his command was involved, including a skirmish near Nashville, one at Rogersville, Perryville, Stone River, Dug Gap and Chickamauga, of which particulars may be found on numberless pages of this work. Mr. Trowbridge was taken sick with

typhoid fever previous to the removal of his regiment to winter quarters at Nashville and Dr. Devendorff, the regimental surgeon, endeavored to obtain a furlough for him, but it was ascertained that he could not get through and after partial recovery he was placed on hospital duty.

This was distasteful and judging himself able to do duty with his regiment if he was fit for hospital service, in company with a strange soldier he stole away and got into a box car on a freight train. The car was loaded with two hogsheads of coal and a barrel of tar. The train was derailed 10 miles from Nashville and his companion was killed by being crushed by the hogsheads, both of which passed over his body which was rolled flat like a piecrust under a rolling-pin. Mr. Trowbridge was uninjured. Before the command started for Columbia he was again ill and taken to hospital there and sent thence to Nashville. He recovered in time to participate in the foot-race with Bragg and was in the actions stated. At Perryville, the scarcity of water was so great that Mr. Trowbridge and his comrades drove the hogs from the mudholes and filtered the water to drink. Sept. 20, 1863, he was captured by the rebels in the second day's fight at Chickamauga. He was taken successively to Libby and to Pemberton tobacco factory and had a tolerably easy time at the latter, as the room was above a cellar where sweet potatoes were stored, which the captives fished up through holes cut in the floor and they were also able to steal sugar. November 1st, he went to Danville where he was in prison No. 1.

The cookhouse was just built and three men were allowed there at a time. Once, the detail attempted to escape by climbing over the building and jumping onto the arches between the cauldrons, of which there were three. One man fell into a mess of soup and was scalded to death. While there the small pox broke out and at one time there was a dead man who had died with it, on each side of Mr. Trowbridge. He suffered from cold, having no fire through the winter months. Clothes were received from the U. S. Government, but they were finally exchanged for food, as their rations were diminished on account of their being clothed. In March, 1864, Mr. Trowbridge went to Andersonville, where he remained until October and suffered all the horrors which are already related on numberless pages of this work. (See sketch

of W. H. Chilson.) Mr. Trowbridge relates that the Sisters of Charity threw bread to the famished prisoners and that the guards were doubled to prevent this. He was also a witness of the phenomenon of the Providence Spring. In October he was transferred to Charleston, where the prisoners remained a month on the fair ground, herded like cattle, going thence to Florence and from there Dec. 13, 1864, on parole to an open cotton field, where many were chilled to death at night. The first night they built good fires as there was plenty of timber to be had, but were prevented doing so again. Another transfer was made to Charleston and they were taken on truce boats with the commissioners of exchange to the Steamer "United States". Mr. Trowbridge was placed on the "North Star" and sent to Annapolis where he drew commutation money and arrearages of pay and received a 30-day furlough dated Feb. 28, 1865. He lost his furlough papers and so lost considerable pay, as his discharge was dated Dec. 30, 1864. He returned to his farm in Wisconsin.

When he was 12 years old his parents removed to Canton, St. Lawrence Co., New York, and in 1853 to Janesville, Wis. In 1855 they went to Waupun where he enlisted. His mother died Aug. 19, 1888, aged nearly 83 years. He received a common school education and attended the high school at Waupun. He took possession of his present farm in 1876. He was married April 25, 1875, to Martha A. Bager and they have four children named Henry L., Lydia Ann, Mabel J. and Bertha A. Mr. Trowbridge has been the incumbent of several local offices and is a prominent member of G. A. R. Post No. 136.



LEWIS C. TALLMAN, of Menomonee, Mich., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 266, was born Feb. 14, 1848, in New York City. Abner J. Tallman, his father, was born in Rhode Island and belonged to a Massachusetts family of patriotic connections, his grandfather, having been a soldier of the Revolution throughout its entire course. Andrew Tallman, son of the latter, was a soldier of 1812. The mother, Prussia Whipple, before marriage, was born in New York and was the grand-daughter of a patriot

of Bunker Hill. Dexter Whipple, her father, was a soldier of 1812. Mr. Tallman was reared in his native city and received the advantages of the excellent schools of New York. He was 13 when the civil war distracted the country which he had been properly taught was the greatest and best under the sun, and, as soon as he was 15, he enlisted as a recruit in Company A, 1st New York Cavalry (Lincoln) for three years of the war, enrolling at Elmira. He joined the regiment as soon as possible after enlistment and had his first taste of rebel powder in the battle of New Market, in the valley of the Shenandoah. The regiment was in the command of Sigel when he was placed over the Department of West Virginia and "Boyd's" cavalry was on special duty in much of the work there. He was in Averill's command and with the brigade of Duffie, marching through Wyoming and Tazewell and in the advance to Wytheville. He was first in battle on the 15th of May and later participated in the skirmishes at Snicker's Gap, Bolivar Heights, Charleston Heights and at Martinsburg.

A conspicuous service of the 1st New York Cavalry was the scout through Luray Valley and the discovery that the rebels were in force at New Market. Sigel was relieved and the regiment assigned to the command of Hunter, his successor. The first activities under the latter are known to history as the Lynchburg campaign and Mr. Tallman was in the battle of Piedmont on the 5th of June and next at Staunton, the scene of one of the most effective operations of the war in West Virginia, destruction of stores of every conceivable character being carried out in a manner entirely satisfactory to both sides. It was said that tobacco carpeted the streets and the route of the Union army was traced by the weed strewn in the highways. Later a return of the force was made over the mountains. Mr. Tallman was also in the pursuit of Early in his menace on Washington and was next at Winchester under Sheridan. He continued with that command throughout the active work of the remainder of the war, fighting at Cedar Creek and in the operations in the rear of Richmond, on the Weldon railroad. The course seemed one line of continuous battle under the intrepid cavalry commander and of the actions in which his troops participated, no adequate account has ever been or ever will be written, as the hard-



Capt. N. M. Edwards.

ships of cavalry are of a character that cannot be reported for obvious reasons. The work in which Mr. Tallman was engaged included the destruction of the James River Canal, and he was in the decisive and brilliant action known as Five Forks. He was in the pursuit of Lee and was among those who first reached the Danville Road, fought at Sailor's Creek, marched in the Grand Review after witnessing the collapse at Appomattox and received honorable discharge from military connection with the history of his country at Rochester, August 1st following.

He returned to his native city and in 1863 came to Wisconsin to engage in the business of a painter at Waukegan, operating there from 1860 until 1869, in which year he came to Menomonee, where he arrived September 20th. He first engaged in labor in the woods and later was associated with the survey of the route of the Chicago & North-Western railroad and afterwards engaged in estimating values of pine lands in which business he has since been interested. May 19, 1877, he was married to Louisa Boucher and their children are named George H., Cora A., William E., Abner J., Agnes G. and Earl Lewis. Mrs. Tallman was born in Wisconsin of French descent.

Four of the brothers of Mr. Tallman were soldiers in the civil war. George starved and died in the stockade prison at Andersonville. Abner, captain in a New York regiment, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Allen died of disabilities incurred in the service and John still survives.



NATHANIEL MARSH EDWARDS, of Appleton, Wis., was born July 5, 1837, in Haverhill, Essex Co., Mass. His parents, John and Mary (Marsh) Edwards were of English lineage and descended from ancestral stock which became identified with the history of Massachusetts and the colonies in 1636 and were prominent in the settlement and prosperity of New England. His father was about 20 years of age when he became a soldier of the war of 1812.

Captain Edwards was educated at the grammar and high school in his native town and, after completing his elementary education there, he was sent to the academy at New Lon-

don, New Hampshire, and afterwards entered Union College (New York), whence he was graduated as a Civil Engineer. He was a member of a local militia company at Haverhill, when the flag of the Nation was assaulted on the ramparts of Sumter in the harbor of Charleston. Imbued with the spirit of a son of Massachusetts and one who bore the mantle of a long lineage of progenitors, who had sustained the founding of the Government, now in the throes of dissolution, he, with his comrades tendered their services to the State and were incorporated with the celebrated Massachusetts "5th."

Captain Edwards enrolled April 17, 1861, in D Company for three months. The first night passed from home after the assignment of his company he slept in old Faneuil Hall, "the Cradle of Liberty." All along the route to Washington, the people thronged at the depot to witness the hitherto unknown spectacle of troops hastening to the defense of the Nation. It was Sunday, and pastors with their congregations, left their churches on the run to salute the train and wish the warriors God-speed. At every station, the people pressed upon them stores of food and supplies of every possible kind, seeming to look upon a soldier as a brother they were about to lose forever. From New York they were accompanied by the famous "7th" New York, but preceded them in arrival at the Capital. The regiment participated in the battle of Bull Run and lost heavily, but Captain Edwards was not in the action, having been taken ill at Alexandria and sent to camp hospital and he suffered successively with camp and typhoid fever, being attacked with the latter after his discharge, which he received July 31, 1861, at Boston, his term of service having expired. Nov. 8th following, he re-enlisted in G Company, 1st New York Volunteer Engineer Corps for three years and was made 4th Sergeant and later Orderly Sergeant. This organization was created without authority of the War Department by the President. The act was sanctioned by Congress about a year later, pending which, the command was without pay. On being regularly connected with the military service the corps received the emoluments of the Engineer Corps of the Regular Army and, after a time was distributed at different points in Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. Governor Morgan of New York issued a commission to Cap-

tain Edwards, dated Dec. 5, 1862, as 2nd Lieutenant to date from October preceding. He was discharged Feb. 12, 1863, to enable him to accept the same. Governor Seymour issued a commission to him as 1st Lieutenant, to date from Feb. 24, 1864. Jan. 12, 1865, he was commissioned Captain of Company D. The service to which he was assigned, included the siege of Sumter, Charleston and Fort Pulaski, and, during the campaign of the Wilderness, he was staff officer of Generals Gilmore and Butler, operating in the capacity of Topographical Engineer.

After the arrival of Grant at Bermuda Hundred Neck, he was transferred to the Department of the South and was assigned to the Coast Command that joined General Sherman on his arrival from the interior and was connected with the staff of General Hatch in command of Company G. The detail operated on Sherman's right in the progress up the coast. Captain Edwards accompanied the command and was in the march of Sherman when proceeding towards Columbia, S. C., and the Coast Command entered Charleston on its evacuation by the rebels Feb. 18, 1865. Captain Edwards was placed in command of the forts in the vicinity of Charleston and accomplished the changes necessary under the regime of Union Government, beginning the reconstruction of the railroad between the city and Columbia, which had been destroyed by Sherman in his progress.

The line to Orangeburg was completed when the news of the fall of the confederate capital was brought by a vessel conveying Major-General Anderson to celebrate the anniversary of the surrender of Sumter, by reinstating the flag of a reunited country over the battered and war-worn walls, which had carried the stain of rebellious insult for four entire years, now washed out by the blood of fratricidal foes. General Anderson's own hand run up to the ocean breeze, the Stars and Stripes and Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton offered the oratory of the occasion. April 14, 1865, a new flag-staff was reared by Captain Edwards commanding the fort. The old one was shot away and he is the possessor of a splinter from it. The platform and arches were decorated with quantities of roses from Charleston, the "City of Roses." As the banner of Union unfolded, every vessel in the harbor saluted the

Union colors with one hundred guns. Captain Edwards was finally discharged, in accordance with special instructions from the War Department, June 5, 1865.

July 15th he was at Hilton Head, S. C. The collection of papers in his possession will have a special interest to the historian of the future—the historian who shall do entire justice to the volunteer soldiers of the war of the rebellion. To him and his descendants they are and will be, precious mementoes of a career of honor and usefulness and a tribute to the abilities and bravery of a patriotic and gallant soldier. Following is a copy of an original order from General Gilmore:—"Headquarters Department of the South, in the field, Morris Island, S. C. Engineers' Office, Aug. 20, 1863:—Lieutenant Edwards, Sir:—Take the colored boy, Frank, go to the marsh Battery and get the exact bearing upon St. Michaels', known as the "Chimes Church", in Charleston, as soon as possible. By order of General Gilmore. Ed. W. Serrell, Colonel and Assistant Engineer." The rebels were shelling the swamp and the boy turned slate color with terror, saying tremulously, "Golly, massa, I done can't go out dah;" Captain Edwards performed the service, obtaining the bearing from the Battery from the accurate U. S. Coast Survey Map, the angle being deflected from one corner of Fort Sumter which was visible to the church. (This line was afterwards verified by a view of the spire from a sandhill on Morris Island.) The arrangements for placing the armament of one gun on the swamps between Morris Island and Charleston, preparatory to shelling the city were made by Captain Edwards. At the inception of this work Lieutenant Harrod had been detailed for the duty of ascertaining the requirements necessary to place the "Swamp Angel", and had been assured that he should be supplied with every facility that he might demand. He made a hasty survey of an apparently, bottomless sea of mud and, with all gravity and decorum of official dignity, made a requisition for 25 men 18 feet long to wade in mud 15 feet deep. Colonel Serrell, disgusted with such levity in an emergency, dispensed with the services of his lieutenant. Captain Edwards had charge on the ground, of the work in building this battery, which was done only in darkness and it consisted of grillage of long,

straight pines laid on a painted canvass carpet, placed on the mud surface, with about 17,000 sacks of sand piled above each other, forming the parapet. Fourteen nights were occupied in its construction. Much of the time, the detail was under fire from the rebel batteries. The very large Parrott rifled gun was placed upon a separate foundation of piling to avoid, as much as possible, the shaking and sinking of the fort. The "Swamp Angel" was first fired about one o'clock at night, and the shell passed within a block of the historic church, a distance of five miles. (Mrs. Dr. E. Stansbury, the authoress of "How He Saved St. Michaels," is a resident of Appleton. The church was destroyed by an earthquake this current year—1887). Lieutenant Colonel Hall, in his official report to General Terry makes mention of the gallantry and efficiency of "Sergeant Edwards" in effecting the repair of the bridge at Frampton, S. C., while under heavy fire which is an item of interest to this account. The following copy of another paper in the possession of Captain Edwards will be of interest: "Treasury Department, C. S. A. Richmond, July 13, 1863. B. C. Pressley, Esq., Sir: Your letter as Assistant Treasurer of 2nd ultimo was received; in answer to your inquiry as to counterfeit notes I would respectfully ask your attention to the enclosed regulations which give the information desired. Respectfully, C. C. Meminger, Sec. of Treas." Also, there is, among the papers referred to a report of a rebel orderly sergeant of Sept. 3, 1863, one of the days of the heavy bombardment, detailing the number of casualties at Battery Wagner with a list of killed and wounded. He still preserves the special letters and orders of General Brannan and General Gilmore, and in the official reports of these officers to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, frequent mention is made of the efficiency of Captain Edwards, printed with the date of November 16, 1864. General Gilmore prepared a volume for publication for which Captain Edwards drew the maps and plans, showing the siege operations against Forts Sumter and Wagner, with representations of the sapping and mining implements used. It is a work of 350 pages, and is a detailed statement of the operations of General Gilmore. Captain Edwards made maps for Generals Gilmore and Butler, of the situation

about Richmond, showing some of its fortifications, and the same of Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg and other places.

After the war Captain Edwards engaged in the practice of his profession in Massachusetts and Connecticut. In 1866 he came to Appleton to take charge of the improvements on the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and discharged the duties of the position 10 years. He has since been more particularly engaged in the business of a hydraulic engineer. His marriage to Laura M. Whittlesey occurred June 8, 1868. Nathaniel S., their only child, died at the age of four. The wife and mother died June 10, 1869. Captain Edwards was married to Harriet Story Ballard, May 12, 1874, at Appleton, Wis. The history of the career of Captain Edwards, told in brief, to suit the scope and purpose of this work, sufficiently delineates his character as a man, a patriot, a soldier and a citizen. The manner in which he sustained the prestige of his family honor and the faithfulness with which he discharged all duty entrusted to him, is all the tribute he can require. His portrait appears on page 240, and is copied from a photograph taken in 1888.



SAMUEL SMITH, a farmer on section 26, in the township of Suamico, Brown Co., Wis., was born Oct. 24, 1829, in Calais, Washington Co., Maine, where his parents, William and Jane (Boyd) Smith were born and married. Mr. Smith was brought up on his father's farm and had become a man of family when the war broke out. He enlisted Aug. 14, 1861, in the town where he was born in Company E, 6th Maine Infantry, for three years. In December, 1862, he was promoted from the ranks to 1st Duty Sergeant, and he received honorable discharge January 1, 1864, at Finley hospital, Washington, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

His regiment was assigned to the Army of Virginia, and he was first in action at the battle of Williamsburg and went thence to the Peninsula and the Swamps of the Chickahominy. In the battle of Williamsburg, the 6th Maine and the 5th Wisconsin led the column of

assault under Custer and the bravery of these two regiments at Williamsburg, received special mention for conspicuous bravery. Mr. Smith went next to the fight at Golden's farm, and was under fire at Savage Station and fought at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam and in the first and second battles of Fredericksburg, and went into the charge on May 3rd with the "Light Division" on Marye's Heights, conducted by Colonel Ailen (see sketch) and Mr. Smith was among the wounded in that famous action. Five days elapsed before he was taken to the hospital and he was an inmate of various hospitals from May 8, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1864, when he was discharged and returned to Maine. While his regiment was stationed at Falmouth and Belle Plain Landing, he was detailed with a squad of 10 men to guard a bridge over the Rappahannock when 150 rebels made their appearance and captured the detail. The prisoners were placed in a log house and when the rebels attempted a removal in the night, Mr. Smith and a comrade named McCann attempted to escape. They started to run and the latter was shot, while Mr. Smith reached the Union lines in safety.

In 1868, he went from Maine to Wisconsin, and located at Oshkosh, and in 1869 removed to the farm he has since occupied. He married Sarah Forsyth, and their surviving children are named Alice, Samuel A., William J. and Naney.



DAVID HEIDENWERTH, a resident of Peshtigo, Wis., was born June 3, 1838, in Germany. His parents, John and Sophie (Snuckle) Heidenwerth, were natives of the old country and there passed their entire lives. The father is still living, aged 90 years. Mr. Heidenwerth was 20 years old when he came to America and he made his first location in the State of New York. In 1860 he removed to Peshtigo where he has since resided and has undergone all the vicissitudes which the very name of Peshtigo suggests. He is the owner of a fine farm, located on section 22, of Town 30, North, Range 22, East.

Oct. 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 12th Wisconsin Infantry at Peshtigo for three years and was promoted to Corporal in 1864, having been discharged in March, 1863, at Hebron,

Miss., in order to enable him to enlist as a veteran in the same command. He accompanied the regiment throughout its marches (heavier than any other Wisconsin regiment endured) and fought in many battles and skirmishes. He passed a single day in the hospital when ill with measles. Company F was called "River Sackers" on account of the previous occupation of many of its members and left the State with the regiment, going to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. During the first year the command performed its interminable marching under orders. In 1863 they took position in front of Vicksburg. They were in the siege there and fought in the second battle at Jackson. They passed through the experiences at Harrisonburg, La., went thence to Natchez, and Vicksburg, Big Black River, Vicksburg again and also Natchez and back to Vicksburg, and then on the Meridian expedition. They fought at Bolton and later joined the command of Sherman on the march to the sea. Mr. H. fought at Kenesaw Mountain in the several fights under that name, at Bald Hill where the command covered itself with honor, at Atlanta and Jonesboro. He was in the defense of Chattanooga, fought at Pocatigo, and Orangeburg and he was present at the termination of activities at Bentonville. Thence he went to take part in the action of the closing scenes at Washington and returned to Louisville, Ky., to be discharged from the service.

Mr. Heidenwerth married Eliza Bateman and their children are Carrie, Christ and Sophia.



JAMES W. KNAPP, of Wood Township, Wood Co., Wis., and formerly a soldier of the civil war, was born Nov. 17, 1844, in Canada, Province of Ontario. He is the son of Nelson and Martha (Edmonds) Knapp, and his grandfathers Knapp and Edmonds were soldiers of the war of the Revolution. His grandmother Edmonds was in a location which was visited by the marauders of the British army and her house was burned while her husband was in the Continental army. In 1858 Mr. Knapp removed from the Dominion to the United States and located in Juneau county, Wis. From there he removed to his present location on sections 28 and 32,

Town 23, North, Range 3, East. In addition to the calling of a farmer he has operated as a surveyor.

He enlisted July 16, 1861, in Company K, 6th Wisconsin Infantry for three years at Mauston in Juneau county. In 1864 he was promoted to Corporal and received honorable discharge July 14, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Ind. Mr. Knapp was a member of the "Iron Brigade" and was connected with its history from first to last. He saw all its varied service and brought home the scars of a veteran. He was a participant in the earlier skirmishes and the battle of Bull Run. He afterwards inscribed on his roll of honor the names of Gainesville, Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Marye's Heights, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, (1st and 2nd) Gravelly Run, Five Forks and Appomattox. Mr. Knapp received a wound at Cold Harbor and was taken to the field hospital at White House Landing. He was sick after Appomattox and passed a short time in the hospital on one occasion.

He was married July 11th, 1869, to Bernice Smith. Their children surviving are named Percy, Guy Delos, Martha, Ruth, Pearl, Thomas William, Ella, Grace and Anna. One is deceased. Three brothers-in-law of Mr. Knapp were soldiers in the civil war. He has officiated as Assessor of Wood Township two terms and as Supervisor for the same length of time. He is also a member of G. A. R. Post No. 73, J. S. Alban at Pittsville.



GOODMAN AMANDSON, a resident of Iola, Wis., belonging to G. A. R. Post No. 99, was born in Norway, December 22, 1833. His parents, Amand and Betsey (Goodmanson) Oleson, came to America in 1849, and came directly to Wisconsin, locating in Waukesha county in 1852; the son located in Waupaca county and was a resident of the town of Scandinavia until he became a soldier and where he engaged in the business of a blacksmith.

He enlisted August 12, 1862, in Company G, 21st Wisconsin Infantry at Waupaca for three years. He accompanied the regiment from

Wisconsin to the front, and the command after leaving Louisville, went to the interior of Kentucky, where Mr. Amandson was ill from his recent exposure and before the battle went to the rear with the wagon train. He was afterwards in all the exposure preceding the battle of Stone River, and was with his command when attacked by the cavalry under Wheeler. He remained at Murfreesboro until June and was in the skirmish at Hoover's Gap, afterwards chasing the rebels to the Tennessee River. He was in the action at Dug Gap and afterwards in the battle of Chickamauga, and he passed the winter on Lookout Mountain. He went with the command in the spring to the Atlanta campaign and was in the battle at Resaca. He was in the action at Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta, and fought at Peach Tree Creek and, August 8th, in the siege of Atlanta, received a wound in the breast. He was disabled only a few days and rejoined his command, which he accompanied in the march to the sea and participated in all the varied service which characterized that movement. He was in the various skirmishes at Savannah and near the sea, in which his regiment was engaged, and fought in the last battle of Bentonville. He went afterwards to the Grand Review at Washington and was sent to Milwaukee, where he was discharged June 18, 1865. He returned after the war to Waupaca county and has since been a resident of Portage and Winnebago counties. In 1885 he located at Iola, where he is engaged in blacksmithing. He was married Nov. 4, 1869, to Christiana Hermannson, of Scandinavia, and their children are named Augusta C., Agnes E., Hilda G., Hermina B., Lillian R., Edna and Henrietta G. The latter died Oct. 6, 1886.



BRAINARD TAYLOR WORTHINGTON, Centralia, Wis., and belonging to G. A. R. Post No. 22, was born Jan. 23, 1838, in Peru, Berkshire Co., Massachusetts. He is the son of David and Mary (Cushman) Worthington, both of whom were born in the old Bay State. Both were representatives of Massachusetts families who were prominent in the early history of the State. The son was 14 years old when he became a resident of Centralia, whither he came

with his brother, Ralph Cushman Worthington. He had been previously a student in the common schools and at Hinsdale Academy in his native county, and after arrival in Wisconsin, he again attended school at Centralia. After a winter passed in study, he obtained an opportunity to learn the business of a carpenter and joiner, in which trade he was occupied until he enlisted. May 18, 1861, he enrolled in Company D, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, at Centralia, for three years. He received honorable discharge July 25, 1864, at Baltimore, Md. The regiment was in rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison, and Mr. Worthington went to Baltimore to camp. The organization was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Rufus King of Wisconsin (see sketch) and, a few months later, was re-assigned to the command of General Hancock. He was in the skirmish at Young's Point and in the charge at Lee's Mills. He was in the pursuit of the rebels to Williamsburg, and took part in the only battle in which McClellan recognized, as did Napoleon, the services of a particular regiment. (See sketch of John Leykorn.) Up to five in the afternoon of May 3, 1862, Hooker had been engaged with Magruder in the fort of that name and at the hour mentioned, the rebel force came down upon the brigade of Hancock in reserve. Companies D and I were on the skirmish line and were ordered in by the commander. The brigade made a charge and drove the rebels, which terminated the action at Williamsburg. On the skirmish line Mr. Worthington was wounded by a round musket ball. (The old fashioned cartridge of the Revolution—consisting of a round ball and three buck-shot.) This missile remained in his left thigh 25 years. In the spring of 1885 it was cut out, without benefiting him, however, as it had been there too long and his entire nervous system is permanently affected, the sciatic nerve being diseased. He was sent from the field hospital to Fortress Monroe, where he remained a week, and thence to Camden Street hospital at Baltimore, where he remained until he received his final discharge. He returned to Centralia and, soon after, went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania and engaged in drilling wells for a time, and, returning to Grand Rapids in the spring of 1878, he went to Colorado and remained two years, returning in the spring of 1880 to Centralia, proceeding later in the same season to Fargo, Dak., and came back to Wisconsin in

the following fall. He repeated the trip the following year in the same manner and then located permanently at Centralia and is pursuing his business as a builder in which he has been prominent in Grand Rapids and Centralia. He is the Commander of Post 22 and has held the positions of Officer of the Day and Senior Vice-Commander. He was Aid on the Staff of General Lucius Fairchild, Grand Commander of the Department of Wisconsin in 1887. He has served as Under-Sheriff of Wood county one year. He was married to Mary E. White of Glen's Falls, Warren Co., New York, Dec. 14, 1868; they have buried a son, Henry Cushman, who died at Colorado Springs of congestion, aged ten and a half years, and was brought to Grand Rapids for interment.



WARREN W. GOFF, M. D., a prominent physician at Stevens Point, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 156, was born Oct. 28, 1827, in Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa., and is the son of William and Ellen (Fox) Goff. The father was of English lineage and his ancestors were settlers of Connecticut. He removed to Bradford county in an early period of its history and afterwards to Canton. He spent his life in agricultural pursuits, and died when about 85 years old. Phillip Fox, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Goff, was the first white settler in Bradford county, and bought his first acreage of the Indians at a place which was known afterwards as Fox Flats, where his daughter Ellen was born, and she was married to Mr. Goff in the same county. They became the parents of eight children named Christiana F., William M., Harry G., James, Hiram M., George J. and Warren W. Dr. Goff is the youngest, and besides him there are but two survivors—the two brothers who are his immediate seniors in birth and who are still residents in their native county of Bradford. Dr. Goff was a pupil in the common schools in his early life, and when he reached the age of manhood and made choice of a professional life, he went to Philadelphia and studied medicine in the most prominent medical educational institution in the country, and was graduated from it after he had fulfilled his duty as a patriotic citizen in the rebellion. August 8,

1862, he enlisted in Company C, 141st Pennsylvania Infantry at Monroeton, in his native county. The regiment was organized at Harrisburg and moved thence to Washington, and was assigned to the Army of Virginia, and Dr. Goff first encountered the exigencies of civil war on the field of Manassas in the second battle of Bull Run. The regiment returned to Arlington Heights and during the fight at Antietam in October, was stationed to guard the road leading from Harper's Ferry, and after that action went to Falmouth, reaching that place November 19th. He was in the action at Fredericksburg and afterwards remained at Falmouth until the spring of 1863, and when Lee commenced his invasion the regiment was ordered to Gettysburg where it arrived on the first day of the fight, and went into action on the 2nd day of July. During that day a series of batteries were captured by the rebels, and they were retaken by the 141st Pennsylvania, the guns being brought off the field by hand. Later in the day, Dr. Goff received an explosive ball in the right thigh and, after remaining a few days in the field hospital, was conveyed with other wounded to Baltimore, where the ball was extracted August 13th, by Surgeon Freeman of Washington. After he became convalescent, and during the attempted raid on Washington, he went with a detachment of convalescent soldiers to meet and repulse advancing rebels, and afterwards went to Chestnut Hill hospital, his wound, having been greatly aggravated by the enforced use of the limb. A short time afterwards he went to the General Auger hospital, not far from Alexandria, and soon after obtained permission to rejoin his company, where a commission as Lieutenant awaited him. He was examined by the regimental surgeon and remanded to the hospital at Alexandria, where he officiated as a division officer and remained until he received his discharge July 14, 1865. He returned to his former home, and a short time afterwards resumed his medical studies at Philadelphia and was graduated in 1868, from Hahnemann Medical College. He came to Wisconsin and located at Marinette, and established his business as a medical practitioner and pursued his avocation there five years. He removed thence to Green Bay where he was engaged in practice until his removal to Stevens Point in 1864. On his arrival at that place he entered upon his business as a physician, and

his skill in medicine, combined with his character as a man, has established his reputation in both respects beyond cavil.

Dr. Goff was married to Roxy, daughter of Sylvester and Peggy (Boyse) White. Mrs. Goff was born in Tompkins county, New York, August 3, 1830. Her father was of Scotch descent and was a deacon of the Baptist Church 60 years before his death. He died at 98 in Coloma where he came to reside with his son after the death of his wife. Dr. and Mrs. Goff have two daughters. Mrs. Ida May Pipe has two children—Mabel E. and Warren W. Gracie L. was born in Green Bay. She is a student at school, and both daughters live with their parents.

It is not necessary for the biographer to add an elaborate qualification of the character of Dr. Goff. He is a man, of whom a straightforward account of his career in peace and rebellion, suffices as a testimonial of the highest character.



CAPTAIN JOSEPH H. MARSTON, a resident of Appleton, Wis., was born in Rockingham Co., New Hampshire, June 1st, 1829. In 1843 he came to Wisconsin with his parents. He was one of the first to enlist for the war and on the 10th day of May, 1861, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Company E, 6th Wisconsin Infantry. Sep. 18th following he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of the same company and on the same date in 1862 he was commissioned Captain of Company E. March 19, 1864, he was discharged at Culpepper, Va., on account of disability. His service was with the Army of the Potomac, his regiment being assigned to the command of General McDowell and was at Fredericksburg, Va., during the summer of 1861 or through the Peninsular campaign, and he was not in any action of note until August, 1862. He was a participant in the battles of Cedar Mountain and Rappahannock Station in Pope's Retreat. He fought at South Mountain Sep. 14, at Antietam Sep. 16th and 17th with the command of General McClellan and was in the action at Fitz Hugh's Crossing, April 29th, 1853. May 3rd and 4th he was with the command of Hooker at Chancellorsville and he was in the subsequent movements in the transfer of the

Army of the Potomac while Lee was pushing toward Pennsylvania. The last battle in which Captain Marston participated was Gettysburg. July 1st, 1863, the 6th Wisconsin formed a part of that celebrated command known after the battle of South Mountain as the "Iron Brigade of the West," having been so named by General McClellan.

At the battle of South Mountain, Captain Marston was wounded in the head by a spent ball and was reported in the Chicago papers as killed. Hon. P. H. Smith, Vice-Pres., C. & N. W. R. R., sent the following telegram: "Chicago, Sep. 20, 1862, Col. Lucius Fairchild, care Gen. McClellan. Have the body of Lieut. J. H. Marston of the 6th Wisconsin Regt. put in metallic case and forwarded by American Express to me at Chicago. Charges collect here. P. H. Smith." (A copy of the original despatch was shown the editor.) At the battle of Antietam, Captain Marston was wounded by a gun shot wound in the left leg. At the battle of Gettysburg, his ankle was badly sprained by the bursting of a shell that exploded in the ground near him. He was a prisoner in the rebel lines from the night of July 1st until the morning of the 4th, when he made his escape and came into the Union lines. During the same battle the 6th Wisconsin was detached from the brigade at the request of General Custer, to prevent a flank attack on his force. The 6th moved to the right oblique across a field where they encountered the 2nd Mississippi Regiment, and without support on either side, they fought for about an hour for the right to the field and the flag. Suddenly, as though the ground had opened to receive them the 2nd Mississippi occupied a railroad cut running parallel with their line and from its shelter, they poured their volleys into the ranks of the 6th, which, under orders from the Captain commanding, Collars, charged and the Mississippi regiment was ours, not a man escaping. About 400 men were engaged on each side and the 6th lost about 225 in killed and wounded. The 2nd Mississippi lost 231, killed and wounded. (It is thought that history nowhere gives an account of a similar engagement in which two regiments met and without support, fought until one surrendered to the other.)

Captain Marston is the senior member of the firm of Marston & Beveridge at Appleton, and his two sons are also his business associates. He has been twice Mayor of his city and is a prominent Grand Army man. He was one of

the Board of incorporators of the Wisconsin Veteran's Home at Waupaca and is at present (1888) President of the Board of Directors of that institution. He is Grand Receiver of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for the State of Wisconsin, an office of trust which he has held for years, during which time he has disbursed annually upwards of \$100,000 belonging to the Order.

In political affiliation Captain Marston may be said to be independent. He left the Republican party to support his favorite candidate, General McClellan, for President and also the man whom he considers the hero of Gettysburg, Winfield Scott Hancock. At this writing, October, 1888, he is a candidate for Presidential Elector from the 6th Congressional District on the Democratic ticket.

"The foregoing statements I have carefully examined and so far as they relate to my record they are correct. (Signed) J. H. Marston.



OLIVER H. WAITE, Friendship, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 122, was born Jan. 3, 1828, at Johnstown, Fulton Co., New York, and is the son of Daniel and Eliza (Eddy) Waite, who were both born in Johnstown respectively, April 27, 1802, and April 28, 1812. They were the parents of 11 children and in 1837 removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio; when in advanced life they returned to the place of their nativity where their respective deaths occurred Feb. 15, 1887 and Dec. 15, 1887. The grandfather, Oliver Waite, was a soldier in the war of 1812.


Mr. Waite went with his parents when he was nine years old to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and, in 1854, he removed to Friendship, Wis., where he was engaged in business until the first year of the war and he enlisted there Sept. 28, 1861, in Company C, 16th Wisconsin Infantry. Immediately on assuming the obligations of a soldier, he went to Camp Randall at Madison and engaged in drill until March 13, 1862, when he left the State with the regiment and made connection with the command of General McArthur at Pittsburg Landing. He was in the division of General Prentiss and was in the opening of the fight on Sunday morning, April 6th, at Pittsburg Land-

ing and was wounded in the right leg. He was among the captured and was taken by the rebels to the prison at Oldfield, five miles from Shiloh and thence with the rebels to Corinth; three weeks later he went to Columbus, Miss., where he was paroled and returned to his company which was in the investment of Corinth and he went home on parole. Three weeks later, he received orders to report at Madison and was assigned to Camp Randall where he remained three weeks and proceeded thence to Keokuk, Iowa. A month later, he went to St. Louis, where he was exchanged and joined his command at Grand Junction, Miss. After taking part in the expedition which was terminated by the disaster at Holly Springs, he was engaged in military duty until February, when he went to Lake Providence and was occupied in labor on the canal and in several skirmishes and went to winter quarters at Red Bone Church. In March, 1864, he veteranized and went home on veteran furlough, rejoining his command, whose organization had been completed, and went thence to Cairo, where orders were received for movement to Clifton, Tenn., and they were assigned to the army of Sherman which was at Ackworth, Ga., and Mr. Waite was in the actions at Kenesaw Mountain, including the skirmish and occupation of Brush Mountain and at Bald Hill, where there was a raging battle. He was in the siege of Atlanta and in the destruction of the railroad to Jonesboro, where he was again in action and also at Lovejoy, after fighting July 21st and 22nd at Atlanta. After a short time for recruiting at Atlanta, the regiment moved with Sherman on the march to the sea and Mr. Waite was in all the actions and varied service of the 34 days' tramp and arrived at Savannah December 24, 1864. He went on the march through South Carolina and participated in the several severe skirmishes, assisting in the burning of Columbia, S. C. They moved to North Carolina and, on the 19th of March, were in line of battle at Bentonville and Mr. Waite was in the several days' fight which was the last heavy action before the surrender of Johnston. The regiment moved afterwards to Goldsboro, where intelligence of the surrender of Lee was received and a movement was made to Raleigh; the capitulation of Johnston was consummated April 26, 1865, and the regiment marched to Washington and, after participation in the Grand Re-

view, was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

Mr. Waite returned to Friendship where he has since resided. He was married September 20, 1849, in Ohio to Cordelia Betts and their children—Mary, Philinda, George, Anna, Addie and Clara—are all living. The mother died December 22, 1874, and Mr. Waite was again married to Jane Courter Jan. 22, 1879; they have one child named Willard S. Washington Waite, brother of Mr. Waite, served through the war in a New York regiment.



 LINTON W. PAGE, of Waupun, Wis., and a charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 114, of which he has been Quarter Master since its formation, was born July 5, 1836, in Lorain Co., Ohio. His parents were William and Permelia (Kendall) Page; the former was born in New Hampshire June 19, 1799, and is still living at Brandon, Wis., (1888). His mother was a native of Vermont and was born in Washington county. His great uncle, Thomas Mellen, was a soldier in the Revolution and drove a team from New Hampshire to Vermont when he was 90 years old and was at that age particularly spry and like a young man. Others of his ancestral stock were soldiers in both wars with Great Britain. His brother, Edwin J., was a soldier in the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry and died while engaged in a raid near Vicksburg of disease contracted while on duty as a soldier. Warren and Warner Page, twin brothers of Mr. Page, enlisted in Company K, 20th Wisconsin Infantry. Warner died of disability contracted in service, near Helena. Warren is an invalid from the effects of exposure and hardship while in the war and resides in Dakota.

When Mr. Page was four years old he came to Wisconsin with his parents and settled at Janesville, where, at that date, there were but four or five dwelling houses. The family located on a farm about 10 miles west of Janesville, and the son went with his father in 1848 to Dodge county, where they located on a farm of 200 acres on which the son was a laborer until he attained to legal manhood. He had had the advantage of school in the winter terms and acquired such education as pioneer

schools afforded. When he was 21 he went to Freeborn Co., Minn., where he was engaged in farming two years, returning thence to Dodge county where he passed a year engaged in his father's interest on the homestead. He went next to Horicon to obtain the advantages of study in higher branches in the high school. He utilized his knowledge of agriculture and at the same time assisted his efforts, by engaging in farming on a small scale on 10 acres of land, which he hired and sowed to wheat, preliminary to devoting the proceeds and his wages earned in other avenues, in defraying his expenses while obtaining the educational training for which he craved. In his case it was the old story; in the attack on Sumter he foresaw ruin to all for which he hoped or could struggle to obtain and, throwing his own plans to the winds, he went to Waupun to enlist being among the first to enroll under the call for troops of April 15, 1861.

He enlisted April 22nd in the "Light Guards" for three months, the organization being incorporated in the 3rd Wisconsin Infantry as Company D. Before they were mustered, three months enlistments were abolished and Mr. Page re-enlisted for three years. From the rendezvous at Fond du Lac, he accompanied the command to Hagerstown, Md., and successively to Harper's Ferry and Frederick City. The first interesting duty in which he engaged was the capture of the legislature of Maryland which proposed to vote that State out of the Union. The command held a session, voted the State in and remained there and attended to the ratification of their declaration until spring. In March, the regiment was assigned to the command of General Banks and marched up the valley of the Shenandoah, entering Winchester in the advance. On the 1st day of April, Mr. Page witnessed the first casualty of war in the death of a comrade who was killed by a piece of shell. The movement continued, the troops passing near Newmarket and in the vicinity of Front Royal and to Bluffton Station. Company D with several other companies of the 3rd went to Bucktown Station to relieve the guard at a railroad bridge. Late at night they arrived in front of Winchester and in the morning formed in line of battle, holding the rebels four hours until their wagon train was taken to safety in the rear. But the experience was a sharp one and the men received a faint idea of the venomous spirit of the South in the struggle, even the

women insulting them while on the famous retreat from the valley. The regiment was in various movements until the battle of Cedar Mountain. In this Mr. Page was exposed in that part of the action on a small height where six companies were in a trying position. Mr. Page there received a buckshot wound. A bullet passed through his right leg and he was sent to the hospital at Alexandria from the field. He remained there two weeks and, during the action at the 2nd Bull Run, could hear the firing. He was in the convalescent camp and himself and comrades begged permission to join their comrades in action, to be refused by the surgeon in charge. Mr. Page ran away from the camp to join his regiment, found the teams and obtained transportation to Georgetown that same night. (It should have been mentioned that Sergeant, afterwards Captain Barrage assisted Captain Balcom off the field at Cedar Mountain and lost his regiment, remaining in charge of Mr. Page through the night and went to his command in the morning.) After joining his regiment, Mr. Page found his wounded leg too stiff to keep up with the march and he accompanied the movements as he best could after reaching the command at Greyton. On the night of Sept. 15, 1862, he went into camp near Frederick City. In the fight at Antietam he received three distinct wounds; the first was in his right ankle on the inside, the second in his knee (of which the bones were shattered) and when the third was received, he was being assisted from the field by two comrades, a bullet hitting him near the spine. He told the boys to leave him and save themselves. He was placed behind a tree, whence he was taken to the rear on a stretcher and thence on an ambulance to a log house, where his leg was amputated the third day after the fight.

He remained there about a month, when he was taken to the camp hospital near Smoke-town, and he received discharge Feb. 4, 1863. During his hospital life he was successively in charge of seven surgeons. The amputation was of the class known as "circular" and, soon after the operation, sloughing commenced. In common with many others, Mr. Page underwent the horrors of living organisms in his wound, which were removed by his attendants, and he was in this condition about a month. The surrounding flesh took on a pale, lifeless appearance, and when Surgeon Ely took charge

of the case, Mr. Page was satisfied that he was hopeless. Alcohol was used in the dressing three times before any pain from the application followed and afterwards the treatment was pursued by the nurses until stinging pains resulted, when Surgeon Ely first expressed hopes of saving his life. Mr. Page had been unable to take but little food until this period, when he resolved to eat and try to live. The surgeon obtained quails for him and he was placed in charge of a Miss Hall, of the Female Aid Society, to whom he owes much for gentle and judicious care. Later, his father arrived and assisted in caring for him until he was declared "all right" by Dr. Ely.

He returned to his home six miles south of Waupun, and more than a year elapsed before he was able to resume connection with active life. In the following autumn the family were all ill with gastric fever and he was the only one well enough to wait on the sick, which he did on his crutches. His mother and sister Mary died. The next summer he drove a reaper while still on crutches, and then fulfilled his cherished plan of obtaining an education.

He attended Wayland University at Beaver Dam, one year, and went thence to Chicago, where he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and was still there when the rebels were discharged from durance from Camp Douglas at the end of the war. He came home on completing his course and first taught writing and afterwards a school, entering the Waupun post office as a clerk, where he was occupied a year. He passed a second season as driver of a reaper and worked two years as a bookkeeper and salesman for Willard Lamb in a lumber camp not far from Green Bay. He returned to Waupun and again was employed in the post office. In 1875 he removed to Waupun, where he purchased a home, and is now the manager of his own estate three miles from that city. He owns 100 acres in Fond du Lac county and is engaged in dairy business.

He was married Feb. 14, 1875, to Ann E. (Cooper) Ball. She was a widow, the daughter of John and Ann (Cowell) Cooper. Her parents were natives of the Isle of Man. Her brother, John Cooper, was discharged from the 9th Wisconsin Battery and died before reaching home from illness contracted in the army.

Mr. Page is a man of probity and honorable reputation.



HARLES HOWE, of Shawano, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 81, was born April 5, 1831, in Chester, Warren county, New York, and he is the son of Ambrose and Rachel (Smith) Howe. His father was a soldier in 1812 and both parents are deceased. His brother Daniel was an enlisted man in the 14th Wisconsin Infantry and was wounded at Pittsburg Landing; he died in the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa. His brother Ambrose is a farmer in Clintonville, and a sister lives in Minnesota. Mr. Howe came to Wisconsin and was a resident of the State, when the war came on. June 15, 1861, he enlisted at Madison in Company E, 2nd Wisconsin Infantry for three years and belonged to the first three years regiment that went from Wisconsin. He received honorable discharge June 18, 1864, at Madison. The 2nd Wisconsin Infantry left the State June 20th and was attached to the command of W. T. Sherman, while that officer was a colonel and the first service Mr. Howe was in, was at Blackburn's Ford, July 18th. The regiment was held in readiness for action until the day before the battle of Bull Run and, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, commenced the march for the first battle field of the rebellion. He was in that action throughout and, soon after the brigade was formed, which became known as the "Iron Brigade of the West." He was in the skirmish at Spotsylvania C. H., and at Beverly's Ford and also fought at Sulphur Springs. He was in the battle of Gainesville and in the second battle of Bull Run, at South Mountain and Fredericksburg, Fitz Hugh's Crossing, at Gettysburg and Mine Run and in the battles of the Wilderness. He fought through those battles, including Laurel Hill, North Anna River, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor and left the scenes of war for Wisconsin on June 11th. On his return to Wisconsin he located at Shawano where he has since resided and has been engaged in the various relations of a lumberman.

He was married in May, 1871, to Esther Buck, a native of the State of New York. He is a Republican in politics, and a citizen who

has been prominent in local office as Sheriff and Town Treasurer. He is still suffering from infirmities contracted in the service.



SILAS PIERCE, Black Creek, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 116, was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., May 24, 1846.

Mr. Pierce belongs by descent and inheritance to the stock upon which the fortunes of the Republic were founded and by which they have been sustained. His grandfather was in the war of the Revolution and in that of 1812, and his father was a soldier of the Civil War. The latter enlisted in the 8th Wisconsin Infantry and was compelled to leave the service from an injury to his spine. He enlisted afterwards in the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry. He was in the 9th New England Regiment, United States Infantry and served in the Mexican War. He was a native of Plymouth county, Mass., and grandfather, father, and son were born in the same house. In 1856 they came to Wisconsin, locating in Sheboygan county. Previous to that they went to Michigan, and Mr. Pierce enlisted at Grand Haven in B Company, Deland's sharpshooters. He enrolled March 17, 1863, and was discharged with honor July 28, 1865, at Delany House, D. C. The service performed by the class of soldiers to which Mr. Pierce belongs cannot be wholly outlined in an account like this. Constantly in danger of the most direct character and at a time when every faculty was required to accomplish his own special purpose, the value of the sharpshooter to the general service cannot be estimated.

The skirmish service which Mr. Pierce performed included many fields which are not recorded in any report or history of the war and for full justice, extended personal accounts (which it is hoped will be published) must be made. He was in the action at Spotsylvania C. H., Cold Harbor, Bethesda Church, North Anna River, Siege of Petersburg and Poplar Spring Grove Church. June 17, 1863, he was shot in the neck in front of Petersburg during a rebel charge. He was sent to the hospital at Mt. Pleasant, D. C., where he remained under treatment until August 15th. Rejoining the Army of the Potomac, he was

again wounded at Poplar Spring Grove Church Sept. 30, 1863, a rifle ball hitting him above the left eye. One of his reminiscences is that his command crossed Long Bridge at Washington May 5, 1864, with 950 men. On the morning of June 18, 1864, 50 men responded to their names at roll call. There was not among them a single commissioned officer.

May 24, 1867, Mr. Pierce was married to Miss Annie D. Stannard at Shiocton, Outagamie Co., Wis., and they have had nine children. John E., Hannah A., Ezra S., Horace A. and Mary are living. Frank H., Matilda A., Thomas and an infant unnamed are deceased. From the date of leaving the army until 1880, Mr. Pierce was a resident of Shiocton. He then removed to Oconto and, five years later, he settled at Black Creek. The parents of Mrs. Pierce were born in the State of New York and her father was a farmer in Cazenovia.



PETER HOGAN of Clintonville, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 32, was born June 22, 1834, in New Castle, Northumberland Co., N. B. He is the son of William and Margaret (Henche) Hogan, and was twenty-five years old, when, in 1859, he removed from his birth-place to Portland, Me. In October, 1861, he enlisted at Portland in Company F, 12th Maine Volunteer Infantry for three years. His regiment was sent to the forces in Virginia and assigned to the command of Butler, which went to Ship Island and the capture of New Orleans and, afterwards, with a Massachusetts and Connecticut regiment, in the action of Ponchatoula, La., in September, 1862, and was attached to the forces of General Banks during the preparation for the possession of Vicksburg. In the spring of 1863 he was in the fights at Port Hudson, Berwick City and Bay and at Irish Bend. In January, 1864, he received honorable discharge to enable him to veteranize, which formality took place at Berryville. After furlough the reorganized command was assigned to the Department of the Shenandoah, and Mr. Hogan fought at Fisher's Hill and Winchester, Va. Nov. 19, 1864, he was captured at Cedar Creek and taken by the rebels to Chestnut Hill and placed in prison, from which he escaped the

same night. He was wounded in the action at Middleton and, on escaping, was sent to Patterson Barracks in Baltimore, Md. On partial recovery he was sent to the convalescent camp at Washington, and remained there from January, 1865, to the next month when he rejoined his regiment, and was finally discharged at Savannah, Ga., April 16, 1865.

In 1866 he removed to Oshkosh, Wis., and six years after to Clintonville. By occupation he is a farmer and is in prosperous circumstances.

May 23, 1875, he was married to Mary Costello of Ohio, and their surviving children are named Arthur J., William M., Mary A., Margaret J. and Johanna. Rosa died Oct. 7, 1882.



CHARLES BEATTIE of Antigo, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born Dec. 15, 1843, in Canada. His father and mother, Robert and Elizabeth (Frazier) Beattie were born respectively, in County Mayo, Ireland, and in Edinboro, Scotland. Mr. Beattie went to Depere, Wis., where he enlisted, before he was 18 in Company F, 14th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. He was made Corporal on the formation of the company and later advanced to Duty Sergeant and Dec. 18, 1861 was made Color Sergeant, officiating in that capacity until May, 1863, when he returned to his company preparatory to receiving his commission as First Lieutenant and was mustered out as such Oct. 10, 1865. Mr. Beattie was in the fight at Pittsburg Landing April 7, 1862 and at Corinth from Oct. 3rd to 6th in the same year. He fought at Vicksburg May 18th and 22nd, 1863 and on the last day was wounded in his left hand and arm. He went to the hospital at Milliken's Bend and passed five months there and at the city hospital at Vicksburg. (His injury is mentioned in the dispatches under the erroneous name of Charles Blathe.) He rejoined his regiment at Natchez, Tenn., and fought June 10, 1864 at Lost Mountain. He participated in the siege of Atlanta and, later, fought Hood and Franklin and again at Nashville under Geo. H. Thomas. The weather was very bitter (Dec. 14, 15 and 16,) and the difficulty of keeping on their feet made active warfare very distressing. The regiment was in

the fight at Spanish Fort and siege of Mobile and went thence to Montgomery, Ala., and back to Mobile to be assigned to provost duty until discharged. Nov. 10, 1863, Lieutenant Beattie was detailed on recruiting service and opened his office at Depere where he enlisted 27 men reporting at Madison, whence he started for the South, in charge of 300 recruits for various regiments. He went to Cairo, Ill., and thence to Paducah, Ky., where his recruits were attached to the regiment. He was relieved March 28, 1864, and joined the portion of the 14th known as "Worden's Battalion", composed of a company of veterans and newly recruited men, and also a part of the 95th and 81st Illinois. This detachment passed through the Atlanta campaign and returned to Nashville to make connection with the part of the old regiment that accompanied the Red River expedition.

After the war, he returned to Depere and engaged in lumbering until 1873, when he entered the employ of the Green Bay & Manitowoc Railway Company as a brakeman, remaining in that interest six years. In 1876 he obtained a train as conductor and acted in that capacity three years. He entered the employ of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company and operated in their interests as conductor of a construction train for five months. He engaged with the Wisconsin Central corporation for six months and then with the Chicago & Northwestern company for two and a half years. June 10, 1884, he engaged with the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railway corporation and became the conductor of a construction train, having charge of a large force of men. Aug. 11, 1888, he was promoted to the position of road master of the Ashland division of the M. L. S. & W. R. R. and has charge of the track from Ashland to Watersmeet, including the Peuce branch and the spurs to the mines.

He was married July 2, 1871, to Mary J. Williams, and their children are named Maud A., Merritt M., H. Pearl and Frank Williams. Mrs. Beattie was born in Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill. Her father, Abraham Williams, removed to the Sucker State when a boy, and married Amanda Freeborn, who was born in Cazenovia, N. Y. Merritt Williams, her brother, was in the Quarter Master's Department under General Carr in the war, and is a physician and ranchman in Colorado. The father of Mr.

Beattie was interested in the rebellion in Canada in 1837 and, prior to that date, was in the military service of the British Government 11 years. Robert, his oldest son, was also in the Patriot war and was a soldier of the 14th Wisconsin Infantry. William and Samuel, younger sons, were soldiers in the Mexican war.



CHARLES HARTUNG, of Green Bay, Wis., was born February 19, 1841, in Hauelsen, Province of Reiss, Prussia. His parents, Heinrich C. and Augusta (Munzert) Hartung, came to America in 1858 and located at Two Rivers, Wis., where his father still resides. The mother died in 1886. The son had come to America alone, four years before, in 1854 when 13 years old, landing at Quebec and he came to Two Rivers, Wis., to the home of his uncle, Fred Hartung, who was a shoemaker and the lad learned that business. In June, 1860, he went to Milwaukee as clerk in the Fond du Lac House. He enlisted July 17, 1861, in Company C, 5th Wisconsin Infantry at Madison for three years. He was discharged September 14, 1862, to accept promotion on that date as 2nd Lieutenant of Co. C, 24th Wisconsin Infantry. Company C, 5th Wisconsin was enlisted from the Milwaukee Turnverein, to which Mr. Hartung belonged and he desired to enlist therein, but its complement was full and he arranged with his friends who went to the front, to telegraph him when a vacancy occurred. He received the telegram, left Milwaukee at 9 in the evening, reached Madison at three in the morning, leaving with his regiment at noon of the next day for the seat of war. He received his uniform at Madison and was obliged to make use of the only suit remaining in the hands of the quartermaster. They were made for a small man and, Mr. Hartung being tall, he was accompanied on his journey by a discomfiting sense of the absurdity of his appearance. He was in all the movements of the regiment previous to the battle of Williamsburg, where he was wounded in the left hip and he still carries the bullet. He was sent from the field hospital to Chesapeake hospital at Fortress Monroe and was transferred to Judiciary hospital at Washington, passing about two months in both. He received a 30-day furlough and while at home, Governor Salomon

obtained his discharge for his promotion as stated. He was in action Oct. 8, 1862, at Perryville and March 12, 1863, he was commissioned as Captain for gallantry at the battle of Stone River. He fought at Chickamauga, went thence to Chattanooga, was in the assault at Mission Ridge, in the skirmish near Dandridge, fought at Rocky Face Ridge, at Resaca, Pleasant Hill and Dallas. He was in the skirmishes at Ackworth and in the several battles know as Kenesaw Mountain. He was in the fight at Peach Tree Creek and went, soon after, to the trenches in front of Atlanta. He was next in the fight at Jonesboro and went thence to fight at Lovejoy Station. He went back to Atlanta, thence to Dalton, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., Pulaski and Franklin, where he was in the fight with Hood and went afterwards to Nashville. He was in the battles before Nashville and in the pursuit of the rebels and afterwards started to join the army in the East, and on the way thither the news of Lee's surrender was received and he returned to Nashville to be mustered out June 10, 1865. (In the pursuit of Hood, he was in command of the regiment.) After his return to Green Bay in July, 1865, he engaged in the sale of groceries. In 1871 he commenced operating in hardware and is still prosecuting his interests in that avenue of business. In the spring of 1878 he was elected Alderman and has been re-elected six times successively, serving seven years. In 1885 he was elected Mayor of Green Bay and he has been re-elected twice. During his 10 years of municipal service he has been connected with the material advancement and prosperity of Green Bay and, during his administration as Mayor the waterworks were put in. He was married in September, 1866, to Lena Bader and their surviving children are named Ernst August Louis, Clara and Emma. Hulda died when four months less than 16 years old. Louis died in infancy. The oldest son is his father's business assistant. Louis Hartung, brother of Captain Hartung, was an enlisted man in the 9th Wisconsin Infantry.



CHARLES HENRY WALLACE, of Merrill, Wis., a member of Post No. 131, was born Sept. 19, 1838, in Thornton, Grafton Co., N. H. He is a descendant of the people known as Scotch-

Irish, his earliest recorded ancestor having been born in Scotland, and was one of those who were driven by the "kirk" from their native country to encounter persecutions no less bitter in the North of Ireland where they held their residence exactly 100 years, and preserved their stock unmixed. In 1719 the great grandfather emigrated to New Hampshire where, with the ancestors of Horace Greeley and others of equal fame he was one of the founders of Londonderry, the namesake of the ancient holding in Ireland. Lemuel Stickney Wallace, the father of Mr. Wallace, was born at Thornton and married Hannah Sanborn, a native of Sanborn-ton, New Hampshire. His father was a lieutenant in the war of the Revolution, and both sides of the races were of Puritan connections.


Mr. Wallace was 24 years of age when he enlisted at Manchester in his native State and he presented himself to the surgeon of the Board of Examination to be rejected. In the spring of 1864 he went to Kane county in Illinois and enlisted May 13th in the 144th Illinois Infantry at Geneva. He was made Corporal and was one of the color guards. His period of enlistment was for 100 days and his regiment was sent to Columbus, Ky., to relieve veteran soldiers. October 10th, of the same year, he was discharged honorably and returned to Kane county.

Mr. Wallace was bred to the calling of a farmer and learned the business of a carrier at Lebanon, N. H., in 1860. He was principally interested in farming, and after his return to Illinois he again embarked in that business. At the time he left the army he was suffering with typhoid fever and chronic diarrhea and he found farming to be advantageous to his permanent recovery. In the fall of 1864 he came to Wausau, Wis., where he was occupied in a lumber mill until July of the next year, when he returned to Kane county and was engaged in farming for more than a year. In the fall of 1866 he again went to Wausau, returning to Illinois in the ensuing spring. In June, 1867, he went to New Hampshire to pass a summer, returning to the Sucker State in October. He was there occupied in farming for three years when he came again to Wausau and went into the "Pineries." In the spring he went back to Kane county, where he remained two years, going to Chicago in the spring of 1872, and operated as a carpenter until fall. He went next to Lodi, Ills., where

he served as a farm assistant three years. In 1875 he became a citizen of Merrill, and has been seven years in the employ of the E. B. Scott Lumber Co.

Oct. 23, 1867, he was married to Mary Currier, a native of the State of New York. She and her infant child are buried at Campton, Kane county. May 16, 1882, Mr. Wallace was again married to Caroline A. Barker, who was born in Iowa, of Canadian parentage. She died at Merrill, Feb. 5, 1887. She was actively interested in the Woman's Relief Corps at Merrill.



 ZEKIEL LINDSAY, of Oshkosh, Wis. member of G. A. R. Post No. 10, was born July 6, 1822, in Coburg, Canada.

He was one of a class of whom few survive—those belonging to a generation preceding that of most of those who enlisted in the service of the United States in the civil war. He was 42 when he enrolled as a recruit of Company I, 7th Wisconsin Volunteers, March 22, 1864, at Bloomfield, Wis., for three years. He was discharged from Alexander hospital on account of gun shot fracture of the left thigh, Oct. 15, 1864.

The Iron Brigade, formed from the 7th, 6th and 2nd Wisconsin regiments and the 9th Indiana, went into winter quarters at Kelley's Ford, Va., in December, 1863. The re-enlisted men came to Wisconsin on their veteran's furlough and recruiting was pressed rapidly to refill the depleted ranks. At the expiration of their furloughs, the veterans with the recruits, rejoined the brigade and, May 3rd, a start was made for the Wilderness. On the morning of the 5th the Corps Commander, General Warren, engaged the rebels in a fight near Mine Ford, or at the Old Wilderness Tavern. The charge was made by the regiments of the Iron Brigade through thick pine woods and almost solid underbrush. Victory at first was followed by repulse, and, from the character of the place, 600 men who were disabled by wounds, were unable to escape and were taken by the rebels. They were held in captivity at Cedar field hospital, seven miles west for 40 days when the Federal soldiers recaptured all that were alive—survivors of 600.

Mr. Lindsay and a comrade, who enlisted with him and marched with him to the fight of May 5th, James E. Casey, were shot down at the same moment and fell against each other. Casey was mortally wounded, and Lindsay received a minie ball in his thigh and two buckshot in his person. The latter were spent and imbedded themselves in his flesh whence he extracted them with the aid of his pocket knife. Taking his necktie he improvised a tourniquet with which he checked the bleeding from his more serious wound. After his arrival at the field hospital, the rebel surgeon insisted that amputation was necessary as gangrene had set in. After a spirited altercation, the surgeon departed in anger, and Mr. Lindsay proceeded to attend to his own case. The rebel hospital consisted of the outhouses on a plantation, Mr. Lindsay being in a smokehouse. He lay at first, on the bare ground but, procuring a piece of shelter tent, an old colored woman belonging to the plantation made for him a mattress. On being left by the surgeon, he obtained a dipper and a bucket of cold spring water and reduced the swelling and inflammation. He was taken in charge by Mary Johnson, the colored woman, who went seven miles to the battlefield where he had fallen and obtained shirts from the dead for the federal soldiers,—giving one to Mr. Lindsay every week—after they had been thoroughly cleansed. He had 36 dollars secreted in his stocking with which he obtained necessaries.

He paid a dollar for a canteen of milk, four dollars a pound for butter, and in such proportion for corn ponies and other articles of food. Mary Johnson, whose name deserves to be made famous, was a slave and performed her self-imposed charities at night after her daily task, as she would have been mercilessly punished if she had been discovered. In June, Mr. Lindsay was recaptured by the Union forces and sent to Alexandria where he remained under treatment until the date of his discharge. He has the minie ball, weighing an ounce, which was removed from his thigh 15 months after he was wounded. The wound did not heal entirely for 20 years, and more than 60 pieces of bone were taken from the sore at intervals. He is hopelessly disabled. The mutilation of his thigh is shocking in appearance, and is a proof of what has been endured by the defenders of the Union. His comrade, Casey, died at Alexandria, July 14, 1864. Henry Lindsay,

residing at Clay county, Kansas, oldest son of Mr. Lindsay, enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry and served his term. He had two horses shot under him, but received no injury.

Ezekiel Lindsay is the son of John Lindsay who fought at Plattsburg in 1812. The latter was the son of John Lindsay, a Patriot of the Revolution. He held the commission of a Lieutenant, and was of Scottish birth. He came to this country in 1733, receiving from George Second of England, patents of land in what is now Albany county, New York. The mother of Mr. Lindsay, Polly Dewey before marriage, was of Connecticut stock dating back many generations. Joel Goodell, her great grandfather, was a slaveholder and freed his negroes. They refused to leave him, 60 of them remaining until their deaths. The representative of that generation fighting to release his country from the evils brought about by the institution of slavery, presents a curious exhibit of the changes of a few decades.

Ezekiel Lindsay and Emuretta Barnes were married Jan. 9, 1842, in Elgin, Kane Co., Ills., and where they remained until 1854, when they removed to Bloomfield, Wis. Mr. Lindsay engaged in farming and lumbering until the war. He returned from the war to Bloomfield, where he remained until May 7, 1877, when he came to Oshkosh and engaged in real estate business and in other light occupations. The children born to himself and wife are eight in number. Their names are Henry Bradley, Malvina, George Milford, William Sanford, Willard, Wallace Freeman, Emma D. and Dora. The two last named daughters have gone from the household band to Riverside Cemetery at Oshkosh.



THEODORE GOERES of Wausau, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 55, was born June 14, 1835 at Wefelinghoven, Province of Rhine, Prussia. He is the son of Bernhard and Josephine (Bierbaum) Goeres and came to America with them when 50 years of age. They landed at the port of New York and came thence to Plymouth, Wis. His father was a blacksmith and both engaged in that occupation. At Plymouth the son worked as a blacksmith until he determined


to become a soldier. In the spring of 1864 he went to Rhine, Sheboygan county and enlisted March 10th in Company K, 4th Wisconsin Infantry for three years or during the war. He received honorable discharge at Madison, July 19, 1865 on account of disabilities incurred in the service. He enlisted at first as a recruit of Company B, in the 4th and on joining the regiment was transferred to Company K and was made company blacksmith, the regiment having been mounted and transformed into cavalry. He was later made regimental blacksmith and detailed to headquarters, remaining in that connection throughout the remainder of the war. He joined his regiment at Baton Rouge, La., and went with the command to Clinton, where he was made familiar with first-class skirmishing and where the colonel was the only man killed.

In June, the regiment went on transports to Morganzia, remaining until August, when they returned to Baton Rouge. Later in the month they went to Clinton, crossing the Comite River, en route, on a fallen tree, the rebels having destroyed the bridge. A hot skirmish took place at Clinton and the regiment took a round about route back to Baton Rouge. Two other expeditions in October and November to Clinton also resulted satisfactorily. Late in the latter month, the regiment went to perform a service which is always most dangerous—making a feint to draw the fire and attention of the enemy while preparations were making for warfare elsewhere and the regiment took position on the line of the Mobile & Ohio railroad to attract the notice of the rebels from Sherman's movements, and they accomplished a march of 300 miles to the gulf of Mexico. Two weeks later, they went to New Orleans and back to Baton Rouge without loss. On the 1st day of March they had a sharp fight during a foraging expedition, and went, soon after, to Mobile and was near there when the city capitulated. Afterwards, the regiment went to Alabama, passed through the State and into Georgia. They returned by way of Montgomery, crossed the State of Mississippi and at Vicksburg, while at work, Mr. Goeres sustained a sunstroke. He was sent to a hospital and remained there until he recovered consciousness when he was sent to St. Louis on a hospital boat, remained in that place four weeks, and proceeded thence to Madison to be discharged as stated. He lost the sight of his

left eye and that of the right is seriously impaired.

He returned for a short period to Kiel and went thence to Calumet village, Fond du Lac county and worked there at his trade six years. In 1871 he returned to Kiel, where he pursued his business 10 years, going at the end of that time to Depere, Brown county, and engaged in the management of a saloon and hotel, his infirmities compelling him to abandon his trade. Three years and two months after he came to Wausau, where he is interested in the same business. He was married Oct. 19th, 1861, to Mary Kromberger and their living children number six—Clotilda, Millie, Maximilian, Bernhardt, Hattie and Judith. Josephine died, aged 21 years. She was the wife of Albert Abraham. The oldest daughter, was first married to Thomas Ackerman, who was killed on the C. & N. W. railway near Escanaba and she is now the wife of William Lord. Millie married Henry Gilham. Mrs. Goeres is a Bavarian by birth and came to America when 12 years old.



 CHARLES O'CONNELL, of Marinette, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born Aug. 26, 1847, in Limerick, Ireland. He is the son of Dennis and the grandson of Charles O'Connell. His mother's name was Mary Ryan. Mr. O'Connell came to America in 1849 and located at Chicopee Falls, Mass., where he lived three years, and settling at Watertown, Wis., in 1852. He enlisted in September, 1864, in Company D, 43rd Wisconsin Infantry at Fond du Lac. The regiment was mustered at Janesville and went to Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, into rendezvous. Their next movement was to Nashville, Tenn., and, before reaching that city, they repaired the track of railroad over which they were to pass. They performed guard and garrison duty and in November the rebels attacked the gunboats, driving them to Johnsonville, where the 43rd proceeded to defend the supplies which were stationed there in large quantities. The officers of the boats abandoned and fired them, the soldiers working on the fortifications at night by the light of the fires. Soon after, the Union soldiers burned millions of dollars worth of property to prevent

seizure by rebels. The scene of the conflagration and the explosion of the ammunition on the boats is described as very grand. The 43rd were in the trenches during the artillery battle.

On the last day of November, orders were received to proceed to Nashville to repel Hood. The command started and marched through terrific rains and mud to find, after three days, that they could not reach there. They went to Clarksville, thence again to Nashville, and to Decherd. While at Nashville they camped on Capitol Hill and the snow was several inches deep. They had just received a fine supply of clothing, ammunition and rations and on the march they were loaded so heavily that orders were issued to destroy all surplus clothing and for 10 miles the road from Nashville to Decherd was strewn. Some time after was passed in skirmishing in the Cumberland mountains and they captured many guerrillas, who were sent to prison at Tullahoma. They performed guard and picket duty on the routes around Chattanooga and Murfreesboro and on the night of the assassination of Lincoln the detail to which Mr. O'Connell was attached, was on duty at Tullahoma. They rejoined the united command at Decherd and went thence to Nashville and thence to the battle field of Franklin where they remained several days. They were discharged there June 24, 1865. From there they proceeded homeward, and at Chicago received a grand reception and also at Milwaukee.

The youth of Mr. O'Connell was passed at Watertown, Wis. He was married Feb. 2nd, 1884, to Jane Geelan of Brownsville, Dodge Co., Wis. They have two children named Charles Dennis and Elizabeth. One of the brothers of Mr. O'Connell was a soldier in the United States service during the war. His brother, James, was Deputy Sheriff of Marinette county. (See sketch). Four O'Connell brothers reside in Marinette. Mr. O'Connell of this account is managing a boarding house for the Hamilton and Merriman Company.

BENEZER DIKE, resident at Westfield, Marquette county, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No 65, was born Nov. 16, 1835, in Fairfax, Franklin Co., Vermont. He is the son of Elisha and Betsy (Hendricks) Dike, and the former was

a soldier in 1812, in which he was captured and held as prisoner of war at Halifax, Nova Scotia. His mother was a native of Ohio. He was raised in his native State and enlisted Aug. 15, 1861, in Company D, 5th Vermont Infantry for three years, enrolling at Hyde Park under Captain R. C. Benton. He was in rendezvous at St. Albans and went to Washington soon after, going thence two days later to Virginia and successively to Camps Griffin and Vance. At the latter Mr. Dike was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Washington and went thence after 10 weeks to Philadelphia, where he was treated successively in the hospitals on Broad and Cherry sts., on Wood and 22nd streets, and the Philadelphia general hospital. In the latter he was attended by Surgeon Hayes, the Arctic explorer, by whom he was examined for discharge. Although Mr. Dike was in no fighting his sufferings for more than a year when he lay in hospital for successive weeks, unable to help himself, made the danger of the battle field seem a small consideration.

He returned to Vermont, and after he recovered his health he was married March 17, 1863, to Hannah Bunker, in Johnson, Vt. She was born at Waterbury, in the Green Mountain State, Aug. 9, 1843. After he became able to labor, Mr. Dike worked as a carpenter, and in 1876, removed to Wisconsin. He had \$60 when he arrived at Westfield, where he purchased a piece of wild land, which he cleared and improved, and on which he has established his home.

LEANDER FERGUSON, of Brandon, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and a prominent Grand Army man, is present Commander of Post No. 136 (1888), and was also Inspector of the Department of Wisconsin for one year, (1888); he has served four consecutive terms in that position. He is the son of F. P. and Betsy (Landon) Ferguson, and was born Aug. 2, 1841, in Middleton, Delaware Co., New York. His parents were natives of the same State and his father was, for years a militia captain. His paternal grandfather fought in the war of 1812.

Mr. Ferguson remained in his native place until he was 15, when his parents removed to Wisconsin and located in Fond du Lac county. He was reared on a farm and, after leaving the common school, he went to Appleton to attend Lawrence University, where he was a pupil four years, until the spring of 1862, and attained his majority in August following. He had been anxious to enter the service of his country, but parental authority prevented, and as soon as he was his own master he accomplished his cherished plan. He enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, in Company B, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, and accompanied his regiment from rendezvous to the front and in every movement until after Johnston's surrender after Bentonville. The story of the 32nd has been often told on these pages, and Mr. Ferguson was a participant in the arduous marches in Mississippi and Tennessee, in the closing months of his first year of service. He was in the heavy work of the Meridian expedition and in the following changes of position in the regiment. He fought in the siege of Atlanta and started with Sherman in November, 1864, for the sea. His severest fighting was at Atlanta and Jonesboro. His greatest suffering was experienced at River's Bridge on the Salkahatchie in Georgia, where 37 men, all of his company, went into a cypress swamp, crossing a creek on a single log in single file in advance of the skirmish line under fire. Two days and a night were passed in the swamp in water knee-deep and but 24 men answered at roll-call on leaving the swamp, the rest being either killed or wounded. Before Bentonville, the regiment marched 45 miles between four in the morning and the same hour in the afternoon, going at once on the skirmish line and into battle next morning. They made an impetuous charge and rushed up to Johnston's lines although ordered to halt, driving the rebels and falling back before a superior force. Mr. Ferguson was always with his regiment and escaped accidents of the field, but was once sick with measles. Once he went into a cotton storage house which was fired by a rebel and he barely escaped with his life. March 29, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C., he received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant of Company B, 46th Wisconsin Infantry, which was dated Feb. 17 preceding. Prior to this he had been made Corporal and Sergeant in his company. He

was ordered to join his regiment at Madison, where he arrived April 14th, the night of the assassination of Lincoln and reported to the Adjutant-General. His regiment had gone to Athens, Tenn., while his papers had been delayed and he followed and was mustered in May 5th. While on his way to Wisconsin, the country was in a flush of rejoicing over the surrender of Lee and on his return to the army, the gloom and sorrow which shrouded the land in sharp contrast with the condition a few weeks before, made an ineffaceable impression on his mind. He remained at Athens until September, and was detailed as Adjutant of the regiment at intervals and was also made Judge Advocate of a General Court Martial. He was mustered out at Nashville Oct. 25, 1865, and received final discharge from military service at Madison.

He returned to Brandon, where he engaged in mercantile business a year and removed in the fall of 1866 to Waukesha and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1876 he returned to Brandon and became associated with his brother in trade in general merchandise, the firm style being C. W. Ferguson & Brother. He was occupied in the pursuit of a popular and prosperous business until November, 1888, when their establishment was destroyed by fire.

He was married Sep. 6, 1866, to Harriet H. Foster, and their only child died in infancy. His brother Calvin is his associate in business; his brother Herman resides in Antigo, and William is a traveling representative of a mercantile house of Milwaukee. His sister, Emma C., married Chas. Lokin of Cherokee Co., Iowa. His father died in Brandon, July 28, 1888, aged 80 years; his mother died in 1857, aged 47 years. Mr. Ferguson has held the offices of Supervisor, Assessor and Justice of the Peace. He is a Republican in politics and active in Grand Army work, sustaining the reputation of a citizen of unblemished character, as he did of a soldier of unequivocal courage. He was a delegate to the National Encampment at Columbus, Ohio, from the Department Encampment of the G. A. R., and active in obtaining the selection of Milwaukee as a place of meeting for 1889. He has been President and Vice-President of the Wis. Vet. Soldier's Association since its organization at Green Lake in 1885. Mr. Ferguson is prominent in executive ability which has been duly recognized in many posi-

tions. He has been Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School 12 years.



BARTLEY AND THOMAS BREEN, brothers and citizens of Menominee, Mich., are representatives of a class of men to whom is largely due the progress and prosperity of the West. They were born respectively Jan. 22, 1834 and Dec. 26, 1837, in Chatham, Northumberland Co., New Brunswick, and attended the best schools in the province in boyhood, coming to Chicago in 1849. Their father died two weeks after of cholera and the following year the brothers were at St. Mary's College; during the next year (1850), they located at Menominee where they have since been connected with the active interests of that section of the Peninsular State and of Wisconsin. They have operated in lumber, pine lands, mining and prospecting with little intermission, save the interruption caused by their adopting the cause of an insulted flag, as a personal grievance and taking a stand accordingly in the history of that most distressing period. When it became apparent that the war was assuming grave proportions, they went to Oconto and enrolled in Company H, 17th Wisconsin Infantry, Dec. 7, 1861, for three years or the war.

The "Oconto Guards" went to the rendezvous of the 17th, the Irish regiment of the Badger State, and, on organizing, a question about the officers arose, which proved distasteful to H Company and they withdrew and were assigned to State duty by Governor Harvey until spring (1862) when Colonel Mulligan reorganized his Irish Brigade (already the maker of history) and preferred a request that H Company be converted into a battery and attached to his command. Accordingly the company was filled to the maximum (156) and assigned as "O'Rourke's 11th Wisconsin Light Artillery." Bartley Breen was made Sergeant (as he had been of the former organization.) He had refused a commission, desiring to fight in the ranks. The battery proceeded to Chicago to Camp Douglas, and Mulligan's Brigade was hurried to the valley of the Shenandoah when Jackson made his advance and in June, the command first confronted rebel bullets. Jackson was driven

out of the valley, and the command were ordered to Harper's Ferry, narrowly escaping capture, when the army of Miles was surrendered after his death. Mulligan's Brigade took position at New Creek to guard the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and in the fall went to West Virginia to fight Sam Jones and Jenkins. The movement was entirely successful and after fights at Beverly, Buckhammon and on the Elk River, the rebels retreated and the "Mulligan's" returned to New Creek, where Stuart raided their lines and took a lot of cattle. The "11th battery" with Ringgold's (Pa.) Cavalry, marched all night, and coming upon them at breakfast they were invited to add Union shells to their menu. They accepted the invitation as a summons to disperse and soon were "up and away." Many were captured, also two battle flags, and the cattle were recovered.

In the same autumn, Imboden was on the South Fork of the Potomac, collecting supplies of every description, killing captured cattle and hogs, packing meat and helping himself to everything that could be of any possible use to the confederates, also grinding wheat into flour for the rebel armies. Mulligan was bent on breaking up Imboden's camp and started at night on a forced march and drove in the rebel pickets at daylight in front of Moorefield. Imboden fought his men from a thicket of alders, and Mulligan crossed the creek and drove them out of ambush at the point of the bayonet, capturing 23 officers, a large number of prisoners, all their supplies and six battle flags. The flying rebels had a mountain to climb and the shells of the "11th" falling in their front stampeded their mules and turned their ranks into a mob. Mulligan marched 46 miles between 8 p. m. and morning and at 10 a. m., Imboden was retreating. In January, 1863, Milroy was surrounded by rebels at Moorefield. The relieving force included the 11th, now known as Mulligan's Battery, and they commenced a march at midnight, continuing through the day following until 4 p. m., arriving in time to relieve the beleaguered Milroy, and dispersed the rebels, returning to New Creek.

In the spring Sam Jones went into West Virginia to draw troops from Hooker's and Mulligan's forces, and the latter proceeded to frustrate the rebel operations. He marched his force to Phillippi and met the rebels on the same afternoon. In the night the rebels were re-

inforced and, Mulligan learning that they were massing in his rear, ordered a retreat and his troops crossed the bridge which they destroyed; the Colonel's own regiment, the 23rd Illinois and the "11th" covering the movement. On the next day approaching Grafton, they observed rebels also approaching on the other side and a race commenced. Mulligan's cavalry and the 11th made a dash and secured a holding, saving Grafton. At Fairmount on the B. & O. railway, two companies of the 106th New York were guarding a valuable bridge when a request came from their chief for a gun to defend the position, and reinforcements including a detachment of the 11th with a gun on a "flat" was sent. The engineer was of rebel proclivities and made numerous halts, causing much delay, and as the train approached the bridge, it was suddenly exploded, the fragments filling the Youghiogeny River. The train was immediately surrounded by shouting rebels crying that they had a Yankee bull-dog—a "Mulligan gun," but the response met them that the men who fought at Lexington (Mo.) were there and the gun was fought from the "flat." Three "rammers" were picked off by the rebels, but the soldiers formed in line of battle, repaired the track which had been torn up in the rear, a new man took the engine in charge and the train was backed to Grafton after a struggle of four hours. There were 1,800 rebels in the action. Later, Moundsville was saved from rebel assault by a detachment from the brigade. Soon after, the battery was inspected by Major-General Barry, chief of artillery of the U. S. Army, and was highly commended. They drove Jones out of West Virginia and in June went back to New Creek. When Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland commenced, Mulligan was ordered to the front and his troops marched 56 hours without stopping, save to prepare coffee. Reaching Hancock, Md., they cleared the rebels out of the town and moved on to Gettysburg where fighting was in progress. Word was received that the rebels were retreating and orders at the same time to take possession of the upper fords of the Potomac. The force was placed at Clear Springs, remaining three days within eight miles of Williamsport where rebels were in force. This idleness, when war of importance was to be had first handed was aggravating, but Halleck was responsible for the situation.

After this they moved to Williamsport and found the rebels retreating. Half an hour after,

Couch's division arrived, but too late, and the opportunity passed, through Halleck's unaccountable management. Next morning the federals went to Cherry Run and moved across the river, building scows for the artillery and infantry, the cavalry swimming their horses over. Wade Hampton's Legion were on the opposite shore and a force made their way over first, who drove the rebels and held the fording place until the Union troops could cross, which occupied from 6:30 until midnight. The next morning Mulligan went into camp at Back Creek and on the next day (July 19) Averill made a sortie to take observations and drove the rebel cavalry two miles. They received reinforcements and drove Averill towards Mulligan's camp. The latter was ordered to assist Averill and the command was in a heavy fight lasting four hours, the rebels being driven to Bunker Hill. A few days later a retreat was ordered to prevent the rebels attack on Kelly's division, and they lay on the Maryland side of the Potomac six days, then crossed and until August 16th scouted and skirmished on their way to Petersburg, West Virginia.

Towards the last of the month a portion of Mulligan's brigade, including a section of the "11th", were stationed at Moorefield and, September 4th, were attacked on all sides. They signalled Mulligan at Petersburg and he started with a detachment to their relief, struck the rebels in ambush on the way, had a severe fight, extricated his men and took another route and accomplished his object, returning with his entire command to Petersburg. They intrenched there and about the 1st of January, 1864 their communications were cut off by Fitz Hugh Lee's command, the debar continuing seven days. Previously, Averill had commenced his cavalry movement accompanied by one section of the "11" (two guns) the command cutting the road at Salem, destroying a million dollars worth of property and tearing up the track for 15 miles. Included in the general mischief was the saltpeter works at Franklin. General Thoburn applied to Captain O'Rourke for volunteers from his battery to obtain information of the rebels. The detail of 40 men including Bartly Breen who selected the men, reported for instructions, and were joined by a company of Pennsylvania cavalry, both detachments being placed under command of Major Potts. As they were crossing the South Fork of the Potomac, they were informed by a Mr. Randolph

(Union) that they were about to encounter 5,000 rebels under Fitz Hugh Lee. Potts wished to return, but O'Rourke pushed forward and went to Moorefield and obtained the information. On return, they met a force of rebels and were ordered not to fire, but to depend on sabers. When within charging distance the "40" deployed in three columns and rushed among the rebels like a whirlwind. (Major Potts had retired but moved out to meet them on their return and joined them after the scrimmage.) The information, which they had obtained from a loyal German, a former resident at Beaver Dam, Wis., was imparted to Thoburn.

In the latter part of January the confederates attempted to carry out a plan to drive all federal troops from West Virginia. Thoburn's brigade was at Petersburg without rations and Mulligan started a train of 200 wagons to his relief, escorted by a force under Snyder. Thoburn sent a detail from the 23rd Illinois to meet the supply train and near Petersburg they were attacked by rebs, and fought their way to Medley, to the train. Colonel Quirk, of the 23rd Illinois, advised Snyder to retreat, stating his conviction of the utter impossibility of getting through. Snyder replied that he was under orders to go to Thoburn's relief and he should do so. Quirk assured him again it could not be done and while the conference was in progress Snyder discovered approaching rebels. The train was corralled and fighting commenced. After three hours struggle with heavy odds, the guard was routed and took to the woods and the supplies were captured. Mr. Randolph (before mentioned) sent a negro to Thoburn to say that the rebels held every road leading from Petersburg and that he would be attacked at grey light the next morning. Retreat was decided on, and at midnight, in the midst of rain and Egyptian darkness, the movement commenced. In a short time they saw the rebel picket fires and halted. A Virginian mountaineer, told the commander, of an unused road and they struck into it, crowding between two forces of rebels, and escaped. The rebels gave chase and on the way to Greenland Gap, their only egress, they were continually harassed by rebels who took many prisoners, among them Captain O'Rourke. He was sent South and escaped from prison about the time Sherman passed into South Carolina. The battery threw away their ammunition to "lighten up" and passed through the Gap at

2:30 in the afternoon. The rebels were two hours behind them and, soon after dark, they received orders to move, as a night attack was imminent. They marched until nine the next day, when they met Mulligan with 8,000 troops coming to their relief.

The force under Thoburn marched through a passage formed by Mulligan's soldiers and they were cheered through every step of their progress. The next thing in order was a "square meal." Mulligan pressed on and recaptured a portion of his train. The "11th" went into camp again at New Creek and there veteranized. The Breen brothers were among the number and took their furloughs. In 30 days they rejoined their guns at New Creek, meeting the trains of wounded men from the battle fields of the Wilderness. (It should have been mentioned in proper connection that prior to the advent of F. H. Lee in the Shenandoah Valley, Imboden attacked a part of the brigade and was handsomely defeated after a three hours fight. In his report to Richmond he made most exaggerated statements of the federal force and also of the shrapnel and cannister poured into his ranks by the 11th Wisconsin Battery.) The Army of West Virginia was reorganized, with Kelly in command of the reserve, and he preferred a request to Mulligan to exchange the 11th Battery for a battery of U. S. Regulars.

On the 1st of August the battery was sent to Cumberland, Md., making 23 miles in 25 minutes. (Chambersburg had been burned.) The rebels expected to take all railroad property, to destroy all bridges in the rear from Cumberland and all Government stores to the Ohio River—the worst possible disaster to the Union armies. Kelley moved his scattered troops to prevent, and ordered a bridge near Falk's Mills to be held at all hazards, it being the only crossing place of the rebels. Sergeant Bartley Breen was in command of the gun that held the situation, and returned three shrapnel shots per minute (each loaded with 73 musket balls) into the bridge, the rebels using the famous McElroy Baltimore Battery of rifled guns. The bridge was roofed and the shots constantly tore away fragments. Kelley had held several regiments of 100 days men returning from expired service, and, they were terrified by the situation, crawling away on their knees to shelter. They became unmanageable, but the 11th West Virginia Infantry stood to its post,

commanded by Major Simpson. The rebel sharpshooters were continually picking off the cannoneers and horses of Breen's detail, and his shots continued their deadly work: Captain Pease, chief of staff, rode up and directed Breen to hold the position at all hazards. The latter assured him that he should do so, as long as a man stood by him.

Thomas stood by his brother when he was struck by two balls from a spherical case shot. Both entered his head at the bridge of the nose on the right side, breaking and carrying away the cartilage, destroying the sight of the right eye, and breaking the facial bone on the same side. The examining surgeon said it was useless to attempt to do anything for him, his breath escaping through the wound and the water given him to drink gushing from the tattered aperture in his face. A council of surgeons later decided that cure was impossible, and he was sent to Reception hospital at Cumberland. He was not sent to a regular hospital as he would have been if less desperately injured. He was retained there until he was well enough to go home, and he was discharged, Feb. 25, 1865. He is in constant suffering from intense neuralgic pains and headache, and is a practical barometer, his sensations warning him of the approach of storms and weather changes. Nevertheless, his native hardihood and pluck enables him to perform severe labor in attending to the details of his business engagements. He is a thorough-going business man, and possesses executive ability of the best quality. He is highly esteemed by his friends and enjoys the repute of a charitable and high spirited nature.

Sergeant Breen witnessed the mishap of his brother and thought he must be killed and turned to assist him. But he remembered his duty and, with a prayer in his heart for his brother, he instructed one of his men to remove him to the protection of a tree. His struggle between duty to one and to many may be imagined. Meanwhile the shells had torn the cover of the bridge to pieces and, the rebels being driven back, they took to the house-tops to fire on the Union soldiers. At half-past eight in the evening the rebels retreated, leaving their dead and wounded, and the Union troops took 10,000 stands of arms, several wagons, a piece of artillery, a large number of horses and ammunition, etc. Within a radius of 20 feet of the gun managed by Sergeant

Breen, 73 shells fell, and General Kelly thanked them publicly, saying that the men must have been made of iron. He was made a Major-General for that day's work. Aug. 4th the Mulligan Battery whipped the rebels again at New Creek after which they went to Cumberland and remained until September 10th. On the 27th of the same month they went to New Creek and thence to Clarksburg, W. Va., to take care of rebel raiders, where Sergeant Breen's section passed the fall in raiding and skirmishing. (In the spring they were in the action in which the salt works at Franklin were again destroyed.) His command went into winter quarters at Clarksburg, the other guns (4) remaining at New Creek where they were captured by Rosser with troops in federal uniform, together with the infantry stationed there.

In January, 1875, Sheridan prepared for his famous work, and 60 light batteries were dismantled to supply horses, the 11th among the number. They were ordered to Harper's Ferry, where they arrived on the 22nd, and were assigned to provost duty on a bridge between the Ferry and the Maryland shore. They remained until the surrender of Lee, and Bartley Breen received honorable discharge July 11th.

After the war the Breen brothers resumed their former business relations and have given much attention to the development of the resources of the Northern Peninsula of Michigan. They were the first to prospect and discover iron in the Menominee Range. Bartley Breen has been prominent in his connections with the political arena of his section. He has acted as Supervisor and is a member of the Michigan Legislature (1887-8). In the winter of the years mentioned, he introduced and procured the passage of the "Breen law" for the suppression of prostitution on the Northern Peninsula, whose regulations included the entire State. He also introduced a Bill proposing the forfeiture of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon land grant. The Company had held it 31 years without fulfilling its requirements. He enjoined the opposers of the Bill and prevented the grant being transferred to another syndicate, which was only a ruse to hold it further. On the death of Hon. Seth C. Moffatt, Member of Congress, Mr. Breen received the nomination of the labor element to fill the vacancy and was endorsed by the Democrats. The shortness of the time for the can-

vass and the extent of the territory embraced in the District (19 counties) with the excessive cold and the large numbers of constituency in the woods prevented a triumphant election. But he reduced a Republican majority of 4,000 to 380, and would have been elected if the occasion had been regular. July 19, 1888, he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention at Detroit for Auditor General of Michigan. On the same day the Greenback Convention was in session, and on receiving the intelligence by telegraph they adopted the action and made him their nominee for the same position. Later, Mr. Breen declined to run. This portion of Michigan has been the scene of the energy, perseverance and public spirit of the brothers Breen.

They are sons of Bartholomew and Elsie (Shehan) Breen. The father was born in County Wexford, Ireland, not far from Enniscorthy. He was an Irish gentleman and a graduate from Trinity College, Dublin. His father, Daniel Breen, was engaged in the rebellion of 1798, was outlawed and resided in France until pardoned. The original stock possessed the Irish traits in all their strength and were, from the beginning of the traditional history of the family, connected with the struggles for changes in the government. The senior Breen came to America in 1813. He landed at Newfoundland and went to New Brunswick, and for 30 years was interested in cutting square timber for the European market. The mother was born in Limerick, Ireland, and emigrated in 1816. On her mother's side she was descended from a family prominent in the British army.

Bartley Breen was married Aug. 10, 1868, to Catherine Jenkins, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and born of Irish parents. Their children are Elsie B., Mary A., Johannah W., Catherine A., Agnes M., Helen E. and Isabella M. Two children are deceased. The oldest daughter is the wife of J. E. O'Brien, of Chicago.

Thomas Breen is unmarried, but he fills the position of uncle in his brother's household in a manner that has endeared him equally with their father to the children of the family.

SAMUEL N. ROGERS, a resident of Mukwa township, Waupaca county, Wis., was born April 26, 1843, in Paris, Oneida Co., New York, where he remained with his parents, Samuel and Mary (Enos) Rogers, until he was 4 years old. The family removed in 1847, to Spring Prairie, Wis., and, after a residence of one year, went to Winchester, Winnebago county, and there, Mr. Rogers passed 37 years of his life. He was a farmer until he entered the army and he enlisted Feb. 14, 1865, in Company D, 49th Wisconsin Infantry at Menasha, for one year. This regiment was one that was raised for the purpose of relieving veteran soldiers for more active service and Mr. Rogers accompanied the command to St. Louis, and went thence to Rolla, Mo., and he was there occupied in guard duty and in escorting trains to Springfield, until August when he went to St. Louis. He remained there until the 1st of November engaged in patrol duty and was discharged on the first day of the month at Benton Barracks. After his release from military service he returned to Wisconsin and in 1885, settled on the farm with his family where he is now residing.

February 15, 1865, the day following his enlistment, he was married to Anna Davinson. She died February 9, 1867, and he was married June 28, 1868, to Mary Jane Cliff. Their daughter, Harriet F., was born in 1870. Mr. Rogers is still pursuing the vocation of a farmer.



BENJAMIN F. HARPER, a furniture dealer at Peshtigo, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207 at Marinette, was born Aug. 25, 1830, in London, England, and was seven years old when he came to the United States. His parents, William and Martha A. (Hansted) Harper, were born in England. The son grew to manhood in Ramapo, Rockland Co., N. Y. He went to Mississippi and engaged in the prosecution of his business as a carpenter and was extensively connected, hiring assistants, among whom were several negroes. He was known as a Northern man and did not dare to exercise the privileges of his citizenship or to vote for Lincoln, and refrained from activity in politics. He was suspected on this account as much as if

he had been actively outspoken in his views and was waited on by a vigilance committee. Mr. Harper had done a good business, but his establishment with all his accumulated earnings, valued at four thousand dollars, was destroyed. To save his life, he was compelled to offer his services to the Home Guard at Jackson, which was a company which had been with Jefferson Davis in the Mexican war. His energy and interests in the confederate success may be imagined. He fought with the rebel regiment until the battle of Corinth when he went to New Orleans and on the capture of the city by Butler, was the second man to obtain an interview with him. He made his situation known to "Old Cock-Eye" and was provided with a pass to New York. On his arrival there he enlisted in the navy. He enrolled Sept. 9, 1864, at Camden, New Jersey, on the bark *Midnight* for one year, which was assigned to the West Gulf Squadron. He was in the position of a common sailor in the machine department and afterwards operated in the fire and pumping rooms. The bark was wrecked a little way from Key West, Fla., and, the vessel catching fire, he was severely injured in his efforts to suppress the flames and to escape. He was sent to the hospital at Key West, later to Philadelphia and thence to Brooklyn, where he received honorable discharge May 4th, 1865, from the receiving ship at the navy-yard on account of disability incurred in service. One of his reminiscences of the war is, that the first gun fired in the State of Mississippi struck and sunk a coal barge; it was designed for a vessel called by the name of "Lincoln." Mr. Harper married Fanny Jones and they became the parents of seven children. They are named in order of birth, William, Hattie, John, Eva, Bert Charles, Benjamin and Zettie. The four eldest are married. William and Harriet (Davis) Jones, parents of Mrs. Harper, were born in England.



JAMES Q. SEVERNS, a resident at Pittsville, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 73, was born Oct. 12, 1825, at Ovid, Seneca Co., New York, and is the son of Nye and Mary Magdalene (Quick) Severns. His maternal grandfather, Hoka Quick of Holland descent, was a soldier in the

Revolution, enlisting in the first regiment that went from New Jersey, served through the war. He also fought in 1812. When Mr. Severns was six months old his parents removed their family and interests to the town of Chagrine, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and in 1835, they made another removal to Illinois, where they located in Will county at Walker's Grove near Plainfield. They went thence in the spring of 1839 to Joilet and, within that year, removed to Rock Island county in the same State. There the parents remained during the remainder of their lives. In 1842, the son took the responsibility of his own future into his own hands. He was entirely without education, not even having an idea of the simplest principles of mathematics and as he expresses it "could not multiply 12 by 12." He relates that he was clad in buckskin trowsers which he made himself. He tanned the skins from which his lower garments were constructed and did the sewing. He braided and sewed the hat he wore and was without covering for his feet. He had not a cent and, had not at that time, although he was 17 years old, ever owned a whole dollar at a time. He was the possessor of the one shirt he wore and had also a fustian blouse or roundabout. He obtained employ in a wagon shop where he remained two weeks. His employer attended a campmeeting about that time, got drunk and gambled and came home minus his shop and fixtures. Mr. Severns demanded his pay and received remuneration at the rate of 75 cents a day. He proceeded to Knox county and worked for a man near Hendersonville with whom he remained three years, laboring variously in a sawmill, as a carpenter and joiner and in other capacities, receiving also four months' schooling. In 1846, he again attended school for three months which made up the time he passed in school. In November, 1848, he bought and paid for 40 acres of land, which constituted a home for his parents as long as they continued to live and, in 1847, he came to Wisconsin. He settled first in Sauk county about 10 miles from Baraboo where he was married to Susanah Washburn, June 15, 1848. The next season he worked on a farm and went in the following winter into the pinery near Baraboo and got out square timber, acting as hewer, going in the spring to Newport where he worked in a lumber mill. In September, 1850, a company came to the vicinity of Pittsville with equipments to

build a mill, but their plans came to nought and Mr. Severns bought their goods, consisting of beds and other facilities for housekeeping. There was also a quantity of provisions and he left a man in charge while he went for his family. Since that date he has been a resident of Pittsville. The post-office was 100 miles distant, and his wife was the first white woman at that location and 16 miles from another white woman. In April, 1851, C. D. Newberry of Janesville, came to Pittsville to build a saw-mill and Mr. Severns selected its site and cut the first bush that was felled on the ground where Pittsville now stands. He furnished provisions and labor for Mr. Newberry to the amount of \$700. Of this \$467 was remuneration for himself and wife. Mr. Newberry ran away and the money was forever lost. But Pittsville grew and Mr. Severns managed to thrive without the money he had earned and became prominent in local office. In 1858 he was elected Justice of the Peace and held the position until he entered the army. After his return he was again selected for the position, which he has filled nearly all the time since. One year he officiated as Town Clerk. He has acquired a thorough knowledge of the duties of a surveyor, lumber estimator and land looker, during his connection with the life of a woodsman. His farm of 90 acres is now all included within the limits of the city of Pittsville, and he is the owner of a half interest in 160 acres situated within two miles of the place.

He enlisted March 31, 1864, in Company G, 37th Wisconsin Infantry at Grand Rapids, for three years. It is safe to surmise that a man of his stamp made as good a soldier as he had a pioneer and citizen. He was made Corporal June 6, 1864, and performed Sergeant's duty as long as the war lasted. Company G was with the regiment soon after the battalion of six companies went to take position at Petersburg, and Mr. Severns was in the battle of July 30th, and, in the advance into the crater after the explosion of the mine he was wounded, receiving five balls in his body and was injured in his back by a piece of shell. The bullet wounds were slight but each drew blood. The wound from the shell was more severe and he was laid up about two months. Since the war he has been disabled for four months at a time three different times by the same injury and, at intervals it troubles him excessively. In October, 1872, he had an attack from it and in

March, 1873, was enabled to resume crutches but did no work until May. Mr. Severns was in the fight at Poplar Grove Church and at Hatcher's Run and in the capture of Fort Mahone. He went into Petersburg with the command after the evacuation and, after the Review at Washington, was discharged July 28th, 1865, at the Delaney House.

Mr. and Mrs. Severns have the following children—Orlando, Joseph M., Amanda, (Mrs. Raymond), Mary Ellen, (Mrs. Mosher), Delia, (Mrs. Sartell), Ida (Mrs. Hunt), Dora (Mrs. Covey), Edwin, George W., Emma and Charles A. The two eldest sons are married.

Five of the brotherhood to which Mr. Severns belonged were soldiers in the civil war. Blair, Elbert, Columbus and Warren were the names to add to that of James Q., of whom the publishers present this account with great satisfaction. He is a true representative of what a man may accomplish, with resolution and industry fortified by filial and family affection.



JOSEPH WORBY, resident at Iola, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 99, was born Oct. 9, 1836, in Buckingham, England. He is the son of Geo. and Rebecca (Quantrell) Worby, his mother being the niece of the guerilla chief, Quantrell. When he was five years old, they came to the New World and located in Canada until 1855, when they came to Massachusetts. Mr. Worby was under the care of his parents until 1857, the year in which he reached his majority. He came to Wisconsin and located in Portage county, where he worked at his trade as lumberman, until he went into the army. He enlisted Oct. 26, 1861, at Stevens Point in the 8th Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery. He left Wisconsin Jan. 8, 1862, and went to St. Louis, and in April to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and was in the long marches preceeding the anticipated movement under General Lane, which never materialized and whose failure necessitated a repetition of the long marches back to Leavenworth. Mr. Worby went thence to Columbus and Humboldt, Tenn., and was ordered thence to Corinth, and after the siege there went to Iuka, and on the way there, had a sharp skirmish with rebels. Afterwards he went to Nashville. He belonged to the right of the

right section of the battery and was one of the detail that went to Hopkinsville, after Wheeler and Forrest, who were met at Haydensville and a part of their commands captured. Two days later, Mr. Worby returned to Bowling Green and participated in the movements of the regiment until December, when he was with the regiment in the action at Stone River, and was wounded at the same moment in which Captain Carpenter was killed; he remained to fire a shot, after which he retired. Sergeant Germain assumed command of the battery and fell back with three guns. Mr. Worby was wounded in his left hip, the bullet passing out of the right thigh, and he was sent to the hospital at Nashville. After the battery re-fitted, he joined the command in time for the battle of the 19th and 20th of September at Chickamauga. He was in the charge at Mission Ridge, after which he went to Nashville, where nearly all the men of the battery re-enlisted. Mr. Worby veteranized at Nashville, Jan. 4, 1864, and after his veteran furlough, he re-joined the command at Murfreesboro in April. In the course of the service mentioned, he was in the skirmishes at Hopkinsville, Bay Springs and Franklin at the time of Hood's invasion. After returning from his furlough, he was with the battery and engaged in garrison duty at Fort Rosecrans, engaged in holding the position at Murfreesboro, where he remained throughout the reconstruction period and was finally discharged August 10, 1865, at Milwaukee.

He returned to Stevens Point, where he maintained his residence until 1866, the date of his removal and permanent location at Iola. He was married on his birth day, Oct. 9, 1866, to Ann Jeanette Tate, who lived at Buena Vista, Portage county, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Worby have seven children named Nellie Frances, Nettie May, Retta Angie, Eleazer M., Charles E., Belle R., and Florence E. The three oldest daughters are engaged in teaching school.



MARCUS S. PRATT, of Grand Rapids, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 22, was born in Bath, Steuben Co., New York, Feb. 28, 1840. He is the son of Sherman Shumway and Sarepta A. (Warren) Pratt, the former having

been born near Holyoke, Mass., and the latter in Edinburg, Saratoga Co., New York. The ancestral stock of the father is traced to 1682 and was of Welch origin. Ebenezer Pratt, his great uncle, was an ensign in the Revolution and was killed at Bunker Hill. His grandfather, Elijah, was in the Mexican war. Asher Chapin, the paternal great grandfather, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He was a captain and suffered the rigors of the march to Valley Forge, one of the most distressing experiences of that struggle, and died from the effects of his exposure. The mother is in the direct lineage of General Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill memory. He was her great uncle and General Warren of the Army of the Potomac was her cousin.

Mr. Pratt left Bath at 16 to remove with his parents to Wisconsin and they located at Plover. The son obtained a situation in the store of the Bath Milling Company prior to removal in which he officiated from 11 years of age as book-keeper. At the age mentioned he graduated from Fulton & Eastman's Commercial College at Syracuse, N. Y. At Plover he and his father took a contract to build two churches and in the winter following he determined on a trip to Kansas and went to Chicago where he enlisted in a company of recruits and went to the State where the struggle between slave and free rule was in progress. He remained in the border struggles until the proclamation of Governor Geary liberated the company, when he returned to Grand Rapids. He again engaged in the business of a contractor and erected two large stores and the court-house and jail combined for the county of Portage. He was occupied thus until the winter of 1860-1 and in the following summer he engaged in teaching and was occupied in that calling seven months. He closed his engagement in June and enlisted Aug. 16th in Company G, 12th Wisconsin Infantry. On the formation of the company he was made Corporal and received honorable discharge Aug. 20, 1865, at Madison, the war having ended and the War Department issuing instructions at that date in regard to the sick and disabled.

The 12th proceeded from Wisconsin to Quincy, Ill, preparatory to crossing the river at that point but it was impassable. They cut a channel through the ice and crossed and proceeded to Weston, Mo. They were sheltered in houses and during the stay there made sev-

eral reconnoissances into the adjacent country. They went to Platteville, 18 miles distant, where they engaged in their first skirmish with Price's troops. After a delay at Weston of 7 weeks they went to Fort Leavenworth and reported to General Blunt, the commander of the Army of the Frontier and military governor of Kansas. About March 1st, a brigade composed of the 13th, 9th and 12th Wisconsin Infantry, the 1st and 8th Kansas and 8th Wisconsin Battery and the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry was consolidated and ordered to report to Fort Scott, 120 miles away. The design was to join the command of Kit Carson at Fort Smith, Ark., but, soon after arriving at Fort Scott they were ordered to retrace their steps. At Fort Scott they drew two months pay, and distinguished themselves in their temperance zeal by whipping a negro in true Southern style for selling whiskey to the soldiers. General Jim Lane superseded General Blunt and marched the troops to Fort Riley en route to Santa Fe. Fort Riley was located 250 miles away, and there they received arms and equipments and were drilled daily in company and battalion drill to fit them for the anticipated service. They were again reviewed in heavy marching order and, by order of the War Department, General Blunt superseded General Lane and the regiment was under orders to proceed to Santa Fe when counter orders were received and they returned to St. Louis to report to General Blair, receiving instructions to go to Corinth. They reached St. Louis where the transports were stationed in the middle of the river for obvious purposes, and they lay all day Sunday within hearing of the guns at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. They were eager to be there, as they had become tired with their long and weary marches to no purpose. That day a prize fight occurred on Bloody Island in their vicinity between a Cincinnati and a St. Louis pugilist, the latter being killed. (It is stated that General Blair was so determined to see this fight that he would not move to Pittsburg Landing with 8,000 troops in his command.) On the following day they received orders to proceed down the river on the transports to report to A. J. Smith at Columbus, Ky. The battle at Corinth had taken place, and the regiment remained to repair rebel depredations on the railroad. The 12th was detailed as bridge builders and communications were opened with Corinth, after which the 12th was detached from

the brigade and put on duty at Humboldt Junction and guarded two lines of railway. The garrison confiscated large amounts of Southern products until the second fight at Corinth, when they were relieved by 100-day men and reported to the front to be brigaded with the 46th Illinois, 53rd Indiana, 16th Wisconsin, constituting the 3rd Brigade, of the 4th Division of the 16th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, under General W. Q. Gresham. Grant had completed his plans for the Vicksburg campaign and the 12th took up the march via Bolivar, Holly Springs, and Oxford and on this march were re-enforced by "Jennison's Jayhawkers." For successive days, the command was in constant skirmishes with Van Dorn and Faulkner's guerrillas. Every inch of the ground was contested to Coldwater, where they were in their first set battle. They fought the troops of Joe Johnston and lost heavily in wounded but few in killed. Colonel Murphy, with the 8th Wisconsin, had been left to guard the supplies at Holly Springs and word was received that he had surrendered to a small rebel force, which forced Grant to fall back to his base at Memphis, his troops meanwhile subsisting on foraging. The 12th remained there during the winter, performing military duty and in March went to Vicksburg. They went to Young's Point crossing Arkansas swamps and building corduroy roads from rail fences from adjacent plantations. They went thence to Grand Gulf and marched to the investment and surrender of Vicksburg. Sherman, with the 15th and 16th Corps, took up their line of march for Jackson. While en route the second fight at Baker's Creek took place and was followed by that at Champion's Hill. The rebels were routed by the 12th Wisconsin and the 53rd Indiana. In the fight at Jackson, Johnston was routed and 250 men of the 12th under Captain Maxson of Company A, drove out the remaining rebels and took possession of the city. They went next on the Meridian expedition, returned to Vicksburg subsisting on the country, and devastating everything they encountered. The 12th went into winter quarters at Natchez and there veteranized. On their return, they proceeded to connect with the Atlanta campaign and fought at Big Shanty, Lost Mountain, Little and Big Kenesaw, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eastport, capture of Atlanta, and thence to Marietta and on the march to the sea. Mr. Pratt was in the siege of Savannah, at the surrender of Colum-

bia, at the taking of Raleigh and in the last fight with Johnston at Bentonville. In the last, Mr. Pratt was wounded by the explosion of a shell and was sent to the hospital with both knees badly injured. He was first treated at the corps hospital and sent thence to the general hospital at Newbern. He was transferred to Chestnut Hill hospital in Philadelphia and in August he was sent to Madison where he was discharged as stated. P. Warren Pratt, his brother, was in the same company, and regiment: they were the only sons of their parents.

Mr. Pratt returned to Grand Rapids whither his parents had removed just before his enlistment and he has since operated as a contractor until April, 1887. He then engaged in insurance business, his injuries making his former business impossible. After recovery, he resumed his former profession. He was married April 20, 1864, to Maria Watkins and they had three children—Cora A., Jennie M. and Gracie F. Mrs. Pratt was born in Bath, Steuben Co., New York, and died at Grand Rapids in June, 1885. Joseph Watkins, a lieutenant in the three months service and Perry, in the 15th Illinois Infantry, served in the war. Stephen and Frank Watkins served respectively in the 13th Wisconsin and 1st Montana Cavalry and Thomas Bailey in the 115th New York. They were her brothers and half brother. Mr. Pratt has served two years as Register of Deeds of Portage county, four successive years as Chairman of the Town Board of Grand Rapids, two years as Town Treasurer and three years as Town Clerk. He was a Charter member of Post No. 22 and has held all the offices of the organization, except Commander.



ARUNAH B. DWINELL, a resident at Stevens Point, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 156, was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1838. Luther H. Dwinell, his father, removed from Massachusetts to the Keystone State about 1825. About 1823 he married Carolina, a daughter of Philip and Sophia (Shepherd) Bryant, and died in Portage county, Wis., about 1870; his wife died in 1878, at Stockton in the same county. Philip Bryant was a custom

house officer while the second war with Great Britain was in progress and after the battle of Plattsburg, was taken prisoner.

Mr. Dwinell was reared on a farm and when he was about 12 years old his parents came to Michigan; after a stay of one year in Fond du Lac, they made a permanent location at Stockton, where both parents died. The son remained on the homestead until he enrolled as a soldier in the service of the United States. In September, 1861, he enlisted at Plover in Company B, 14th Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment organized at Fond du Lac where it remained until March 6, 1862, whence it proceeded to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and after a stay of two weeks went to Savannah, Tenn. Orders were received to join the forces of Grant at Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was in line awaiting such command and moved on the double-quick to embark on the transport, but did not arrive on the field until nearly midnight of April 6th. A heavy rain was falling but the regiment formed in line of battle and bivouacked and they went into the action and fought on the second day of the battle, where they acquitted themselves with conspicuous bravery. Mr. Dwinell performed provost duty at Pittsburg Landing until he was taken sick and went to the hospital at St. Louis. After two weeks he received a furlough for 15 days, which was extended, and he reported to General Gaylord at Madison and remained in the hospital there until fall, 1862, when he received honorable discharge and he returned to Plover. August 21, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, in the re-organized command. On the formation of his company he was made Orderly Sergeant and proceeded with his command to the Army of the Potomac, where he was connected with the duty on the Orange and Alexandria railroad about three weeks. He went thence to the Shenandoah valley, where the regiment joined the "Independent Battalion," the remainder of the old 5th, at Winchester. He then went to Cedar Creek, the command being engaged in skirmishing on the route. At that place the soldiers were allowed to vote and he cast his second vote for president for Lincoln. He remained in the valley until December 1st, when he went to Petersburg and went into winter quarters in front of that city. He performed picket duty until February 5th, when he was in the fight at Hatcher's Run and afterwards at Fort Fisher.

In April he was in the charge at Petersburg and, on the morning of April 2nd, his knapsack was shot off; in the afternoon he was slightly wounded by a shell. He was in the pursuit of Lee the next day and fought on the 7th, at Sailor's Creek, where the entire force of rebels were killed or captured. He was in the pursuit and witnessed their surrender at Appamattox, after which he went to Burke's Station, and moved thence to Danville, en route to the assistance of Sherman, but went back to Wilson's Station and thence to Washington, where he was in the Grand Review. He was discharged at Madison, June 20th, 1865, and he returned to Plover.

Until 1878, Mr. Dwinell was engaged in farming, and in that year he established commercial interests at Stevens Point, and also as a dealer in real estate, in both of which he has been occupied since that date. He was married Dec. 15, 1861, to Ida E., daughter of George W. and Sylvia (Bean) Morrill. To Mr. and Mrs. Dwinell nine children have been born, as follows:—George L., Oct. 20, 1863; Edith, August 16, 1866; Fred J., April 16, 1868; Arthur J., March 16, 1870; Ada B., April 30, 1872; Ally, January 13, 1874; Ethel, Sept. 24, 1878; Bernice and Beatrice (twins), May 30, 1884; Ida E., June 10, 1886. Edith died April 22, 1867. Mr. Dwinell is a charter member of the Post at Stevens Point; he is a prominent business man and a citizen of good repute.



COLONEL THEODORE CONKEY, deceased, formerly a resident of Appleton, Wis., was born in Canton, St. Lawrence Co., New York, Dec. 11, 1819. He received such education as the laws of the Empire State provided in her common school system and, later, he attended the academy at Cazenovia in his native State. He there studied surveying and prepared for the career of a civil engineer. He came to Wisconsin in 1839, with the intention of pursuing his chosen vocation, stopping first at Fond du Lac, and proceeding thence to Green Bay. This section of the Badger State was then in its primeval condition, and he found plenty of opportunity to act in the capacity of a surveyor, laying out roads and platting land under all

the difficulties encountered by the pioneer. The Indians and all other concomitants of first days in the wilderness figured in his experience. He passed seven years in the eastern portion of Wisconsin in the vicinity of Green Bay, and came to Appleton first in 1851. He was one of its first settlers. At that time the locality was under the impetus given it by the thrifty spirit of the original owner of the tract, Amos Lawrence of Boston; building and reclaiming from its primeval condition were in progress, and Mr. Conkey found his abilities in immediate demand. He also engaged in the business of milling, and was interested in the first wheat mills at Appleton. His principal interest, however, was in the improvements of Fox River, and he devoted his energies to the redemption of this section of Wisconsin and its conversion to civilization.

He was a true son of the commonwealth and when anarchy and disruption threatened the foundations on which rest the perpetuity of the Republic, he decided to throw his fortunes into the balance. He was a genuine frontiersman and he enlisted in the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. On the formation of the command he was made Captain of Company I, and proceeded to the front with the regiment. He enrolled in the fall of 1861 and the command was mustered into service in January, 1862. March 26th, the regiment left the state to proceed to Kansas, where it was divided into battalions, Captain Conkey being assigned to Fort Scott and was soon after sent to Carthage in Missouri. The position was one in which plenty of hard work and danger were in prospect. Guerrillas were abundant, Union citizens were constantly in danger of loss of life and property and it soon became known that rebels were concentrating in the vicinity. Captain Conkey with his command substantially increased by numbers of citizens, held himself on the alert for any emergency. In one of his skirmishing and scouting expeditions to discover the actual state of affairs, he found that he had led his men into close proximity to a camp of 2,000 rebels through which he charged without loss. His force was in the action at Taberville, Mo., and distinguished themselves in a manner that secured special recognition in the despatches. In May, 1863, the company was detailed as escort for the frontier supply trains and May 30th was in the fight with 1,500 rebels and Indians. July 17, 1863, it was in the action at Honey Springs.

At Baxter's Springs the company fought with revolvers and again made a record. Oct. 6, 1863 occurred the savage encounter with Quantrell, whose force was disguised in Federal uniforms. In January, 1864, veteranizing commenced, the surviving soldiers of the regiment being concentrated into five companies, Captain Conkey being made chief officer of Company G. The duties after that were of the same character as those already named, but when the end of the contest came, Captain Conkey was retained in the service by General Grant, his reputation for bravery rendering his services peculiarly valuable to the exigencies probable in the settlement of affairs on the frontiers. He was assigned to duty on the plains, guarding the Santa Fe trail and dispersing hordes of renegade Indians who still retained the spirit of fury engendered by the representations and whiskey of the confederates. Later, he was occupied in superintending the construction of several frontier forts and, altogether, was in the service of the United States four years. He was Colonel by brevet at the time of his final release from the army. After Grant became President, he held the valor of Colonel Conkey in remembrance and offered him a commission in the regular army as Colonel of Cavalry, but the honor was declined for family considerations and on account of advancing age. Colonel Conkey died at Appleton March 17, 1880. "No braver man ever lived" is the universal tribute to his name, living or dead, the same.

He was born a soldier. Quick to comprehend the exigencies of a situation, prompt to act in the right direction, magnetic in influence and inspiring his men with enthusiasm that stopped not to question, he impelled them to obedience that is blind in its fulfillment of what is expected of it and which is the paramount necessity in military matters. Colonel Conkey was a true type of the volunteer spirit which pervaded the whole struggle and of that which won the victories of the North. He was connected with the municipal affairs of the community in which he lived and was a radical politician, advancing the interests of his party through his activity and he also demonstrated the disinterestedness of his service by refusing many positions of honor and trust. He was elected Senator from Outagamie county in 1857 and served one term. Previously, he had served two terms—1852-3—in the lower House. He acted as Su-

pervisor of Appleton several terms, his splendid business qualities specially recommending him for positions of that kind. He was pre-eminent in shrewdness, executive ability and in the management of financial interests. After his return from the army he was made General of Division of the State militia of Wisconsin.

Colonel Conkey was the son of Asa and Mary (Nash) Conkey. The former was a native of Vermont and a descendant of seven generations of ancestors in the Green Mountain State. His mother was descended from ancestral stock that belonged to the early history of Massachusetts. He was married June 28, 1845, to Cynthia Foote and they had four children. Charles, the first-born, died in infancy. Edward T. was twenty-eight years old when he died. Alice Foote married Alexander Reid and lives in Appleton. Helen Bird is the wife of Lyman Barnes of Oshkosh. Her children are named Theodora Conkey and Alice Alexandria. Chauncey Foote, the father of Mrs. Conkey, was born in Middlebury, Vt. Her mother, Gulielma Bird, was the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution who was severely wounded at Monmouth when he was sixteen years old. He walked to his home from the battlefield and returned to his post after recovering. He died at ninety and carried the bullet in his body while he lived. The mother was of Spanish extraction. Nathaniel Foote and Silman Foote, respectively great grandfather and grandfather of Mrs. Conkey, were natives of Vermont. The latter removed from there to Canton, New York, where he died. He was a soldier of 1812. Joseph Binney, a member of a historical family, was born in New Haven, Conn., and was a surgeon in 1812 in the army. He was the owner of what was known as the "Long Wharf" in Boston which he leased for 99 years. Among the relatives of Mrs. Conkey who have become prominent were Roxana, wife of Rev. Lyman Beecher, and mother of the most distinguished divine in the world. Mrs. Conkey is a woman fitted by nature for a soldier's wife. She passed several months with him at his post of duty, on two occasions, undergoing the experiences of soldier's life in the field and encountering them with a pluck that won for her the good comradeship of the command. She was accustomed to sleep on the ground with her saddle for a pillow and the stars above her. When the company was driven out of Carthage, she escaped as one of

her husband's soldiers on horseback and rode with the line. In the removal from Fort Leavenworth to Carthage she rode the entire distance. She rode 80 miles in the flight from Carthage and, at another time in the journey from Fort Scott to Fort Riley, at the junction of Smoky Hill River and the Republican River, she rode 150 miles. She made herself beloved and honored by her attentions to the sick and wounded, to whom she ministered with unceasing and untiring devotion. She still survives her husband and lives at Appleton, where she is esteemed for her personal merits and as the widow of a brave and high-spirited patriot.



BREED B. BALDWIN, of Waupun, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 114, was born April 10, 1814, at Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., New York. His parents were Hezekiah and Amanda (Spaulding) Baldwin and both belonged to old Connecticut families, that of his mother being prominent in position. Mr. Baldwin was a resident of his native place until he was 30 years old when he removed to Wisconsin and he has been a resident of Waupun 44 years. (1844-88.) He was a pupil in the common schools and at 20 was apprenticed to learn the business of a carpenter, which he pursued until he removed to Wisconsin where he was reared. He had previously passed a winter at New Orleans. After coming to Waupun in its earliest days he found plenty of business as a builder in 1851 and he was employed on the first building at that place which was used by the Government as a penitentiary and was in charge of the work. He has been interested in the construction of many of the most prominent structures in the place, among which are four of the seven churches, including the edifices of the Catholic, Congregational, Episcopal and Christian Societies and also many business and other blocks at Waupun.

Sep. 2, 1864, he enlisted in the 42nd Wisconsin Infantry but when he reported to Madison for assignment to a company found that regiment full and with his own consent he was assigned to Company E, Captain C. R. Nevitt, 5th Wisconsin Infantry in the re-constructed command. The battallion formed from the

old "fighting 5th" were at Winchester and Jan. 20, 1865, the recruited seven companies joined them there. Mr. Baldwin was a mechanic and his services as such were in immediate requisition. He was detailed to work in the wagon shop and when he made connection with the regiment in the capacity of a fighting man it was in the trenches before Petersburg. He was in the action of April 2nd which resulted in the occupation of that city by the Union forces and He was in the action on the next day at the South Side railroad and on the 7th fought at Little Sailors' Creek. He was in the subsequent pursuit of Lee and witnessed the closing scenes at the surrender at Appomattox. He went next to Danville where the Army of the Potomac was ordered to prepare for the assistance of Sherman and, after the intelligence of the surrender of Johnston was received, marched back to Washington where He was a witness of and a participant in the Review. He received honorable discharge June 30, 1865, and returned to his home and family.

He was married Nov. 1, 1837, to Amanda Briggs, and their children were named Alonzo, Oscar, Pyrene, Marcia and Emeline. Melissa died when she was 25 years old, and was the wife of Nathan Pillsbury. Cecilia died when she was two years old, Benjamin at six years of age and Mary when 18 months old. Oscar married Elizabeth King and they have three children. Pyrene married John Kilmer and is the mother of two children. Marcia married George Clark. Emeline is the wife of Edgar Jones and has eight children. The mother died in May, 1878, and in February, 1879, Mr. Baldwin married Hattie B. Tripp.



GEORGE W. STANNARD, of Black Creek, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 116, was born at Virgil, Cortland Co., New York, Oct. 20, 1836. He was reared to the profession of a farmer but, after he was 18 years old, he engaged in the various avenues of labor connected with lumbering, in which he continued until he became a soldier. He came to Wisconsin in 1849, and enlisted at Fond du Lac, Aug. 21, 1862, in the 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, Com-

pany II for three years. He was honorably discharged June 4, 1865, at Washington and returned to Wisconsin to be finally released from the obligations of military life.

The regiment left the State on the 30th of October and was assigned to the 5th Brigade, 1st Division, corps of General Sherman, Nov. 14th. They started for Holly Springs, Miss., expecting to take part in the work there after going to Oxford. But the fight at Holly Springs had been disastrous and, in obedience to counter orders, they proceeded directly there and took possession of the place. The command afterwards took part in the chase of Forrest through Tennessee and saw a large amount of marching in various directions and not always under the best of conditions. Nine months of 1863 were passed by the command in provost duty at Memphis, after which the marching commenced and, on one occasion, the command accomplished nine miles on the double quick in two hours. The work of looking after Forrest was then resumed in which they were occupied until 1864.

In February the regiment was transferred to the 2d Brigade, 4th Division and 16th Army Corps. On the following day the connection with Sherman's forces on their way to the sea was made. They went to Meridian in August, and after spending the intervening time in skirmishing and searching for Forrest, they again accompanied the army of the Tennessee towards the sea-board. Mr. Stannard was in the action at Atlanta, at Howard's Cross Roads, Tallahatchie Swamp, and Beaufort, S. C. During the period of his military life, he was twice wounded, receiving injuries to his shoulder and leg. At Atlanta he was sick in the hospital with brain fever. At Holly Springs he was taken prisoner, but was in rebel custody but a short time. On the progress to the sea he encountered the privation common in that route of triumph through a country that had previously been stripped of all things for the benefit of rebel soldiers. On one occasion he had nothing to eat for 14 days, except such food as could be obtained by foraging. He contracted rheumatism from which he suffers since, and for which he receives a pension.

He was married at Sheboygan, Sep. 14, 1858, to Lucy P. Hawley. Their children were born in the following order:—Ellen, Martha, Lucy, Edith, Florence. A son, Henry, died at the age of ten.

The father and mother of Mr. Stannard were born respectively in Delaware Co., New Jersey, and near the Susquehanna River, Pa. The latter was a lineal descendant of the younger son of the distinguished family to which Lord Bacon belonged, who was disinherited for disobedience and who came to America. Henry Bothwell Hawley, the father of Mrs. Stannard, was a soldier in the Florida war (Seminoles) and served against the Indians seven years. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and lost his life in that service. His family suffered the loss of all their possessions at the hands of the British soldiery. The grandmother of Mrs. Stannard was a descendant of the Howard family of West Meath, Ireland, and in the changes of that house was deprived of the fortune to which she was entitled.

Mr. Stannard is a prominent temperance man, and several of his daughters are active members of local temperance organizations.



LEWIS KLEINKOPF, a citizen of Clintonville, Wis., since 1855 and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 32, was born in Soelingen, Province of Rostadt, Germany, in 1828. When he was a child of 4 years his parents removed from the Old World to the New and located in the city of New York, where the son was reared and lived to the age of 37 years. In 1855, he went to Pennsylvania where he remained a year, changing his location permanently to Wisconsin. When the call for troops was made in July, 1864, he determined to enlist, and, October 18th following, enrolled in Company D, 44th Wisconsin Infantry, one of the last of four companies that went to the assistance of Thomas at Nashville. The emergency was so great that the battalion was sent forward and the regiment was never completed. During the battle of Nashville, in the middle of December, Mr. Kleinkopf was in the trenches between Fort Negley and the Franklin Pike, where he suffered all the hardships of exposure to the weather and the assaults of the rebels. He accompanied his command in March to Eastport, Miss., and back to Nashville, where he remained until April. On the 3rd day of that month, the command went to Paducah,

Ky., where Mr. Kleinkopf became disabled and was sent to the hospital at that place. He remained there under treatment for some months and was finally sent to Madison, Wis., whence he was discharged from the hospital Aug. 9th, 1865. Previous to enlistment he was a farmer and was also employed by the Government as a mail carrier. After his return home, he again engaged in agriculture until his health became permanently impaired from the effect of his army experience, since which time he has performed no labor.

In 1863 he was married to Bridget Nolan and they are the parents of two children, named Emma and Phenina.



ANDREW J. CALKINS, of Antigo, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born Nov. 18, 1834, in Clayton, Jefferson Co., New York. He is of English stock originally, his parents, Silas and Lucy (Willard) Calkins, having been of British lineage. The former was a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Connecticut, both being members of families of long standing in their respective States. His maternal grandfather was a soldier through five years of the Revolution and fought in 1812. In 1851 the family came to Wisconsin and settled at New London, where the son operated as a lumberman until the termination of the first year of the war for the Union. At that time, the need of the Government of men who understood the responsibility of their citizenship impressed him, and he enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in G Company, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, at New London, for three years. On the formation of his company he was made Corporal. Following is the roster of the battles in which Mr. Calkins was a participant:—Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta. Dec. 29th, the regiment was moving into position for the fight at Stone River, when Mr. Calkins was captured at Nolensville, Tenn., was paroled and went to Nashville where he remained at the Zollicoffer House, and was there badly burned by a boiler of hot coffee which fell near him. He was in danger of losing his left leg in consequence and later, went to Camp Parole, Columbus, and four weeks after, by order of General Cooper and

Governor Todd, was sent home on a four weeks furlough, and after its expiration reported at Madison and was sent to his regiment at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

At Atlanta he was an occupant of the regimental hospital two weeks on account of rheumatism, from which he suffered throughout the remainder of his war service, and was constantly under medical treatment. Sept. 19, 1863, he fought all day at Chickamauga, and late in the afternoon was, with his company, one from the 79th Pennsylvania, and one from the 22nd Ohio, in a detail to conduct rebel prisoners to Chattanooga, returning for the fight of the next day, and is on record as a part of "the Rock of Chickamauga." From Atlanta to Savannah, he was in a detail to guard and drive the beeves needed for the food of the command, and served in this two months. Captain Standish obtained his assignment for this service, and he was in command of the detail; 500 cattle were driven through the swamps and frequently some became mired and were shot. After hostilities were ended, the regiment marched from the Cape Fear River in North Carolina all the way to Washington for the Grand Review, and in June Mr. Calkins was discharged at the Capital.

He returned to New London and engaged in farming until August, 1882, when he went to Antigo and has since been interested in lumbering and speculating in land. His farm near New London was in the town of Lebanon, Waupaca county, and he was prominent in the administration of local affairs, officiating six years as Justice of the Peace, one year as Supervisor, and two years as Constable, practicing law meanwhile two years and acting as school officer. He was married Dec. 25, 1855, to Eliza Shipley, who died March 23, 1874, leaving eight children, all of whom are living. They are Charles H., Roselia L., Mary, Orville R., Lucy A., Guy H., Nina D. and Austin. May 25, 1874, Mr. Calkins was again married to Harriet (Larabee) Allen. The father of Mrs. Calkins was born in Reading, N. Y., and her mother in Bennington, Vt. Her uncle, Lyman Rugg, was killed in the war of 1812 and her uncle, Anson Rugg, was starved to death during the same conflict. Jason Allen, the brother of her first husband, was a soldier of the 23rd Wisconsin in the Civil War, also John Colbert, another brother-in-law, was in the 32nd Wisconsin and died on his way home after the war ended,

of disease incurred in the service. Henry Calkins, the brother of Mr. Calkins, was in the same company and regiment and was wounded by a shell at Perryville, but recovered. Benjamin Shipley, brother-in-law, also in the same company and regiment, was wounded in the back at Perryville and recovered. John Conley, a brother-in-law, was in Company B, 21st Wisconsin, and died at Murfreesboro from disease contracted in the army.



CHARLES ENOCH, of Green Bay, Wis., and a prominent member of G. A. R. Post No. 124, was born Dec. 4, 1846, in Charleroi, Hainault, Belgium, and is the son of Joseph and Philippina (Le Fevre) Enoch. The father was a merchant in Belgium and came to America in 1855, and located land in Brown county, and the son accompanied his mother in 1856, landing at New York and proceeded at once to Green Bay. Mr. Enoch was brought up on his father's farm, and when the war came on was determined to enter the army. When he was 15 years old he endeavored to enlist in the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry but was rejected on account of his youth. He endeavored again to accomplish his purpose and enlisted in the early fall of 1862, in the 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, and succeeded in enrolling, and on examination by the surgeon was passed. He could not muster until he obtained the written consent of his mother, who tore up the papers on their presentation for her signature. June 3, 1864, he enrolled again in Company G, 41st Wisconsin Infantry at Oshkosh for 100 days, and finally succeeded in leaving the State with the command. On the way from Milwaukee he acted as guard and suffered from illness all the way. He was in the raid on Memphis and pursued the flying rebels. He was ill at Memphis with typhoid fever, lying in the hospital three weeks before he knew that he was there, and was given up for dead in the course of the sickness. He was discharged Sept. 23rd, at Milwaukee, and returned to Green Bay. Previous to his enlistment he was in the employ of Hon. Philetus Sawyer at Oshkosh, and on his return to Wisconsin, he commenced operations as a clerk. He filled such a capacity with Sam Stern, clothier, Pettibone & Co. merchants,

Thomas Bennett, merchant, Case, Klaus & Co., and George Summers. He was compelled by ill health to resign that business and commenced the manufacture of brooms, in which he is still interested.

He was married May 10, 1866, to Helen Gertrude Du Bois, and their children, who are living, are named Hattie Esther, Ida Anville, George Blanchard, Jesse Almira and Grace Gertrude. A son named Frank was drowned when 23 months old. Mrs. Enoch was born in the State of New York and is of mixed French and Holland lineage. Her father was of French extraction and her mother represented the people known as the Mohawk Dutch. George Du Bois, her brother, was an enlisted man in the 21st Wisconsin Infantry.



ALBERT HURD of Merrill, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 131 at that place, was born at Duaneburg, Schenectady Co., New York, June 28, 1834. He lived in the counties of his nativity, Oneida and Madison in New York, until he was eight years of age when the family removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and there he passed the remaining years of his boyhood, going later to Jefferson county, and in both places obtaining such education as was possible under the circumstances in which he was placed, as he was obliged from tenderest years to maintain himself. He became a farmer as soon as he was old enough to give his attention to labor and when he was 18 he became a lumberman and also operated later as a pilot on the Wisconsin River. He acted in the latter capacity 13 years and succeeded his career on the river by becoming a soldier. When the eight companies for the completion of the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery were recruited he enlisted and was assigned to Battery M, his enrollment taking place Aug. 28, 1864, at Madison, Wis. He received, in common with the members of the organization, infantry and heavy and light artillery drill, both before and after proceeding from Wisconsin to assignment in the fortifications in and about the National Capital. On arrival there the battery took place at Fort Lyon and afterwards was assigned to garrison duty successively at Forts Weed and Farnsworth

where the delightful situation in some degree compensated for the hardships and privations of existence as artillerymen in dismal forts.

After his discharge in June, 1865, he returned to his labor as a river pilot where he continued to operate 11 years, and he became possessor of a valuable knowledge of every point from Wausau to St. Louis, Mo. Afterwards, he was occupied some years in farming and, in July, 1881, he came first to Merrill. For a time he was employed in a mill, becoming later a deputy lumber inspector for the 14th District which post he has held for two years.

In March, 1848, he was married to Susie E. Trahan and five months later she died. July 4th, 1871, he was again married to Sarah Starks and their children are Willie A. and Harry Maynard. Lulu died in infancy.

David and Eliza (Wilbur) Hurd, his parents, were natives of New York and the former was a descendant of Revolutionary stock, who also fought in the second war with Great Britain. The mother was born in Dutchess county and her father died when she was a child. Her brother enlisted from Black River as a soldier in the late war and he was drowned in the Missouri River while employed in shipping horses and mules. He was knocked into the river accidentally in the night and it was supposed he was too much injured to swim. Joseph Hurd, brother of Mr. Hurd, enlisted in Company I, 7th Wisconsin Infantry "Iron Brigade" and was shot to death on the field of Gainesville, Aug. 28, 1862. A year later, four skeletons, one that of a horse, were found on the field, their situation making it probable that one of them was that of Joseph Hurd, as the horse of the Colonel was known to have been killed on the same spot at the same time. Seneca Hurd, another brother, enlisted in the 20th Iowa in 1861 and remained in the service throughout the war in the Army of the Frontier. During the closing months of his service he acted as mounted Orderly for General Blunt. He saw some of the most arduous service of the war and at Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove narrowly escaped with his life, his clothes being shot from his body. Mrs. Hurd's father was a native of St. Lawrence Co., New York, and she is a descendant of General Stark, of Bennington fame, for whom her father was named Morgan. J. C. Rowsam, her half-brother, enlisted as a soldier from Ripon in the 20th Wisconsin and he was brigaded with the 20th

Iowa, in the service of the frontier, participating in the experiences of Seneca Hurd and escaping in safety.

The parents of Mrs. Hurd were Morgan and Mary Ann (Rowsam) Starks. The latter was a widow when she married Mr. Starks and her maiden name was Smith; she was the mother of ten children, five girls and five boys, Mrs. Hurd being the oldest of the girls. Mrs. Hurd's father is also connected with the Chase family.



CHARLES LLEWELYN WOOD, of Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No 10, was born in Homer, Cortland Co., New York, Sep.

26, 1845.

He is the son of James and Ruth (Phelps) Wood, the former born in Herkimer Co., New York, and the latter a native of the same State, both being descended from ancestors who identified themselves with the early military history of this country. The senior Wood was a millwright by vocation and reared his son to a knowledge of that business. He was occupied with his father in such relations until he was 19 years old, when he fulfilled a resolution to enlist, which he did at Cortlandville, in his native county Sep. 4, 1864, in Company F, 185th New York Infantry for two years. His company was raised almost exclusively in Cortland and Onondaga counties. Three of his brothers had enlisted previously; the oldest, Henri Alexander, was in the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, and he was 1st Lieutenant of his company; Parley and Henry Lamoran, were in the 111th New York Infantry. The first was captured twice and made his escape in both instances; Henry L. was killed in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, July 3rd, 1863. Parley was wounded May 4, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness. He was struck in the right side by a ball which entered under the shoulder blade and was cut out of the small of his back. This injury was the indirect means of his death by drowning, Aug. 29, 1886, in Onondaga Lake, as he could not help himself after falling into the water. He was in 23 battles. With his brother, H. L., he was captured at Harper's Ferry, paroled and sent to Camp Douglas at Chicago and there awaited exchange.

Mr. Wood went into barracks at Syracuse and, September 23rd, went to New York, whence he went on the steamer Arago to Fortress Monroe. Some excitement was created on board by a rumor that a rebel cruiser was in their wake, but they were not troubled and, immediately after arrival at Fort Monroe, they proceeded to City Point on transports, and thence to Yellow Tavern by train. The battle on Preble's farm was in progress and their arrival to take part was prevented by a train conveying wounded soldiers to City Point running off the track on the road over which they must pass. They reached the position in front of Petersburg, where the 185th was detailed to relieve a colored regiment in the breast works. (Oct. 3rd,) and where they remained until Oct. 27th, when the 5th Corps, to which the command was attached, commanded by General Warren, made a movement in accordance with the general plan against the flanks of Lee's army, in the course of which, the rebels interposed themselves between theirs and the 2nd corps, necessitating a movement for safety. The regiment returned and, Dec. 16th, marched with Warren's troops to the Weldon railroad, which they destroyed as far as Hicksford on the Meherrin River, encountering all the contingencies of war. At Sussex C. H. they found three Union soldiers with their throats cut and Warren burned the place and destroyed every building between there and camp. On the night before reaching there, they encountered a driving snow storm, which impeded their march and compelled a stay without blankets, those articles having been thrown away on the march. The entire route was one of much suffering as the cold was intense and many were without extra coats. The command built winter quarters which they occupied until February 6th, when they moved to the Vaughan road, gained and held a position on Hatcher's Run, where they burned a mill and took the bricks to build fire places in their quarters, which they occupied until March 25th, when the 5th Corps assisted the 2nd Corps in the two actions in which the rebels took and lost Fort Steadman within two hours. The 185th returned to camp and on the 29th broke camp for the spring campaign. At three o'clock in the morning, Warren's troops moved in line of battle and early in the day, encountered a force of rebels and immediately engaged in a sharp fight, and the 1st Brigade led and held the rebels two and a half

hours on the Quaker road at Gravelly Run, in which action five of their color bearers were killed. They were about to fall back when a battery came up. Rallying the command, they made ready to repel the probable attack which came, only to meet repulse. The remainder of the corps came up and the 1st Brigade collected their dead and wounded and lay all night in a drenching rain in a corn field. They held the ground on the 30th in the rain and the following night. On the 31st the corps were in a sharp action at the intersection of the Boydton and White Oak roads. In the course of the action the brigade, commanded by General Chamberlain, decided the fate of the day, driving the rebels, and inflicted great loss. They threw up breastworks on that night and remained in that holding until April 1st, when they marched until noon, arriving in the rear of the rebels at Five Forks, where they made a charge and took the works, capturing 8,300 men of Pickett's division. At Five Forks, the 185th received a mail for the first time since breaking camp. On the 3d, the regiment, under Griffin, with Warren's triumphant corps (Warren having been relieved of his command) started towards Petersburg and marched until three in the afternoon, when a courier arrived announcing that Lee had left Petersburg and Richmond. The retrograde march commenced immediately and continued far into the night, to be resumed in the morning and continued until the 6th, when they reached Jetersville on the Danville railway. They lay on their arms that night and at three o'clock in the morning, the brigade was ordered out to assist the cavalry with captured supply trains and artillery taken from Lee. They made a quick march, and when they returned, they found the 5th corps had started in pursuit of the flying chief of the rebel army. They reached Farmville at noon on the 7th, and on the next day the regiment started before daylight to march until midnight. They started at four on the next morning, marched four miles and after a few minutes halt moved on the double quick for Appomattox C. H. The rebels were awaiting them, and within half a mile the skirmish lines were thrown out and the corps formed in three lines of battle. They had advanced about 60 rods, when General Ord and staff rode by, shouting that "LEE HAD SURRENDERED." The division of Mr. Wood received the white flag

sent to the advance to request cessation of hostilities, while Lee conferred with Grant. After the terms had been arranged, the rebel brigades marched and saluted the 1st Division of the 5th, saluted by "present" and stacked arms, placing their battle-stained and tattered colors across their stacked arms and turning away with eyes streaming with tears. Even the conquerors felt a sympathy with those who thus abandoned their work of the last four years. Mr. Wood passed through the closing scenes at Washington, where he was mustered out in May and returned to Syracuse and was discharged June 9, 1865.

He went thence to his home and remained working with his father until 1875, when he came to Wisconsin, arriving at Winneconne in the spring. He remained there from April to September, when he went to Monistique, Mich., and built a mill which occupied his time for nine months. In 1876 he went to Oshkosh and entered the employ of the Paine Lumber Company with whom he has operated eleven years.

He was married Oct. 3d, 1867, to Emily F. Chase, and their children are Henry Lamoran, Ezra, Charles L. and Andrew. Mrs. Wood was born in Homer, Cortland Co., New York.



HENRY CUTLER WHITMAN, of Oneonta, New York, and a member of G. A. R. Post E. D. Farmer, No. 119, Department of New York, was born in Oneonta, Oct. 6, 1841. The period of his youth and manhood included some of the most important years in the history of the Nation as indicative of the fractional struggle which these records are designed to delineate in the light of the experiences of the volunteer soldiers. He was observant and reflective and with the approach of the date of his legal manhood came a determination to throw his life into the scale of adjustment if need be, as he was certain the contest was of no slight significance. Accordingly, he enlisted Sept. 9, 1862, as a private in G Company, 3rd New York Cavalry at Albany for three years. He was made a Sergeant during the time he served and received honorable discharge June 10, 1865, the war being ended.

The regiment had been in the field since the previous year and he joined the command at Newbern, N. C., where he received cavalry equipments and made acquaintance with military life. About the middle of October, the regiment started northward from Newbern to Williamston and a sharp encounter with the rebels took place between that point and Little Washington, where Mr. Whitman had his first taste of actual warfare and all its attendant horrors. The command returned to Newbern and in December started towards Kingston, where an action took place on the 12th. The next day the experience was repeated at Whitehall and on the day following, another skirmish took place at Kingston. Three days later, Mr. Whitman was in the fight at Goldsboro and still later was in the scrimmage at Warsaw and along the line of the Weldon Railroad.

In July, 1863, the Tarboro raid commenced by the New York 3rd leaving Newbern and, passing through Greenville, they struck the Weldon railroad at Rocky Mount, where they captured a train of cars loaded with ammunition and supplies for the rebels. A number of teams were also taken, which were engaged in transporting similar materials. The "3rd" detached the engine which they run onto a bridge to which they set fire. The bridge was constructed of the pitch pine of that region and the flames speedily burned away the supports of the bridge, the mass with the locomotive following into the river below. A cotton factory in the neighborhood running full blast, manufacturing cloth for the rebel army, was emptied of operatives and burned. On the return march Mr. Whitman had command of the rear guard, and during the march they fired about 3,000 bales of cotton scattered along its line at the various plantations. It was in the gins and ready for transportation to the factories.

At Tarboro, they had a tussle with the rebels, who followed them snugly until they came to the Neuse River which the Union troops were unable to cross but they took a stand on the bank, protected by the gun-boats in the river and the "Johnnies" were compelled to fall back.

The regiment was assigned to the Army of the James under General Butler, and Mr. Whitman was in a skirmish at Stoney Creek, Va., and from there the regiment took a position in front of Petersburg. June 15th he was in a fight on the left of the line. His command was fighting as infantry and the colonel, Simon H.

Mix, was killed. The regiment was driven back and, at night, after reaching their camp, a comrade named Olette, accidentally shot himself. They were attached to Wilson's command and, June 22nd, went to the South Side railroad which they struck at Ford's Mill, and they tore up the track thence to Burkesville Junction, whence they proceeded to Staunton River on the line of the Richmond & Danville railroad. There, in attempting to burn a bridge they had a sharp encounter with the rebels, who endeavored to thwart their plans, but in vain. June 28th, in an engagement at Ream's Station, in which there was need of reinforcements with as little delay as possible, Mr. Whitman, in company with Lieut. R. L. Ford of his company and Captain Whitaker, one of General Wilson's aids, set out for the headquarters of General Meade, who detailed the Sixth Corps for the relief.

On their route, the three messengers had a narrow escape. They were compelled to cross a road which was filled with rebels, but the dust which covered their uniforms concealed their identity. They had to traverse swamps and bayous with a negro for a guide who understood the feasible routes. While doing picket duty in July, 1864, Mr. Whitman and a squad were driven in by rebels, and his life was only saved by their supposition that the guard belonged to their own number. They also captured 1,500 head of cattle and got away with nearly the entire herd. During the latter part of September the regiment crossed the James and on the 28th reached a position from which they could look into the city of Richmond. At that place, they had a severe skirmish with the rebels in connection with other regiments, in which one from Pennsylvania lost heavily. The "3rd" was assigned to picket duty near Richmond until October 7th, when the rebels appeared in force and the fight known as "Johnston's Farm," 10 miles east of Richmond, on the north side of the James took place. The command were dismounted and were deceived by a feint of the rebels in front which enabled a part of their force to slip to the rear of the regiment and take about 200 horses. A warm encounter followed, in which the company to which Mr. Whitman belonged suffered severely. Later they were in another action at Charles City Cross Roads on the peninsula. In December the regiment went to Norfolk and Suffolk,

and were engaged in the performance of picket duty during the remainder of the war.

Mr. Whitman obtained his education at Bath and Gilbertville, New York, and was trained to the vocation of a farmer, in which he was employed previous to the war. When he left the army, he went to Portlandville, New York, where he established himself in mercantile relations, and was appointed postmaster. He was also made clerk of Milford Township. In 1868 he dissolved his connections with that place and returned to Oneonta and engaged in farming, in which he operated until 1882, when he entered upon the sale of agricultural implements, and later, commenced business in the interest of Messrs. M. and L. Westcott, hop dealers. He is Justice of the Peace at Oneonta.

He was married Jan. 2, 1866, to Zilpha, daughter of Hamilton Westcott, of Fairhaven, Vt. Their children are named Roscoe L., Florence E. and Westcott. The parents of Mr. Whitman, George R. and Elvora (Perry) Whitman, were natives respectively of Massachusetts and New York. The father's family is of English extraction, and that of the mother Scotch.



MARCUS H. BARNUM, proprietor of the *Torch of Liberty* at Wausau, Wis., was born March 14, 1834, in Syracuse, Onondaga Co., New York. His father, Marcus Barnum, is a member of the same stock with the famous showman, P. T. Barnum, and was born in Danbury, Conn. The race has prominent in the history and business of the country from its earliest period, furnishing soldiers in its first and latest struggles. The mother, Elizabeth Lounsbury before marriage, belonged to a lineage that held staunchly to the King, because wealthy and prominent in furnishing the British with supplies of beef; on the termination of the Revolutionary struggle they lost their estates by confiscation. The question of furnishing the beef was one of pecuniary weight rather than patriotism as, having the cattle, they would have been seized without compensation if not sold as allies of the red-coats. The families have both been connected with educational affairs in descending generations and that the present generation was carefully educated. Two sisters of Mr. Barnum became

teachers and the youngest, Mary, died when in the last year of her school-life at Ripon College. Chester C. is the proprietor of a cattle ranch at Lake View, Col. Jane married Charles King of Reed's Corners, Wis. Carrie, (Mrs. Sherwood) is a widow, and resides at Benson, Minn.

Mr. Barnum was educated in the common schools of his county and attended the Jamesville Academy at Onondaga, New York. He was trained in practical farming and at 18 commenced teaching. He followed that profession four years, meantime studying law and in 1855 came to Wisconsin. He located in Fond du Lac county and engaged in farming, teaching and practicing law. In the years in which national affairs between the North and South were culminating he became intensely interested and was among the first to enlist at Berlin, Wisconsin. He enrolled May 10, 1861, in Company G, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, and on December 25th was transferred to I Company. Dec. 2, 1862, he received honorable discharge at Harrisburg, Pa., on account of disabling wounds.

Mr. Barnum was a member of the "Iron Brigade", until the transfer of the command in September, 1861. He performed camp, and outpost duty previous to connection with Hancock's Brigade and was hard at work also in the construction of fortifications. At "Camp Griffin" near Lewinsville, he was occupied in the routine of duty pertaining to the situation in winter quarters and in March participated in the glory and such other emoluments as dignified the proceedings against Manassas, helped to capture the "Quaker guns" and afterwards encountered all the torture and exposure of the Peninsular Campaign. Within the first month his regiment made its impression on the rebels at Hampton and Young's Mills. He was in siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg and in the seven days in front of Richmond and fought in the Wilderness. He was once in a detail to construct a bridge across the Chickahominy where exposure to the malaria and other dangers was great. He participated in the "change of base" of McClellan's army where the regiment was the last to cross the river. He was involved in the various changes of the regiment and his transfer was made to provide for his promotion to a lieutenant, but the company had lost too many men to continue to muster and his wound precluded the ultimate

completion of the purpose. He was wounded at the battle of Peach Orchard, June 29th, 1862, the injury being caused by a fragment of shell, which struck him in the right side. He went to the field hospital and thence to Carter's Landing, thence by transport to Fortress Monroe and, successively to the Penn hospital in Philadelphia where he was admitted July 7th. October 5th he went to Harrisburg to be discharged as stated. The family physician, sent to Philadelphia to examine his case, communicated with his father at Ripon, giving a full and graphic account of his condition, stating that he was in a private hospital where patients were treated by contract with the Government and his chances for recovery were small. He reported him emaciated from a bowel disease and suffering from other serious causes. For a year after leaving the army he was unable to walk except with a cane and has continued its use ever since. He was forced to avoid all business for many months and as soon as practicable he resumed the practice of law, having been admitted to the Bar of Marathon county in the August term of court in 1857. In the same fall he was elected District Attorney and was still discharging the duties of the position when he enlisted. In 1877 he became connected with journalism and is now the editor and proprietor of the paper mentioned, which is one of the leading newspapers in the county. Mr. Barnum is a prominent Republican and has served his party valiantly with his tongue and pen.

He was married Dec. 6, 1854, to Phebe Reynolds, and they are the parents of six surviving children—Charles H., Ada Ione, William M., Mark H., May and Bessie G. Carrie died at four, when the father was in the army. Eddie was four when he died and two infant children survived birth but a short time. The oldest son is married to Bertha Tyler of Door Co., Wis. Their daughter is named Lorella. The oldest daughter is the wife of V. Gearhart of Wausau. Mrs. Barnum was born in Albany, New York.



IRA C. TYRRELL, of Marinette, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born April 1st, 1842, in Holton, Aroostook Co., Maine. He was the son of John and Mina (Corliss) Tyrrell, and his mother was

a native of Lubec, Maine, and died when the son was 5 years old. She was the mother of four children. Susan was married, and her husband was a soldier in the 20th Maine. He died soon after the battle of Gettysburg from wounds received in that action. The husband of Elizabeth was also a soldier in the Maine regiment and was wounded in action. Mr. Tyrrell enlisted June 18, 1861, at Holton for two years in the 7th Maine Infantry. The regiment was in rendezvous at Augusta and Mr. Tyrrell was sworn in August 25th and went to Baltimore. The regimental quarters were in Patterson Park and they built Fort Marshall. They went thence to Washington and next to Torrey's Bridge where they did duty through the winter. In March they started for the Peninsula and Mr. Tyrrell was in action at the siege of Yorktown. On the night of April 16th he was seized with brain fever while throwing up sand bags for breastworks at Camp Winfield Scott in a drenching rain, which was the first time in his life he had required medical treatment; he was transferred from the brigade hospital to Baltimore and soon after received a furlough. He rejoined his regiment July 9th at Harrison's Landing, Va., where he performed military duty until the command was transferred to the army of Pope. Mr. Tyrrell was on the field during the second battle of Bull Run and was in the retreat to Washington. He was next in action at South Mountain and again at Antietam where the 7th Maine suffered heavily, necessitating the return of the regiment to Maine for recruiting and reorganizing.

They went to Portland where Mr. Tyrrell became a member of company K, his original company having lost its organization, through losses. He was transferred to the regular army and operated as an artilleryman during the remainder of his service. In January 1863, he was sent to Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and, in March, he was assigned to Battery K., U. S. Artillery and went into camp at Falmouth, Va. He was in the terrible battle of Chancellorsville and after that action returned to Falmouth and was assigned to the 12th corps, camping at Aquia Creek, and went thence to the battle of Gettysburg. They were in the command of General Slocum and they commenced firing from Culp's Hill, July 2nd late in the day, working their guns until dark, when they retired to the rear. They were in action again at 4 A. M., their battery being sta-

tioned near the Baltimore Pike. On the third day Mr. Tyrrell received a concussion from the artillery firing which forced the blood from his nose and ears, and went to hospital near Kelly's Ford. The regiment was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and the first service in which Mr. Tyrrell was engaged was in the construction of a road to enable supply trains to reach Rosecrans. He was in the fight at Wauhatchie, went thence to Chickamauga and after that battle to the siege of Chattanooga. He fought at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge and in January 1864, veteranized at Bridgeport, Ala., and took his veteran's furlough. He rejoined his regiment at Nashville, Tenn., where a delay of two months occurred and the command went thence to a point 20 miles from Atlanta. When Sherman started for the sea, the battery returned to Chattanooga and remained there about three months, subsisting on three-quarter rations while holding the position. The battery went in November 1865, to Key West, Fla., and, on the way there Mr. Tyrrell was taken sick and was sent to Pensacola to consult a physician on the receiving ship, but he refused to remain there and proceeded with his company. He remained in the hospital at Key West and in May was transferred to Tampa, Fla., to escape yellow fever. He was examined and offered a discharge but he preferred to finish his time. He was placed on quarantine duty and, in December 1866, returned to Key West where he received honorable discharge, April 13, 1867, after nearly six years military service as a volunteer soldier. (This is the longest term of service recorded for a volunteer soldier in this volume.) He returned to Holton, Maine, and had saved 1,200 dollars of his earnings.

His father, William Tyrrell, was a soldier in the British army and deserted at Quebec; he went to Bangor, Maine, and enlisted in the 1st Artillery under General Pierce and was attached to the 2nd Infantry under Major Clarke. (Regular Army.) He served in the Mexican war as bugler in the command of General Taylor. His son, George C., went with him to the Mexican war when 16 and served as drummer. He enlisted afterwards in the civil war and was under Hooker in the Army of the Potomac and in 1863 was made lieutenant and died in 1864 at Newport, R. I. William D. Tyrrell, another son, enlisted in company D, 7th Maine, was transferred with his brother to battery K, U. S.

Artillery, and was discharged on the same day. Mr. Tyrrell returned from the war to Linneus, Maine, where he married Annie L. Stewart of Miramichi, Northumberland Co., N. B. The marriage was celebrated July 3, 1867, on the anniversary of Gettysburg. Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell have two sons, William I. and David F. George W. died August 27, 1884, when within eight days of 15 years old. Mrs. Tyrrell's father and mother, James and Ann (Allison) Stewart, were both born in New Brunswick.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Tyrrell removed to Marinette, where he has since resided and he has been constantly in ill health from the injuries he received in service. One of his reminiscences is a photograph, still in his possession, of General Sherman and his staff surrounding the gun he served, a twenty-pounder, the commander leaning on the piece.



WILLIAM P. FULLER, Westfield, Marquette Co., Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 65, was born in Smithfield, R. I., June 26, 1842. When he was seven years old his parents removed their family to Blackstone, Worcester Co., Mass. When he was about 17 years old they again removed to Newton, Marquette Co., Wis., and he has since been a resident of the Badger State.

Caleb Fuller, his father, was born Sep. 9, 1807, and died Oct. 28, 1847. He married Leafy Handy who was born Oct. 31, 1808, and died June 16, 1881. Mr. Fuller was brought up on a farm until he entered the army. He enlisted August 1, 1862, in Company G, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, going into camp of rendezvous at Oshkosh and was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, the result of a hurt he received before his enrollment as a soldier. Feb. 4, 1864, he again enlisted at Harrisville in Company E, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, a part of the "Iron Brigade." From the camp of rendezvous in Madison Mr. Fuller joined the regiment as a recruit at Culpepper C. H. The regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac and preparations were being made for the Virginia campaign which followed in the sum-

mer of 1864 and opened by the movements of the several corps under Grant. He was first in action in May in the battle of the Wilderness and fought at Laurel Hill (Spottsylvania C. H.), and he was in the action at North Anna, where he was wounded in the left thigh by the explosion of a shell. He went from the field to Fredericksburg and thence to Washington, where he spent about three months in the hospital. He was honorably discharged Sep. 5, 1864, for disability and returned to his home at Harrisville, Wis.

Nov. 1, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company E, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry and joined the re-organized command at Louisville, Ky. He went thence to Bowling Green, where he was ordered on forced march to Hopkinsville in pursuit of General Lyons, and was in the sharp action which occurred at that place. While on this raid he was not out of his saddle more than four hours at a time for a week. They went into camp at Elizabethtown, whither they had pursued a detachment of Lyon's force, and just as they were stripping the horses of equipments an orderly from headquarters appeared and selected a detail of 20 men to report to Colonel La Grange, prepared to charge the rebels, to whose depredations they put an end. Mr. Fuller next went to winter quarters at Eastport, Miss. March 22nd, the command broke camp to engage in the affair known as Wilson's raid. April 1st, Mr. Fuller was in the action at Centerville and after 40 miles marching the detail captured 15 rebel prisoners and the next morning encountered a division of rebel cavalry. Several days were spent in marching and after reaching Selma they joined the main column and resumed their movement. April 9th, Mr. Fuller was in another action and four days afterwards Montgomery surrendered without resistance. Proceeding on the advance, about two miles from the city the rebels were entrenched in barricades which were situated two miles apart, and a running fight took place while the rebels withdrew from one to the other. They captured 100 and pressed on to West Point, where the regiment dismounted, captured the fort, and moved thence to Macon, Ga. May 6th, the war being terminated, the command, less the detachment of 150 men detailed for the pursuit of Jeff Davis, started Northward and marched through Georgia and Tennessee, and arrived on the 15th of June on the Tennessee River,

opposite Nashville. July 19, 1865, they were mustered out at Edgofield.

Mr. Fuller returned to Harrisville and engaged in farming; three years afterward he went to Westfield, where he has since resided. He was engaged ten years in the manufacture of wagons and, after selling his business in that relation, he engaged in business as a tanner, in which he is still interested, and he also manufactures gloves and mittens. He was married August 8, 1867, to Julia E. Bowen, of Hainsville, Wis.; they have three children born as follows:—Charles A. Nov. 14, 1869; Addie E., Aug. 27, 1874; William P., March 3, 1878. Mrs. Fuller was born April 24, 1844, and is the daughter of David C. and Ruth (Handy) Bowen. Her father was an enlisted man in Company D, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, and both parents are living in Clark county, Wis.

Incidental to his war record, Mr. Fuller relates that, on one occasion, when it was supposed that the brigade had caged Forest in a ravine, which they were diligently guarding, an orderly rode up with word that Forrest was in another position, and Company E rode back to learn that Forrest was not in the neighborhood. Mr. Fuller was riding along, asleep in his saddle when something caught his mouth and tore his cheek open to his ear. It is needless to say that he was suddenly awakened and found the cause of the accident to be a broken limb hanging from a tree. He is a Republican of decided stamp.



ROBERT F. PEAK, of Menominee, Mich., member of G. A. R. Post Lyon, No. 266, was born Aug. 19, 1846, in Medina, Ohio, and is the son of Dr. U. H. Peak. The latter was a native of Oneida, New York, of old connection with the Empire State. His mother, born Sophia A. Simmons, was a native of the city of New York and descended from the old Knickerbock stock, Aneka Jans, the legatee of the estate now owned by Trinity church of New York, having been the sister of her grandmother, and great-grand aunt of Mr. Peak. The family removed from Ohio to Green Bay when the son was an infant and his father was the original owner and settler of Fort Howard and built and run the first steamboat on Fox River. Mr. Peak was reared to manhood at Green Bay, attending the public schools. Later

he entered Lawrence University at Appleton and had been there a year when he determined to enlist. Although he regretted the termination of his aspirations for a liberal education, he enrolled in 1864 in Company G, 36th Wisconsin at Madison for three years. (He had enlisted five times, but his paternal relative to whom he belonged legally made a success of interference on four of these occasions. The fifth time the surgeon rejected him.) He was only 18 when he enrolled "for keeps" making a success the sixth time. He enrolled as a musician because of his minority, but went into the ranks and carried a musket. The day before leaving the State (May 10th) they received equipments and went to Washington without military drill whatever. Orders were received to proceed to Belle Plain and the Colonel, Frank A. Haskell, protected their undisciplined situation by placing guards over them and they proceeded to their destination to relieve veterans guarding prisoners. The orders to relieve the veterans were disregarded by the colonel who marched his regiment to the Wilderness, where fighting was in progress under Grant, and they took position in the action at Spotsylvania. The regiment was assigned to the corps of General Hancock, went to the North Anna, crossed the Mataponi, supported a battery and during six days were in constant line of battle. They crossed the Pamunkey River and fought at Totopotomoy Creek. June 1st, his company was in the skirmish line and, with three others, encountered the rebels in force alone and unsupported. More than one half were wounded or killed. Two days later, Mr. Peak fought at Cold Harbor where he received a wound in the calf of his leg; he went to the field hospital and was sent on a transport to White House Landing and thence to Patterson Park hospital at Baltimore. He had there an attack of inflammatory rheumatism following chronic diarrhea, these difficulties reducing him in weight to 94 pounds. He obtained a furlough through the mediation of Mrs. Harriman of Baltimore, a relative. She was assisted in the matter by Mrs. Spears, the President of a ladies' aid society, and to them Mr. Peak owes his life. He received a 30-day furlough and came to Wisconsin, accompanied by Mrs. Harriman, as he was too weak to travel alone and he arrived at Green Bay in a very exhausted state. His furlough was extended 30 days and he returned to Baltimore. He remained in the hospital as a nurse

and ward-master two weeks, joining his regiment the night before the first battle of Hatcher's Run. He was in the fight there and in all the subsequent actions in which the regiment took part. (At Ream's Station the regiment lost its colors, the color-bearer planting the staff in the ground and fell and died beside them.) At Hatcher's Run they took six stands of colors and captured more men than their own organization had in the field. There General Gibbons presented to the 36th the stand of new National colors in place of those of which he deprived them unjustly after Ream's Station. Mr. Peak received honorable discharge at Madison July 14th, after passing through the closing scenes at Washington, which place the regiment entered just a year from the day of its first arrival there. Hillman W., a brother, was an enlisted man in a Wisconsin regiment.

Mr. Peak returned to Green Bay and entered the employ of the C. & N. W. railroad corporation, engaging in the freight depot as a clerk and served a time learning the business of a machinist. He removed next to South Bend, Ind., and became member of a stock company engaged in the manufacture of furniture, known as the "Knoblock". Two and a half years later he returned to Fort Howard and engaged in the tin and sheet iron trade in which he has since been interested. He made his first entrance into Menominee in 1881 and remained 19 months, after which he traveled in Utah and Arizona and rode 800 miles on horseback through the Rockies, his trip consuming two years, after which he returned to Menominee. Green Bay is the place of interment of his father's family and he considers that his home. He was married June 14, 1868 to Ruth A. Hackney, and their children are named Uriah H and Robert William. His wife is deceased and is buried in Dakota. She was born in New Jersey.



SETH SUMNER, a farmer residing at Brillion, Calumet Co., Wis., was born Feb. 25, 1822, in Plymouth, Windsor Co., Vt., and is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 222, at Brillion. His father, Seth Sumner, was a native of Massachusetts and married Chloe Kingsbury. They became the

parents of 14 children, all of whom died between infancy and the age of 56, except the son, who is represented in this sketch. He was reared to the calling of a farmer in the Green Mountain State, and in 1856 came to Wisconsin.

Aug. 29, 1861, he enlisted in a regiment to be called the 1st U. S. Regiment of Mechanics and Fusileers, rendezvousing in Chicago (afterwards numbered the 56th Illinois) and the enlisted men to be credited to their respective States. As fast as they arrived at Chicago they were assigned to duty in building Camp Douglas and the barracks there, but on being mustered found they had been deceived and the State credit was not to be carried out. The officers attempted compulsion, and Company A, to which Mr. Sumner belonged, made a test; flatly refusing to muster as Illinois soldiers, they were taken into custody. The matter was settled by an Order from the War Department, disbanding the regiment, and they were left without pay for two months and without money in most instances. Mr. Sumner was ill while there, from exposure, and almost entirely lost his hearing, and suffering also from lung troubles. He endeavored to enlist, successively in the 14th and 21st Wisconsin regiments, but was rejected by the examining surgeon to whom he offered \$50 to pass him. He enlisted previously at Manitowoc and was discharged Jan. 20, 1862, at Camp Douglas. While in the barracks, there was much sickness and death among the soldiers from measles and small pox.

On coming to Wisconsin, Mr. Sumner located, in 1857, at Brillion where he has ever since resided. He is a prominent landholder and a respected citizen. On taking possession of his farm, he built a sawmill, which was afterwards destroyed by fire involving a loss of four thousand dollars without insurance.

He was married Sep. 2, 1846, to Roxana Burditt. She died April 10, 1850, leaving two children—Martha and Eliza; he was again married in February 1851, to Louisa Eastman, who died in 1870, leaving three children—Frances, Harrison and Edwin. Martha J., oldest daughter, married Charles Petty, and they have had five children—Bird, Jay, Adelia and a twin son and daughter. The former, Roy, is living. The latter died at birth. Eliza, second daughter, married Jacob Ward of Plymouth, Vt., and their children are three in

number. Frances married Thomas Benham, and they have one daughter. Harrison, a son, living in Vermont, is married and has two children. Edwin, youngest son, died in April, 1887. Mr. Sumner was married Feb. 14, 1876, to Charlotte M. De Long.



STEPHEN C. GOULDSBURY, deceased, formerly a resident of Wisconsin and a soldier of the civil war, who died while in the service, was born May 21, 1818, at Rutland, Vt. He remained in his native State until he grew to manhood, and he was married in 1846, after which he lived three years at AuSable Forks. In 1851, he removed his family West and after residing in Aurora, Ill., one year, he located at Mukwa, Wis. He removed thence after two years to Stevens Point and, after a short residence, went successively to Mosinee and Mukwa, where his family still reside on the farm.

Mr. Gouldsbury enlisted Dec. 20, 1861, in Company K, 17th Wisconsin Infantry, and he went with his regiment into camp of rendezvous at Fond du Lac and thence to Madison. In April, he went to St. Louis with the command and thence to Pittsburg Landing. Mr. Gouldsbury was taken sick with cold which resulted in bowel complaint of serious character, and he was sent to the hospital at St. Louis, where he died May 2, 1862. He was married at the date mentioned to Drusilla, daughter of John and Mary (Drown) Hawkins. Mrs. Gouldsbury, who survives her husband, was born in St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 24, 1819, and remained with her parents until she was 18 years of age, when she went to live in Franklin, New York.



WILLIAM T. STEWART, of Peshigo, Wis., member of Post No. 207, G. A. R. at Marinette, was born Dec. 9, 1839, in Springfield, Sangamon Co., Illinois. He is the son of Walter and Esther (Walden) Stewart and in 1852 moved from Illinois to Wisconsin, where he went to school. He has been engaged in farming most of his life but changed that call-

ing for that of a miller in 1881 and has since operated in that line of business.

He enlisted in February, 1865, in Company F, 29th U. S. Colored Infantry, Captain Willard E. Taggart, enrolling in the service at Chicago for one year. He received honorable discharge Nov. 6, 1865, at Brownville, Texas, in accordance with an Order from the War Department in September, of the same year. Mr. Stewart joined the regiment as a recruit making connection with the Army of the Potomac at Culpepper C. H. whence he proceeded to take part in the closing actions in the vicinity of Petersburg, and was in the scrimmage at Dutch Gap where Butler made his celebrated canal. After the actions in the taking of Petersburg he followed the movements of the army in the final actions, and witnessed the surrender and collapse of the rebellion at Appomattox C. H. Later his regiment was sent to the Department of the South and he was in the final movements in Texas and received discharge as stated.

He returned to Wisconsin and has resided at Peshigo since. He married Eliza Thornton and their only child is a son named Vay who is the pride and hope of his parents. They have taken the utmost care to prepare him for a life of usefulness and honor and at this writing (1888) he is completing his final course of study at Ripon College. Two brothers of Mrs. Stewart fought in the civil war. Samuel F. Thornton was killed in the fight at Fort Fisher in April, 1865. Mr. Stewart is of mixed Indian extraction and has gained for himself and family a position which is attainable to all classes in the Republic. He enjoys the esteem of the community of which he is a member in proportion to his character of integrity and probity and is classed among the respected citizens of Peshigo. He is Chaplain of Post No. 207, at Marinette.



MYRON F. HUBBARD, a citizen of Pittsville, Wood Co., Wisconsin, and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 73, was born Feb. 20, 1825, in Pompey, Onondaga Co., New York, and is the son of Cyrus and Laura (Wright) Hubbard. The former was a soldier of 1812, and fought in the battle of Ogdensburg. His grandfather,

Daniel Hubbard, and the father of the latter were soldiers of the Revolution. His grandfather and great grandfather "Whitman" were also soldiers in the Revolution. In June, 1846, Mr. Hubbard removed from his native State to Wisconsin, where he has been connected with the advancement of the Badger State from its territorial days. He came hither in the year in which he attained his majority, and engaged in mercantile business. He enlisted Sept. 30, 1861, in the 10th Wisconsin Infantry, and was enrolled as musician. He enlisted at LaCrosse for three years, and was connected with the regiment as a musician until regimental bands were abolished by special order, and was discharged Feb. 12, 1862. He returned to Wisconsin and, under orders from Governor Randall, reported for duty in the 30th Wisconsin Infantry Oct. 18th, having been commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Company K. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant April 9, 1864, and was honorably discharged Sept. 20, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. While connected with the 10th Wisconsin Infantry, Mr. Hubbard was in the engagement at Perryville, which took place before he had been in military life a year. Previously he had participated in the movements of the command. After his enrollment in the 30th Wisconsin Infantry, he was on duty in Wisconsin until May, 1863, when Company K., with three others went to St. Louis and went up the river to Dakota Territory as guards on the transports in the Indian expedition commanded by General Sully. Mr. Hubbard was detached from his company and served as Quartermaster and Adjutant during the duty referred to until August, when his company were ordered to Milwaukee, and in June, 1864, went to Fort Snelling, Minn., and thence to Fort Ridgely and Fort Wadsworth in Dakota Territory. He went next to Paducah, Ky., and from there to Louisville, where the regiment remained on duty until October, 1865, when it was mustered out.

Since the war, Mr. Hubbard has served as mail agent on the Mississippi River steamers plying between Dubuque and St. Paul. He has been Justice of the Peace in Wood county, and is now (1888) a magistrate of Pittsville, which position he has occupied since it received its charter. He is Past Commander of his Post, of which he was a charter member, and is Adjutant. He has served a year as Senior Vice Commander, and was the second Past Commander. He was Aid on the Staff of General

Fairchild, and also on that of his predecessor, Phil Check. Lewis L., a brother of Mr. Hubbard, was in the 7th Wisconsin Battery.



JOHIN JONES, Grand Rapids, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 22, was born April 15, 1836, in Kredshra, Norway. He came in youth to America with his parents, landing at New York and proceeding to Racine County, Wisconsin, where he was brought up on a farm and he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. He is the owner of a farm situated 20 miles from Grand Rapids in Juneau county. His father died when he was 11 years old and he was apprenticed by his mother to learn the fuller's trade with William Hovey, a woolen manufacturer of Waterford, with whom he remained until the property was destroyed when he returned to his mother and took a farm. He went from Racine to Adams county, where he "entered" a farm in company with his mother and, when it was sold, "entered" another place in Wood county near Grand Rapids. Three years later, he sold the farm and went into the lumber woods.

He enlisted Sep. 14, 1861, at Grand Rapids in Company G, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years and received final discharge July 16, 1865, at Louisville. He went from Camp Randall to Quincy, Ill., crossing the river to Hannibal, proceeding thence to Weston, where he made a stay of three weeks and was engaged in a fruitless expedition of three days after the guerrilla Gordon. He went next to Fort Leavenworth and started for Fort Scott, marching to Lawrence and wading a swamp 12 miles in length. He went next to Fort Riley, expecting to go to New Mexico, but returned to Fort Leavenworth and went down the river expecting to fight at Pittsburg Landing. But the battle was over and they stopped at Columbus and during the stay there two distinct shocks of earthquake occurred. The next service of Mr. Jones was to Sabine River where he was on guard duty on railroads and many of the command became infected with the malaria of the swamps. Whiskey was ordered for the men and the abstainers made over their rations to the drinkers who determined to have more whiskey, and stole a barrel of it, which they hid in the river.

The doctor concluded that the command was cured and this medicine was cut off. The next removal of Mr. Jones was to Humboldt, Tenn., where the summer was spent in scouting and skirmishing. The 2nd Tennessee Cavalry, stationed there without arms, were under their protection.

Mr. Jones was in a scouting expedition under Captain Langworthy of Company G, and went to Huntington to disperse guerrillas, who were annoying the Union people. Mr. Jones was taken sick and was left at Huntington and staid at the house of a Dr. Hutchinson three days. He then started on a mule for Humboldt, 70 miles distant to travel alone through an unknown country in which rebel and Union skirmishing parties were abundant. In the forenoon of the first day he encountered seven men who took his equipments from him. It was proposed to take him prisoner, but one of them remarked that they had no use for a sick Yankee and he was released. He camped that night in the woods, not daring to apply at a house and he suffered greatly from exposure. He started at daylight and traveled until noon, having had no supper or breakfast. He was compelled to apply at a house for relief and the inmates treated him with great kindness, urging him to remain with them until he was better. The man of the house was a refugee and he remained there three days, when he started again on his journey, provided with food. After he had traveled about three hours he encountered three rebels, who took his mule and blouse and compelled him to go back nearly 10 miles, when he became so sick, he could go no farther and they threatened to shoot him. They became convinced that he was going to die and left him, after taking his last corn dodger from his pocket. He managed to crawl to a negro hut about a mile away, where an old negro woman made him some gruel and kept him through the night. She divided her corn bread with him in the morning and he started again for Humboldt, encountering the Union picket line of cavalry. His illness increased and he was sent to the hospital at Bolivar, Tenn., and three months later rejoined his regiment at Camp Butler near Memphis. During his stay at Bolivar, VanDorn threatened the place and the convalescents were placed under arms for its defense.

The command was sent to join Grant before Vicksburg and proceeded thither by way of

Milliken's Bend to Grand Gulf, 28 miles below Vicksburg. The mortar boats that had run past the batteries were shelling Vicksburg. When the mortars were discharged the concussion of the air seemed to lift the men from their feet and they could read a paper in the light of the firing. The regiment moved to the rear of Vicksburg, participating in the siege and after the surrender proceeded to the capture of Jackson. Mr. Jones was again taken sick and was in the field hospital three months, after which he was in the destructive movement known as the Meridian expedition. On the return, the command captured and destroyed railroad stock, including nine locomotives and brought the bells to camp for fun. The winter of 1863-4 was spent in skirmishing with guerrillas, during which Mr. Jones was in an expedition under General Gresham. In January, 1864, he veteranized and in April received his veteran's furlough, and on rejoining his regiment made connection with Sherman's army at Ackworth and passed through the actions subsequent and prior to the siege of Atlanta, including several hard battles about Atlanta and those at Big Shanty, Marietta and Jonesboro, after which he was in the chase of Hood and went thence to Savannah and through the Carolinas and Virginia to the termination at Washington.

He returned to Grand Rapids and engaged in farming. He was married August 2, 1860, to Jane E. Ward and they have six children, named Nellie A., Dana M., William T., Minnie, Arthur and Edith. When Arthur was 14 years old he was accidentally wounded, his right leg being shot off. Silas H. Ward, brother of Mrs. Jones, was a soldier of the 7th Wisconsin and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. A brother-in-law, Alpheus Coon, was in the 18th Wisconsin and was killed at Pittsburg Landing. Mrs. Jones was born in Mercer Co., Pennsylvania. In 1866, Mr. Jones went to Iowa and located on a farm where he remained until 1879, when he removed to his farm in Waushara county and, in 1886, removed to Grand Rapids to educate his children. His farm is under advanced improvement with good buildings and is well stocked. While stoning up a well in Iowa, Mr. Jones was injured and lost his right eye. He is the son of Ole and Arena (Jensen) Johnston. He acquired the name of Jones through the perver-

sion of his father's name and has been known by it in America. After the death of his father, his mother returned to Norway.



JACOB HARRISON COOK, a prominent business man and citizen of Appleton, Wis., and the first commander of Geo. D. Eggleston Post, G. A. R. No. 133, was born Feb. 14, 1841, in Toronto, Canada. His parents, William and Jane (McGarvey) Cook, were natives respectively of Toronto and Philadelphia. In the paternal line he is of German descent and on the mother's side is of Scotch lineage. The first twelve years of Mr. Cook's life were passed in the Dominion and, in 1853 he came to Wisconsin with his father's family, locating in Fond du Lac. There he completed his education and grew to manhood with an understanding of his responsibilities as a citizen of the Republic. That period in National affairs developed the spirit which established the perpetuity of the Union, and Mr. Cook became imbued with the influences that ruled the hour and which characterized Wisconsin, making her one of the foremost of the States to make ready to aid in the inevitable crisis. Companies were raised all over the Badger State within the first days after the 12th of April, 1861, and local militia was organized and recruited for the business of war. At Fond du Lac the "North Star Rifles" were raised as an independent company, designed to be incorporated in the first regiment that left the State, but that organization was filled instantaneously, so to speak. Mr. Cook enlisted in the "Rifles" April 26th, but the General Order abolishing such companies put an end to its existence as the "North Star Rifles" and, returning to Fond du Lac, on the 10th of May the entire company re-enlisted as a solid organization and was assigned to the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry. At the time of the mustering of the Wisconsin 1st, there were enough companies awaiting assignment to complete four regiments. Mr. Cook enrolled in I Company for three years and, on its formation was made 2nd Sergeant. Later he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant and Nov. 16, 1861, received his commission as Second Lieutenant, to be promoted to 1st Lieutenant soon after and, May 12, 1863, he was commissioned

Captain of Company I and was mustered out as such at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 26, 1864 on account of disability from a wound, under a General Order from the War Department. The Wisconsin 5th joined the Army of the Potomac and its first war experiences are fully told, when it is stated that it was involved in the movements inaugurated by McClellan under the pressure of the cry, "On to Richmond". Mr. Cook's first engagement was at Williamsburg and he was one of the detail that made the famous bayonet charge on Fort Magruder, the first in the war. The capture of the battle flag of the 5th North Carolina by the 5th Wisconsin in that action, was one of the first instances in the war when a regimental flag was taken. McClellan gave the credit of the victory at Williamsburg to the Wisconsin 5th and 6th Maine, in the only speech he ever made to regimental organizations, and which will be found in the sketch of John E. Leykom. Mr. Cook was in all the actions known to history as the Seven Days Battles, being constantly on duty throughout, with the exception of a few hours on Friday, June 27th. He continued unhurt until the last terrific action. At White Oak Swamp, June 30, he was severely injured in his back and sustained a rupture on the left side. He was under treatment at Washington Naval Hospital two months and through the winter following he served on court martial duty; he rejoined his regiment near Alexandria in time to participate in the movements at Fredericksburg, where the Wisconsin 5th was deployed to act as reserve. Early in 1863, the "Light Division" was formed, and the regiment incorporated therein, having a well established reputation for reliability in action and emergencies, and the regiments composing that body, were, from that day placed where danger was most certain. May 3rd, Mr. Cook participated in the charge on Marye's Heights, regarded as a hopeless attempt, but which the spirit of the soldiers made successful, and he was again in the reserve at Gettysburg. In July the regiment was sent to New York to aid in the enforcement of the draft and was stationed on Governor's Island several months where the command had artillery drill which served them well in their subsequent experience in action. At Rappahannock Station the "5th" led the advance and suffered terrific loss. The fight at Spottsylvania was commenced May 10th, 1864, and, on that day Mr. Cook received a blow in the right eye from some



Dr. B. C. Brett.

unknown missile, which caused great suffering at the time and has resulted in the almost total loss of vision in that eye. He did not leave his post of duty and, two days after, with four others, during the daring movement made by General Hancock re-took and operated a gun which the squad had discovered to be abandoned. They sighted the gun and, afterwards learned that their first fire swept away 42 men in line of battle. They fired their six-pounder until all the shot in the caisson were exhausted, and three of their number had joined the "great majority," Captain Cook and Adelbert Norton only remaining to relate the incident. In the battle of Cold Harbor in June, Captain Cook was severely wounded, a bullet passing through his right thigh, which still "holds the fort." He passed three days in an army wagon before arriving at White House Landing, and three days after at Alexandria, Va., he first received medical care, six days after being shot. He was in hospital about two months, and went home on a furlough, returning to Annapolis to be discharged, as stated. When the "Independent Battalion" of three companies was organized, pending the reorganization of the "5th," Captain Cook was made captain of Company B, and sustained the rank without being able to go to the field with the command and was succeeded by Captain C. D. Moore in November, when the reconstructed regiment joined the battalion in the valley of the Shenandoah.

Before Captain Cook enlisted he was interested in farming at Stockbridge, and he returned there after leaving the army and passed five years in the vain endeavor to prosecute the same business. It became evident that he could never resume active labor from the nature of the injuries he had sustained, and he returned to Fond du Lac and studied pharmacy. He established a drug business at Unity, Wis., in 1873, and in 1883 removed his interests to Appleton, where he has since prosecuted a successful business in the sale of drugs. In 1880, while at Unity, he organized a company of National Guards.

He was married Aug. 26, 1864, to Anne E. Halstead. Four of their children are living—Jennie A., Harry W., Leslie and J. Harold. Anna Estella and Ilma are deceased. Mrs. Cook was born in Wisconsin of parents who were natives of the State of New York.

Three brothers of Mrs. Cook were soldiers in the civil war. Luther Halstead enlisted in

the 36th Wisconsin and was killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va. David W. Halstead enlisted in the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry and was discharged for disabilities incurred in the service. Charles H. enlisted in Company 1, 5th Wisconsin, and received honorable discharge on account of wounds sustained in the battle of Spotsylvania, where a minie ball struck him in the right shoulder.



BEN. CYRUS BRETT, a prominent physician of Green Bay, Wis., Surgeon of G. A. R. Post No. 121, (1888) was born August 23, 1835, at Strong, Franklin Co., Maine. He is the son of Cyrus H. and Mary (Hunter) Brett. His grandfather was an early settler of Massachusetts and his grandmother in the paternal line was a descendant of the Puritan, John Alden. The mother of Dr. Brett was born in Strong, Me., and her father, James Hunter, belonged to the Scotch-Irish race and was a descendant of the emigrants from the North of Ireland to New England in 1719, after a century of endurance, following their emigration from Scotland to the Emerald Isle. Dr. Brett passed the early years of his life in Strong, in Augusta and in Aroostook county where he operated two years in the pine woods with his father, who was engaged in the lumber business. His early educational advantages were limited to a course of study in the high school at Augusta and afterwards he attended the public schools of Strong and Philip's. When he was 21 he commenced to read medicine under the direction of John A. Richards, M. D., of Strong and afterwards attended lectures in the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. He went thence to Dartmouth College of Hanover, N. H., whence he was graduated and went to the city of New York, where he passed 18 months at the Demilt Dispensary and received the benefit of clinics and hospital practice.

He was still in New York when the civil war came on and was preparing to remove to Wisconsin. He went to Platteville, Grant county, in the summer of 1861 and commenced his practice in the mining town of Highland, Iowa county, and, in the fall of 1862, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 21st Wisconsin Infantry. He made connection with his reg-

iment soon after the battle of Perryville and remained with the command nearly three years, when he resigned on account of the illness of his wife. He had previously received a commission as surgeon of the 17th Wisconsin, but did not muster. After the battle of Stone River he was detailed as an operator in the hospitals and also after the battle of Chickamauga. After the numerous battles in which the 21st was engaged, he performed duty in the field hospitals, afterwards rejoining his regiment and was present in the actions at Hoover's Gap, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw and in the siege of Atlanta. He was with the regiment in its march to Savannah, where he severed his connection with the command.

On his return to Wisconsin he located at Brodhead and practiced his profession seven years. In July, 1872, he established his business at Green Bay and at once entered upon a popular and prosperous practice. In 1885 he was appointed U. S. Examining Surgeon for pensions for Wisconsin, and, in the summer of 1887, he was made President of the United States Examining Board of Surgeons which was formed at Green Bay in that year. He is President of the Brown County Medical Society and also of the Fox River Valley Medical Society. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society and has been Health Officer at Green Bay eight years.

He was married April 19, 1861, to Lucy W. Eastman of Hallowell, Me.; their surviving children are Annie E., Fred N., Jennie M., and James R. Frank, oldest son, died at seventeen. William H. Eastman, father of Mrs. Brett, is a brother of Ben. C. Eastman, who has been prominent in the history of Wisconsin for more than 40 years. He was secretary of the Territorial Legislature in 1845 and 1846 and represented the 2nd District of Wisconsin in the 32nd Congress in 1851-3.

Dr. Brett represents the intelligent, cultivated, energetic element of the East which sought in the West a field for the development and application of educational capacity and ambitious desires not found in the crowded and restricted limits of the older portions of the United States. He brought to Wisconsin the spirit he inherited from his mother's and father's ancestral stock and has conducted all his relations with the community to which he belongs with the

sturdy honesty, persistence and energy which characterized his forbears.

Dr. Brett is a member of the Loyal Legion of Honor and is active in all that pertains to the advancement of the cause for which he fought. His portrait appears on page 288 and is copied from a photograph taken in 1888.



JAMES C. TURNEY, of New London, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 46, was born March 4, 1828, in Cool Springs, Mercer Co., Pa. He was 18 years old when he left his native place for Wisconsin, coming to the present site of Oshkosh in 1846. There was an Indian trading post there and a post office. At that time he commenced the business in which his civil life has been principally spent—that of a surveyor, "land-looker" and estimator of land values for their owners and other interested parties. He is now operating in the interests of the Centralia Wood and Water Power Company, who are purchasing for the pulp manufacturers. His advantages for schooling were small and so peculiar that the instance may be of interest. His father was a poor man with six children to whom he gave three months' schooling in successive years, that of Mr. Turney consisting of 12 weeks of schooling every sixth year.

But his native sagacity stood him in good stead, and he is an excellent representative of the real article of self-made men. He has been the medium between many men and riches, by giving them the benefit of his judgment in their selection of land. The Hon. Philetus Sawyer, (see sketch) has been one of his patrons, and they have been friends since the Wisconsin senator built his first saw-mill at Algoma. Joseph Turney, his father, was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., and married Mary Wilson, the daughter of a native-born Scotchman.

In the course of the second year of the war, he determined to enlist, as things looked discouraging for the speedy termination of the unnatural struggle. He enrolled in Company I, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry as a recruit, Dec. 15, 1862, and went into camp at Madison, where he remained six months, joining the command in March, 1863, being one of "Conkey's recruits," as the several men were called

who proceeded at that time to enter the company of Theodore Conkey at Appleton, where he enlisted. (See sketch of Captain Conkey.) From Fort Leavenworth he went to Fort Scott, where he performed guard duty. Thence he went to Boone Creek and from there to Fort Lyon, and was detailed with his company to a point on Walnut Creek, Kan., where he assisted in the construction of Fort Zarah. They remained there 10 months, and were involved in a fight with the Indians, in which the command of General Blunt of the Army of the Frontier was engaged. The same command built Fort Dodge. June 8, 1865, in another engagement with the Indians, the company lost their equipments, including horses, wagons and supplies. They went next to Fort Lyon in Colorado, where they remained until ordered to Fort Leavenworth to be mustered out. While there in the beginning of his service, he was ill, but refused to be left behind when the regiment received marching orders for Fort Lyon. He was ill with chronic diarrhea six months, and was near death with it. Four of his brothers were in the service. Samuel enlisted in the 21st Wisconsin and was among the captured at Chickamauga. He was a prisoner at Andersonville, where he died June 18, 1864, after having been in captivity from September, 1863. Benjamin L., the youngest of the five was a soldier in the same regiment, and was a teamster at Stone River. He was driving a mule team, when he was halted by the rebels. He refused to heed the order and was fired on. He dashed through their ranks, preserving his team, and fell dead on reaching the Union lines. (Dec. 30, 1862.) John and Ira J. Turney were soldiers in Company I, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, and both are still living. A brother-in-law, Ripley J. Richards, was a member of the company E, 2nd Wisconsin. John R. Nichol, another brother-in-law, was an enlisted man of the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry. Eleazor Dexter, the brother of Mrs. Turney, was a soldier of the Mexican war and enlisted in the war of the rebellion.

Mr. Turney was married Feb. 3, 1851, to Emily Rogers. In 1859 she died, leaving a daughter, named Emma. Dec. 25, 1867, he was married to Francis Dexter, and they have three children—J. C., Maud and Dell. Emma is the wife of William Struck and the mother of three children.

Mr. Turney is a man of sturdy, reliable char-

acter. He has seen much rough life in the woods and has found strange companions therein. Indians and wild beasts have made close acquaintance with him, and he has a personal understanding of all the exigencies of pioneer life. He has also earned the confidence of his contemporaries by his straight forwardness and rectitude. He has officiated as Chairman of the county of Outagamie from the town of Liberty, and has served as Supervisor from New London in Waupaca county.



SAMUEL W. CHAMBERLAIN, Antigo, Wis., Adjutant of G. A. R. Post No. 78, (1888) is a native of Ellsworth, Hancock Co. Maine, and was born Aug. 31, 1843. His parents, John D. and Mary F. (Webber) Chamberlain, were also born in the Pine Tree State, and, on both sides, the ancestors were soldiers of the Revolution. Mr. Chamberlain has been a resident of Wisconsin since he was nine years old, his parents removing in 1852 to a farm in Waupaca county. He inherited the patriotism of his sires and, early in the course of the civil war, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, at Rural, Waupaca county in Company G, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling for three years.

The story of the 21st has often been retold on these pages, but always with renewed freshness. Mr. Chamberlain was first in action at Perryville, after enduring all the hardships of the trenches at Covington and Louisville. The roster of his battles includes also the skirmish at Jefferson Pike just before the battle of Stone River, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Dug Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah and Bentonville. In November, 1862, he again endured exposure and privations, and in April, 1863, was detailed as Orderly at Brigade Headquarters on the escort of General Starkweather. In November of the same year he was made Brigade Postmaster, in which position he operated until the first of May in the following year, when he rejoined his company preparatory to active service as mentioned. In July, 1864, he was detailed to act as Orderly on the personal staff

of Colonel Hobart, in which capacity he acted through the Atlanta campaign and on the subsequent marches, after which he was a participant in the Grand Review at Washington. The only hospital experience of Mr. Chamberlain was at Bowling Green, Ky., whither he went on sick leave, Nov. 4, 1862, and rejoined his regiment at Nashville, Dec. 6th following, reaching there a day in advance of the command, and slept at night on the stone floor of the Capitol, suffering greatly with the cold. At Chickamauga, Sept. 20th, his horse was shot under him, the bullet narrowly escaping his leg.

After the war he went to Pennsylvania and operated as an engineer in the oil regions, six miles from Oil City. In 1866 he came to Eureka, Winnebago Co., Wis., and engaged as a carpenter and builder until 1875, when he went to Marquette, Mich., and assumed charge of the lumber yard of A. S. Trow & Co., and was occupied until the spring of 1882, the date of his removal to Antigo. He is a farmer and also operates as a carpenter. He is Town Clerk of Antigo and has acted as such three years. While at Marquette, he served four successive years in the same capacity, resigning his position on removal. He was married Oct. 25, 1868, to Chloe Ingalls, and they have four children—Louis D., Bessie G., Alvin S. and J. D. Webb. Daniel and Elizabeth D. (Jones) Ingalls, the parents of Mrs. Chamberlain, were born respectively in Whitehall and near Ticonderoga, New York. William and Benjamin Ingalls, her uncles, were soldiers in the late war. The former was killed in action. John H., brother of Mr. Chamberlain, was Orderly Sergeant in Company A, 42nd Wisconsin Infantry.



WILLIAM CONNER, a citizen of Stevens Point, and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 156, was born Jan. 25, 1841, in Worcester, Massachusetts. He is the son of Edmund Conner who was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1801, and was the son of Edmund who was the son Jason. The father of the latter was born in Scotland and came to America in 1793 locating

in Boston. The grandfather of Mr. Conner was a soldier in the Revolution and also in 1812 and the grandson has the old Queen Anne musket he carried when a soldier. Mr. Conner, of this sketch, was trained as a farmer and butcher on his father's homestead until he was 16 years old when he obtained work in a rolling mill in his native town. He remained more than four years and was still at work in that place when the rebellion called the able-bodied men of the North to the defense of the Union. To Mr. Conner belongs the honor of being a member of the first regiment that responded to the call of the president for assistance. He was a member of Company G, 6th Massachusetts State Militia whose members enrolled in a body for three months service, and two days after the United States flag ceased to float at Sumter, the regiment mustered on Boston Common, and within a week after the attack, the regiment was in Baltimore on the way to Washington. In passing through the city, the locomotive was detached from the train, which was drawn through the city by horses, under assaults of the most aggravating character. Company G was on the portion of the train which was drawn through the city while four companies were left behind, who marched through the streets on foot, commanded by Captain Albert S. Follansbee, now a resident of Evanston, Ill. (Captain Follansbee has placed at the disposal of the Grand Army Publishing Company of Chicago a certified statement of the action of that day in the streets of Baltimore in which flowed the first blood and in which the first life was sacrificed in defense of the Union.) Marshal Kane of Baltimore was in the streets while the mob was at the height of excitement and distinguished himself as the most useless individual, who made himself conspicuous in that quality during the course of the war. He remarked, on seeing the soldiers of the Massachusetts 6th, that the North would need to send better men than those. Later, when the brilliant qualities of Marshal Kane became fully demonstrated through investigation by the United States authorities and it was decided to appropriately recognise his distinguished services in behalf of the country of which he was an official, Mr. Conner had the pleasure to escort him a prisoner of the United States to Fort McHenry. (The Massachusetts 6th was organized in 1785 and the organization has always been pre-

served.) It was mustered into the United States service at Washington April 20, 1861, and was quartered in the Senate Chamber until it moved to the Relay depot in the command of General Butler where it performed guard duty until mustered out of service and Mr. Conner was discharged at Boston, August 2, 1861. Sept. 6, 1861, he again enlisted in Company I, 25th Massachusetts Infantry and went with the regiment to Annapolis, to join the command of Burnside. From there the regiment went to Hatteras Inlet and thence to Roanoke Island, and on the 8th of February Mr. Conner was in the fight on the island. He was next in action at Newbern, March 14th, where Mr. Conner had the satisfaction of participating in a victory. He went thence to Plymouth and thence up the Roanoke River, where he engaged in the destruction of a gunboat in process of construction and in capturing stores. He was next in skirmishing duty at Little Washington, where more stores were captured, and Dec. 15, 1862, went to Goldsboro, N. C., where he was in the actions on the line of the Weldon railroad. He was there wounded in his left arm by a gunshot and was sent to Newbern Barracks hospital and received a 30-day furlough which was extended to a similar period, after which he was mustered out at Boston, March 30, 1863. On his recovery he resumed his former employment in the rolling mill and on the call for "300,000 more," he enlisted a third time in Company A, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry as a recruit. He joined the regiment at Warren-ton, Va., and was with Sheridan in the command of Grant in the campaign in Virginia in the summer of 1864. Mr. Conner was in the actions in which the cavalry force under Sheridan participated and was in the battles of the Wilderness of 1864, in the actions about Petersburg, and on the railroad, destroying routes and supplies while advancing towards Richmond. Mr. Conner was constantly in action in the battles and skirmishes in the pursuit of Lee until Sheridan came back from Winchester after "licking the rebels out of their boots," when he was in the battles of Five Forks, Sutherland Station, and in the advance to Appomattox, where he witnessed the surrender of Lee. After hostilities had ceased he went to Washington and participated in the Grand Review and was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Cloud's Mill's, D. C.

After release from his military obligations, Mr. Conner engaged in the butcher's business at Worcester. Later, he sold out and went to Texas, where he engaged in railroad employ and was afterwards on the Union Pacific; he went next to Iowa, where he was in the same business. His next situation was on the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, acting as fireman on construction trains. He came to Wisconsin in 1871, and engaged with the Wisconsin Central corporation, remaining in that connection 10 years and three months. He officiated in the capacity of roadmaster of that company and went next to enter the employ of the Ontonagon & Brule River railroad company. Five months afterwards, he engaged with the Northern Pacific company and was walking boss with H. Clark & Co., for eight months. He then returned to Wisconsin and, after an interval of four years, entered the employ of the G. B. W. & St. P. R. R. as roadmaster, remaining there nine months. He terminated his connection with railroad labor in May, 1887.

He was married December 24, 1872, to Lucy A. F., daughter of Warren and Betsy A. (Thomas) Jenney. She was born in Massachusetts and her family removed to Weyauwega, Wis., in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Conner have had five children, of whom only one is living—Alfred L., born April 6, 1882; Edward W. was born April 21, 1874, and died Dec. 4, 1882; Abbie E. was born Dec. 3, 1875, and died Sept. 17, 1876; Ernestine M. was born June 30, 1877, and died Dec. 9, 1880; Lucy R. was born Dec. 22, 1880, and died April 4, 1882. Mrs. Conner is a lineal descendant of Sir Richard Townley, an Englishman whose daughter Mary married John Lawrence of Ashton Hall, despite her father's opposition. She came with her husband to America, settled at Walpole, Mass., in 1738, and, on her sister's death inherited her father's immense estates. She had two children who survived:—Jonathan and Mary Townley-Lawrence. The latter married a man named Euer and her daughter, Mary Elizabeth, married Caleb Jenney. Benjamin, first born child of this union, married Sarah Fuller, a member of a famous family in Massachusetts. Warren, their oldest child, married Betsy Ann Thomas, the mother of Mrs. Conner, who was her third child. The heirs of the magnificent estates of Mary Townley-Lawrence are likely to

receive the benefit of a distribution, their claim having been established and recognized in the English courts.



SIDNEY S. HALL, M. D., a physician at Ripon, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 199, was born March 1, 1844, at East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., New York. In both lines of descent he represents the early settlers in Massachusetts, his earliest traceable ancestor in his father's line, having come with the Puritans from England under John Winthrop, and assisted in the founding of Boston in 1630. His ancestor, Nathaniel Hall, was a British captain in the Revolution, and lived at Barnstable, Mass. His father, Dr. Storrs Hall, is a physician at Rosendale, Wis. The latter married Martha Elizabeth Scribner, who belongs to the family made conspicuous as publishers; the house of Charles Scribner's Sons being founded by her cousin. The late Emory Storrs of Chicago belonged to one line of the Hall family. The parents of Dr. Hall came to Wisconsin in 1851, when he was seven years old, and located at Rosendale. The son attended school in that place, and in 1863 entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was a student there when he determined to enter the army in 1864. He had been anxious to enter the service at a previous date, but he was still a minor, and was not in robust health, and his father objected to his becoming a soldier. He made an application for a position as a medical cadet, but becoming impatient over the red-tape delay, he went to Chicago and passed an examination and received an appointment in the gunboat service, and was ordered to report to Captain Alexander M. Pennock, Commandant of the naval station at Cairo, Ill. Not long after he received intelligence from his former application as medical cadet, accompanied by orders to report to St. Louis for examination, which was impossible without release from the obligation he had already assumed, and he surrendered the better position in view of immediate activity.

June 14th, 1864, he received his appointment as Surgeon's Steward in the gunboat service and was assigned to the "Cricket" belonging

to the Mississippi squadron and served from July 8, 1864, to March 17, 1865. This gunboat was mainly employed in patrol duty on the rivers and, after Dr. Hall became connected with her equipment, she was in service on the Mississippi below Memphis and afterwards went up the White River and operated between Duvall's Bluff and points below. The country was filled with bushwhackers and the service was dangerous and exciting. On one occasion General Canby and his staff was on board the "Cricket", having been taken on at White River Landing. He was on the hurricane deck one morning in full uniform when he was shot by a bushwhacker on the bank and fell to the deck. He was conveyed to New Orleans on the "Cricket" and on the way down the river the boat was in a collision at Natchez in which she was disabled and was laid up six weeks for repairs. It is the opinion of Dr. Hall that the accident resulted from the maneuvering of the pilot, as her crew were anxious to get out of the White River service. Dr. Hall and his chief were not on pleasant terms with the commander of the "Cricket" and, through the influence of General Canby, with whom they had become associated, they effected a transfer to the "Gamage No. 60", a gunboat in the lower Mississippi service, on which the doctor served from March 18, 1865, to June 19, 1865. She was on patrol duty on the Mississippi below Vicksburg to intercept communications and frequent captures of rebel officers and stragglers were made.

On one occasion a pile of corn was investigated and found to contain a large number of rebel mail bags. The locality was in the direct line of communication between the army of Kirby Smith at Shreveport and the eastern side of the river and the service was both dangerous and important. On one occasion Dr. Hall accompanied an officer when he went to a station three miles from the boat to relieve a picket. When they arrived in the supposed vicinity, their hails received no answer and they determined to return; as they sat out they were startled by a shot and the officer cried out that he was wounded. Dr. Hall supported him and in an instant four shots came from the pickets of whom they were in search and who were close at hand. It transpired that the officer was apprehensive of capture and in his trepidation had discharged his revolver and wounded himself. It became necessary to carry him three

miles in the darkness to the boat. After the surrender of Lee the "Gamage" went up the Red River with the command to receive the surrender of Kirby Smith at Shreveport, after which she ascended the river to Alexandria. Dr. Hall was taken sick at that place and resigned his commission and returned home in July, 1865. At the time he was expecting orders to report for examination under an application for promotion, but the termination of the war also terminated the opportunity.

He went to Boston and entered the medical department of Harvard College and was graduated in 1867. He was associated in business with his father at Rosendale until 1870 when he established himself as a medical practitioner at Sheboygan and in 1874 went to Morrison, Whiteside county, Ill. He conducted his practice there until 1882 when he located at Ripon. While at Sheboygan he officiated as pension surgeon in the interest of the government.

He was married July 14, 1868, to Frances S. Powell, of Rosendale, and they have five children, named John S., Edwin C., Jennie, Mary P., and Robert S. Mrs. Hall is the daughter of Rev. J. N. Powell, pastor of the Congregational Church at Rosendale.

He served as Commander of his Post in 1886-7 and declined a further re-election. In 1887 he was President of the Rock River Medical Society of Wisconsin and was, while a resident of Illinois, President of the Whiteside and Clinton, (Iowa) Union Medical Society. He has held the same relation in the Sheboygan County Medical Society. He is a member of the State Medical Society and, in 1888, was Health Officer of the city of Ripon and also officiated as member of the School Board.



WILLIAM POND, of Westfield, Marquette Co., Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 65, was born June 24, 1829, in Addison, Steuben Co., New York. He is the son of William Wood and Elvira (Forbes) Pond, and remained in his native county until 1855, when he went to Ohio and was a resident of that State until 1857. Within that year he located at Springfield in the county in which he has since been a resident and, after 20 years, located

at Westfield. In August, 1864, he enlisted at Springfield and went to rendezvous at Camp Randall in Madison, where he changed his enrollment from infantry to Company I, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. After a stay in Madison of six weeks, the battery was ordered to the defense of Washington and performed garrison duty at Fort Lyon in Alexandria until the close of the war. During six weeks of this time he was ill at the General Auger hospital and, when his regiment was mustered out, he was unable to return to Wisconsin until sufficiently recovered. While on duty at Fort Lyon, he was drilled in infantry and artillery practice and performed heavy labor on the fortifications. When he entered the army he was an able-bodied man weighing 175 pounds; when discharged he weighed 115 pounds.

While a resident of Ohio, Mr. Pond was engaged in measuring and inspecting lumber and since his removal to Wisconsin has been connected with the lumber trade in which he ranks as one of the leading estimators and judges of his section. He has been a resident of the State for more than 30 years, during which time he has been repeatedly elected to the position of a magistrate and has held other offices of trust. He is present Deputy Sheriff of Marquette county. (1888.)

When William, Simeon and Levi Pond came to Marquette county the population was of a miscellaneous character common to newly settled regions and included an element of ruffianism with which it was necessary to deal in the special methods best understood by the lawless and disorderly portions of society. The brothers Pond were men of athletic build and skilled in the active amusements of that period. On the occasion of a dance in a town in New York a drunken, disorderly party of rougbs made their appearance and kept up a series of annoyances throughout the night. In the morning the youngest brother, Levi, (Capt. L. E. Pond), was made the special object of their abuse. This ended their career; their bully was thoroughly whipped by Simeon Pond and William knocked half a dozen out of time, giving one a severe punishment. This settled the altercation and effectually terminated the reign of that element in the pioneer circles of society.

Mr. Pond was married in January, 1857, to Margaret Martin and they became the parents of two children named Cassius M. and Jennie. The mother died in March, 1867. Mr. Pond

was married October 13, 1867, to Mrs. Ann L. Sawyer. They have two children named Cora E. and Ivy Nellie, born respectively Oct. 12, 1868, and March 12, 1873.



FRANK HIGBEE, of Friendship, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 122, was born Sept. 28, 1842 at New Albion, Cattaraugus Co., New York. Henry Higbee, his father, was born April 18, 1805, at Martinsburg, Lewis Co., New York and died in 1873, at New Albion. The mother of Mr. Higbee, Anna Nichols, before marriage, was born May 28, 1806, in Rome, Oneida Co., New York, and died April 22, 1858, at the same place as her husband. Their children were named Martha L., William N. (dec.), Polly (dec.), Lorinda, Jefferson, Scott (dec.) and Frank. Justus Higbee enlisted in the 37th New York and served through the war. Jefferson Higbee was a soldier in the 194th New York Infantry.

Mr. Higbee was still a minor when the second call for troops in the civil war was made and was 19 years old when he enlisted Sept. 5, 1861, in Company B, 64th New York Infantry at Randolph, New York. The regiment was commanded by Colonel T. J. Parker and went to rendezvous in Elmira, New York, where three months were passed in preparing for military duty and the regiment went thence to Virginia where the command remained in winter quarters until the spring of 1862, when a movement was made to Manassas and after the action there Mr. Higbee with his regiment returned to Alexandria and embarked on the "Daniel Webster" for Fortress Monroe and went thence up the York River to West Point, Va., and thence to the siege of Yorktown. After the evacuation he was in the pursuit to Centerville and after his return to Yorktown, he was made Ensign which position he held until his final discharge.

He was next in action at Williamsburg and went thence with the troops under McClellan to the Chickahominy and was in the battle of Fair Oaks. After the seven days fighting the 2nd Corps of General Sumner, to which his regiment was attached, covered the retreat and was under constant fire every day, marching

nights until they reached Harrison's Landing, where they remained a month, making meanwhile a reconnoissance to Malvern Hill. During the march to Newport News, Mr. Higbee was on a foraging expedition for the first and only time during his service. He started with three companions at 9 o'clock in the evening and went about a mile to a piece of woods which was said to extend three miles. At this point one of his companions turned back and when the others reached the end of the woods they entered a cornfield; voices were heard which Mr. Higbee supposed to belong to rebels, but when the owners appeared they proved to be "Yanks" who had been driven from the cornfield by the "niggers." The whole party went through the cornfield to the negro quarters where they enquired for chickens, but the proprietors said they had none and the squad took a path which led through a ravine and found a shanty with a hencoop attachment; they lifted the roof and confiscated two chickens each; they tied them together by the legs and, leaving them under guard started for the house, but they could not open the door and, on forcing it back and lighting a match, found it had been held by a powerful negro. Mr. Higbee pushed his revolver within the opening and the darky admitted the party but begged that they would not touch his mother. The shanty was ransacked and baked chicken, fish, onions, bread and stewed beans and apples were found with which they went out and found a stalwart rebel interviewing the guard who said he would complain to the Federal officers if they did not let the chickens go.

He was asked if he knew the officers of the 53rd Pennsylvania Infantry, and he said he did and would enter complaint. Mr. Higbee told his companions to go ahead while he and one other remained to settle with the rebel. A parley was held with Johnnie a few minutes, when he fell over something and it was found on further inquiry that he had changed his mind about making his complaint. On arrival at the negro quarters some hoeecake was obtained which was paid for, and on the return to the cornfield they secured a quantity of roasting ears and reached camp about daylight. The regiment left Newport News for Acquia Creek to re-enforce Pope, but found that he had sustained repulse and went to Alexandria and camped, after which they went to camp opposite Georgetown and fought the next day in the

second battle of Bull Run, retreating afterwards to Maryland, going to Frederick and afterwards fought at South Mountain. Mr. Higbee was next in action at Antietam, fighting through the action; on the morning of the last day of the fight he was on picket on the creek back of the "brick house" and saw Hooker do his fighting in the woods at the right. Soon after, the command was ordered to the field and took position at the left of the Irish Brigade. Three charges were made by that brigade, and after their final repulse and retreat, the brigade to which the 64th belonged was ordered to their position. Brigadier General Caldwell was not at hand, and Richard Richardson, better known as "Old Fighting Dick," led the charge and the brigade captured 300 prisoners and a stand of colors. The captain of Mr. Higbee's company stripped the colors from the standard and Mr. Higbee replaced them with the banner he carried; the command was ordered to the right on the double-quick, and when they were opposite a stone wall, they came to a front, pressed forward to the top of a hill and fought the rebels who were behind a stone wall. Mr. Higbee received a bullet in his left arm above the elbow, and was whirled half way around. The flag toppled over to the right and the shout went up, "up with the colors;" Mr. Higbee endeavored to lift them, but found that his arm refused control, and he braced the butt of the staff against his left knee and lifted the colors to position. He touched the sergeant of the color company on his left with his foot and told him to take the flag. The captain detailed a man to take him to the field hospital where his arm was amputated, and he was afterwards removed to Frederick City hospital and, three months afterwards, Dec. 13, 1862, he was discharged and returned to his home. In the winter of 1864, after recovery from the effects of his wound and amputation, he received an appointment in the employ of the Government at Dunkirk, New York, where he operated in distributing clothing among the substitutes and drafted men whom he conducted to Elmira for assignment to their respective commands.

He was married to Helen G. Barnes, at Portville, New York, November 22, 1867, and they had four children; Carrie and Leora are deceased; Marcia A. and Minnie L. are still living. The mother died at Preston, Wis., August 11, 1879, and Mr. Higbee was again married to

Hannah E. Medden, November 18, 1882, and she died at Friendship, Oct. 10, 1886.

Mr. Higbee removed his family in 1869 to Preston, Adams Co., Wis., where he engaged in farming about 14 years. While there he filled various town offices, and in 1882 served as Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors. He located at Friendship in 1883, and is Under Sheriff of Adams county, (1888). He is a charter member of the G. A. R. Post, and has held the position of Commander two terms.



EDWIN R. GOVE, of Marinette, Wis., was born July 9, 1836, in Ripton, Addison Co., Vermont, and is the son of Jonathan D. and Dolly P. Gove. He remained in his native State until he was sixteen years old and in 1852 came to Wisconsin, remaining six years at Fond du Lac. He returned to Vermont in 1858 and resided there until his enlistment as a soldier. He enrolled at Bristol, Vermont, in Company A, 6th Vermont Infantry for three years, and received honorable discharge at Brattleboro, Oct. 9, 1864, his term of office having expired. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and he was first in action at Lee's Mills where he was wounded April 16, 1862, and was sent to the hospital at Alexandria. He recovered in time to fight at Williamsburg, Va., and was in the army of McClellan on the Peninsula, endured the exposure and hardships of the Chickahominy swamps and fought in all the battles of the Wilderness, at Fair Oaks and at Malvern Hill's hopeless struggle, and retreated with the discouraged and disgusted command. He fought at Fredericksburg and the 2nd Bull Run, at Antietam and in the first fight at Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley. He was in the Wilderness battles through the second campaign before the fall of Richmond and was in the action at Strawberry Plains.

After the war he came in 1864 to Fond du Lac, where he remained until 1868, when he went to Minnesota and remained until 1877. In that year he returned again to Fond du Lac and went thence in 1884 to Marinette. His vocation is that of a carpenter and builder and in the various places where he has been a resident he has pursued his business in that capac-

ity. He married Jane Barnard, and their children are Warren S., Clayton F., Arden V. and Stella L. The parents of Mrs. Gove, Thomas and Annie (Davis) Barnard, were born in New Hampshire. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Barnard, was in the war of 1812, and fought at Plattsburg. Her brothers, Samuel and Oliver, were in the civil war, Samuel being in the same regiment and company with Mr. Gove. He was discharged on account of disabilities, and for a period of three years was unable to speak aloud. Oliver went from Lincoln, Vt., where Mrs. Gove was born. He was in an infantry regiment and suffered sun-stroke, from which he has never recovered.



EDWARD LA LONDE of Antigo, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 78, was born Aug. 9, 1845, in Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and is the son of William and Susan (Schulston) LaLonde, both of whom were natives of France and came to America when in early life. Their son received an indifferent education from the circumstances in which he was placed, his parents residing in a portion of Wisconsin then imperfectly developed. He learned the business of an engineer and machinist, and came to Antigo in March, 1884, to pursue the relations of those avocations.

March 26, 1862, he enlisted as a musician in A Company, 18th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, at Fond du Lac, for three years, and was mustered out August 26th, on General Order, abolishing musicians. He re-enlisted on the same day in the ranks. His regiment was detailed for active warfare as soon as it arrived at St. Louis, and he was in the fight at Pittsburg Landing within a week after leaving Wisconsin. He fought at Iuka and in the two days action at Corinth in October, was at Waterford, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, and, at Huntsville, Ala., the regiment performed provost duty three months and recruited, their numbers being greatly reduced by their long continued service. There Mr. LaLonde veteranized, and the regiment went thence to Whitesburg and to the line of the Western & Atlantic railway, where all the

companies, except two, were stationed to guard the base of Sherman's supplies. Thence the regiment was ordered to Cowan, Tenn., to take part in the repulse of Wheeler, who was raiding against Sherman's supplies. They returned to Allatoona, where they remained until after the battle. The non-veterans were assigned to the 93d Illinois, and Mr. LaLonde, in conjunction with that command, accompanied Sherman on his route to the sea. He was a participant in all the actions and in the Review at Washington, where he was discharged, June 2d, 1865.

Mr. LaLonde was married March 13, 1869, to Emilie Bovee, and they have two children—Lillian and Warren. William Henry died, aged nineteen months, and Linn Harold when he was five years old.

William LaLonde, the father of Edward, enlisted in Company I, 5th Wisconsin Volunteers, and on the consolidation of the regiment, became a member of B Company. When General Hancock organized the Pioneer Corps, he was detailed for that service, for which he was peculiarly fitted by his pioneer services in Wisconsin, where he acted as mail carrier from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien during the period of the Black Hawk war. He had also the experiences of a fur trader for John Jacob Astor among the Indians. The details of the Pioneer Corps were under officers, and the senior LaLonde was in command of a battalion and was mustered out as such.



MONROE RICHARDSON, of Clintonville, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 32, was born in Drautt, (Lowell) Middlesex Co., Mass., Dec. 4, 1837. He is the son of Obadiah and Hannah (Yeaton) Richardson and removed to Wisconsin in 1865, locating at Deer Creek.

July 21, 1862, he enlisted in Company A., 33rd Massachusetts Infantry at Lowell, for three years. He served with the regiment through all its service and in 1864 was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, receiving final and honorable discharge at Augusta, Maine, July 12, 1865.

Mr. Richardson represents patriotic stock which identified itself with the war of the Rev-

olution, his paternal grandfather having been a soldier in that war. His father fought in 1812. His brother George was a soldier in the volunteer service through the civil war.

He was married in December, 1865 to his first wife and to his second wife March 11, 1880. The surviving children are named Mary E., Charles M. and Joshua H. George L. is not living.



WILLIAM H. STRONG, Stevens Point, Wis., was born April 8, 1842, in Guilford, Chenango Co., New York. Bela Strong, his father, was born Feb. 16, 1805, at New Berlin, New York. He went after his son's birth to Otsego county, in the Empire State, and removed thence in 1854 to Metomen, Green Lake Lake county, Wis., where he was engaged in farming about a year, when he located on a farm in the town of Lanark, in Portage county, on which he resided until 1865. In that year he ceased connection with active business life and, after a trip to the East, he returned to make his home with his son at Belmont, and died in 1868, when a little less than 66 years old. The mother, Lucia (Bishop) Strong, was born in Louisville, Otsego Co., New York, in 1813, and died in February, 1878, at Stevens Point.

Mr. Strong was a member of the parental household until he was of age; he enlisted Oct. 29, 1864, in Company C, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and went from Ripon to Madison, and thence to Louisville, Ky., to connect with the command. He had his first experience in military service in the forced march in pursuit of General Lyons, the rebel chief of a large body of cavalry, and after overtaking and fighting him at Hopkinsville, pursued him still further and was in a scrimmage at Elizabethtown. Some time was spent in driving Hood out of Tennessee, after which the command went into winter quarters at Waterloo, Ala. In the spring, the regiment moved through Alabama, to points of importance to the rebels and they occupied Centerville, captured Selma and took possession of Montgomery, on the surrender of the city by the municipal authorities, going thence to camp at Macon, Ga. Mr.

Strong was one of the detail of 30 men sent to Dublin, to guard a position during the pursuit of Jeff Davis, and after the capture of that illustrious individual returned to Macon. The war being at an end, the movement Northward commenced and the command returned by the way of Atlanta to Nashville, where Mr. Strong was mustered out of service and returned to Wisconsin, where he was discharged July 19, 1865. After engaging one year as a farmer, he became interested in the pump business, which he is conducting at Stevens Point.

He was married Jan. 2, 1863, at Belmont, Wis., to Abbey Curtis. She died Aug. 30, 1879, at Waukau, Wilmabago Co., Wis., leaving six children, who are named Russell H., Lucy M., Ella D., Clara M., Elmer M. and Clinton. Mr. Strong married Mrs. Frances E. (Kelsey) Hunt, the widow of Wm. H. Hunt. She was born in Otsego, N. Y., and is the daughter of Philo and Mary M. (Traver) Kelsey, descendants of New York and Massachusetts ancestry of long standing. She had two children named Anna M. and Charles W. Her daughter is the wife of Geo. W. Little, and has three children—George W., Jennie and Grace M.



WILLIAM C. JACOBS, Neenah, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 47 at Menasha, was born Oct. 23, 1843, in Schwerin, Province of Mecklenburg, Prussia. He attended the common schools of his native country until he was 12 years old, when his parents, Henry and Mary (Wockner) Jacobs, moved to America. They came from New York to Wisconsin, locating at Grand Chute, three miles west of Appleton. Mr. Jacobs attended school after his arrival in this country and engaged in farming until he entered the army. He enlisted Jan. 4, 1862, in the 12th Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery for three years. During the course of his service he was promoted to Corporal and Sergeant and veteranized; he was mustered out with the command June 12, 1862. The enrollment for the 12th Wisconsin Battery was for assignment to the 1st Missouri Artillery, but was to retain its State connection. The men were sent to St. Louis in squads, where equip-

ments were received and the organization completed. March 11, 1862, Mr. Jacobs moved with the command on the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers to Fort Pillow, thence to Hamburg and was assigned to Battery G, 1st Missouri. He went to Farmington where connection was made with the Missouri portion of the battery, and the 4th was assigned to the command of General Pope. Mr. Jacobs was in the fight at Farmington and in the siege of Corinth, and, after camping at Clear Creek, fought at Iuka and Corinth, afterwards chasing Price and Van Dorn to Holly Springs and Oxford, Miss. During the winter of 1862 he was with Grant in West Tennessee, and in January went to Germantown where he was engaged in guard duty. He was in the expedition to Yazoo Pass and from there went to Milliken's Bend, crossing the river below Grand Gulf, went thence to Port Gibson and fought at Raymond and Jackson. He was in the battle at Champion's Hill and went next to the siege of Vicksburg and in the early autumn to Chattanooga and fought at Mission Ridge. He was afterwards at Bridgeport, Larkinsville, and Huntsville, Ala., going to winter quarters there. April 15th, he went home on veteran furlough and, after returning to his regiment performed garrison duty until June. He went thence with the battery preparatory to the action at Allatoona and was in the trenches throughout the service which has been related on other pages in connection with the war experience of Lieutenant Henry Marks and Captain Zickerick. (See sketches.) He afterwards went to Atlanta, where his battery made connection with the columns of Sherman, and was in the march through Georgia, where the labor of moving the battery through untraversed forests and seemingly bottomless swamps, over hastily constructed and rude roads and all the attendant hardships connected with subsistence in a country already drained of supplies, may be better left to the understanding than described. He was in heavy artillery fighting for nearly two weeks at Savannah, afterwards remaining in the city about the same length of time and going thence successively to Beaufort, Pocotaligo and Columbia, and the battery was in almost constant action, thence to Fayetteville and Bentonville, going to Goldsboro and Raleigh, and after the surrender went northward to the final scenes, the battery forming an important feature in the Grand Review, and returning to Wisconsin to be mustered out.

Mr. Jacobs returned to Neenah and learned the cooper's trade which he pursued until the autumn of 1882. Feb. 1, 1883, he commenced the sale of staple and fancy groceries and other articles common to a first class grocer's establishment. His store is located on the "Island" and he is doing a prosperous business. He was married Nov. 8, 1865, to Charlotte R. Hulce, and they have one son named Thomas L. Mrs. Jacobs was born in the State of New York and came to Wisconsin in early life with her parents. Her father, Edgar M. Hulce, enlisted in Company I, 43rd Wisconsin Infantry, and served as clerk of his company. Henry Deitz and William Krohn, brothers-in-law of John F. Jacobs, also served in the civil war respectively in Company I, 43rd, and Company H, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry regiments. His father was 90 years old May 25, 1888, (current year) and resides at Neenah with his son, John F. Jacobs, who was a soldier in Company I, 43rd Wisconsin Infantry.



HENRY BANGEMANN, Menominee, Mich., member of Lyon Post No. 256, G. A. R., was born June 23, 1842, in Bebenbal, Hanover, Germany. He is the son of G. Henry and Dora (Siemann) Bangemann, and was brought up in his own country in the manner common to his people. He was educated and then learned the business of a millwright. In 1863, he came to America with his parents and Oct. 2nd, of the same year, he arrived in Menominee. The first winter he passed in the woods as a lumberman and in the spring went to Peshtigo to enlist. He enrolled as a soldier in May, 1864, after the first four companies of the 38th had proceeded to the front. They had been enlisted under the provisions for bounty and, when that was done away with, patriotism failed wonderfully. Colonel James Bintliff remained in Wisconsin to fill the regiment, which occupied the entire summer and early fall and, in October, Company F, in which Mr. Bangemann enrolled in May, accompanied the other five companies to make connections with companies A, B, C and D before Petersburg and went into the trenches

there, and engaged in drill, picket and other duty until the last of the month.

They were first detailed for a reconnoissance near Hatcher's Run and engaged in brisk skirmishing and passed the night behind breastworks in readiness for the "long roll." The department of the "Second Battallion" received general commendation. The 38th returned to the trenches before Petersburg, where the winter was passed in constant exposure to the rebel fire. The regiment was in advance in the spring and in April opened fire on Fort Mahone (Fort Damnation). The 38th led the assault and was exposed to battle of the most merciless character. On the next day they went to the South Side railroad and captured many prisoners. They returned to Petersburg, and started immediately for Washington, going *via* City Point, from there to Alexandria, and Tenallytown, and camped in the vicinity of Washington. The 38th performed its part in the Grand Review at the federal capital and was mustered out as stated. Mr. Bangemann was under fire nine times in battle and skirmish and passed through the service uninjured. On the 2nd day of April he assisted to carry Captain Kelly from the field. In the ditches in front of Petersburg the situation was terrible, they being half full of water most of the time. At Fort Mahone two of his comrades were shot dead—one on either side, both being in the same rank with himself. Their names are on the roll of honor of Wisconsin—Jacob Dowd and Charles Traux. (When Lee started for City Point in March the Ninth Corps had a heavy fight with the rebel column.) Mr. Bangemann was in the two actions in which Fort Steadman was taken by the rebels and retaken by the Union soldiers in less than two hours and he was among the capturing party at Fort Haskell.

The family of Mr. Bangemann consisted of four daughters and himself—the only son. They resided at Bush Creek, six miles from Menominee, whither he returned after the war and remained there until the great fire of 1871, in which they lost everything, and the family came to Menominee. He worked at his trade there and gradually advanced until he became millwright for the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Company. He had worked for the same firm eight winters previously in the woods and as a millhand.

He was married Sept. 29, 1873, to Minnie Seaman, and they have seven children:—Henry, Edward, Carrie, Lottie, Minnie, Lizzie and George. Mrs. Bangemann was born in the same town as her husband and was less than three months old when she was brought to America by her parents.



GATES SAXTON, of Antigo, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 87, was born June 9, 1840, in Van Buren, Onondaga Co., New York, and is the son of Isaac and Getta (Gates) Saxton, both natives of the same county and life-long residents there. They belonged to the agricultural class and reared their son to the same calling, in which he passed his later youth and early manhood until his attention was called to his duty as an American citizen and he made haste to respond. He enlisted April 30, 1861, in Company H, 14th New York Infantry, for two years. He served his term and received honorable discharge at Utica, New York, May 23, 1863.

He joined his regiment at Albany and, early in June, went to Washington where the regiment remained until April, of the next year. The command was then transferred to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, Fitz John Porter commanding, and marched to Fairfax C. H., returning to Alexandria and thence went to Fortress Monroe; Mr. Saxton was a participant in the siege of Yorktown, where his regiment was on the right of McClellan's army and he was a witness of General Porter's noted balloon flight. He was on picket on the night of evacuation. Up the York River on a transport to West Point, up the peninsula to Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mills and a march to Hanover C. H., on a dark and rainy night, formed his next experiences. At the latter place he was in his first real battle. After a night on picket he went on the double-quick to fight next day at Mechanicsville and on the day following at Gaines' Mills. At Malvern Hill, his next engagement, his regiment was in the flank on McClellan's left where it was nearly annihilated, but held its position. A march next day through a drenching rain, and "mud too deep to tell about" to Harrison's Landing was

the next experience. In August he marched to Newport News, went thence by transport to Aquia Creek, took cars for Fredericksburg and guarded the forts of the Rappahannock until the march to take position for the second battle of Bull Run commenced; the command arrived there the night before the battle and was in position but did not fire a shot. Falling back to Centerville, the 14th was assigned to the duty of keeping soldiers awake and in front, until certainty came that their services would not be required. The regiment then went to old headquarters to be reorganized and soon after, the command marched to Frederick, Md., and fought Lee's army with the Army of the Potomac, after which Mr. Saxton was not engaged in any battle until Fredericksburg. Sunday following, he lay on his arms, momentarily expecting to be ordered into battle. He was a participant in the "stick in the mud" incident in Burnside's campaign after which he returned to camp and there remained until April, 1863, when eight day's rations were ordered and 160 rounds of amunition served, and the 14th marched up the Rappahannock, crossed the Rapidan and took an active part in the hot battle of Chancellorsville, May 2nd. (Two years from the day on which Mr. Saxton was mustered into the service.) Soon after he went back to New York to be mustered out.

Mr. Saxton married Miss C. J. Carroll of Onondaga county, New York, and they have one child—Harriet A., born July 11, 1878. Mrs. Saxton is the daughter of David and Harriet (Lipe) Carroll.



THOMAS DONOVAN, of Brillion, Wis., a member of Post No. 222 at that place, was born in Ballylanders, County Limerick, Ireland. His parents, Michael and Bridget (Hanley) Donovan, were natives of the Emerald Isle and died when he was a small lad. His brother John came to America and when he was 14 sent for him to join him in Waterbury, Conn., which he did, crossing the sea alone. He found a place to live with a farmer with whom he remained until he was 25 years old, when he came to Wisconsin and remained in Milwaukee until he enlisted Feb. 20th, 1864, in B Company, 13th

Regiment, 1st Battalion Infantry for three years. He made connection with the regiment at Nashville, Tenn., passing his first night in camp near the Capitol. He fought in the defense of the city and went next to Jefferson Barracks at St. Louis, to move forward to Montana to participate in the management of Indians who were becoming troublesome. Three companies went to Leavenworth, Kan., and seven to Fort Riley on the frontier of the State. After eight months there, they were dispatched to Camp Cook in Montana, where seven companies were divided into details and sent after the red-skins. Arrived at their point of destination, his detachment commenced the building of a stockade and while chopping, he was struck in the face by the limb of a falling tree, his jaw being broken and several teeth knocked out. He passed about six weeks in hospital in consequence, and was compelled to subsist on liquid food. The hardship of this to an able-bodied man in the full strength of manhood and flush of life may be imagined. He remained at Camp Cook until the spring of 1867 where he received honorable discharge.

He was married to Ann Dougherty in 1856, and they had seven children. Those surviving are John, Mary II., Margaret A. and Thomas. Michael died at eight years and six months, Lizzie at one year and Thomas (1st) in infancy. The mother died Oct. 25, 1882, and Mr. Donovan was married in July, 1883, to Mary Donovan. They have two sons living—Daniel Mayhew and Patrick. Michael Timothy died in infancy. His oldest son, John, is married to Mary Finnigan, and their children are named Thomas and Charles. Margaret is Mrs. Michael Welch and her three children are Nellie, John and Thomas.

Mr. Donovan is the owner of a valuable and well-stocked farm and enjoys the respect of his fellow citizens as a man of integrity and good citizenship.



JOSEPH LAVALLEY, Peshtigo, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, at Marinette, was born April 6, 1847, in Montreal, Canada. He is the son of Baptiste and Charlotte (Eichey) Lavalley, who removed from Canada to Vermont in 1862,

where they remained a year before removal to Michigan. They located at Fond du Lac, where the son determined to enter military life, which he had desired to do previously but could not on account of his youth. He enlisted Aug. 2, 1864, as a substitute in Company K, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, and joined the command at Atlanta as a recruit. The army of Sherman remained in that vicinity until November, when the 3rd set forth with Sherman's grand army for a march through Georgia and the Carolinas. The route to the Savannah was marked by destruction of every conceivable character, and, on arrival at the river, the command succeeded in capturing a steamer, the crew, and a quantity of stores on Argyle Island. During the progress through the Carolinas, the work of destruction was carried on and much skirmishing was accomplished and rebels driven in numberless places. Mr. Lavalley was in the actions at Robertsville, Fayetteville, Averysboro and Bentonville. The 3rd went to Raleigh and marched, on the 27th of April, to witness the surrender of Johnston. On the same day the regiment turned northward, participated in the review at Washington and proceeded thence after a short time to Madison to be discharged June 9, 1865. He returned to his former home in the East and came thence to Peshtigo in 1881. The occupation of Mr. Lavalley was that of a sawmill hand until the time of his enlistment; since his second coming to Peshtigo he has been employed in the woods as a lumberman. He married Victorine Gerne, and they have had 11 children. Eliza, Joseph, Rosanna, Theodore and Theodele (twins), Arthur and Elmore are living; a child named Joseph (1st) died when four years old; Georgina, Alphonse and Theodore (1st) died in infancy.



WILLIAM H. OHAYER, Pittsville, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 73, was born Oct. 11, 1838, in Clark Co., Ohio. He is the son of George W. and Mary (Leveck) Ohayer. He comes of patriotic stock, his grandfather Ohayer having been a soldier in the war of the Revolution; his grandfather Leveck fought in the war of 1812 and his father was a soldier in

the Black Hawk war in 1832. The family removed from Ohio to Indiana and from that State to Richland county, Wisconsin, in 1855. Mr. Ohayer was 15 years old when he came to Wisconsin and he was occupied in various avenues until he became a soldier. He enlisted November 30, 1863, at Richland Center in Company F, 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry for three years and received honorable discharge May 11, 1865, under general order No. 77 from the War Department which provided for the discharge of soldiers from the hospitals. Mr. Ohayer received his equipments as a cavalryman at St. Louis and, when the regiment was separated into battalions, he was attached to the 3rd, which made connection with the troops under Curtis in Arkansas and he was in the actions and skirmishing in the Ozark Mountains and went to Batesville and Jacksonport and participated in the skirmishing with the bushwhackers, the command capturing a large number of prisoners without losing a man. He was in the fight at Cotton Plant and, in February, 1863, went to Memphis, where he remained several months and went in June to Snyder's Bluff on the Yazoo River, where he was engaged in scouting until July, when he went to Jackson and was engaged in a skirmish near Clinton and afterwards fought the rebels at Canton and went immediately to the second battle at Jackson. He was afterwards in the fight at Yazoo City in December, 1864, and went thence to Memphis. In February, he was seized with inflammation of the eyes and he remained in the hospital at that place until April 12th when he came to Wisconsin and was discharged as stated. His eyes have never recovered and he is unable to read and is nearly incapacitated from labor. During his service he was sick in the regimental hospital five weeks with fever and disease of the kidneys. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Richland county and in 1883 removed to Stevens Point. In 1887, he located at Pittsville. He was married Sep. 17th, 1861, to Sarah F. Morgan. Her father, John Morgan, was a soldier in the Mexican war in which he lost his life. The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Ohayer are named Augustus A., Rozella and Letitia A. Four children, named Joseph H., Margaret M., Mary and Norman, are deceased. Augusta married Wilson Kelley and the second daughter is the wife of Ell G. Reuslow; the latter is the mother of a daughter named Alice

Leora: her only son, Ward, died at the age of two years and another daughter died in infancy.



JASPER CROTTEAU, a resident of Grand Rapids, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 22, was born in L'Assomption, in the county of the same name adjoining the island and county of Montreal, Canada, Oct. 8, 1847. He is the son of Frank and Harriet (Juneau) Crotteau. His father was born in the same house at L'Assomption, in which the son was born and was the son of an immigrant from France. The mother was the cousin of Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee. In 1853, the family removed to Wisconsin and the father located a farm in Theresa, Dodge county, where the son was brought up on a farm and was a pupil in the common schools. When he was 15 years old he went to Menasha, where he acquired a knowledge of the business of a stone mason and was occupied in his vocation until he entered the army. In the spring of 1862 he made an effort to enlist, but the refusal of his parents prevented his carrying out the plan and, when he succeeded in enrolling as a soldier, the officer understood him to be older than he really was. He enlisted at Menasha May 9, 1864, in the 41st Wisconsin Infantry in Company D for 100 days. A month afterwards, he went with his regiment to Memphis, where he performed picket and guard duty in one of the most unhealthy localities, and the suffering from sickness was consequently very great. August 21st, Memphis was raided by Forrest's cavalry and the 41st Wisconsin took position to support two other regiments in line of battle. On the expiration of his term of service he was discharged Sept. 14th at Milwaukee and received the certificate of service issued by Abraham Lincoln to every 100-day man. He returned to Dodge county and, in the spring of 1865, engaged in lumbering in Waupaca and Outagamie counties, and became an expert driver on the Wolf River. He followed this occupation diligently about three years and went thence to Rudolph, Wood county, where he operated in the same business three years, driving on the Wisconsin and its tributaries. When the railway corporation began operations, he was occupied in contracting for the Wisconsin Valley Company, cutting out

right of way and supplying accommodations for the construction gangs. He afterwards operated as foreman of a gang in constructing road-bed and was engaged in that business two years. During several successive winters he operated as a log broker, buying white oak logs and piles, after which he became purchasing agent for F. MacKinnon & Co., purchasing lumber for their spoke and hub factory at Centralia and remained in their employ, operating also as their principal salesman five years.

Mr. Crotteau is a man who has made the most of his opportunities and has profited by his intercourse with the world of business men until his abilities in executive capacities became manifest and he has been called to serve his generation in important official capacities. He served two years as Clerk of the town of Rudolph, five years as Treasurer, President of the Board four years and Clerk of his school district 14 years. Several of these offices were held simultaneously. In 1884 he was elected Register of Deeds of Wood county and is serving his second term in that position.

He was married Nov. 10, 1869, at Rudolph to Emma Boyer, and they have had seven children. Lida May and Howard Henry died respectively at four years of age. Laura E., Curtis J., Chloe C., Maud M. and Ellsworth Frank are living. Mrs. Crotteau died April 1, 1882; she was of French extraction. July 5, 1883, Mr. Crotteau was married to Mrs. Maggie (Crittenden) Schall.

Israel, brother of Mr. Crotteau of this sketch, served his country in Battery M, 1st Missouri Light Artillery. Louis P. Boyer enlisted in the 8th Wisconsin Battery Light Artillery. Henry W. Boyer was a soldier in the 29th Wisconsin Infantry. These were brothers of the first wife. Thomas Crittenden, brother of the second wife, was a soldier in the 18th Wisconsin Infantry and died at Memphis, Tenn., from disabilities incurred in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Crotteau have an infant son.



THOMAS HYDE, Stevens Point, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 165, was born in the town, Prince's End, Staffordshire, England, March 29, 1831. John Hyde, his father, was a con-

tractor in England and died in his native country in 1842, aged 61 years. His wife, Elizabeth Turner before marriage, was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Turner and the mother of 13 children, of whom but three survive. John is a resident of Bilston, Staffordshire. Mrs. Amy Price lives at Cosely in the same shire. The mother died Jan. 26, 1872, in Staffordshire, aged 85 years. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Hyde was 99 years old at her demise. Until he was 15 years old Mr. Hyde was sent to school and at that age became a clerk in the office of an iron working company in which capacity he was employed until 1857, when he came to America. He landed in Canada and intended to settle in the Dominion but, on looking about, he found no better prospects than he left behind him in England, and came soon after to Wisconsin. He made his first location at Big Prairie, Waushara county, where he is still the owner of a farm and where he maintains his residence, although he transacts business at Stevens Point. After locating, he was engaged in farming until he entered the army, and he enlisted March 8, 1864, in Company D, 38th Wisconsin Infantry at Madison, where he made connection with the command, and Companies A, B, C, and D were sent to Washington: after remaining three weeks at Arlington Heights they went to Cold Harbor and, after engaging as escort for the trains which went to the relief after the battle at Cold Harbor, the regiment was assigned to Burnside's Corps. They went next to Petersburg, where Mr. Hyde was exposed to rebel shots and shells and afterwards joined in a charge made by the regiment on Petersburg and, during three days, was constantly under heavy fire and afterward with little cessation until the 4th of July, when he was one of 40 men of the four companies who were fit for duty. After the firing of the mine, he was again in siege and picket duty and went afterwards on the double quick to Ream's Station. He was in the fight at Poplar Grove Church and in October resumed military duty at Petersburg. He was in the action at Hatcher's Run and in the capture of Fort Malone and was with the command when it took possession of Petersburg. Mr. Hyde was in the pursuit to the South Side railroad and marched back to Washington to take part in the Grand Review. From first to last he never lost a day and was finally discharged at the Delaney House July 26, 1865. During his service Mr. Hyde

was detailed to the Quartermaster's Department at Brigade Headquarters, where he performed valuable service. He was Chief Clerk for the Brigade Quartermaster several months.

On his return to Waushara county he resumed farming. About 1870, he began operations in insurance and resided on his farm, managing his joint business until 1883, when he purchased a residence at Stevens Point. He is still conducting his interest in insurance and managing his landed interests in Waushara county.

Mr. Hyde was married Nov. 29, 1859, to Sarah Willie Verrell at Oasis, Waushara county, Wis., and she was the daughter of Seward and Sally (Lord) Verrell. Elizabeth, oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, was born in Oasis Oct. 31, 1860, and married William J. Shumway, an insurance agent, doing business at Hurley, Wis.; she is the mother of two children. Amy, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, was born in Oasis April 19, 1868.



AUGUST ERNEST JOSEPH NITSCHKE, a merchant of Appleton, Wis., and a son of the Republic by adoption, was born Dec. 13, 1841, in Parchwitz, Province of Silesia, Prussia. He was little more than an infant when his parents removed from the fatherland to America. He was brought up in Milwaukee where his parents located and passed the remainder of their lives. His father, Ernest Nitschke, was a shoemaker by trade, and had served in the war of his country according to law. His wife, before marriage, Hermina Perlewitz, was the daughter of a Prussian who was a soldier in the French and German war, and was with the Allies before Paris in the great siege of the French capital. The son grew to manhood under the influences which made him one of the bravest soldiers in the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. Nitschke was 19 years of age when enlistments for the war of the rebellion began in Wisconsin. Two days after the proclamation of the President was issued calling for 75,000 troops, April 17th, he enrolled as a private in Company H, 1st Wisconsin Infantry. The term was for three months, and his company was commanded by William George. The regi-

ment left the State June 9, 1861, and, on arrival at Allatoona, orders were found for the command to proceed to Chambersburg. July 2nd the regiment led the advance of General Patterson across the Potomac, and on that day the Wisconsin soldiers had the first taste of rebel powder. Falling Waters is the name of the skirmish, and it was the only action in which the three months organization of the First Wisconsin was involved. Preparations for battle were several times made, and the regiment performed considerable guard duty until August 12th, when orders were issued for return to Wisconsin to be mustered out.

In August, 1862, a call for 300,000 more men was issued, and it was determined to raise a German regiment. Mr. Nitschke enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in the 26th Wisconsin, (Col. Jacobs) and William George, his old captain, was placed at the head of Company A in the new organization. He enrolled for three years, or during the war, and was mustered in Sept. 17th. October 6th, one of the finest regiments in the service went to Washington to be connected with the Army of the Potomac. It was assigned to the 12th Army Corps, and was a part of the history of a division of the army which made an unparalleled record in history, and won the admiration of the civilized world.

Following is the line of motion in the army of which Mr. Nitschke was a part. On starting for the army under McClellan, then making a forward movement in November, the first night was passed on the first field of Bull Run. Thoroughfare Gap was reached the next day and finally Gainesville, where a stay of some days was made and the command returned to Centerville. Marching from there to Falmouth in a bitter storm, camping at Stafford Court House, picketing in the rear of the advancing Corps and marching to Beriah Church is the abbreviated story of the time until the regiment went into winter quarters at that place. In a month they were ordered to abandon their comfortable huts and return to Stafford C. H. In April preparations for active service were made, and on the 27th the regiment started for what proved the disastrous field of Chancellorsville. The first of July Mr. Nitschke was again in battle at Gettysburg, and there the reduction of the regiment became so great that the command was condensed into five companies, which did guard duty until September, when organization was resumed and the regiment

transferred to the Department of the West, and Mr. Nitschke was in the skirmish at Wauhatchee. November 23-4-5 he was in the fight at Chattanooga, where Hooker, sent from the Army of the Potomac to assist in raising the siege at Chattanooga, won never-dying fame through the charge up the heights of Lookout Mountain and fought the battle above the clouds. The German regiment was in the reserve at the base of the mountain and fought bravely at Mission Ridge. In the battle of Lookout mountain, a movement was made by the regiment to protect Sherman's left wing, whence they went into the fight at Mission Ridge. The winter was passed in making ready to carry out the joint plans of Grant and Sherman, and April 26th was again in readiness for active operations. In May, the battle of Resaca, Ga., was fought, and on the 27th Mr. Nitschke received a severe wound in the head. A bullet struck him in the frontal bone above the eyes and the dressing it and extraction of bone splinters necessitated the removal of about half a cup-full of the brains. The depression still remaining is deep enough for the insertion of the length of an egg.

On the formation of his company he was constituted a Corporal. Later, he was made Sergeant, and at the date of his wound he was acting as Orderly. After the fight at Resaca he remained a week at the field hospital and went thence to Bridgeport, Ala., where he stayed until the latter part of July and came to Milwaukee on a furlough. From the hospital there he was transferred, at his own request, to the Veteran Reserve Corps, 4th Regiment, Company E, through General Order No. 53, his connection therewith dating Feb. 11, 1864. June 24, he was discharged at Milwaukee in accordance with an order from the War Department, issued June 17th. He held the position of Sergeant.

He returned from the war to Milwaukee and engaged in the business in which he had previously been interested—that of furniture repairing, but found that his wound which had been a year healing incapacitated him entirely for that kind of work. Oct. 23, 1865, he removed permanently to Appleton, where he established himself in trade, and has since operated as a dealer in groceries and dry goods, realizing satisfactory results from his efforts and investments.

May 18, 1867, he was married to Mary Oster-

tag. (See sketch of Sebastian Ostertag.) Their children are—Metta Helena Josephine, Oscar William, Olivia Amanda, Adelia Maria Agnes, and Walter Valentine. Arthur Sebastian Christian died at the age of three years. Telma Sophia was less than three years old when she died.

After the preparation of the above personal narration, and previous to publication, the family circle has been again sundered by death. The oldest daughter died at 18 from injuries caused by a fall on the ice, and the youngest daughter, aged four years, died of diphtheria, the decease of both occurring in 1888.



NELSON RICE, a citizen of Black Creek, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post J. W. Appleton, No. 116, was born April 6, 1845, in Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis. He was reared to manhood in the Badger State and when he was 17, he determined to risk the fate of war in his eagerness to aid in bringing about the end of rebellion. He enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, in Company B, 21st Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, at Oshkosh for three years. He received honorable discharge June 18, 1865, at Milwaukee, the war being at an end. Among the battles and skirmishes in which he was a participant, he numbers Perryville, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Resaca, Bentonville, Marietta, Allatoona, Buzzard's Roost. He was wounded at Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, and from the field hospital was transferred to Lebanon, Ky., and from there to Louisville, Ky. After recovering in a measure from his wound he was attacked by fever which detained him from his regiment, making his hospital experience about six months in extent. One of his comrades in the same regiment was Hon. C. B. Clark, Congressman from the Sixth District of Wisconsin.

Mr. Rice was married Feb. 6, 1867, at Menasha to Mrs. Margaret Worden and they have had seven children—Cora E., Franklin N., Walter L., Orpha M., Maggie J., Leah J., Albie M. Mrs. Rice was formerly married to a soldier for the Union—Geo. C. Worden. Their marriage occurred July 21, 1861, at Appleton and they had one child—Geo. H. Worden.

Mr. Worden enlisted at Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 14, 1862, in the 21st Wisconsin Regiment. He was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Perryville and Stone River, where he was taken prisoner. He was paroled on the battlefield and sent to Camp Chase. At the prison barracks he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment. He was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, and was buried on the battlefield. His body was never removed. The family from which Mr. Rice is descended in the paternal line is of Scotch origin and his father was born in Vermont. His mother was descended from the Mohawk valley Dutch. The parents of Mrs. Rice were of English origin, her father having been born in Cambridgeshire and her mother in Devonshire. Her grandfather was a British soldier in the war of the Revolution and had a pension from the British government.

Two of the brothers of Mr. Rice were in the service during the war of the rebellion. One enlisted in the 2nd Minnesota and the other in the 11th Wisconsin. They enlisted for three years respectively and both veteranized, serving until the close of the war. John Rice, his oldest brother, was a soldier in the Mexican war and died there from exposure and hardships.



JOHAN GRIFFIN MOORE, a citizen of Waupun, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 114, was born Nov. 30, 1840, at Salisbury, Herkimer Co., New York. He is the son of William and Elinor (Sweet) Moore and in the paternal line is of English extraction, his father having been a native of Leicestershire, England. The latter was an ornamental carver of wood, bone and ivory and came to this country, where he married a lady who was a native of Herkimer county, New York. In 1843 the family came West to Bristol, Illinois, and removed thence to Little Rock in the same State three years later. The following year they went to Somonauk, DeKalb county, where the father bought a farm and also kept a hotel. The sign was unique and consisted of a five-barred gate, swinging between two posts, with the motto: "This gate hangs high and hinders none. Refresh and pay and travel on." After seven years, the

place was sold and changes took place in the family. While residing at Somonauk, the California fever ran high and the trains stopped there en route to the frontier. The old Indian Chief, Shabbona, was then at the height of his popularity and he gave young Moore, then about 10 years old, two ponies, and with his dog and ponies and two Indians as guides he crossed the Mississippi River and waited for a time, when he joined the trains across the country to the Pacific coast to Sacramento City. He learned the Potawattomie and Ottawa tongues and did errands for the persons attached to the train, earning quantities of money and returning to St. Louis in the following fall. There he met his half brother, Aaron Humphries, who persuaded him to return home and, soon after doing so, he went to Milwaukee. His father moved to Waupun, where he operated as a grain buyer. The mother died and, after attending the 2nd Ward school at Milwaukee 18 months the son went to Waupun with his father.

He enlisted Aug. 29, 1862, in Company E, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. He had been previously employed in herding Texas cattle in the vicinity of Galveston, Texas, where he passed the greater part of the year 1859. He enlisted as a recruit and made connection with the regiment at Cape Girardeau in September. He was in the movements of his company to Patterson and afterwards went to several points in Southeast Missouri where he was engaged in scouting and other duty until the regiment again consolidated at Cape Girardeau. In April, he was engaged in the chase after Marmaduke where Company E was distinguished for special bravery and his captain was captured and afterwards paroled. Mr. Moore was in the fight at Cape Girardeau and in May went to Nashville, where he was detailed to go to Triune and performed picket duty until the middle of June. He was in the skirmish at Middletown and assisted in taking Shelbyville, going afterwards to join Rosecrans at Chickamauga Creek where he was in a skirmish. He was in the fights at Chattanooga, Jasper, and Anderson's Gap and afterwards crossed the Cumberland Mountains to fight at Maysville, where he sustained an injury to his nose from a blow from a musket which broke it. His leg was thrown across the neck of his horse in this action and a minie ball struck it, shattering the bone. His wound bled badly but he did

not leave his post. Soon after another bullet struck the calf of his leg and lodged just under the skin on the other side whence he removed it with his pocket knife. He bound up the leg in a wet compress and remained with the command. (This was 10 miles from Strawberry Plains.) He was in the skirmishing at Mossy Creek and fought at Varnell's Station in the beginning of the Atlanta campaign. He was again in action at Resaca and at Burnt Hickory, fighting at Ackworth and Big Shanty and Campbelltown. He was in the subsequent movements in Georgia and went into Kentucky where he fought at Hopkinsville and Elizabethtown. In the spring of 1865 he was in the scouting in Alabama and fought at Montgomery, afterwards fighting at Fort Tyler. While in action at Sequatchie Valley, he captured a rebel major and in the encounter gave him a saber cut across the face. He afterwards met the man at Macon during the armistice and a few years ago he visited Waupun where he again saw the marks of his experience with him in Tennessee. Mr. Moore was discharged finally July 19, 1865, at Edgefield, Tenn. (A sketch of A. A. Shepherd contains much matter pertinent to cavalry service, and may be found on another page.)

Mr. Moore returned to Milwaukee, where he worked as a miller, which business he had learned in the army, and he obtained employment in the same at Chicago, Dixon and Sterling, Ill. At Millburg, Mich., he put up two run of stone and he afterwards went to St. Louis in the same business. He returned to Waupun in 1877 and opened a saloon, the oldest in existence in the place and was formerly known as "Our Office." His half brother, Aaron Humphrey, enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and died of disabilities. A nephew was a soldier in an Iowa regiment, a commissioned officer and was taken prisoner and sent to Libby. Mr. Moore was an Orderly on the staff of General Davidson and General E. McCook. At the battle of Chickamauga, Sep, 19-20, he acted as Orderly for Rosecrans and rode with him and also acted in that capacity for General Elliott. He suffered from asthma and went to the hospital and afterward lost his voice at Genevieve. He was first sent to the post hospital at Cape Girardeau and thence reported to Dr. Ottoson, the Medical Director of the Department of the Mississippi at St. Louis, who ordered him to Hickory street hospital,

sending a note to Surgeon White to make out his discharge. White wished him to do duty as a nurse but he replied that he was able to go to his regiment if he was able to nurse and he went to the command at Cape Girardeau. He was sent down the river to Nashville and his voice came suddenly back after a few weeks.

Mr. Moore was married June 29, 1873, to Amelia Tiarks and they have two children named Elinor Elizabeth and Grace Amelia. Mr. Moore served six and a half years as Deputy Sheriff of Dodge county.



ROBERT HENDERSON of Fort Howard, a member of G. A. R. Post T. O. Howe, No. 124, was born in Richville, Erie county, New York.

He is the son of Daniel and Diantha (Allen) Henderson. His father was born in Jefferson county, New York, and represented a Massachusetts family of early date. The grandfather of the senior Henderson was born in Edinboro, Scotland, was pressed into the British service and fought at Quebec, on the Plains of Abraham. His name was James Henderson, and he made his way to Rhode Island and entered the Continental Army; he reached the rank of 1st Lieutenant. The mother of Mr. Henderson was born in Auburn, New York, and was the youngest of 13 children. Her father was born in Vermont. When he was 16, he enlisted in the Continental Army and, after the end of the revolutionary war, he finished his education at Peekskill, in New York. He married a Miss Jerboss, of Holland lineage. When the son was 16 years old, he entered the army. He enlisted August 18, 1862, in Company H, 100th New York Infantry, at Buffalo, for three years, and received honorable discharge, June 28, 1865, at Fortress Monroe, Va. The regiment went to Virginia in February, and Mr. Henderson joined his command immediately after enlisting at Gloucester Point, Va., opposite Yorktown. His first active service was in a raid to Gloucester, C. H. The regiment was then assigned to the command of Foster and started to go to Morris Island, but the severe weather drove them into Beaufort, N. C., where they remained until some time in February. At that date, they embarked for Beaufort, S. C., and encamped on St. Helena Island in early

spring. The 100th New York went thence to Cole's and afterwards to Folly Island in Charleston Harbor, of which they took possession and fortified it on the north end, fronting Morris Island, held by the rebels. Mr. Henderson was a witness of DuPont's first assault on Sumter. His command was in active service under Hunter, until General Gilmore took command in June; 60 additional guns and mortars were mouted, and, on the night of July 9, the fleet of DuPont crossed the bar between Folly and Morris Island, and the attack on Morris Island was made on the 10th, four regiments, including the 100th New York, shelling the rebels from Folly Island. Meanwhile, the brigade of Mr. Henderson was taken on transports and landed in front of the rebel batteries on the south side of Morris Island. Although strongly entrenched, the rebels were taken completely by surprise and driven back to Fort Wagner. An assault was made on the 11th, the Union forces getting on the parapets, and the 100th New York threw up earthworks under the guns of Fort Wagner and worked nights and dodged shells days. Mr. Henderson's brigade was ordered to the attack, which was led by a New Hampshire regiment, with the 100th New York and two Ohio regiments following closely. This was one of the bloodiest engagements of the war, the loss in killed and wounded being estimated at 2,500. Just before Mr. Henderson reached the fort, a charge of grape swept away nine files of his company and he was wounded in his left ankle by a rebounding grape shot or a piece of shell, and fell on his face. At the same time, a bullet passed through his foot. Mr. Henderson made his way to the sea shore under a hot fire of grape with which the rebels were sweeping the island to intercept the wounded men, and was taken on board a hospital steamer, transferred to the hospital steamer *Cosmopolitan* and taken to Beaufort, S. C. Not long after, he went home on a furlough, going to David's Island in the fall where he obtained another furlough and, in June was transferred to Rochester, New York, and thence to the city hospital at Buffalo. He rejoined his regiment before his wound was healed, fragments of bone being extracted after he went to the front. His wounds were first dressed by a French surgeon who advised him to refuse amputation of his foot, as he was young and in time would recover, although all the bones were fractured. On his way to the

front he went to Governor's Island and embarked for City Point, Va., to rejoin his regiment in front of Petersburg where he was in action until October, 1864, when they crossed the James near Turkey Bend and, on the 27th, he was in the fight at Chapin's farm and he was also in action on the New Market road before Richmond. On the following morning two splinters of bone were taken from the top of his foot. He remained in the fortifications on Chapin's farm until February, when he received orders to present himself to an examining board by whom he was pronounced unfit for campaign service and he was sent to Hampton, Va., on detached duty, where he remained until June 28th when he was discharged as stated.

He returned to Buffalo and remained until May, 1866, the date of his removal to Fort Howard. With two partners, he bought a schooner and traded on the bay that summer and the two succeeding seasons he sailed on the Excelsior with Captain Bouton. In 1868 he became a pupil in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Milwaukee, and was graduated. Returning to Fort Howard, he engaged in the business of a painter with his brother, Edwin F., under the style of Henderson Brothers. The firm style now is Robert Henderson & Co., and they are engaged in the manufacture of mixed paints and have an extensive establishment, where they are transacting wholesale and retail business. The brother mentioned, was an enlisted man in the 24th New York Cavalry, having first enlisted in the 21st Cavalry when six weeks under age. Delos D., another brother, enlisted in the 157th New York Infantry. Mr. Henderson was married Oct. 25, 1870, to Sarah H. Crocker and they have three children named as follows:—Fred, Brett C. and Robert Jewell. George E. died when a year old; Daniel E. and Annie died when infants. Mr. Henderson can name 32 relatives who fought in the civil war. Mrs. Henderson belongs to a lineage that performed patriotic duty in the war of the Revolution.



ANDREW ALONZO BUNTEN, of Alogoma Township, Winnebago Co., Wis., and a former soldier of the civil war, was born May 4, 1837, in Charlotte county, N. B. He enlisted in the

United States service at the age of 24 years, and the date of his enrollment was Sept. 17, 1861, in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, to serve three years. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal, and was discharged Oct. 8, 1864, at Indianapolis. The command left Camp Scott at Milwaukee, Oct. 28, 1861, and proceeded to report to General Sherman at Louisville, Ky. Two days later, the regiment went into camp at Jeffersonville, Ind., where it remained until the middle of November. Crossing to Louisville, the command proceeded westerly to the place where Salt River discharges into the Ohio, where they built a fort and went, December 3rd, to a station south of Elizabethtown, Ky., and there was assigned to the 7th Brigade in the Division of General McCook. The soldiers built a bridge at Bacon Creek, and went to Nolensville into camp. On St. Valentine's Day, 1862, a removal to Edgefield opposite Nashville was made, the march consuming 16 days. A stay of a month was made there, the soldiers engaging in fatigue, camp, picket and skirmish duty. April 2nd, the regiment went to Columbia. Mr. Buntten was personally engaged in every battle and skirmish in which his company was involved. August 31st, the regiment started for Louisville, where the movement was organized to control the depredations of General Bragg in Kentucky. The brigade set out from that place October 1st and, seven days later, were fighting at Perryville. The work accomplished by the 1st Wisconsin on the field of Chaplin Hills, as it is sometimes designated, was such as to win special comments, and is related in detail in many accounts in this volume. Company A went into battle with 59 men and 11 responded to their names at roll-call. The privation, exposure and severe marching had sent hundreds of the regiment to the hospital and the grave. (See sketch of Mr. Buckstaff). Bragg was pursued by the 1st Wisconsin as far as Crab Orchard and, at that point, a return march to Nashville was begun. December 7th the regiment occupied Camp Andy Johnson, in the neighborhood of Nashville. The last of December, the rebels and Union forces met on the field of Stone River. The conflict lasted several days and, Jan. 3rd, Mr. Buntten was twice severely wounded. He received a bullet in his right arm and another in his right leg. He was placed in the field hospital for a time, when he was transferred to hospital No. 4, College Hill, at Nashville. He

was transferred thence to Louisville, and from there to Madison, Ind. At Cincinnati he was assigned to the Invalid Corps after a hospital experience of 11 months. The organization to which he had been assigned was sent to Evansville, Ind., to do garrison duty, and he remained there until his discharge. He acted as captain of one of the companies of the corps. The duties were those pertaining to camp life, and were such as to prepare for repelling invasion if need required.

Mr. Bunten came to Wisconsin in 1856, locating at Oshkosh. He engaged in the business of a lumberman, in which he was interested until he entered the military service of his adopted country. Since his return, he has operated as a farmer and lumberman, and is still pursuing those avenues of business. He still suffers from the effects of his wounds, his arm being at times wholly unserviceable, and his leg acts as a reliable weather clerk. His parents, Alonzo and Isabel Clementine (Melpherson) Bunten, were of Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Bunten was married April 4, 1864, to Pauline Bippus, the daughter of German parents.

Mr. Bunten held the office of Supervisor one term—1855-6.



GEORGE H. BUDD, of Oshkosh, Wis., was born in the Province of New Brunswick, Aug. 10, 1836. He became a resident of Wisconsin in 1853 and located at Oshkosh three years later. On the day the 1st Wisconsin Infantry was mustered into service, Oct. 8, 1861, he enlisted in the organization reconstructed from the three months formation which was disbanded on the expiration of its term. The mustering was completed October 19th and, soon after, orders were received to proceed to Louisville, Ky. Mr. Budd was enrolled in A Company, which was in constant movement after the 14th of November when it left camp at Jeffersonville, Ind., to join the 7th Brigade in the Division of General McCook. The command went successively to the mouth of Salt Creek, Elizabethtown and Munfordville, where they witnessed a sharp fight between an Indiana and a Texas regiment and were placed in position

to take part therein if necessary. From there they went to Louisville and thence to Elizabethtown again. Counter orders sent them to Bowling Green and thence they passed on to Nashville and went into camp at Edgefield. The last of March they went to Columbia, Tenn., and thence to camp at Mt. Pleasant on Bigby Creek. Until the first of May the regiment was occupied in keeping open communications.

Within 20 days it made a march of 190 miles of which 95 were accomplished in three and a half days. A few days later, Company A, with three others of the regiment, went to Chattanooga for the purpose of making an assault on that place. They took a position on the opposite side of the river and for three hours fired into the place, without, however, accomplishing any decided results and orders to withdraw were issued. The detail rejoined the regiment at Columbia, proceeding thence via Altamont and McMinnville. The entire regiment went thence successively to Shelbyville, Fayetteville, Stevenson, Huntsville and Bridgeport, and into camp at Battle Creek the last of June, where the Fourth of July, 1862, was passed. Soon after, another change to Mooresville was effected and, August 18th, the regiment set out to go to Edgefield and, July 31st, started for Louisville to be equipped afresh for participation in the measures in behalf of the invasion of the rebel Bragg, who was raiding Kentucky in pursuit of supplies. October 1st, the 1st Wisconsin left Louisville to participate in the battle of Perryville, where Mr. Budd experienced his first acquaintance with actual warfare. He had assisted in marching, scouting and guarding and had come as near starvation as was agreeable and was entirely satisfied to exchange that routine for something less monotonous, if it contained greater elements of danger. The fight at Perryville was one in which every soldier connected therewith proved the stuff of which he was made and gave another luster to the bravery of Wisconsin volunteers. The regiment took a position in the front line of battle after the disaster to the 21st Wisconsin, and was supported by artillery, but the firing was so sharp that demoralization overtook the battery and its guns were in the most imminent danger. The 1st Wisconsin made a dash forward, captured the flag of a Tennessee regiment and brought off every one of the imperilled guns left on the field after taking its second position. The 4th Indiana Battery, the owners of the armament,

acknowledged the service by the gift of a full compliment of colors and guidons. In the action, the flag of the "1st" was riddled with balls and the flagstaff pierced in two places. 217 men were killed and wounded, and among the latter Mr. Budd, who was mentioned as among the injured in the official list. He was wounded in the right hip and taken to the field hospital, where he remained two weeks and was transferred to Shelbyville, thence to Nashville and finally to Louisville, where he received honorable discharge May 19, 1863, after a hospital experience of seven months. Mr. Budd returned to Oshkosh and has since been connected with the business community there in a manner that reflects creditably on his character. He was engaged in lumber interests previous to entering the army. He is acting at present as State Agent of Wisconsin timber lands. He is married and his family comprises four daughters.



GEORGE HARDIN BUCKSTAFF, of Oshkosh, Wis., was born March 8, 1837, in the parish of Dumbarton, Province of New Brunswick. He is the son of John and Lucy (McCurdy) Buckstaff. His father was born under the English flag and his mother under the Stars and Stripes. Her ancestral stock were located in that part of the territory included in Maine, which afterwards became Massachusetts. Her grandfather was a native of that locality and was descended from Irish stock. Seven uncles, brothers of the mother of Mr. Buckstaff, were soldiers of the Revolution and 1812 in the Continental Army. His father was a British soldier in 1812, and belonged to a company that conquered Winfield Scott at Lundy's Lane. He fought through that contest and was in the actions at Montreal, Quebec, and on the St. Lawrence River. Mr. Buckstaff's grandfather was captain of an English merchant vessel and was lost at sea.

Mr. Buckstaff came to Oshkosh in 1850 and engaged in farming, which he prosecuted in the town of Algoma six years. He then engaged in lumbering and logging, in which he was interested until his enlistment, Sept. 17,

1861, in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, which was then re-organizing for three years. He was made Sergeant of his company and received honorable discharge Oct. 14, 1864, at Milwaukee, his enlistment having expired. At Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, the thumb of his left hand was shot off. He went to hospital at Nashville, thence to Louisville, returning to his regiment Nov. 1, 1863. In December he was detailed as Clerk at Post Headquarters and remained on that duty until the expiration of his time. He returned to Oshkosh and resumed the lumber and logging business, which has since engaged his attention and interests. His fellow-citizens have honored him with many offices of trust and responsibility, his first election being to the County Board on which he served two terms. He was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly for 1881, and was re-elected for 1882. He was elected to the State Senate for 1886. At present, 1887-8, he holds a position on the Commission to assess damages on lands overflowed by the Government dam at Menasha.

Mr. Buckstaff was married Oct. 21, 1868, to Mattie Murray and they have one son named Irving Eugene. The parents of Mrs. Buckstaff were William and Elvira (Buntin) Murray, and her father was of Scotch descent; he came to America when he was 17 years old. Mrs. Buckstaff and her mother were natives of the province of New Brunswick. She is one of a family of 10 children—five sons and five daughters.



DON DEWITT KELLOGG, of Antigo, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born Oct. 1, 1844, in Castleton, Rutland Co., Vt. He is the son of Elisha S. and Orphena (Robinson) Kellogg, both natives of Rutland county in the Green Mountain State. When the son was about 10 years old his parents removed to Manitowoc Co., Wis., where his father practiced the profession of a physician.

Mr. Kellogg determined to enlist at an early period of the civil war. A proposition was made to enroll a regiment of sappers and miners, to be called the "Mechanics Fusileers Regiment" and composed wholly of mechanics, embracing

every branch of trade. They were designed to be disciplined and drilled in military tactics but not for activity in the front of battle. Their operations were extended for the branch of service conducted in the beginning of 1862 by Gen. St. Clair Morton, of the Army of the Cumberland, building bridges, stockades, etc. Mr. Kellogg enlisted in A Company, at Manitowoc, Wis., and went to Chicago with the organization to be incorporated in what was afterwards designated the 56th Illinois. Pending the completion of the regiment, the enlisted men engaged in the construction of Camp Douglas, the camp for rebel prisoners at Chicago. Finally, Illinois claimed the regiment without crediting the States as stipulated and the soldiers rebelled. A speech was made to them by "Jim" Lane, of Kansas, in the interest of pacification, but to no purpose and coercion was finally resorted to by the officers. Company A made resistance and the men composing it were marched to the police headquarters and locked up, as a test. Every man stood to his guns, and Government settled this question by special order, mustering out the regiment. This was done in Chicago, leaving the men without pay and most of them without money.

Mr. Kellogg enlisted Sep. 1, 1862, at Port Washington, Wis., in K Company, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, for three years, and was discharged July 27, 1865. He joined the regiment as a recruit at Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he was engaged in scouting and raiding through the State on detached service, being divided into battalions, companies and even squads. Company K was sent to Greenville, and passed several weeks scouting in the vicinity of Jackson, Bloomfield, Pilot Knob, Farmington and Iron Mountain. At Cape Girardeau, the re-united command had an encounter with Marmaduke and defeated his force of marauders. In May following, the regiment set out to connect with the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville. Down the Mississippi, up the Ohio and Cumberland, reaching their journey's end in June, was their history in brief, and thence to East Tennessee for the business of systematic warfare, is the history of Mr. Kellogg's experience. He was in the fight at Chickamauga and started with Sherman on the march to the sea, fighting in the numerous skirmishes and at Resaca, Dallas, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost and Rocky Face Ridge, Ackworth, Big Shanty, Atlanta, and in the movement known as "Mc-

Cook's Raid." During this time, he had used up six horses and, after two years of active service, was detailed to Division headquarters in the Quartermaster's Department, in which service he passed the remainder of his period of enlistment. Theodore M. Kellogg, his brother, enlisted as musician in G Company, 39th Wisconsin hundred-day men and afterwards enlisted in L Company, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. His cousin, Albert Paine, enlisted in the 5th Wisconsin and returned with shattered health, having been a prisoner at Andersonville for 11 months.

Mr. Kellogg was married Dec. 9, 1870, to Sarah A. Mathers, of Depere, Brown Co., Wis. Their daughter Leda survives, and an infant son is deceased. Timothy Mathews, grandfather of Mrs. Kellogg, was in the Revolution and, with two sons, fought in 1812. Her father, Wyman Mathews, located at Green Bay, in 1833, and built there the Presbyterian church, the second structure of the kind in Wisconsin; he built the first printing office in the State.

After the war, Mr. Kellogg attended an academy at Cato, Wis., and then became a student in the Spencer Business College at Milwaukee, where he made a thorough preparation for a business life. He engaged in the service of the Chicago & Northwestern corporation for 18 months and went next to Depere to act as Secretary of the Fox River Iron Company, in whose interests he operated 14 years, acting also as secretary of the West Depere Agricultural Works and in other enterprises. His next venture was in the drug business at Gunnison, Col., whence he came to Antigo in December, 1883, and embarked in the business of lumbering, to be burnt out 18 months later, when he sold out and became the associate of W. B. Johns (see sketch) in the machine and foundry business, under the style of Johns & Kellogg.



WILLIAM T. MOGER, of Green Bay, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 124, was born Aug. 12, 1846, at Peekskill, New York, and is the son of John J. and Theresa (Merritt) Moger. His father was born in New

York and was descended from sires of Revolutionary fame and who fought in 1812. His paternal grandmother died in 1887 at the age of 91 years. Mr. Moger was in early childhood when his parents went from Peekskill to the city of New York, and he was 17 when he came West with them to Oconto, Wisconsin. When the war broke out he enlisted in New York but his plans were interrupted by the authority of his father. After coming to Wisconsin he enlisted in Company G, 41st Wisconsin Infantry, but he was again restrained from going forward with the command by his father. He again enlisted in Company C, 47th Wisconsin Infantry, for one year or during the war. He was sworn in before his father found out that he had again enrolled and received no further opposition from him as he saw his son's determination and as, at that stage, legal proceedings were required to restrain him from going into actual service, he proceeded to the front with the regiment. He was accompanied by his older brother, Egbert, who went in the same company and was the colonel's Orderly. At Madison he was thrown from a horse which fell on him, injuring him severely, and he is still a sufferer from the hurt. He went from Madison to Nashville and thence to Edgefield where he was ill three weeks.

Before leaving Madison he was detailed as surgeon's Orderly and served as such until July, when he was detailed to the headquarters of General Johnson at Murfreesboro and, a month later, returned to his regiment. A week afterwards he was detailed as ward master in a brigade hospital at Tullahoma, and, after five weeks' service there, he started for home. On his return to Green Bay he engaged in the milling business with his father. Their relation continued until 1881 when their establishment was destroyed by fire and he lost all his property, having no insurance. His next venture was in trade in groceries and provisions and he also did an extensive business as a tobacconist in which latter he is now engaged. He was one of the charter members of Post Timothy Howe, No. 124, and is present Chaplain. (1888.) He has been active in the interests of the organization since its inception. He was married Jan. 2, 1888, to Georgie J. Brown. She is a member of a family of early connection with the section of Wisconsin where she has passed her life and is the niece of George Lawe. Mr. Moger is a sample of the sort of

man developed from the right stock in our Nationality. His education and early training in the Empire State at a period full of interest in the history of the country, were such as to bring into life the inheritance left him by sires of patriotic and honorable principles. In all his connection with active existence, he has exerted such influence and personal effort as he could command in the right direction to secure lasting benefit to himself and the community of which he has been a creditable member.



LUTHER FORSYTH, of Merrill, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 131, was born Aug. 28, 1845, near Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio. His parents removed from the Buckeye State to Warner's Landing (then) Bad Axe, Wis., and a year later they made another transfer to Iowa. He obtained a common school education and remained in Iowa until he went to the war. He enlisted before he was 17, enrolling May 17, 1862, in A Company, 21st Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, at Clinton, Iowa, for three years. He was made Corporal during the service and received honorable discharge at Shreveport, La., at the expiration of his term. His company was recruited for the 18th Iowa but the captain being made Lieutenant-Colonel of the 21st, the company went into that organization, going into camp at Dubuque, where they remained until August. From there to St. Louis, thence to Rolla and three weeks later to Hartsville, Mo., where they went into winter quarters and a season passed in scouting, skirmishing and fighting guerrillas tells the story of the succeeding months. In the spring, Mr. Forsyth went with his command to Pilot Knob, thence to St. Genevieve, Mo., on the river, where they took boats for Young's Point near Vicksburg, skirmishing thereabouts through the campaign there, and after the surrender July 4, 1863, started for Jackson, Miss., in pursuit of the forces of Joe Johnston, fighting them at Raymond on the night of the 5th. They were in the seven days' siege of Jackson and followed Johnston across the Pearl River and spent several days in tearing up railroad tracks, which point was reached July 28, 1863.

Following that he returned to Wisconsin on a 30 days furlough, being one of a fortunate few who obtained that privilege under a special Order of General Grant, permitting several soldiers from each regiment to absent themselves from their respective commands. He went back from Princeton to join his regiment at New Orleans and about 10 days later started by rail from Algiers to Brashear City, La., and thence to make connection with the forces of the Red River expedition under General Banks. The regiment made a march of 80 miles to Opelousas and on their return under orders fought the heavy action at Grand Coteau or Carrion Crow Bayou. Returning to New Orleans, the corps was consolidated with the 19th and moved to Mustang Island on the Texan coast, whence the command went up the White River and to Duvall's Bluff, and marched from Memphis to Rolla. Jan. 16th, 1864, the regiment went to Indianola and in the spring to Algiers, thence to Memphis and went again to New Orleans. From there the command moved to Morganzia Bend on the Red River and returned thence to Algiers, where the corps was reorganized and took transports for Dauphin Island in Mobile Bay. They participated in the Mobile campaign and was present at the reduction of Spanish Fort and surrender of Mobile. Succeeding that event, the regiment went to New Orleans and up the Red River to Shreveport to be released from military duty.

Mr. Forsyth returned to Princeton where his first business connection was the management of a ferry-boat. Two years after, he went East, remaining a year, when he went back to Princeton to farm for a year, removing thence to Clinton, Iowa, where he operated as an engineer in a paper mill. He went from there to Cedar Rapids and entered the railroad shops as a machinist and after another year returned to Clinton and was employed in the same paper mill five years. Three subsequent years he worked in a sawmill, after which he operated seven months at St. Louis, coming thence to Wisconsin and has been occupied at various points as a professional engineer. In 1880 he went to Merrill and is now with the Merrill Lumber Company.

He is the son of John Foster and Lucy (Hayden) Forsyth, both natives of Pennsylvania and of family lineage from New York. Three other sons were soldiers as follows:—Jacob, 20th Iowa, John and Jasper, E Company, 13th Iowa.

Three cousins, John Forsyth, James Cunningham and R. Hayden, enlisted respectively in an Ohio regiment, the 17th Iowa and 1st Iowa Cavalry.

Mr. Forsyth was married Dec. 13, 1867, to Maggie Ammon. William Ammon, her brother, fought in E Company, 13th Iowa, and was in the service four years. The parents of Mrs. Forsyth were Frederick and Leah (Mooma) Ammon. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Forsyth's great uncle, David Ammon, was a soldier in the Revolution and in 1812.



FERDINAND JURY, of Clintonville, Waupaca Co., Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post John B. Wyman, No. 32, was born May 6, 1847, in France. He was a child of five years when his parents came with their family to America. Three years were passed in Connecticut and they removed from the land of wooden nutmegs to the State of New York. He was only 14 years old when the war was precipitated by the rebellious South and as soon as he was old enough he determined to become a soldier. Accordingly, he enlisted July 16, 1863, in I Company, 20th New York Cavalry at Redwood, New York for three years. He received honorable discharge at Sacketts Harbor, New York Aug. 11, 1865, the war being at an end. The service he performed partook largely of the sort common to cavalry life consisting principally of skirmishes which seldom find adequate recognition anywhere, officially or otherwise. Cavalry raiding and duty of a roving character is never fully understood save by those who perform it, but the privation and hardship is of a character commensurate with the marching and exposure of infantry. Mr. Jury was a participant in the capture of Fort Fisher, Jan. 16, 1865, his regiment fighting under General Terry on foot as infantry. He was also in the action at Sugar Loaf Battery. In one portion of his career as a military man he was in hospital, at Camp Getty, being slightly ill.

After the war he came West and located at Clintonville, in 1874. His marriage to Catherine Thomas took place Jan. 22, 1868. Three children born to them are deceased and the mother has joined her little ones beyond the

dark river. He was married a second time to Carrie Phillips and they have had six children, one of whom is not living. Mr. Jury is a citizen of excellent repute and is much esteemed.



CARL H. MUELLER, attorney at Wausau, Wis., was born July 16, 1839, in Schwelm, Westphalia, Prussia. His father, Herman Henry Mueller, was a merchant and a gentleman of position in Schwelm and belonged to a family which had been in possession of its holdings since a period dating from the year 800, situated in Westphalia and which is now by entail in the possession of a cousin, having descended by entail for a thousand years and can never be sold. On both sides Mr. Mueller represents blood which has flowed in several of the noted foreign conflicts, two of his mother's brothers having been lieutenants in the Prussian army, and many of his ancestors in the paternal line, having been subject to the regulations of the Prussian Government in military affairs. The mother before marriage was Amalie Langwenische.

At 20 Mr. Mueller was conscripted, but before the time arrived for taking the oath he was on his way to a land where fighting was not compulsory. He had expected to escape the conscription as his father was 60 years of age and his only brother but eight. But he found he must serve four years and then go into the "Landwehr" and be liable to summons to war until the age of 42. A cousin was visiting his parents in Westphalia and, with him, he sailed for America in 1859, landing at New York, whence they proceeded to Houghton, Mich. In his own country he had acted as his father's clerk and on arriving at Houghton he obtained employ as a common laborer in the mines, as he could not speak a word of English and could not make himself available in a commercial capacity. He worked as such until the spring of 1861 when he entered the employ of Ransom Sheldon, a merchant of Houghton. He determined to enlist and went to Ann Arbor where he enrolled in Company F, 1st Michigan Infantry.

He went to the field and participated in the battle of Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, in the

actions of the seven days before Richmond, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, the retreat to Harrison's Landing and the consequent skirmishes, Gainesville, 2nd Bull Run, Antietam, Shepherdsville and Shepherdstown. He was seized with illness and, Nov. 2, 1862, he was discharged from the hospital on David's Island in New York harbor on account of double hernia. During the period of his service he was made Sergeant and for some time acted as Adjutant's Clerk. His regiment was assigned to the 5th Army Corps under Fitz John Porter.

In the fall of 1863 he returned to Houghton and was commissioned by Austin Blair, Governor of Michigan, as Lieutenant and acted as recruiting officer until the spring of 1864 when he was commissioned Captain and went to Corunna, Mich., where he reported to the Provost Marshal with 135 recruits. He was assigned to Company I, 31st Michigan Infantry but was refused muster on account of his disabilities, and was again honorably discharged. Later, he acted as recruiting officer on the upper peninsula of Michigan where he had entire charge of the business. Again he reported at Corunna with 83 men, that number saving the Lake Superior region of the Peninsula State from draft.

Returning to Houghton, he re-entered the employ of Mr. Sheldon and soon after acceded to the management of the express business and also the postoffice at Houghton. He acted in this capacity until the spring of 1865 when he established his business as a dealer in groceries and fruit, and sold in the following year to William Thirkle, preparatory to a return to Europe, in response to the entreaties of his parents. He returned to Germany as a citizen of this Republic and a crippled soldier of the Union. But he had become so thoroughly Americanized that a stay of continued duration in a monarchy was impossible and he returned in the fall of the same year to his adopted country. On arrival at Milwaukee he and his family were seized with illness and he passed the winter in the Cream City. In the spring of 1867 he came to Marathon county and commenced lumbering operations at Wausau, and supplemented that with teaching, keeping books, etc. In 1869 he was elected Justice of the Peace and held the office until 1872. He was admitted to the Bar and entered upon the practice of the profession of an attorney. He had diligently pursued his

study in his office and when admitted to practice in the Supreme Courts in 1874, Chief Justice Dixon asked him from what law school he had graduated. He replied that he was not a graduate. "Where did you read law," was the next question. "In the office of Squire Mueller," was his reply. When his further examination had determined his eligibility he explained to Judge Dixon that he had been his own instructor. He has officiated two terms as District Attorney of Marathon county and seven terms as City Attorney. In the spring of 1887 he was again elected Justice of the Peace, and now holds that office (1888).

He was married March 3, 1864, to Anna K. Keidel and they have a daughter—Ida. Their only son, Herman, was drowned in the Wisconsin River at Wausau when he was 9 years old. Mr. Mueller has adopted the son of Mrs. Mueller's sister, John Walter Talbot Mueller, 16 years of age.

Mr. Mueller has been prominent in the affairs of Wausau since his residence there. He was a charter member of the first Lodge of Odd Fellows and has officiated in the Post as Commander, Vice-Commander and has acted as Aid on the staff of Gen. Lucius Fairchild, when Commander of Wisconsin. He affords a sample of the type of foreign citizens, who has aided substantially in the progress, perpetuity and stability of the Republic.



DONALD BELL, Marinette, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born Aug. 18, 1846, in Ontario, Canada. His father was a native of the island of Islay, Scotland, and was the son of one of the lairds of the island. His mother, Margaret Currie, before marriage, was born on Islay, and was the daughter of Archie Currie, also a holder on the same island. The parents moved to Canada soon after marriage and occupied a farm in the province 16 years. Their five sons and four daughters are all living. Malcolm and Archie are farmers near Fond du Lac, and Neil lives in that city. He was an enlisted man in the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry. Margaret Crary lives in St. Lawrence county, New York. Mary McDougal lives in Fond du Lac county, Wis., and Katie Campbell lives in

Rockford, Iowa. Duncan resides in Iowa, and Flora Rhodes in Nora Springs, Iowa. On coming to Wisconsin, the father located on a farm eight miles from Fond du Lac, and educated his children in the common schools.

Mr. Bell of this sketch was 17 when he enlisted in Company A, 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry. The regiment went into the camp of rendezvous at Madison, and from there went to Rolla, Mo., where the command obtained equipments, and the company operated as a battalion, as mail escort and guard until the spring of 1864. The regiment went to Vicksburg, and in the spring the 1st battalion mentioned, joined the command at that city. They were next assigned to accompany Grierson in his raids, and in that service destroyed railroads and bridges and captured mules. On one occasion, they met a rebel commissary and, unwilling that a drove of fat hogs should fall into rebel hands, they made a holocaust of them. Again, the advance arrested a preacher whom they brought to headquarters. He had a fine horse and answered the inquiries of General Osburn to the effect that he was a minister. The general told him he had a good horse of which the Union army was much in need. The preacher (?) urged that he needed it to get about his circuit, and the general responded, "The Saviour rode into Jerusalem on an ass and I guess it will not hurt you to ride on a mule." The Orderly tipped the preacher off and he departed. The main part of the regiment was encamped before Fort Cochran, and Company A was detailed to act as body-guard to Gen. N. G. T. Dana. In April following, Mr. Bell was ordered to join his command, and he embarked at Memphis for Alexandria, La., where the regiment was attached to the command of General Custer. They proceeded to Austin, Texas, without difficulty, and remained there until ordered to Madison to be mustered out. He received all arrearages due from the Government and returned to his father's farm. In November, 1865, Mr. Bell was seriously ill while in Louisiana with ague and bowel disease, and while in hospital witnessed the deaths of soldiers uncared for and unattended.

After the war he attended school a year, then went to Green Bay and engaged in the lumber business for a time, and went thence to Rockford, Iowa. A year or two later he returned to Fond du Lac, entering upon the duties of clerk in the grocery store of D. M. McKay. He

afterwards passed two months at Peshtigo, lumbering, and located at Marinette July 6, 1871, employed by McCarty & Hamilton until October, when their establishment was burned, and he lost all his personal property, including his discharge papers. During the winter following the fire of 1871, he was distributing agent for the relief sent for the Peshtigo sufferers. He has been variously occupied for some years, and has taken steps to secure a homestead for his family. He was married to Hannah Burke, Aug. 10, 1875, and they have had several children. Maggie, Willie and Lucy are living; Florence died when she was two years old. Mrs. Bell was born in Allison, Canada, and is the daughter of James Burke, a native of Limerick, Ireland. Her mother was born in Quebec. Of her five sisters and one brother, the latter is deceased.



JOEL WEEKS, a resident of Westfield, Marquette Co., Wisconsin, and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 65, was born Feb. 15, 1839, in Salem, Orleans Co., Vermont, and when he was five years old he came to Wisconsin. He was brought by a man named Dennis Fuller, into whose care he had fallen through the death of his parents. He has been a resident of the Badger State through his boyhood, youth and manhood, and enlisted June 11, 1861, at Coloma, in Company E, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, in one of the organizations which afterwards constituted the "Iron Brigade." He remained at Montello in rendezvous, drilling in military tactics about a month, and proceeded thence to Camp Randall at Madison, where he remained until Sept. 21st, when the regiment to Washington. He went to make connection with the several regiments in the command of General King at Chain Bridge on the Potomac, where the brigade was organized and returned to camp at Arlington Heights on the plantation of General Lee. March 16, 1862, their march was begun towards Richmond and Catlett's Station, in which they passed over the ground of the first Bull Run battle. On this march Mr. Weeks contracted disease from which he has never recovered. On the night of April

11th, he was on picket duty through the entire night in a terrible snow storm. He caught a severe cold which left his lungs permanently diseased. Aug. 25th, Mr. Weeks went into hospital and was sent thence to Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, arriving there Sept. 5th, and remaining until Dec. 9th, when he was discharged as disabled and returned to Wisconsin with permanently impaired health. He has since been engaged in the occupation of a farmer near Westfield, and has connected with its commoner branches, market gardening and bee-culture. Mr. Weeks is unmarried, but his home displays all the taste and good management, usually indicative of the refining touch of a woman's hand. The arrangement and care of his garden is such as to attract general admiration.



WELLS WOODWARD, of Menominee, Mich., a member of Lyon G. A. R. Post No. 266, was born in 1842, at Pleasant Valley, Fulton Co., New York. He is the son of Elisha and Anna (Clute) Woodward, and his father was a musician in the Mexican war, acting as fife Major. The latter had been a school teacher for some years in the county in which his son was born and he was descended from Connecticut stock. Henry Clute, the father of the mother of Mr. Woodward, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and held a captain's commission. The grandmother was born in Albany and was descended in her maternal line from Holland ancestry. Her family name was Scouton and the family to which she belonged were among the early settlers in the vicinity of Albany and of the people known as Mohawk Dutch. As soon as he was of sufficient age, Mr. Woodward took to the lakes for which he had always a proclivity and acted steward and cook until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he went to Brooklyn and obtained a position on the "Fort Morgan," a vessel belonging to the United States service, engaged in the business of conveying supplies to the vessels of the various blockading squadrons. She carried five guns, one "long Tom," a 32-pounder and four 12-pounders. Mr. Woodward

enlisted as her as steward Feb. 4, 1864, and she was assigned to the West Gulf Squadron. Nov. 5, 1864, the Fort Morgan captured the blockade runner, John A. Hazard, loaded with supplies for the confederates. (Lat. 26, N. Long, 96,W). On the following day she took the "Lone." Another boat captured was the Isabel, which was taken to the mouth of the Mississippi River and made fast but she sank during the night. After chasing the "Lone" the "Fort Morgan" caught fire. Mr. Woodward was in the pastry room and smelled the smoke. He extinguished the fire which otherwise would have caused destruction of the vessel, her crew and the marines. The Fort Morgan was one of the supply steamers for Farragut when he attacked Mobile in 1864. After the fight the Fort Morgan took aboard the confederate admiral Buchanan, who had lost his leg, and was taken to Fortress Monroe a prisoner of war. When the term of his enlistment expired, Mr. Woodward was seriously ill and was taken from his vessel to the Brooklyn Marine hospital ill with brain fever and unconscious. He recovered and returned to his home, coming to Menominee in 1872, where he has been engaged in the management of a restaurant.

April 1, 1866, he was married to Elizabeth King and their children are named Mary Isabel, Anna Clute, Florence Wells, Clara Ety, Ransom Elisha, Mary Ettelburgh and Anthea Grant. Mrs. Woodward was born in Montreal, Canada, and is the daughter of Alexander and Lucy (Jepare) King, both natives of the Mountain City of Canada. They came to the States when the daughter was a child and settled at Fremont, Ohio, where she was reared to womanhood. Her father was a ship builder, and two of her brothers, Joseph and Frank, were soldiers in the war of the rebellion. The former was a drummer and buglar in the 10th Ohio Cavalry and the latter enlisted in a New York regiment. Her father served through the war in the 110th Ohio Infantry. Henry, oldest brother of Mr. Woodward, was in the 51st New York Infantry and was killed by a shot through the head at the 2nd Bull Run. Emmor P., of the same regiment, was wounded in the same battle and was captured. Mr. Woodward saw much active warfare on the "Fort Morgan" and became a favorite among the officers and crew who visited him while sick in the hospital. The illness of Mr. Woodward was caused by a fall through a scuttle a distance of 18 feet, and he fell on a pile

of pig iron, chains and other refuse iron matter, the descent being broken by a coil of rope which doubtless saved his life. He was in the hospital several weeks.



GEORGE D. BREED, Chilton, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 205, was born Dec. 29, 1839, in Chenango Co., New York, and he is the son of Russell and Rebecca (Congdon) Breed. The family came to Wisconsin in 1844, and located at East Troy, Walworth county. They moved successively to Rochester and Vienna in the same county, and, in 1851, the senior Breed prospected in Calumet county. He was a carpenter and millwright by trade and, while looking about, he met parties who were engaged in erecting a new mill and he sent for his tools and entered their employ. He was satisfied with the location and purchased a tract of land which is now included within the limits of Chilton and in the spring of 1852 he sent for his family. When the war came, on a company was enlisted at Chilton for the 4th Wisconsin Infantry and Norman F. Breed, a brother of Mr. Breed of this sketch, formerly sheriff of Calumet county enlisted therein, (Company K,) and went with the regiment to New Orleans where he died of disease in the Marine hospital Aug. 12, 1862. About this time the family were stricken with typhoid fever, of which the mother died Dec. 30th of the same year. George was sick with the same disease and barely escaped with his life; two others of the family died. After recovering from the fever he contracted measles which very nearly proved fatal.

In the fall of 1863, he offered himself for enrolment, but was rejected by the examining surgeon. Feb. 11, 1865, he enlisted in Company H, 48th Wisconsin Infantry at Gravesville, Calumet county for one year. His education made him available for clerical duty and he was made Company Clerk in which capacity he served through his term of service, engaged in bookkeeping, making out rolls, reports and other necessary papers and, also performing drill duty. The 48th Wisconsin was organized to connect with the Army of the Potomac, but

troops were needed on the frontier and, as soon as eight companies were enlisted, they were mustered and sent to Kansas for duty on the plains, much to the disgust of the soldiers of the command who desired to go to the front for active service. They went to St. Louis and thence to Paoli, Kansas, where the regiment received orders for distribution throughout the State. Company H going to Olathe, Kansas, where they passed the spring of 1865, Captain Waller having command of the post and Mr. Breed continued his duties as Company Clerk. When the regiment was re-united at Lawrence, Company H with Company A, was stationed at Fort Larned and the command remained there until Dec. 4, 1865, when they returned to Leavenworth and were mustered out Dec. 30th, 1865. On the long march across the plains, in December, the command encountered a blizzard and underwent the miseries a blizzard can inflict on humanity, few of the command escaping frost bites, and 75 of the number went to the hospital, having become ill from exposure to cold and storm. Mr. Breed reached his home in Wisconsin Jan. 7, 1866, nearly a year after the close of the war.

Since his return, Mr. Breed has been active in the duties of citizenship. In 1874, he was elected Clerk of Calumet county on the Republican ticket in a district that was notoriously Democratic. In 1876 he was again a candidate for the same position but was defeated, party lines being closely drawn in the presidential election, but Mr. Breed received upwards of 500 votes in advance of his ticket. He was Republican candidate for the Assembly in 1886. He has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee for several years and is a member of the Republican State Central Committee (1888.) In the municipal management of Chilton he has officiated six years as President of the Board of Alderman and as Mayor one year. He has secured the confidence of the agricultural class of the section of Wisconsin where he resides and has been for some years president of the local "Dairy Board of Trade." He is a prominent member of the Order of Odd Fellows.

He was married April 17, 1864, to Eliza A. Tadner, of Charlestown, Calumet county. Their children are named Frank D., Alexander K. and Blanche R. Mr. Breed traces his descent to Allen Breed, the first of the name who came to America from England in 1630 and

settled in Massachusetts. From him the entire family of the name in this country is descended. He fought in the Revolution and was the owner of Breed's Hill on which the battle was fought which has been wrongly commemorated as Bunker Hill. The father of Mr. Breed was a member of the 91st New York militia at the period when Dewitt Clinton was governor of the Empire State and John A. Dix was Attorney-General. He died April 18, 1868, aged 67 years. He was commissioned major and lieutenant-colonel and his son still preserves his commissions.



JOHAN HENRY GODDARD, Brookside, Oconto Co., Wis., was born March 12, 1847, at Lowell, Mass. He was still in boyhood, when his parents, John and Ann (Libby) Goddard, came to Wisconsin and located at Pensaukee. His father was born in Lowell and enlisted October 16, 1861, in the 12th Wisconsin Infantry and served three years. The mother was born in Harrison, Maine, and five of their children, four daughters and a son, are living.

Mr. Goddard enlisted December 24, 1863, in Company F, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, at Madison, as a recruit, and joined his regiment at Vicksburg in March, 1864, and went thence to Cairo. In April, the detail to which he was attached was called up in the night, marched to town and put on a steamer. They arrived at Paducah about nine in the morning and received no rations until four in the afternoon. Forrest came to Paducah from the massacre of Fort Pillow and, after a struggle, failed to obtain possession of Memphis and withdrew. Mr. Goddard returned to Cairo and, soon after, went up the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers to Clifton and started on a march of 300 miles to Ackworth, Ga., where the regiment was assigned to Sherman's command. Mr. Goddard was in the fights at Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Bald Hill, siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro. He went to Savannah and thence to Pocotaligo, was in the actions at Salkahatchie, Orangeburg, Cheraw and Fayetteville and thence to Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh, whence he went to Washington and participated in the closing

scenes. He was discharged at Louisville, July 16, 1865.

He was married May 9, 1868, to Imogene L. Sutton of Brookside, since deceased. Mr. Goddard afterwards married Ida I. Whitney of West Salem, Wis., who died, and he married Hattie L. S. Whitney of the same place. Mr. Goddard has three daughters—Ida L., Fannie E., and Myrtle. The two children of his first wife and the mother died within the same year. The only child of the second wife is also deceased. Mr. Goddard is a farmer and owns considerable real estate in Oconto county; he has a home at Brookside and is a practitioner in the homeopathic school of medicine.



ANTONE BRUETTE, of Peshtigo, a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207 at Marinette, was born Aug. 12, 1837, in Montreal, Canada. He is the son of Antone and Harriet (White) Bruette and he remained in the Dominion until 1850 when he removed to Marinette and in 1866 he located at Peshtigo. His business in early life was that of a fisherman and he followed it as an occupation until he became a Union soldier. He enlisted at Marinette, in September, 1861, in Company F, 12th Wisconsin for three years. He was discharged in March, 1863, at Paducah, Ky., to enable him to veteranize and received final discharge in July, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. The command left the State in January, 1862, for Missouri and proceeded to Weston, and thence to Leavenworth City preparatory to joining Lane's Southwest expedition and marched to Fort Scott. From there they marched to Lawrence and Fort Riley, and back again to Leavenworth City, where they were ordered to set out for Columbus, Ky. Again they made a fruitless change, operations, in the vicinity of Corinth making their presence unnecessary, and they went to work repairing the railroad which the rebels had destroyed. The command proceeded thence to join Halleck at Humboldt, Tenn., and in October they went to Bolivar and, later made a forced march to reinforce Hurlburt. The 12th was in the southward movement of Grant and did more of the same kind of marching—hard work without results—until

1863. From La Grange they went to Vicksburg and engaged in the work in the trenches until the capitulation. From there they went to Jackson, where they were in battle and went thence to Natchez. Mr. Bruette was in the Meridian expedition and, in the spring after returning from his furlough, started with Sherman to become a part of the campaign to Atlanta and to engage in the fights at Kenesaw Mountain. He was in the siege of Atlanta and went through Georgia and the Carolinas. He was in the action at Jonesboro and Orangeburg, at Fayetteville, and went to Bentonville and finally to Goldsboro. He was in pursuit to Raleigh and went thence to Washington to pass muster at the Grand Review when his war record ended and he came in July to Louisville, Ky., to be paid and discharged.

He returned to Marinette and went thence as stated, to Peshtigo. He has since operated in the woods in the winter and on the river in summer and in saw mills. He was married to Mary Ann Laundry and following are the names of their children: Adolphe, Harriet, Ida, Elizabeth, Eade, Ozanne, Clement, Mattie and Leander G. B. Charles is deceased. The father of Mrs. Bruette and two of her brothers were in the war. The mother of Mrs. Bruette was burned to death Oct. 8, 1871, in the great Peshtigo fire.



PERRIN GRAY, Grand Rapids, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 22, was born April 14, 1836, in Canandagua, Ontario county, New York. He is the son of Peter and Sabrina (Parsons) Gray, and on his father's side is descended from patriots of the Revolution and of 1812. When he was six years old his parents removed to Illinois, and when he was nine years old they came to Wisconsin, locating near Geneva, in Walworth county, and in 1848 they went to Baraboo, Wis. After receiving a common school education, he officiated as a clerk until he became a soldier. He enlisted Sept. 30, 1861, in Company A, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, at Wautoma, Washara county, for three years. The regiment was organized and mustered into United States service at Camp Randall, Marli-

son, and in the spring proceeded to St. Louis to make connection with the army of Grant and to fight a few days after at Pittsburg Landing, where Company A was on picket duty a mile in advance of the command of General Prentiss, where they were attacked on Sunday, April 6th, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the captain of Company A was among the first to fall. Mr. Gray was next in the siege of Corinth and fought at Iuka and, later at Corinth. When the fight at Iuka was expected Mr. Gray was in command of Company A. When relieved from guard the soldiers went to a house for water. As Mr. Gray entered, a woman's white gown was thrown over him by mischievous spirits and, a moment afterwards, word was brought of the approach of Grant and his staff. In his haste to form the company Sergeant Gray forgot his attire, and Grant returned "salute" with a very conspicuous smile. Mr. Gray was attacked with chronic diarrhoea and liver disease and, until Dec. 10, 1862, was in the hospital at Corinth, when he rejoined his regiment at Grand Junction. The regiment went thence to Vicksburg and Mr. Gray started with them, although he had been discharged Nov. 25th. The surgeons in charge of the hospital had procured his discharge, and he left the regiment at Oxford and returned home. On the organization of his company he had been made Corporal and at Pittsburg Landing he was commissioned Orderly Sergeant and performed the duties of the position until after Corinth. His commission bears the signature of Col. T. S. Allen. The officers urged him to remain with the command, promising him a Lieutenant's commission but he thought it wisest to recover his health and re-enlist. In the spring of 1863 he offered his services to a recruiting officer for the 4th Wisconsin, but was rejected by the examining surgeon. A naval officer named Pride, opened an office at Ripon to enroll for that branch of the service and he offered his name but was again rejected. November 23, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and was made Quarter Master's Sergeant of his company and joined the recruits at Nashville, December 1, 1863, and made connection with the regiment at Cleveland, Tenn., March 26, 1864. He was first in action about 10 miles from Cleveland, where 19 men were captured and conveyed to Andersonville. He escaped,

having just left the outer for the inner picket line.

May 3rd they started on the Atlanta campaign and he fought at Varnell's Station, May 7th. May 9th he was in a fight with a cavalry force and was in the action at Resaca being under fire 28 successive days, fighting at Burnt Hickory, Ackworth, Big Shanty, Campbelltown, Marietta, Cartersville, Calhoun, Hopkinsville and Elizabethtown. In November he went to Louisville where the regiment was newly equipped and commenced the latter part of the movement to join Thomas at Nashville where they arrived Jan. 1, 1865. They went in a few days to winter quarters at Waterloo, Ala., and in March commenced movements preparatory to the final actions of April, 1865. Mr. Gray was in the action at Scottsville, and the capture of Selma. He was next in the advance to Montgomery, which was captured on the 12th. Mr. Gray was in the battalion that captured the bridge near Scottsville, which was attached to the personal command of General Dan McCook and were given the post of honor, entering Montgomery with the municipal officers of the city; they were placed on guard to prevent pillage, as the body guard of McCook, accompanying him to Macon, Ga., where they arrived April 21st and they were there discharged and marched to Louisville.

Orders had been received for the re-organization of the regiment for service in Texas and Mr. Gray applied for a furlough and came home. When he reached Madison, he found that a special order had been issued, mustering out the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry on account of active service and the part they took in the capture of Jeff Davis. He was mustered out July 19, 1865. After the war, Mr. Gray went to Wood county and has served as Clerk of the town of Seneca 15 years. In 1884 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and is still officiating in that position. He was married March 6, 1859, to Sarah Jane Dutton. Their children surviving, nine in number, are named George, Frank O., Wilbur, Orrin, Robbie, Nellie, Mamie and Katie. Five children are deceased; Annie died at eight years old, Mimie at 10 years old, Willie at 14 months, Laura at nine months and Henry in infancy. Mrs. Gray was born at Niagara Falls, and her father in Vermont. Her mother was born in the State of New York and was descended from ancestry, removed by several generations which were Irish in the male line, and Scotch in the

female. Her maternal grandfather, John DeWitt Lyons, was in the war of 1812. John Dutton, her brother, was a soldier in the 29th Wisconsin Infantry, and her uncle, James Corzett, was a Wisconsin soldier.

Mr. Gray belongs to Post 17, at Pittsville, and has served as Post Commander two terms: he served as Inspector of Posts on the staff of Commander Fairchild in 1887.



FREDERICK E. MCDUGAL, Pittsville, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 73, was born July 11, 1837, at Baton Rouge, La., and is the son of John Alexander and Mary (Shafer) McDougal. His maternal grandfather, Frederick Shafer, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His father was a soldier in the rebellion in Ireland in 1798. Frederick Shafer came to America after fighting in Ireland, and in 1794 fought in the Indian war in the Northwest Territory under "Mad Anthony Wayne." Anthony Shafer, grandfather of Mr. McDougal, was a soldier in Texas in 1811, when that territory was the property of Mexico, and he was killed at the the time of the betrayal of Hidalgo. After he was born the parents of Mr. McDougal removed to Missouri, and in 1846 they came to Wisconsin.

Mr. McDougal was 11 years old when he came to a part of Wisconsin, which was then in primitive condition, and he was brought up under the circumstances common to the day of first things in an unsettled section of the State. He enlisted under the second call for troops by President Lincoln, Sept. 20, 1861, in Company E, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, at Friendship, for three years. He passed the winter of 1861-62 at Camp Randall, Madison, obtaining a knowledge of military service, and left the State in March, and went to connect with the forces of General Grant, and had his first encounter with the rebels in the sharp fight at Pittsburg Landing. He remained there until May, when he went to the siege of Corinth, and thence to the fight at Iuka. He was afterwards in the battle of Corinth, and went from camp near that place in November, to Grand Junction. He was taken sick and was in the hospital a few days, and when his regiment went on the Oxford raid he went as far as Holly Springs, where he was

captured when Colonel Murphy surrendered the army supplies. He was released on parole and was discharged Jan. 16, 1863, at Memphis on surgeon's certificate of disability. Mr. McDougal enlisted as a private, and soon after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, was promoted to 7th Corporal, and a week later to 5th Corporal. The disease which incapacitated him from marching was a difficulty with the spine.

He returned from the war to Wisconsin, and by perseverance, industry and the exercise of good judgment, he has acquired a position in the agricultural community, being the owner of a farm in Polk county, and another within the corporation of Pittsville. He was married April 11, 1863, to Clarinda L. Pitts. Mrs. McDougal had three brothers in the service during the civil war. They were named Oliver W., John A. and Thomas D. John A. died at Washington in September, 1863. The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. McDougal are John A., Charity L. P., (Mrs. Bennett) Vienna L., Frederick W. F. and Melcolm E. Luke N. and Louisa (Alexander) Pitts, the parents of Mrs. McDougal were natives of Pennsylvania. Moses Bennett, her brother-in-law, enlisted in Company G, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, and died at Port Royal of injuries received at the battle of the Wilderness.

Mr. McDougal belongs to the class of people known as Scotch-Irish. He is of unmixed Scotch origin in the paternal line.



HOMER S. JONES, Horicon, Wis., Past Adjutant of G. A. R. Post No. 220, was born at Ashburnham, Worcester Co., Mass. He is the son of Christopher and Mary (Ward) Jones, the former of whom traced his origin to 1628 to William Locke, the representative of that house who founded the family in America in 1634. He performed the remarkable feat of coming to this country with strangers at the age of 6 years. So far as can be ascertained he came with cousins and was at the time, an orphan. He lived at Woburn, Mass., and there married and reared his family. His son James was the father of Sarah Locke, who was a famous woman on account of bravery in encounters with Indians who distressed the settlers at Weston, where her husband, William Jones, settled. Her son, Enos

Jones, founded the relation between the Lockes and his generations and descendants. His son Edmund, was the father of Christopher, who forms the link in the third remove. Homer S. Jones was 14 when he came West with his uncle, Gilman Jones, who had adopted him when he was 2 years old. His father died when he was 18 months old. His uncle located at New Buffalo, Mich., where he attended school until 16, when another removal was effected to Horicon, which has since been the place of abode of Mr. Jones, with the exception of four years he passed in Michigan after the war. His uncle was a manufacturer of horse hay rakes and the nephew became a skilled workman in wood which was his occupation until war made it apparent that it was becoming a man and citizen of the Republic to make an abrupt change. He enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, at Horicon in Company K, 29th Wisconsin Infantry, and received honorable discharge June 22, 1865, at Shreveport, La.


After being in rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison, he went to Helena, Ark., to the Army of the Tennessee and, later, went to the Department of the Gulf. He was in the actions and expeditions to the White River, Friar's Point, Yazoo Pass, St. Francis River, Port Gibson, 14-Mile Creek, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, the skirmishes of the Red River expedition, Sabine Cross Roads, Cane River, and his service included the marches and other experiences of the command with the constructing of Bailey's famous dam. After changes in the location of the regiment, Mr. Jones went to Morganza and was in plenty of skirmishes until he went to White River. The following operations of the command included movements on the river of varied character, and when the end was near at hand, the regiment went to the siege of Spanish Fort. They went to Mobile after the capitulation, and thence to Shreveport, where its members were mustered out.


At Champion's Hill, he was wounded by a minie ball in his right hip (May 16, 1863) and remained at the battlefield hospital four weeks, when he was removed to Black River Landing, where he was taken to a hospital boat, remaining eight days and was then taken to Gayosa hospital at Memphis, where he remained until the capitulation of Vicksburg. He received a 30-day furlough and came home to Horicon. He reported back to the hospital, where he remained a few days before he went to Fort Pick-

ering Convalescent Camp at Memphis, Aug. 15th, going a few weeks later to Harvey hospital at Madison. He was one of those selected by Mrs. Harvey to be returned to Wisconsin, and was the first man carried into the hospital which that honored lady secured through personal application to the President. After four months treatment there, he rejoined his regiment at Pleasant Hill on the Red River expedition, and was in the subsequent actions as stated. He was a witness of the explosion at Mobile, and at Shreveport saw the surrender of Jeff Thompson.

After the war, he was occupied with business, associated with his uncle and removed to Allegan, Mich., in 1867, where he was interested in the same connection in the manufacture of rakes. After three years, he went to Pentwater and started a planing mill for the preparation of house lumber, returning again to Horicon 10 months after. While in Michigan, Mr. Jones was burnt out in the spring of 1868, meeting with heavy loss without insurance. The disaster and the climate, which disagreed with his health, induced him to return to Horicon. He is now occupied in the employ of D. C. Van Brunt as engineer. He was married Nov. 8, 1866, to Helen E. Sherman, and their children are named Grant S., Sherman W. and Alta May. The two oldest are twins. Eleazer Grant and Mary (Wright) Sherman, both natives of New York, were the parents of Mrs. Jones. William Sherman, her uncle, was a soldier in the late war from New York. She is the step-daughter of Daniel C. Van Brunt, the senior partner of Van Brunt & Wilkins, manufacturers at Horicon. Mr. Davis, of the firm of Van Brunt & Davis, is her brother-in-law and he was a soldier in the 114th New York Infantry.

Mr. Jones has served his Post as Adjutant several terms, as Junior Vice-Commander and is prominent in the Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is Past Noble Grand.



 HARLES M. TURNER, resident at Stevens Point, Wis., and formerly a soldier of the civil war, was born at Rodman, Jefferson Co., New York, March 28, 1839. His father, Henry Turner, was a descendant of a family of Holland Dutch line-

age and married Rosetta P. Edwards. The mother was born in Vermont in 1810 and married her husband in New York. They removed to Wisconsin in 1854, and located at Belmont, Portage county. The former died at the age of 62 years in that place and the latter is still living, aged 78 years.

Mr. Turner was a lad of 15 years when he came to Wisconsin and he learned the business of a farmer in which his father was engaged in connection with the calling of a blacksmith. He was occupied on his father's farm until he attained his majority, when he turned his attention to his own interests and was variously occupied until he entered the army. He enlisted Nov. 4, 1864, in Company C, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry as a recruit in Badger, Portage county. He joined the reorganized command at Louisville, where the regiment received new equipments. Thence, Mr. Turner moved with his company in pursuit of General Lyons and his detachment of rebel cavalry, whom they overtook at Hopkinsville and after the fight there pursued them to Elizabethtown. He went next to winter quarters at Waterloo, Ala., and in the spring took up the march to the interior of the State to destroy rebel supplies and factories and everything else that would tend to cripple the strength and resources of the rebellious States. Mr. Turner was in the march to Centerville and in the capture of Selma, moving thence to Montgomery, driving the rebels and entering the city. He was in the action with the running rebels between their two fortifications and went thence to West Point. He was in the assault on and capture of Fort Tyler and afterwards went to Macon, and Mr. Turner was one of the detail of 30 men under Lieutenant Hewitt, who guarded the cross roads at Dublin while Colonel Harnden went on to the capture of the chief of the confederacy. After Davis was taken, the detail returned to Macon and the reunited regiment moved to Nashville to be discharged. Mr. Turner received honorable discharge at Nashville, July 30, 1865. He was mounted on a mule during his sojourn in Georgia and the animal which was distinguished for unsatisfactory business as a cavalry beast came to a sudden collapse one day, after which Mr. Turner was reduced to the alternative of going on foot. S. H. Almond and John Turner, his brothers, were enlisted men in Wisconsin regiments. Almond died in the

service from disease and his body was brought back to Berlin.

After his release from military duty Mr. Turner returned to Belmont, and engaged in varied occupations until 1867, when he located at Dayton, Waupaca county, and was there a resident about three years. He again removed to Belmont for a four years' residence and thence went to Plainfield where he remained about two years. He then broke up keeping house as he designed to travel and, on resuming a settled life, located at Stevens Point.

He was married in 1871 to Georgia Ann, daughter of David R. and Maria Morgan. She was born in Waupaca county and died at Belmont. Three of their children are living—Zelia, Mortimer and Winnie Grace. The two first named reside at Lone Pine. The youngest lives in Oasis.



SAMUEL PATTERSON MING, Appleton, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 133, was born Jan. 18, 1818, in Smith county, Tenn. He has been a citizen of Appleton since 1855, and is wholly identified with the interests of the section to which he came in early manhood.

He enlisted March 24, 1862, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., as a private in I Company, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, for three years. On the formation of his company he was made Sergeant, and received his discharge at Madison, July 25, 1863, on account of disability. After his return to Appleton he was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal of Outagamie county by Curtis R. Merrill, the United States Provost Marshal for the 6th Congressional District. He received his appointment in August, 1863, and officiated in the duties thereunto pertaining until 1865.

The Third Wisconsin Cavalry left Benton Barracks May 3d, 1862, and reached Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, eight days afterwards. They were there equipped, divided into battalions and distributed at different points throughout the State. Company I was assigned to the Second Battalion, and sent to Fort Scott, arriving there about the middle of June. From there, the company was sent to Carthage, 65

miles distant, to protect Unionists and disperse guerrilla bands. August 4th, the company went to search for the rebels and found them in considerable force at "Church in the Woods." A charge was made by the command, consisting of 125 men under Captain Conkey, Company I, (see sketch) into a camp of 2,000 rebels, without loss. Ten days later the company was in a skirmish at Montevallo, and at Taberville Company I distinguished itself for bravery. At Coon Creek they were again in action, the Union force dispersing 1,500 rebels. In the severe service Mr. Ming became ill from exposure, marching and guard duty, and received his release from military allegiance as has been stated.

While he was still in childhood, his parents removed to Northern Alabama, (Limestone county) and he remained there until he was 17 years of age, and obtained a common school education, such as the south afforded at that time. The intervals between the term of school he passed on the farm of his father, and when 18 he became an apprentice to learn the carriage-making business. He remained in Western Tennessee two years, when he proceeded to Nashville to complete his knowledge of the business in which he proposed to pass his life. He continued in that city four years and afterward spent some time at various points in the South. In 1840 he went to Holly Springs, Miss., where he remained two years. From there he went to Tennessee to engage in the manufacture of cotton gins. Later he went to Memphis where he worked in a plow factory. While there, in 1842, he joined the famous Santa Fe expedition, inaugurated by Texas against Mexico. The promises were very large and several hundred Americans accepted them to enter on a long march at their own expense, to furnish all their supplies and also clothes. Starvation was also an item in the affair and Mr. Ming, after enduring the hardships as long as he thought profitable, retraced his steps after a period of six months. He resumed his work in the plow factory at Memphis and in 1843 went to Lexington, Mo., where he worked as a manufacturer of wagons and carriages until 1849. He went next to Independence, Mo., where he stayed until the spring of 1850. At that point, the California emigrants obtained their outfits for the trip across the plains and Mr. Ming caught the gold fever. He sent his family to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and made preparations to journey

to the land of gold. On the day he had fixed as that of departure he sold his outfit and started for Ohio to see his wife and children, thinking this one of the most sensible things he had ever done. Within the year 1850 he went to Chicago and there obtained employment at his trade. He returned in the fall to Franklin Mills, Portage Co., Ohio, and went thence to Tallmadge, Summit county, five miles east of Akron. There he worked in a large carriage factory in the employ of Oviatt & Sperry until he came to Appleton to establish a permanent residence in the spring of 1855. He established his business there and was occupied in its prosecution until he enlisted in 1862. After the expiration of his term as Deputy Provost Marshal he engaged for a time in his accustomed business, but poor health interfered with its prosecution and he afterwards operated as a pattern maker and at millwrighting, in which he engaged until 1872. He was then elected Justice of the Peace and is still the incumbent of the office in which he has continued since his first election.

Mr. Ming is the son of Joseph B. and Sarah Ann (Hodges) Ming, both natives of North Carolina. The marriage of Mr. Ming to Mary E. Andrews took place Jan. 20, 1843. They had eight children. Hiram S. enlisted in 1861, at the age of 17, in Company E, 2nd Wisconsin Infantry as a drummer boy and went through all the engagements in which the "Iron Brigade" was involved during three years' service. While the father was in Kansas and Missouri, the son was in the Army of the Potomac, and the mother was at home maintaining herself and her family. The second child was Sarah E., Richard Henry was the name of the third, and he died at three months old at Lexington, Mo. Charles Richard was a water boy on the Chicago & Northwestern railway and was killed on the train at 13 years of age while his father was in the service. Leon A., Henry P. and Charles Frank were the names of the others. The mother died in 1887, leaving a precious memory as one who had performed worthily all the duties of wife and mother. In 1878 Mr. Ming was married to Catherine West. Of this union two children—Mary Eleanor and Katie West—have been born. Joseph B. Ming, his father, was second in order of birth of seven children and his own family included three sons and three daughters. Mr.

Ming of this sketch has served several terms in Appleton as Alderman.



WILLIAM T. KING, a prominent citizen of Waupun, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, Lysander Cutler, at Wausau, was born April 29, 1846, at Bristol, Pa., where he passed the first 11 years of his life. He is the son of Wm. T. and Caroline E. (Burns) King and his father was born in Eling Parish, Hantz County, England. He was a seaman in the British navy and was "bought out" by his uncle. The mother was born near the city of Philadelphia, and was a member of a family of the Keystone State of long standing, and was Scotch by descent. The maternal grandfather of Mr. King was a soldier in 1812. In 1851 Mr. King accompanied his parents to Burlington, N. J., where he attended the common schools and was otherwise engaged until he entered the army. He enlisted Dec. 3, 1861, at Philadelphia when 15 years old, enrolling in Company L, 6th U. S. Cavalry in the regular army. The regiment went into camp at Washington in a position east of the Capitol, Dec. 24th, and remained there until March 10th of the following spring, when the army of the Potomac advanced into Virginia and the "6th" were in the advance and skirmished all the way through the Peninsula, acting in the reserve.

Colonel Emery was in command of the regiment which was attached to the brigade of General Stoneman. Afterwards, Company L, was ordered to return to Washington from Fairfax, C. H., and acted as patrol guard in the city until July 1, 1862, when it rejoined the regiment, in the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing. About that date, Mr. King was thrown from a horse, receiving contusion of the chest. He was sent to Hampton hospital where he also suffered from chronic diarrhoea, remaining about five weeks, when he went to King street Branch hospital just out of Alexandria. He went next to King Street hospital, and was afterwards transferred to Bellevue hospital at New York, whence he went to Fort Hamilton, New York. As soon as able he was transferred to the Old Convalescent Camp in Virginia, between Washington and Alexandria. He went next to a hospital in Philadelphia and

thence to the New Convalescent Camp where he received honorable discharge March 26, 1863. He returned to Bristol, his native place, where he passed some time in recuperating his health, but has never fully recovered. He commenced work when able to do so, in the iron works at Bristol, where he was employed two years. His next employ was on a steamboat, running between Bristol and Philadelphia, in which he operated two summers. April 19, 1867, he reached Waupun, Wis., where he has been a citizen, with the exception of a few months passed in the employ of firms at other places. He is a house painter by trade. He was married Dec. 11, 1880, to Carrie L. Kuhn, and they have one son named Willie P.



MORRIS A. WALDO, Fort Howard, Wis., and a member of Henry Miles G. A. R. Post No. 47, was born Sep. 20, 1829, at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson Co., New York. He is the son of Abiather and Hannah (Homman) Waldo and in the paternal line of descent is of French extraction and his forbears were in the war of 1812. The mother was born on Long Island and was of stock of New York origin. He was a carpenter by trade until his enlistment after he reached a suitable age to engage in business and, in the fall of 1854, he came West to Rockford, Ill., and thence in July, 1855, to Oshkosh and for some years was a resident at Winneconne. In the spring of 1861 he went to Ripon where he obtained employ at his trade as a builder. He enlisted at Ripon Oct. 21, 1861, as a wagoner in Company E, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry for three years and received honorable discharge Oct. 21, 1864, at Calhoun, Ga., his term of service having expired. He left the State with the regiment March 16, 1862, and in April went to Cape Girardeau, Mo. He was in the detachment that went to Bloomfield while the regiment went to Helena, Ark., and he remained there until he was taken ill and went to hospital with chronic diarrhoea and afterwards was ill a long time with typhoid fever. His wife came to take care of him and the wife of the quartermaster of the hospital was also there when the rebels made a raid and the two women and himself were placed in an ambulance

and taken to Greenville, Mo. He remained there until the return of the regiment from Helena when he was removed to Patterson. His wife was taken sick with typhoid fever and died at Patterson where she was buried. Their child, a daughter three years old, was left with an aunt at Winneconne and he was compelled to remain at the front.

The regiment remained at Patterson to recruit and there set out in chase of Marmaduke. Prior to setting out, the convalescents were ordered up for inspection and Mr. Waldo made personal appeal to Colonel LaGrange for permission to accompany the detail. He was given an ambulance to drive, and when too weak to harness and care for his team he was supplied with assistance. He went to West Plains and was on the march all winter, returning in the spring to Pilot Knob. He grew stronger while absent and was not again removed from the regiment. He went from Pilot Knob to St. Genevieve on the Mississippi and marched thence to Cape Girardeau, participating in numberless skirmishes in the chase after Marmaduke. He was in the actions at Cape Girardeau and Bloomfield, and marched and traveled on transports to connect with Rosecrans' command prior to the fight at Chickamauga, where he celebrated his birthday, Sept. 20th, in battle. They went to Chattanooga and, soon after, fought at Anderson's Gap, pursuing the rebel cavalry after that action. Mr. Waldo was in the skirmish at Maysville, and also at Strawberry Plains and New Market and in the action at Dandridge.

Mr. Waldo was in an ambulance escort and guarding a train where the descent was so steep that a detail of men held a rope attached to the rear of an ambulance to prevent its toppling over the horses. It was filled with wounded men. On withdrawal to Bridgeport their passage was most perilous and the next train that followed was captured and burned by the rebels. At Bridgeport, in October, Mr. Waldo was taken sick and sent to the field hospital at Nashville, and he remained there until early spring. In opposition to the wishes of his physician and the matron he appealed to the Major in command for permission to rejoin the regiment and did so at Red Clay below Nashville. He was in the chase of Hood and went with the command to Marietta, Ga., in July and next on the Grand March, the cavalry operating as circumstances dictated in the

rear of Atlanta under Dan. McCook. While waiting for Kilpatrick they destroyed 21 miles of railroad and finally crossed at Griffin where a tremendous fight took place and their lieutenant colonel, Torrey, was killed. They were surrounded by rebels and McCook called for volunteers to charge through. Colonel James Brownlow of the 1st East Tennessee made the dash and the entire force ran a gauntlet of a mile under a severe cross fire. Some of their horses stampeded, running back into the rebel lines and leaving 200 men dismounted. Mr. Waldo drowned his horse in swimming at Chattahoochie and captured a rebel's horse two miles from the river; he was three days march from Marietta. He went to Cartersville and was next in action at Altoona, going back to Calhoun where he was discharged as stated. He went to Nashville, and thence to Louisville and came home to Winneconne.

In March, 1865, he went to Chicago, where he enlisted with Hancock's Veterans and went to Washington, where he was assigned to Company H, 2nd U. S. Veterans for one year's service. The command marched down the valley of the Shenandoah and were at Winchester on the day of the assassination of the President, whence they were ordered back to Washington. They went into camp on the Maryland side and Mr. Waldo was detailed to the Ambulance Corps to accompany a detail of the regiment to go to Spotsylvania. They disembarked at Acquia Creek for their destination, where they passed four weeks engaged in collecting the Union dead, who had lain there for a year, and establish two National Cemeteries. To accomplish their work they formed a skirmish line covering every inch of ground and placed the bones they collected in gummy sacks. Coffins had been brought down and in each were placed twelve skulls and bones to make the complement and the account was kept by the number of skulls, the aggregate being over 3,000. The coffins were then buried. It was a sickening experience. Rain had been followed by a hot sun and the service performed by the detail is left to the imagination. But it was worthy work, and the relatives of the unknown dead are comforted by the knowledge that it was done by the Government as soon as possible. After it was done the regiment was sent to the State of New York and there separated into companies. That of Mr. Waldo was sent to Syracuse with headquarters at El-

mira. They remained there until the New York commands were mustered out. There was a camp of rebels at Syracuse, and the presence of troops was an absolute necessity. Mr. Waldo reported at Elmira after completing his duty at Syracuse and was made Orderly to Colonel Van Cutthero and remained in that position until the expiration of his enlistment.

After his return from the war he again resumed his business as a carpenter, and in 1868 he went to Winneconne and engaged with the C. M. & St. P. railroad corporation, removing in 1871 to Oshkosh and engaged in the employ of the C. & N. W. railroad. He went to the shops of the same company at Fond du Lac and, in the following spring, he went to Marinette and was in charge of the shops there two years. In the spring of 1873 he went to Fort Howard to assume the management of the car department. He went next to Elroy, and two years later returned to Fort Howard to resume his former connection in the shops of the same company for whom he has worked 17 years.

He was married September 15, 1852, to Anna Eliza Appleton, at Tylersville, Jefferson county, New York. His wife died as stated, leaving a daughter named Mary Adell. Mr. Waldo was married November 4, 1868, to Maggie Lewis Griffith, and they have one daughter named Nellie J. Mrs. Waldo was of Welsh descent, David Appleton, the brother of the first wife, was in the same company with Mr. Waldo, was wounded at Buzzard Roost and died at Atlanta.



BENJAMIN LEWIS CORNISH, a prominent citizen and business man at Oshkosh, Wis., was born Aug. 11, 1837, at Bangor, Franklin Co., New York. His parents were Sanford and Elizabeth G. (Ayer) Cornish, his father being of English and his mother of Scotch descent. His grandfather was in the war of the Revolution. His great grandfather came to America from England. Mr. Cornish enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, in Company D, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry and, at the formation of the Company, was made Sergeant and, afterwards, Orderly Sergeant. In April, 1865, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of his company and, later, as 1st Lie-

tenant, but was not able to muster, as he was on the march from Atlanta to the sea. When he received his first commission, the captain of Company D was detailed as Judge Advocate and the 1st Lieutenant was in command of Company I. During the historic march to the sea, Mr. Cornish was in command of his company, and also in the parade at Washington. He afterwards received pay for services as 2nd Lieutenant and never lost a day's service while with the army.

Mr. Cornish was a pupil in the schools of Bangor and came to Wisconsin in 1854. He engaged in farming in Winnebago county. After the war, he bought a farm in the town of Algoma in the same county. In 1881, he fixed his residence in the city of Oshkosh, where he has since lived and prosecuted his interests. He has held many offices of trust in his city and county; he served as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors two terms and as Alderman of the 1st Ward during 1887—8. He holds, by appointment of the Judge of the Circuit Court, a commission on the Committee to assess and award damages to lands, caused by the overflow of the Government dam at Menasha.

Mr. Cornish was married Aug. 13, 1865, to Frances H. Fisk. They have three children—Herbert E., Grace A. and Ross Carlton.



GEORGE A. MCKEE, of Black Creek, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, J. W. Appleton, No. 116, was born March 19, 1844, in Youngsville, Warren Co., Pa. He attained to the age of manhood in his native State and enlisted when he was a few months past his twentieth birthday as a soldier for the suppression of the rebellion. He enrolled Aug. 15, 1861, in D Company, 83rd Pennsylvania Infantry, at Youngsville, for three years, and received honorable discharge Sept. 20, 1864, at Harrisburg, Pa., having served until the expiration of his term. He participated in 14 battles and a number of skirmishes, among which were Yorktown, Hanover C. H., Gaines Mills, Savage Station, Turkey Hill, Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Gum Spring, Mine Run, Wilderness and Petersburg. In June, 1862, his regiment was on the penin-

sula and on the first day of the month, he was wounded and was taken prisoner on the 9th. The army was then in retreat from White House across the peninsula to the James River and he was taken to Libby prison in Richmond and thence, a month later to Belle Island, where he remained until about September 15th, when he was paroled. At the time of the battle known as Savage Station he assisted in the removal of the wounded to that place. They were piled about three deep. The distance was about 30 miles and three were dead when they reached their destination. All the time he was in prison he was sick. The first day's rations at Libby were two pieces of hard tack and a pint of coffee. Three or four days after, they received for rations a half loaf of stale bread about as large and as hard as a brick. A half pound of beef accompanied, but it was eaten raw for want of fire to cook it. At Belle Island the fare was still worse, consisting of bread of the most miserable character and twice a week black bean soup, or soup made of material filled with maggots was on the bill of fare.

Mr. McKee came from Pennsylvania to Cicero, Outagamie Co., Wis., in 1869, and removed thence to Black Creek in 1886. Previous to the war he was employed in a woolen factory and after it operated as a farmer. He has been prominent in the municipal government of the several places where he has resided and at Cicero was Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. He served fourteen years as Justice of the Peace, one term of which he has officiated at Black Creek. He is also Notary Public and collection agent.

He was married in 1867 at Miles Grove, Erie Co., Pa., to Ada Sylvester. Their children are William, Emma O., Mary A., Georgia, Elizabeth and Mary Alvina. The father of Mr. McKee was of Scotch descent and was born in Berks Co., Pa. His mother was a relative of General Greene of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. McKee was born in Pittsfield, Warren Co., Pa., and is German by lineage.




FRANK P. KENNEDY, Antigo, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born Nov. 11, 1846, at Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Pa. He is the son of Michael and Elizabeth (McKean)

Kennedy. His father was born in Ireland, in County Tipperary, and was 18 years old when he came to America. The mother was four years old when her father came to this country. Mr. Kennedy was four years old when his parents located at Neosho, Dodge county, Wis., on a farm where the sons of the family were brought up. The father of Mr. Kennedy of this sketch, kept him at home until he was nearly 21, and he enlisted February 25, 1865, in Company E, 48th Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment was in rendezvous at Milwaukee, whence the command proceeded to Kansas, and Company E with three others marched from Paoli to Fort Scott. On arrival there, the detachments of the regiment were employed for three months in preparing timber for repairing the fortifications, and they erected new hospitals and officer's quarters. In August the regiment went to Lawrence. The men expected to be discharged from military service, but instead, performed a heavy march of 250 miles to Fort Zarah, Kansas, which was garrisoned by Companies E and G. Mr. Kennedy remained there, engaged in the duty of protecting the government mails and trains from the Indian guerrillas who had not learned that the war was ended. In December Mr. Kennedy went to Fort Leavenworth and was mustered out December 30, 1865. He returned to Neosho where he managed his father's farm about two years, when he entered the employ of the Iron Ridge Company. At the end of a year he went to Appleton where he was engaged on a farm two years, when he changed that business for the manufacture of shoes. He was afterwards engaged in other business at Appleton for same time, and went to the pineries in the interest of Whorton Brothers, after which he worked two years as a teamster for the Appleton Iron Company. His father had died while he was in the war, and he went from Appleton to Neosho, where he continued one year as administrator of his father's estate, sold the farm and returned to Appleton. After working in the pulp mill two years he took possession of a farm, which he homesteaded, in Langlade county, on which he has since resided, and pursued his agricultural interests with profit.

Mr. Kennedy was married Oct. 28, 1873, to Nora E. Hafner. Their children are named Elizabeth, John, Alice, Mary and Catherine. Maggie died when three months old. James Kennedy, the brother of Mr. Kennedy, enlisted

in the 57th Illinois Infantry early in the war, and was taken prisoner and paroled. He afterwards came to Neenah to visit a sister, and he enlisted in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. He left Milwaukee to join the command and, October 27, 1863, returned to his former command, and was never heard from afterwards. Two cousins of Mr. Kennedy named John and William Kennedy, enlisted from Kansas. Mrs. Kennedy was born in Neenah.



 MAR L. HARDER, Green Bay, Wis., was born September 9, 1817, in Towanda, Bradford Co., Pennsylvania. His father, Failing Cornelius Harder, was born in Dutchess county, New York, and belonged to the Van Rensselaer lineage. His mother, Emily (Sickler) Harder, was born in Wysox, Bradford Co., Pa. In the Wyoming massacre, her mother and grandmother were witnesses of the slaughter of several members of the family. He is descended in both lines from patriots of the Revolution and 1812. When he was eight years old Mr. Harder went to Owego, N. Y., with his parents, where he was brought up.


When he was 16 years old he enlisted July 8, 1863, as musician in Company B, 21st regiment New York Cavalry at Owego, N. Y., for three years, and was discharged June 8, 1866, at Denver, Colorado. The regiment was known as the Griswold Light Cavalry, named after John A. Griswold of Troy, N. Y., and went into camp at Troy, going from thence to Staten Island where they were on duty two months. The 1st of November they joined the army in the Shenandoah Valley and were assigned to the command of Colonel W. B. Tibbits with the 1st New York Lincoln Cavalry, the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry and were finally brigaded under Duffie. He was first in action in the spring of 1864 at Moorefield and fought at Cloyd's Mountain and New Market, at Piedmont, Lynchburg, Bunker Hill, Bucklestown, Solomon's Gap, Va., Brownsville and Frederick, Fredericksville, Hillsboro, Snickers Gap, Ashby Gap, Kernstown, Winchester, Martinsburg, Charlestown, Ninevah, Rood's Hill and Liberty Mills, Va. At Kernstown Mr. Harder

delivered to Colonel Mulligan the last order he received before he was killed. (See sketch of T. and B. Breen.) Mr. Harder was never absent a day from his command. Two days after the Grand Review at Washington, his brigade, with two others, was sent to the frontier, Department of the Platte and they made the route on the Ohio River from Wheeling, W. Va., to the Mississippi and thence to the Missouri Landing at Leavenworth, Kas., where the command was sent to various points in the West, the 21st going to Fort Collins, Col., where they were assigned to look after the Indians. In the fall of 1865 the regiment was on duty in the annual distribution of presents to the Ute Indians.

After the war Mr. Harder returned to Owego and a year later removed to Green Bay. He is engaged in a saw repairing and furnishing business. He has acted as a member of the Common Council of Green Bay two years.

He was married March 7, 1871, to Abbie Barnes, who was born in West Virginia, and is a descendant of earlier settlers of that State. Her people were all Unionists and many of her relatives were in the Union service. Frank Harder enlisted in the 12th Wisconsin Infantry, Jacob Harder in a Pennsylvania regiment and Henry Harder in an Ohio regiment; these were uncles of Mr. Harder. It should have been mentioned in the proper place that 15 of his 20 engagements were in the months of June and July, 1864, and his company lost 27 killed and wounded.



ETER E. DEWAR, of Merrill, Wis., and formerly a defender of the Union in the Civil War, was born Aug. 11, 1848, in Lockport, Niagara Co., New York. His father, John Dewar, was a native of the Dominion of Canada and married Elizabeth Irvine of the same country. When he was an infant he was brought to Waukesha, Wis., by an aunt, and he there lived until the war of the rebellion. He was anxious from the first to enlist but he was only 12 years old within the first year of the war. He was a little more than 16 at the time he enlisted in the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, Dec., 1863, and soon after he was transferred to the

14th Wisconsin Infantry, in which he served through the remainder of the war. He enlisted as a recruit and made connection with the 14th in company with the portion of the command that had veteranized and returned in March to Vicksburg. The portion of the same regiment which accompanied the expedition up the Red River had been gone six days when the second part, which proceeded with Sherman's army to Atlanta, arrived at Vicksburg. Mr. Dewar was in Company B. From Atlanta he returned to Nashville, where a consolidation was made and the command was in the fighting of Hood at that place, and chased him across the Tennessee River. Mr. Dewar was in the action at Atlanta, July 22nd, and 28th, and Kenesaw Mountain, and proceeded to Spanish Fort, where the 14th made the assault on the fortifications. Mr. Dewar was in advance of his company, which was deployed as skirmishers and pressed ahead until he was within 20 feet of the fort before the column advanced to his support. The next move was to Fort Blakely, thence to Mobile and to Montgomery, Ala., where they were when the termination of hostilities came. The route thence was to New Orleans, where they were placed on transports and sent North.

Mr. Dewar returned to Waukesha and six months later went to the pineries of Northern Wisconsin, where he was engaged in logging and lumbering until 1885. He has passed 20 years in the vicinity of Wausau and Merrill, and in the year last mentioned he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Marathon county, and in 1886 of Lincoln county. At Rock Falls, Wis., he was Town Treasurer.

He was married Sept. 3, 1886, to Ida M. Hollis. The parents of Mrs. Dewar were Joseph and Mina A. (Hinton) Hollis. L. Hollis, her uncle, was in the late war.

Mr. Dewar was elected Chief of Police of Merrill in the spring of 1888.



WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Clintonville, Waupaca Co., Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post J. B. Wyman, No. 32, was born June 2, 1839, in Manchester, Lancashire, England. He was just past his majority when he came to

America, landing at the port of New York. He came thence to Wisconsin and lived in several places until he decided to enter the military service of his adopted country. February 23, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Third Wisconsin Infantry at Neenah for three years. Aug. 22, 1865, he was discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, where he had been in the hospital about 6 months. He was wounded at Avery'sboro, March 16, 1865, a minie ball entering his head at the corner of his right eye and coming out below his left ear. It passed through the collar of his overcoat, carrying fragments of the thick cloth into the wound. He was a participant in all the actions in which his regiment was engaged from the time he made connection with the command as a recruit in the same month in which he enlisted until the battle named. They were Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, all the warfare around Atlanta and in the progress of the conquering Union forces through the Carolinas.

He was in field hospital at Goldsboro and Newbern until the move to the city of New York April 5th, and, after arrival there on the 8th he went to McDougal hospital, remaining until April 26th, when he came to Madison, Wis. After being there released from military obligations he located at Neenah, which was his place of abode until 1870, when he went to Minnesota and after his return again to Wisconsin he went to Waupaca county in 1881, finally locating in Clintonville. He is a citizen of enterprising spirit and a Republican in political faith.

July 27, 1866, he was married to Alice L. Jones, of Winchester, Wis. They have three sons and one daughter. The two oldest sons are members of the Order of Sons of Veterans, Luman Clinton Camp. Mr. Townsend is Commander of John R. Wyman Post at Clintonville. (1887.)



ALBERT THEODORE KOCH, of Wausau, Wis., was born Nov. 9, 1839, in Pomerania, Prussia. He has been a citizen of Wausau since 1876, has established a permanent and popular business as a physician, and is one of the leading practitioners in the place where he resides.

Dr. Koch came to America with his parents, Gottlieb and Regina (Darvitz) Koch in 1856.

His father was a miller in his native country, and also a farmer, and on coming to America he engaged in the latter avocation in Watertown, Wisconsin. The son received the benefit of the excellent educational system of Prussia, and, after passing some years on his father's farm he went to Minnesota to engage in farming, and in the sale of agricultural implements.

Dec. 1, 1863, he enlisted at Wawatoma, Minn., enrolling in Company C, 2nd Minnesota Cavalry for three years. The regiment was enlisted and mustered for frontier service, and for fighting Indians. The rendezvous for some time was at Fort Snelling, and later it was sent to Fort Ridgely, where the soldiers encountered extended experience of the roughest character. In addition to the inevitable and perilous scouting, they operated as constructors of fortifications and repairing forts. They built Fort Rice on the Missouri River, and Wadsworth in Dakota, thirty miles from Big Stone Lake. In the Bad Lands, they had daily encounters with the redskins and night skirmishes were frequent. After the struggle at the edge of the Bad Lands, on the Little Missouri River, the troops crossed the Yellowstone River and proceeded to a place 40 miles above Fort Union, the junction of that river with the Missouri, where they participated in an important battle, in which many Indians were slaughtered. Fighting continued several days, and activities were kept up at night. The enlistment and discharge of Mr. Koch were under the Americanised form of his name, Cook. He was discharged Nov. 16, 1865.

He returned to Minnesota and devoted his attention to the study of medicine, which has since been his vocation. He instituted his first practices at St. Ansgar, Iowa, and after several years he came to Wausau. He was married March 4, 1867, to Martha Eastman, a native of Savannah, Illinois. They have lost three children. Eddie died at the age of six years; Hellen died when nine years old; Ella was two years old when her death occurred.



JOHAN COX, Marinette, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born in Merton, Waukesha Co., Wis., October 29, 1847, and is the son of John and Mary (Hennessy) Cox. The father was born in

County Longford, Ireland, and the mother was born in County Farlin.

Mr. Cox enlisted January 26, 1865, in Company B, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, at Fond du Lac, for one year, or the war, and received honorable discharge July 18, 1865. He enlisted as a recruit and went to Madison. He went under orders to Hart's Island in New York harbor and thence to the city of New York and sailed to Hilton Head, S. C., where the recruits received equipment, and marched 20 miles to Combahee Ferry, where he performed guard duty six weeks. The detail were obliged to forage and, on one of their expeditions, they crossed the river into the rebel lines and were attacked by guerillas: when their pickets were driven in, they retreated, crossing the river and tearing up the bridge to prevent pursuit. The skirmish continued until the rebels retreated, and the Union soldiers returned to camp with their wounded. Soon after, they marched to Fortress Monroe and finally made connection with the regiment at Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Cox had inflammation of the eyes, and on the route from Raleigh northward, he stepped into a hole and received a permanent injury in his right ankle. He was treated by J. Griffin Conley and his assistant, Thomas Coffey, Surgeons of the 3rd Wisconsin, was exempt from all duty and was transferred to the convalescent camp at Alexandria, Va. His regiment came to Washington preparatory to the Grand Review, and he came thence to Louisville, Ky., where he was mustered out and returned home. Following are the officers of the regiment: Colonel, Geo. W. Stevenson; Captain, John C. Klevan; Lieutenants, Hegg and Amidon. Mr. Cox was in the Division of General Ruger and in the Brigade of General Hawley.

The brothers and sisters of Mr. Cox were named Eliza, Mary, Catherine, Margaret, James, Michael and Matthew. Mr. Cox was married October 7, 1871, at Marinette, to Catherine Guilfoyle. Their children are named John, Julia, Katie, Mary, Joseph, Agnes and Laura. James was born April 22, 1874, and died in July of the same year. Mr. Cox is in the employ of the Kirby Carpenter Co. at Menominee. The parents of Mrs. Cox were born in Ireland, where her father was a teacher by profession. Her mother came to America with

three children—two daughters and a son. She died March 24, 1885, at Peshtigo, Wis. See sketch of James O'Connell.



HENRY GIBSON, Westfield, Marquette Co., Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 65, was born in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., New York, June 4, 1836, and spent his boyhood in the place of his nativity. When he was 14 years of age his family removed to Wisconsin and lived in Kenosha county until they removed to Marquette county in 1852.

June 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, at Harrisville, for three years. He was in rendezvous with his regiment and in all the movements preliminary to joining the army of Virginia and was in every battle and skirmish and march and variety of service in which his regiment was involved until the battle of Gettysburg and which included Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, and he went into the action at Gettysburg. Captain Levi E. Pond being wounded in the early part of the day, Lieutenant Gibson assumed command of the company, and late in the afternoon, was taken prisoner. After the battle was over, he was paroled and sent to Annapolis and, about six weeks later was exchanged when he returned to his command and reported for duty.

Mr. Gibson enlisted as a private and, on the formation of his company, was made Corporal and passed every grade of promotion as Sergeant, 1st Sergeant and 2nd Lieutenant, and had been commissioned 1st Lieutenant Dec. 22, 1862, and was acting in that capacity at the date of the battle of Gettysburg. In the battle of Bull Run he was wounded in both hands but refused to go to the rear and remained with his company, although he was unfitted for active duty. His enthusiasm was at fever heat and he believed that he could be of some sort of service if he remained with his command. After the battle he refused to go to the hospital and went into the action at South Mountain while his hands were still bandaged

and where he performed his duty to the last degree. During his first engagement on the 28th of August, at Gainesville, the "7th" was stationed to hold a position and about sundown the firing commenced. It was found at dark that the men had only one round of ammunition and they were ordered to lie down and hold the situation; soon after, an object was discovered moving along in a zigzag course toward the line. Mr. Gibson raised his gun with bayonet presented and the moving object, which proved to be a rebel officer, failed to see the bayonet until he struck it, and he seized hold of the bayonet and cried out "who are you?" Mr. Gibson replied "7th Wisconsin; who are you?" The rebel replied "Captain Hardiman, 12th Georgia." "You are my prisoner, responded Mr. Gibson, cocking his piece and ordering the rebel to surrender and deliver his sabre and revolvers. The rebel refused to do this as Mr. Gibson wore the insignia designating the rank of a Corporal. The latter deferred to the nice scruples of the rebel and called for his captain who received the side arms of the prisoner and Mr. Gibson found his rank sufficiently high to effectually guard His Confederate Highness through the night. He was afterwards exchanged and subsequently they had several meetings on the field, and whenever opportunity occurred, Captain Hardiman sent his grateful remembrance to the 7th Wisconsin for the considerate treatment received at their hands. On one occasion Mr. Gibson and a comrade was engaged in foraging when they rode up to a house and asked the mistress to sell them two canteens of milk, offering to pay for it at any price, but she affirmed that she had none. Mr. Gibson was of the opinion that she had plenty of milk as he noticed two good cows and a calf in the near vicinity. He returned and tried again with like result when he went back and shot the calf, returning again to the house, and calling the lady out and to say "Madam, when another soldier asks for milk, you can have some for him, for I have just weaned your calf." After being exchanged Lieutenant Gibson joined his regiment on the Rappahannock in time to be present at the anniversary of Antietam, when the brigade was presented with the flag which was the joint offering of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan and he was in the actions in the defense of Washington, Mine Run and in the Wilderness, and resigned March 30, 1864, on

account of disability. He returned to Westfield where he has since resided.

Lieutenant Gibson is the son of Daniel and Dorothy (Collins) Gibson. His ancestral stock was from New Hampshire, and his maternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. Four generations in the paternal line have furnished a soldier and a hunter and, in these respects Lieutenant Gibson represents his ancestral prowess and daring, and possesses a fund of incidents of sporting life full of interest and amusement. He was married Dec. 9, 1865, to Grace Laing. Frank, their only child, was born Jan. 3, 1874. Mary L. and Walter, are ceased.



MAXIMILLIAN FORVILLY, a citizen of Menominee, Mich., and member of G. A. R. Post No. 266, was born Oct. 20, 1844, in Grees, Province of Braben, Belgium. He is the son of Frank and Mary (Mark) Forvilly and came to America with them when he was eleven years old. His father was a stone mason by trade and had served in the revolution in his country in 1830. They settled on a farm in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wisconsin, to which they came as soon as they landed and the place was cleared, the house built and all other improvements made by the father and sons. The farm is in the possession of Mr. Forvilly who worked on it until he decided to become a soldier. He enlisted Nov. 28, 1861, in G Company, 17th Wisconsin Infantry at Green Bay for three years and was then 15 years old. The command rendezvoused at Camp Randall, Madison, and went to St. Louis soon after, receiving orders to make connection with Grant's forces at Fort Donelson but the fort was taken before their arrival. Mr. Forvilly went with the command to the fight at Pittsburg Landing, and thence to the siege of Corinth. At Camp Mine, in that vicinity Mr. Forvilly was wounded in the left leg above the ankle (May 28th) before the evacuation of the place, he being in the advance skirmish line. He went to the field hospital and was attended by Surgeon McKenman.

The regiment erected breastworks and remained until fall and October 3rd and 4th he

was in the fight with Price and Van Dorn, most of his company being taken prisoners and he narrowly escaping. He was at Fort Robinett when Colonel Rugers, a rebel, was killed in an attempt to plant the confederate flag on the fort. He was in the march and fight at Holly Springs, Grand Junction, Cold Spring, Spring Bottom and was in the retreat from Coffeeville to Memphis. He went by transport to Lake Providence, La., participated in the cutting of the levee to drive the rebels out of the swamps, helped to dig the canal at Milliken's Bend, crossed the Mississippi River at Grand Gulf, went next to Jackson, Miss., fought at Raymond and Pleasant Hill, went to the Black River, where he assisted to tear down a cotton gin to obtain materials to build a bridge in the night, marched to the rear of Vicksburg, where he was in a heavy charge, (May 19, 1862), laying afterwards in a ravine from which they escaped in the darkness and assisted in the construction of rifle pits and other defenses preparatory to regular siege. He was detailed to aid in building Logan's Fort on the Jackson road and was in the final action at Vicksburg on July 4th. He went thence to Natchez where the regiment was mounted and scouted about that locality, and near Franklin, etc. In a fight at the latter place the rebels were captured and the regiment crossed to the Louisiana side of the Mississippi River, marched to Trinity, and captured a rebel transport and gunboat which was burned. The next day they laid a pontoon bridge, crossed the river and captured Fort Beauregard in a charge, taking six heavy siege guns and caissons and ammunition. The fort had been mined but did not explode until 12 at night after it had been riddled.

Mr. Forvilly returned to Natchez and went to Vicksburg. He was among the non-veterans of the regiment and was assigned to the 14th Wisconsin to complete his term, (Company G). He went on the Red River expedition in the 15th Corps under A. J. Smith. He was in the capture of Fort de Russy, skirmished every day, fought at Clouterville, Marshville and Yellow Bayou, and chased the rebels to Pleasant Hill, returned to the mouth of the Red River and was in a two-days fight at Atchafalaya Bayou and Maxfield's. Severing connection with the Red River expedition he went to Memphis to be sent after Forrest to Tupelo, intercepting the rebel at Camargo Cross Roads. Near Pontotoc

the rebels charged the train and were repulsed with loss. The colors of the 6th Mississippi were captured July 13th by Mr. Forvilly, and carried from the field by Captain Mansfield in command of the regiment, and when the regiment returned to Memphis, Mr. Forvilly marched through the streets of the city with the captured colors. He fought in the battle at Tupelo against Forrest, where the battle cry was "Fort Pillow" and thousands of dead rebels lay on the field in remembrance of that atrocity. Mr. Forvilly returned again to Memphis, thence went to St. Charles, Ark., and built a fort on the White River, then to Duvall's Bluff, next to Brownville Station, thence under Mower to pursue Price and Marmaduke, marched 340 miles and fought two days at Booneville, Mo., where Price lost his command. Next to St. Louis and thence to Nashville to participate in the Franklin fight, to retreat to Nashville, to fight two days (Dec. 15-16) at Nashville, to chase and disperse Hood's army and to join Sherman's army before Chattanooga, was the next outline of the movements. The non-veterans of the 17th, (61 of them) were detailed to join Sherman and went to Baltimore and Annapolis, and thence to Beaufort and Newbern and participated in the fight on the Neuse River and joined Sherman at Goldsboro where Mr. Forvilly was discharged April 7th, 1865.



STEWART NEWELL, of Chilton, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 205, was born Oct. 11, 1817, in Vermont, and he is the son of Jeffrey and Christiana (Traver) Newell. They located at Hudson, New York in 1821, where he grew to manhood and acquired a complete knowledge of the business of an engineer and in 1847 he came to Detroit and engaged as engineer on the Michigan Central railroad, running the second engine that was started in Michigan. He came to Wisconsin in 1848, and bought a farm at Brothertown, Calumet county. He was ignorant of farming and remained on the place until his money was exhausted and again engaged in a business he did understand to secure more funds. He went to Illinois and run a locomotive one year and conducted a railroad shop

two years, after which he returned to Calumet county. He was one of the first to enlist in the first call for troops in April, 1861, and he enrolled in an infantry company enlisted by Captain Harrison C. Hobart who afterwards was made Brigadier General. The company was reported to the governor of Wisconsin for assignment to the first regiment, but that organization being full it was assigned to the 4th Wisconsin Infantry as Company K. On the formation of the company Mr. Newell was made Sergeant. Sept. 1st he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, and in May, 1862, was made Quartermaster of the regiment and served in that position until Captain Hobart was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 21st Wisconsin Infantry, when he was called to the command of his company and he served in the position until he resigned Dec. 18, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability. The regiment left the State in July, 1861, and while passing through New York, transportation was refused at Corning, when Colonel Paine called for volunteer service as engineers from his command; Lieutenant Newell mounted the cab of a locomotive and run the train to Elmira. When the command reached Harrisburg, news was received of the disaster of Bull Run, and Colonel Paine obtained some old muskets for the regiment. Lieutenant Newell went to Baltimore and thence on the Eastern Shore expedition, afterwards to Newport News and embarked on the "Constitution" to go to Ship Island with Butler, and was in Hampton Roads, when the rebel ram Merrimac made her appearance and the Constitution escaped the fate of the Congress, Cumberland and Minnesota by running the batteries of Sewell's Point in the night. Lieutenant Newell went with Butler's command to the storming of Forts Jackson and St. Phillips at the mouth of the Mississippi, where the 4th Wisconsin made their way to the rear of the forts and, through their action, the garrison surrendered. May 1, 1862, the regiment reached New Orleans and, in company with the 31st Massachusetts, was the first to take possession of the city. At New Orleans, Lieutenant Newell was made Quartermaster and acted as such during both expeditions to Vicksburg and the construction of Butler's canal. He was a participant in all the movements of the regiment at Vicksburg, in the destruction of Grand Gulf, and fought Breckenridge at Baton Rouge. He was in



1. James H. Barr.
2. Robt. S. Bateman.
3. L. S. Knox.
4. C. P. Palmer.
9. Dennis Meidam.

5. S. W. Peters.
6. Arthur D. Rice.
7. Henry W. Bayer.
8. Albert W. Wann.
10. Capt. Henry A. Chandler.

command of his company in the action at Bon-necarre Point and remained afterwards at Baton Rouge until he resigned.

On his return to Chilton, he resumed his business and became a citizen, who has sustained his record in a manner in accord with his service as a soldier. He has officiated for many years as a Justice of the Peace at Chilton and is at present (1888) Police Justice. He has been nominated several times for the position of County Clerk and Clerk of the Court on the Republican ticket, but has been defeated, owing to his residence in an overwhelmingly Democratic county. He has officiated also as Postmaster at Brothertown for several years.

He was married Oct. 11, 1840, to Amanda Chesebro, of Oneida county, New York, and they had three daughters. They all married, had children and are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Newell have brought up five of their grandchildren and one is now a member of their family. Mr. Newell is now 71 years old. Several of his ancestors were in the war of the Revolution.



LORENZO SEYMOUR KNOX, of Appleton, Wis., Commander of Post George D. Eggleston, No. 133, G. A. R. of (1887) was born in Russell, St. Lawrence Co., New York, Oct. 21, 1841. A few days before he was 21, he enlisted as a private in C Company, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, at Dayton, Marquette Co., Wis., for three years. On the formation of his company he was made 4th Sergeant. The termination of the war closed his career as a soldier and he was discharged at Washington, D. C., June 23, 1865. He was mustered into service Sept. 25, 1862, and left the State with his regiment on the 30th of October following. He was in camp at Memphis, November 3rd, and was assigned to the 5th Brigade and 1st Division, Corps of General Sherman. Soon after, orders were received for the regiment to proceed to the assistance of General Grant in the rear of Vicksburg, but the disaster at Holly Springs caused a change, and they retraced their route where they arrived considerably decimated from the exhaustion of the soldiers on the terrible march. The last of December and the

first of January the regiment were in the pursuit of Forrest, and in February returned to Memphis and performed guard and camp duty until November of that year. From that date until a year later the command was engaged in duty in Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, looking principally after Forrest. In February, 1864, the regiment was transferred to the 2nd Brigade, 4th Division and 16th Army Corps. Immediately after, the command went to Jackson and drove the rebels from their position.

A month was passed in destroying rebel railroads and other property and in March, a return to Vicksburg was made. Soon after, another expedition was planned in which the 32nd Wisconsin again went to look after Forrest who was making himself interesting. But he refused to give battle to his pursuers. In May, Mr. Knox was engaged in a sharp skirmish near Courtland in which the rebels were driven. A considerable number of prisoners was taken and also war supplies. He was also in the siege of Atlanta and at Rivers' Bridge, where the regiment made a conspicuous record. In March and February they were in the march to the sea and were engaged in the service common to the route, skirmishing, destroying railroads, building roads, rifle pits and supporting the attack on Bentonville. Soon after they proceeded to Goldsboro and thence to Raleigh. The surrender of the rebel leaders put an end to their active service and they proceeded to Richmond and Alexandria, took part in the Grand Review at Washington and came in June to Milwaukee where they were disbanded.

Mr. Knox returned to his home uninjured, and resumed the duties of civil life. He has been a resident of the Badger State since 1844, his parents removing from the State of New York to Marquette county when he was three years of age. (That part of the State is now Green Lake county.) He was educated in the common schools, and before he enlisted was brought up to a knowledge of farming. He resumed that occupation on his return from the war and followed it until 1882, when he located at Appleton. He embarked in the business of a flour and feed merchant, in which he was interested two years, when he established himself in the sale of groceries. In the spring of 1887 he sold out, and was elected Secretary of the Appleton Toy & Furniture Company, in which capacity he is at present engaged.

Mr. Knox is a man of recognized executive

ability, and has served his township in several public capacities. While in his native town he was Chairman of the Town Board for five years. He officiated two years as Sheriff of Green Lake county. He was made Commander of Post 133 in 1887, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1880. He has held the position of Worthy Chief of Markesan Temple of Honor, No. 31. In social status he is a substantial citizen, and as a man he has sustained a stainless record.

His father, Seymour Moses Knox, and his paternal grandfather, were born in America. His mother, Harriet Hosford before marriage, was a native of Vermont, and a descendant of Holland origin. November 9, 1865, Mr. Knox was married to Alma A. Dewitt, and they had two children—Carrie Edith and May Linda. The portrait of Mr. Knox, on page 336, was taken in 1888.



ROBERT SMITH BATEMAN, of Appleton, Wis., a citizen of prominence and stability, and a former soldier for the Union, was born Sept. 2, 1830, in Beekmantown, Clinton Co., New York. He is a land holder of extensive relations in Dakota and his residence is established at Washington Springs, Jerauld county. At the date of the advent of Civil War in the United States he had arrived at an age when the gravity of the situation was clearly comprehended by him. He watched succeeding events with the anxiety of a true son of the Union who realized all there was at stake to those who hoped for the future of themselves and their country. At the time he decided to cast his life and manhood's hopes into the balance, such a decision meant far more than the same act by the younger men in the first enthusiasm that swept the land like the daydawn of patriotism. The exigencies of the situation were then clearly apparent and the responsibility devolving on every reflective citizen plainly manifest.

November 19, 1863, Mr. Bateman enlisted as a recruit in Company I, (Captain Theodore Conkey) Third Wisconsin Cavalry, at Appleton for three years. He received honorable discharge on account of the close of the war, May 8, 1865, at Milwaukee. He did not join the

command in the field, but was assigned for special service, such members of the general army being designated as unassigned and held for service of the most unsatisfactory character to those most interested, as they were never under regular orders nor had any knowledge of what their duty might be until summoned to receive directions.

The rendezvous of Mr. Bateman was at Camp Randall, Madison, where he passed the winter acting as Commissary of the barracks there, attending to the necessities of the arriving and departing soldiers of Wisconsin. In the spring of 1864 he accompanied a squad of soldiers to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was ill with fever when he arrived there and went into the hospital within a week. His sickness was the result of exposure on the deck of a steamer while at Weston, Mo., during a heavy storm in the night. He remained there until June 24th, when he reported under special order from General Curtis to General Davies and was assigned to his personal staff as clerk. He performed the duties of the position about one year and at the end of that time was ordered by General Dodge to report for duty to Major Weed at Milwaukee. The latter was staff officer of General Curtis and he remained his clerical assistant from March, 1865, until his discharge.

Mr. Bateman is the son of Robert Rood and Mary (Churchill) Bateman. The former was born in Hartford, Washington Co., New York, of ancestors dating their origin from English stock that located in the early history of the country in Connecticut. His mother was born in Rutland, Vt. Mr. Bateman was married to Jane Elizabeth Lampard, Nov. 1, 1853. Of seven children born to them, five survive—George Robert, William Irving, Charles Fremont, Albert Ford and Jennie Amelia. Hiram Gentle and Jerry Lincoln are deceased. Mrs. Bateman is the daughter of Robert M. and Mrs. Sarah Weeks (Ford) Lampard. Her father was born in Kent county, England, and came to America about 1830, marrying his second wife Aug. 12, 1833. She was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, March 12, 1797, of English stock in both lines of descent. On her father's side she was the seventh descendant from George Weeks, a native of England and a member of an old Devonshire family of distinction in position, and as a minister of the English established Church. He came to this country in 1635, with the settlers that located in Dorchester, Mass. He was

one of the Puritan settlers to whom belong the credit of the establishment of many of the institutions of New England and of founding the Episcopal Church in this land. The original name which has been corrupted into Weeks was Wyke. The seat of the family established in the days of William the Norman in 1066 still continued, in the latter part of the 14th century, at North Wyke, Taunton Hundred, in the shire of Devon. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Bateman, Holland Weeks, was born in Marlboro, Mass., Aug. 14, 1742.

Mr. Bateman was educated at Beekmantown, and at Mooers, 18 miles from his birthplace, whither his father removed his family. After coming to Wisconsin he was a student at Lawrence University (Institute) in its first days. Returning to Beekmantown, he was employed by his father, who was a woolen manufacturer, until he acquired an understanding of that business, and he also became a practical farmer. In 1846 the parents removed their families to Illinois, traveling with their household belongings in pioneer fashion prior to the days of railroads and canals, and located for a time at Garden Plain, Whiteside county. In the spring of 1847 they set out again with the same equipage and went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, which was their home for several months. In the spring of 1848 the father and son came first to the site of Appleton, cutting their route through the woods for three miles to the spot within 10 rods of which, the house of Mr. Bateman now stands. The senior Bateman located a farm of 120 acres and on which a shanty was erected to be replaced the next year by a temporary house for the accommodation of the household. Here and hereabouts young Bateman passed the years until his military life commenced, and to it he returned when that experience was over. From its acres he has witnessed the growth of Appleton, and the then forest-covered farm is now included within the 1st Ward of Appleton, and is divided into city lots and improved with buildings.

Until 1881 Mr. Bateman was engaged in farming and in carpenter work. In that year he went to Dakota, purchased a "quarter" and entered and pre-empted respectively, 160 acres of land each, thus obtaining an aggregate acreage of 480 acres. His family joined him in the spring of 1882, and he established a lumberyard at Plankinton, Aurora county. In May of the same year he sold and fixed his

residence as stated previously. At this writing (1887-8) he lives in Appleton for the purpose of educating his only daughter and youngest child.

Mr. Bateman is a substantial citizen of the Republic. He has pursued a course of life which has brought him remunerative results, and secured for him the confidence of the business world. He has occupied positions of trust where he has lived, such as his business relations have permitted him to assume, and is still in the prime of manhood so far as years are estimated, but with disabilities incurred in the military service which hamper his activity and limit his business operations. The portrait of Mr. Bateman, on page 336, is a copy of a photograph taken in 1888.



CHARLES PORTER PALMER, of Appleton, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, Geo. D. Eggleston, No. 133, of which he was one of the charter members, was born Aug. 16, 1822, in Litchfield, Conn. His parents, Eliscom and Charlotte (Gatty) Palmer were natives of Litchfield and belonged to families of long standing. His mother was the daughter of John J. Gatty who was one of the Hessian soldiers hired by the British to aid them in their attempt to control the colonists in the war of the Revolution. He was a man of thought and principle and became thoroughly disgusted with the position in which he found himself and, while on picket guard, he informed his comrade that he was on the wrong side in the fight and should desert, which he proceeded to do. Both fled towards the Federal lines and his companion was shot. After the close of the war he accompanied a man named Merrill to Connecticut where he married Sarah Collins, a native of Litchfield. Their children were named Charlotte and William, and the daughter married E. Palmer, and became the mother of three children—Walter C., Charles P. and Emeline. After the death of Mr. Palmer in July, 1825, she married Daniel Bishop. Their children are Louis, Ann and Harris M. W. The Palmer family in the remote generations were allied to the family Adams.

Mr. Palmer reached the age of manhood in his native State and came to Wisconsin in 1856.

He located in Appleton, and has been a resident at that place since. He has always taken an interest in the local affairs of the place and at the date of the war of the rebellion he was serving in the capacity of Justice of the Peace.

He enlisted Jan 1, 1862, at Appleton, Wis., in 1 Company, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry and was made a sergeant on the formation of the company. Jan. 7, 1865, he received honorable discharge at Harrisburg, Pa., his term having expired.

The regiment went into camp at Janesville, where he contracted typhoid pneumonia. A serious illness followed with permanent injury to his lungs, and he received a sick furlough in March, 1862, returning to his family in the town of Freedom, where they were living on a farm and remained until July, when he reported at Madison and, in company with a number of recruits, proceeded to Kansas to join his command. The regiment had been distributed at various points in the State under the Provost Marshal General, Colonel Barstow, formerly of the Third Cavalry. Company I, was stationed at Fort Scott where Major Henning was acting as Deputy Provost Marshal. Colonel Jewell was commanding the force of scouts near La Mar and had three men in his squad. Mr. Palmer was detailed to carry despatches between the advance of the detail of Companies I, F and C, to the scouting party. He performed the duty alone, riding, on an average, from eighty to one hundred and twenty miles a day and exhausting a horse every day. The adventures he had and those he narrowly escaped were numberless. It is a curious fact that only in romance are such stories fully told. It is impossible to adequately delineate on a historical page all that was endured and struggled with by cavalrymen in the late war. Mr. Palmer was instrumental in tracing and bringing to judgment many representatives of the bushwhacking fraternity, incurring danger which may be illustrated by one experience in which a minie ball clipped his right ear-lock. His excessive riding induced hemorrhoids of a type that necessitated change and he was transferred to Company H, Veteran Reserve Corps at St. Louis, in the fall of 1863. He went thence to Camp Reynolds, twelve miles from Pittsburg, Pa. There he was ill with small pox and after his recovery was retained as a nurse in the hospital. At the time of Morgan's raid into Ohio in July, 1863, Mr. Palmer went to the front in the capacity of hospital steward,

returning thence to his former post where he was occupied as head nurse until his discharge. He left Camp Reynolds in the fall of 1864, the army contingents being ordered to remove to Chambersburg by the way of Uniontown on the Collinsville railroad. From that place he marched to Laurel Hill and while there Chambersburg was burned, and the guard to which he belonged threw up intrenchments for their own protection.

Mr. Palmer was married to Mrs. Laura Stowe, March 3, 1856, in Talmadge, Ohio. Their only child, Cornelia E., was born Jan. 24, 1857, and is the wife of Herbert S. Lindsley of Appleton. Mrs. Palmer is the daughter of Amos and Maria (Collins) Benedict. She was born Feb. 17, 1820, at Cornwall, Conn. She was married to James Stowe at Brinfield, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1837. He died in Illinois August 3, 1851, leaving two sons, named Amos Zebulon and Dennis Gilbert. The former was born Sept. 28, 1841, and the latter, March 11, 1844. Amos married Maria Haskell in September, 1863, and died at Appleton, December 5, 1864, leaving one son, Walter James Stowe, who was born Oct. 17, 1864. The grandmother of Mrs. Palmer, Polly Landon Collins, was killed on the night of her marriage to Mr. Stowe. A tornado occurred at Stowe, Summit Co., Ohio, in which she and three other persons were killed, and a cane which once belonged to Timothy Collins, the grandfather of Mrs. Collins, which bears the marks of mutilation received in that storm, is still preserved in the family. Dennis G. Stowe married Helen Gurnee, who died June 20, 1882; he was married again to Mina Benedict, and their only child, Gaylord B., was born March 27, 1887. Mr. Palmer is a respected citizen of Appleton of long standing. He is known as a friend to honest industry, and as a promoter of wholesome social regulations. He has been a member of the Post at Appleton from its inception, and is prominent in the organization. His portrait, which appears on page 336, was copied from a photograph which was taken in 1888.



DENNIS MEIDAM, florist, resident at Appleton, Wis., belongs to G. A. R. Post, No. 133, of which he is a charter member. He was born April 28, 1846, in Geldermalsen in the Netherlands.

He is the son of John and Rijke (Van Smallen) Meidam, and came to America with them in 1851. The family landed at the port of New York and the father engaged in business relations in Erie county in the same State until 1853, when they located in Appleton, Wisconsin. Mr. Meidam was only fifteen years old when the country was involved in war and, as soon as he was old enough, he enlisted, enrolling Oct. 7, 1864, as a recruit in F Company, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, at Appleton for three years or during the war. He was honorably discharged July 16, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. He was examined at Green Bay and reported to the military authorities at Madison, whence he went to join the regiment at Lookout Mountain preparatory to proceeding to Atlanta, there to connect with the force of General Sherman and march to the sea. He was a participant in all the important movements of that campaign and fought at Pocotaligo and at Orangeburg and was present at the final proceedings at Bentonville. He had his severest experience while on the way to Washington to take part in the closing scenes there. The march from Raleigh was particularly hard from the condition of the roads and the heat and dust. To Mr. Meidam, the occasion was particularly distressing from an injury to his foot which he sustained in youth and unusual exercise aggravated the trouble. The command had a rest near Arlington before crossing the Long Bridge to Washington.

After the war he returned to Appleton and was variously employed for some time, and finally assumed charge of a corps of men engaged in the construction of the Lake Shore railroad. When it was completed he engaged with Mr. J. E. Harriman, the superintendent of the Riverside cemetery at Appleton, where he conducts his business as a florist and has charge of the greenhouses. He has been thrifty and industrious and is a man of probity and stainless character, possessing the sturdy honesty and sound sense of his nation.

He was married June 9, 1870, to Martha, daughter of Dennis A. and Margaret (De Witt) Van Owen. Mrs. Meidam was born in the same town in Holland as her husband, came to America on the same ship with him and was married to him in Appleton. They have seven children named John H., Henry B., Dennis Jr., Kate, Jennie, Margaret and Stephen Willard. Mr. and Mrs. Meidam both belong to a race

which possesses traits of patriotism and love of country which have made it prominent in its own and the history of other nations. Members of her family became soldiers in the civil war in this country; an uncle of his, named Antoine Meidam was an enlisted man in a Michigan regiment, and his brother, Stephen, whose sketch appears on another page, was also a soldier. Mr. Meidam's portrait on page 336 was copied from a photograph taken in 1888.



SQUIRE W. PETERS, of Green Bay, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 124, was born Dec. 6, 1847, at Summer Hill Cayuga Co., New York, and is the son of William H. and Sarah Ann (Lane) Peters. The former was born at Summer Hill and was the son of a man who, belonged to the early generations of the Empire state. An earlier ancestor was a soldier in the Revolution and was captured by the Indians. He was a man of cultivated mind and spoke six languages. While among the Indians he learned their speech. Herman Peters, father of William H., was a soldier in 1812. The mother was born at Batavia, New York, was descended from English ancestry and her father was drowned when she was five years old. The senior Peters started with his family in 1849 for the west, traveling on the lakes to Milwaukee and experiencing a terrible storm on the lake. It was believed by all on board that the boat would founder and the father got into a wagonbox on the deck, taking his son with him thinking to save him if the boat went down. They arrived safely in Milwaukee and went to Pewaukee, Marquette Co., Wis., where the father "took up" a farm in the woods and improved it. He then sold it and bought a farm in Harrisville in the same county. The senior Peters was much respected by the pioneers of that section, among whom were some wealthy Southerners for whom he built a dock on lake Buffalo. He was a man of fine traits of character, generous and affable and, always popular among his associates. The son was brought up on his father's farm and enlisted at Harrisville, but was rejected on account of his youth. Soon after, he went to Janesville and enlisted Feb. 16,

1864 in Company E, 7th Wis., Infantry for three years and received honorable discharge July 3, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

The veterans of the 7th had returned to Wisconsin on their furlough and Mr. Peters enlisted as a recruit. He joined the regiment at Culpepper Court House and fought with the Iron Brigade in the battle of the Wilderness. On the 6th of May he received a bullet through the right forearm, the bone being shattered, and he was sent to Finley hospital at Washington and soon received a 30 days furlough and returned to Wisconsin. His furlough was extended to 60 days and he rejoined his regiment in season to fight at Hatcher's Run. In December he was in the fight on the Weldon railroad and was engaged in a continued skirmish with the rebels. He was in the second fight at Hatcher's Run or Dabney's Mill and was next in battle at Gravelly Run. The battle of Five Forks was the next fight in which he was engaged and he was in the various skirmishes until the surrender of Lee.

During his absence in the army, his father had moved to Montello. He commenced to learn the trade of a cooper, which he pursued for a short time and then bought out a grocer's stock. In addition to this business he officiated as postmaster until he sold out, when he built a cooper's shop and managed his interests in that direction until 1878 when he sold out and went to Green Bay where he entered the employ of D. W. Britton in the same line of business. He remained in that connection seven years, meanwhile conducting an extensive millinery business, in connection with his wife, five years. He is now engaged as salesman with Jones, Mock & Falkenstem. He was married July 2, 1870, to Lillian B. Dartt and their children are named Walter and Gertrude L. The Dartt family were formerly from Vermont and of English origin. Mrs. Peters is of Quaker descent on her mother's side.

William H. Peters continued his operations as a farmer at Montello and two years after his removal there commenced the study of law which he prosecuted until admitted to practice in the State and Federal courts and was occupied in legal business until his death. He was elected constable of Marquette county before its division and was always prominent in matters pertaining to the general interest of the place where he lived. In 1858 he was made County Judge and served four years. He was afterwards elected

States Attorney, holding the office several terms. In 1878 he represented his district in the Assembly of Wisconsin, serving one term. He and his wife are both deceased and lie buried at Montello. He was a father whom a son delights to honor in connection with his own record as a man, a patriot and a citizen. One of the disappointments of Mr. Peter's life which will ever be to him a severe trial, was the nonfulfillment of the promise of Congressman Wheeler, to the father, to secure for the son an appointment at West Point. The portrait of Mr. Peters appears on page 336.



HENRY BOYER, proprietor of the Merrill House, Merrill, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post Lincoln, No. 131, was born at Milford, Jefferson Co., Wis., Oct. 5, 1845. He was bred on a farm in his native county and, when still in youth, became interested in the progress of the events of the Civil War, which was the first important affair that arrested the current of his boyish ideas. He was only 15, when Sumter's signal gun awoke the world, and was too young to challenge the chances of war. But time remedied that and, Feb. 29, 1864, he enlisted at Watertown in Company B, 29th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. He entered the regiment as a recruit, joining the command at Alexandria, and with its members reported to Colonel Bailey, May 6th, at Grand Ecore. The work of building the "Bailey Dam" was immediately entered upon and an incredible amount of labor was performed in the construction of that famous piece of work across the Red River. Mr. Boyer was a participant in all the achievements of the command afterwards until its dismemberment, when he was assigned to the 14th Wisconsin, and received final discharge with the last named regiment, Sep. 27, 1865, at Mobile, Ala.

The work on the dam ceased May 22d, and from that time until July 26, the regiment was engaged in skirmishing, guard, and outpost and fatigue duty. July 28th, Mr. Boyer was in a lively skirmish on the Atchafalaya River. Skirmishing, marching, and expeditions for various purposes were the order until they went to the support of Grierson's cavalry in December, and January 1st the regiment em-

barked for New Orleans. Thence they went to take part in the movement against Spanish Fort, where they built corduroy roads over the surrounding swamp, and on the last day of the month was detailed as escort for a supply train. April 3rd, they were in the trenches in front of Fort Blakely. An order was received five days later to proceed to Spanish Fort, but the surrender caused the countermanding of the order, and on the following day Blakely surrendered. The 29th was the second regiment that entered Mobile, where they did provost duty until May, when they went to New Orleans and thence to the same duty at Shreveport. The regiment was disbanded in July, having been sent North in June, at which time Mr. Boyer was assigned as stated. He joined the "14th" at Montgomery, Ala., and the ensuing period was spent in guard duty.

He returned to Wisconsin and engaged in lumbering in Wood county, pursuing that occupation until about 1876, when he commenced the career of a landlord. He managed the hotel at the crossing of the Wisconsin Central and the Valley road (now the Wis. Valley Div. of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R.) and kept the Junction City House a year, after which he operated as a contractor for the last named corporation. Two years later he came to Merrill. (1879). He engaged as manager of a restaurant until the fall of 1885, when he assumed charge of the Merrill House.

He was married Oct. 7, 1871, to Mary R. Juneau, and they have two surviving children—Ervie and Ralph. They have lost three children. Maud and Mabel, twins, died at the age of four months. A son died when six months old.

Louis Boyer and his wife, Elenora Blair (nee) were both of French extraction and born in Montreal and Quebec, respectively. Mrs. Boyer is the daughter of Xiver Juneau, the nephew of Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee. Her mother was a native of Canada. Mr. Boyer's portrait appears on page 336.



ARTHUR D. RICE, of Antigo, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born Sept. 26, 1847, in Boston, Mass. He is the son of M. Henry and Olive (Lilley) Rice, the former a native of

Massachusetts and the latter of New York. He is from Revolutionary stock on both sides of his lineage, and his father was a soldier of the same company and regiment as himself. Mr. Rice enlisted in Company B, 38th Wisconsin Infantry, at Waupaca, Wis., for three years. He was discharged Aug. 12, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He returned from the war permanently disabled from the loss of his left leg.

He was a few months past 16 when he enrolled as a soldier. Four companies of the regiment went to the Army of the Potomac in May, 1864, and the remainder joined them in October of the same year. The companies leaving the State first were temporarily attached to a Minnesota regiment, and until June was engaged as escort to supply trains. Its assignment then was 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Corps. Company B was one of the two that rushed to the charge after the firing of the mine at Petersburg. In October they were again in hot battle on the Weldon Railroad, and were in the reconnoitering force at Hatcher's Run, after which they returned to the trenches in front of Petersburg, being under frequent fire. In January, the Confederate Peace Commissioners were received by the regiment under flag of truce. April 2nd, 1865, an assault on Petersburg was made, and Mr. Rice was shot in his left leg, six inches above the knee. The injury necessitated immediate amputation, which was done in the division hospital on the field, after which he was taken to Lincoln hospital, where he remained until discharged.

Mr. Rice came to Wisconsin when six years old with his parents, settling in October, 1852, at Waupaca, where he grew up on the farm, and was a pupil in the common schools up to the time of his enlistment. He returned, after leaving the army, to Waupaca and assisted on the homestead through the fall of 1857. His next employ was as an assistant on a threshing-machine, where he was as efficient as men who were not disabled by loss of limbs. In January, 1868, he went to Milwaukee and entered Spencer's Business College, where he fitted for business and learned the cigar maker's trade. He went back to Waupaca, purchased a team and drove to Iowa, where he drove stage and worked with his horses until the fall of 1869, when he entered a mercantile establishment as clerk, and operated as such for a year. He then opened a cigar shop in his own interest at Mason City, which he conducted three years.

He sold out and returned to Waupaca and engaged in farming on his own property, building a house, and sold the place at the end of a year, returning to Waupaca, where he engaged in coopering. He served two consecutive terms in Waupaca as City Treasurer, and was afterward engaged in commercial and other business until he began boating at a summer resort at Greenwood Park, where he operated four years. In November, 1882, he removed to Antigo, and entered the employ of J. C. Lewis & Co., hardware merchants. In January, 1883, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, and managed the office until the election in November, 1884, when he was made Chief Clerk of the same Court, and is serving his second term of two years.

He was married April 26, 1873, to Mary, daughter of John D. and Martha (Noyes) Bailey, and they have five children—Irwin L., Claude H., Gertrude, Fred and Hazel. An uncle of Mr. Rice, Dexter Munger, was killed in the fight at Perryville, his head being carried away by a cannon ball. The parents of Mrs. Rice were born respectively in New York and Vermont. The portrait of Mr. Rice appears on page 336.



JAMES H. BARR, of Merrill, Wis., was born Jan. 10, 1835, at New Milford, New Jersey, and is the son of Matthew and Ann (Henry) Barr, both of whom were natives of County Derry, Ireland, and who married in New Jersey. The father removed with his household to the city of New York in 1845, where his son attained to the age of legal manhood and was a pupil in the public schools until he was 14 years old, when he became a clerk in a dry goods establishment, later, occupying the same situation in a hardware store. He was 16 when he apprenticed himself to learn the business of making sash, blinds and doors, which has been the vocation of his life. From New York he came to Oshkosh in 1856, and two years later he went to Keokuk, going thence successively to St. Louis and Memphis, Tenn., where he passed a portion of the years 1860 and 1861. He was there when the several Southern States passed the acts of secession

and, his principles having never been concealed and the fact of his being a Union man well-known, he was in danger of rough treatment. He remained in Memphis until the middle of May and was subjected to such indignities while extricating himself from the intricacies of his position that he resolved to defend the flag which he was not permitted to respect under the regime of the South. He reached Chicago and, Sept. 18, 1861, he enlisted in B Company, 4th Illinois Cavalry, for three years. He was made Corporal of his company and later was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, receiving honorable discharge Nov. 3rd, 1864, at Springfield, Ill., his term of enlistment having expired.

The 4th went into Camp at Ottawa, Ill., where a month was passed drilling and acquiring a knowledge of cavalry tactics. They left there for Cairo, marching a part of the way and also traveling by rail. Their first detailed duty was a reconnoissance to Columbus, whence they returned to Cairo. About the first of February, 1862, Grant was delegated to command the expedition against the forts on the Tennessee River and the 4th Illinois Cavalry was assigned to the command. Mr. Barr was in the actions at Forts Henry and Donelson, February 6th and 16th respectively. April 6th he fought at Shiloh, and succeeding that engagement, his regiment was detailed on scouting service in Tennessee and Mississippi until about the 1st of October, when the regiment was in reserve to guard the flanks of Grant's army in the advance on Corinth. After the battle of October 3d, the plans for the capture of Vicksburg were matured and meanwhile the 4th Illinois Cavalry was detailed to chase Forrest. The force consisted of picked men and they were captured by the rebel guerrilla chief who paroled them on the field. They returned to Springfield, Ill., and received a ten days' furlough, after which they returned again to Camp Parole at Springfield and remained until February, 1863, when they were sent to Benton Barracks at St. Louis. In September, of the same year, Mr. Barr and his paroled comrades of the 4th were sent by order to join their regiment at Vicksburg, which had become Union property July 4th previous. Grant had been made Lieutenant-General and, as commander of the Union armies, he was on his way to assume the control of the Army of the Potomac in person. Mr. Barr and his companions were

on a transport on their way to Vicksburg at the same time and saw their old commander as the transports passed on the river. In February, 1864, the Meridian expedition was planned. From Vicksburg the 4th Illinois Cavalry were detailed on special service to Skipwith's Landing on the Mississippi River, where they remained until the company of Mr. Barr was detailed to accompany the Meridian expedition, which came to naught through the failure of a portion of the expected force to make connection with the command under Sherman at Meridian. After another experience in scouting, the detail returned to Vicksburg and in a short time the 4th Illinois Cavalry went to Natchez, where the entire summer was passed and the early fall, and in October the regiment went to Springfield to be discharged on account of the expiration of their term of enlistment.

After his release from military obligations Mr. Barr entered the employ of Morgan Brothers of Oshkosh, working as a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds. After a year he bought a quarter interest with them, selling a year later to George Williamson, and entered the employ of Foster & Jones. He afterwards engaged with the Remington Company at Illion, New York, and represented their interests as a commercial traveler five years in Wisconsin, his home being at Oshkosh; he then engaged in his business as a sash, door and blind manufacturer with J. P. Gould, Oshkosh, where he operated until the spring of 1884, when he went Charlestown, S. C., to fit up a planing mill, and remained there until the spring of the following year. The summer of 1885 he passed at Oshkosh, and in fall he went to Merrill in the capacity of foreman in the sash, door and blind manufactory of H. W. Wright Lumber Company, first having charge of a single floor for a year, when he succeeded to the management of the entire establishment, and he is now, (1888) officiating in that position. His portrait appears on page 336.

He was married in May, 1865, to Jane Shaw, which union was blessed with one child—Arthur H., born at Oshkosh February 10th, 1857, who now is foreman of one department of the factory of the H. W. Wright Company.

The mother died Dec. 25, 1876. Mr. Barr was married again at Oshkosh, July 7, 1881, to Alice, daughter of E. H. and Mary (Mead) Gill. Her father was born in New York and her mother in Vermont, and they died in Owen, Illi-

nois. The second marriage of Mr. Barr was blessed with two children. James H. was born at Oshkosh, May 13th, 1882, and Alice R. at Merrill, Jan. 27, 1887.



ALBERT W. BONN, of Merrill, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post Lincoln, No. 131, was born Feb. 16, 1847, in Raymond Township, Racine Co., Wis. He was taken by his parents to Michigan when he was four years old and, nine years later, removed with their family to Iowa, where the son lived until the period of the civil war. He was a little past 13 when the fact that there was an inevitable internal war at hand became fixed and as soon as he was old enough, he carried out the determination he had formed early in the course of the struggle. August 4, 1862, he enlisted at Waukon, Iowa, in A Company, 27th Iowa Infantry for three years and was discharged Aug. 8, 1865. He was then five months past 15. His regiment went into camp at Dubuque, where six weeks were passed in military preparations for active soldier life. In September the command went to Minnesota, and where, under the command of General Steele, he was engaged in scouting for Indians, being, on one occasion one of a detail of 10 on special duty. The service was arduous and varied, but the work of quelling the insurrectionary redskins was accomplished without serious encounters. In December the regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., when they set out for the rear of Vicksburg, to join the force of General Grant. At Abbeyville on the Tallabatchie River, they had a sharp skirmish. From there they went to Jackson and chased Forrest to Parker's Cross Roads, returning to Jackson. Two months after, in the spring of 1863, they went to Moscow, remaining until after the surrender of Vicksburg and, a few days after that memorable Fourth of July, the command went to Memphis again and took transports for Helena, Ark., whence they marched to Little Rock, and captured the place, General Steele commanding. They remained there until nearly spring, when they returned to Memphis and prepared to take part in the Red River expedition under Banks.

Mr. Bonn was in the actions at Fort De Rus-

sey, Pleasant Hill, Bayou Lenoire, Powderville and Yellow Bayou, in this campaign. The command returned thence to Vicksburg and went thence to Arkansas, where the skirmish at Chicot Lake took place. The next remove was to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., whence the regiment marched 704 miles in pursuit of Price. Their longest stay at one place was one day. (This is acknowledged one of the severest marches on record.) They returned to Nashville in time to take part in the fight there with Hood, occupying a position on the "Granny White Pike," where they remained two days. They followed the rebel chief to the River, where they took transports at Clifton to Eastport, Miss., where they constructed fortifications and remained two months, when they took transports to New Orleans. There, passage was taken on an ocean steamer for Dauphin Island, at the entrance to Mobile Bay, whence they proceeded by transports up the Fish river, disembarking at Sibley's Mill, whence they established a skirmish line all the way to Fort Blakely. They drove the outpost guard into the fort and a portion of the regiment drove the same guard into Spanish Port. Intrenchments were made and the command awaited re-inforcements, which arrived in the shape of colored troops.

On the 9th day of April, Fort Blakely was charged, and capitulated at six in the evening. This was one of the last battles of the rebellion, Lee having surrendered nine hours earlier of the same day. The regiment marched thence to Montgomery, Ala., thence came to Clinton, Iowa, to be released from military duty. The hardest fought battle in which Mr. Bonn was engaged was at Tupelo where the regiment, attached to the 16th Army Corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding an expedition into the interior of Mississippi, fought the Texas Legion, who were repulsed three times in succession in terrific charges and again in the evening. The result was the defeat and dismay of Forrest. This is considered one of the most decisive actions of the war. Mr. Bonn was not absent from duty but three days during three years and two months military service. On the occasion mentioned he was suffering from a felon on his finger. The regiments and companies of himself and four brothers were as follows:—Albert, Company A, 27th Iowa; William N., Company B, 8th Wisconsin; Lewis W., Company C, 4th Wisconsin; David B., Com-

pany D, 25th Wisconsin; John, Company E, 38th Wisconsin. Mr. Bonn is the youngest. All returned home, but David was crippled for life at the siege of Atlanta. The proper spelling of the name is Bon, but in the papers, the recruiting officer enrolled him under the orthography appearing as above and he has retained it.

After the war he returned to Michigan where he continued to reside until 1886 and was engaged in the business of millwrighting and as foreman in a sawmill. He is now the general foreman of the H. W. Wright Lumber Co.'s sawmill at Merrill.

He was married Sept. 7, 1868, to Josephine L. Bates and their children are Clyde G, Bertha B., and Maud E. John W. and Harriet M. (Raymond) Bon, the parents, were born in Ohio, the birthplace of his paternal grandfather. The previous lineage on that side was French. The parents of Mrs. Bon were natives of Canada and were Benjamin C. and Sarah (Chapin) Bates, her father having been born in Vermont and her mother in Canada. The portrait of Mr. Bonn appears on page 336.



CAPTAIN HENRY HOWARD CHANDLER, of Merrill, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post Lincoln, No. 131, was born March 1, 1836, in Bloomfield, Kennebec Co., Maine. He received a good education in his native State, studying at an academy after completing his elementary course at the common schools. At 19 he came west to Illinois, where he remained a year on a farm in the summer and teaching in the winter. The following six months he passed in Minneapolis employed as an engineer and surveyor and assisted in the platting of the new famous city. (1856). He returned to Illinois and passed the winter and went thence to Milwaukee where he was a resident until the shot of direful meaning sent its summons from the walls of Sumter. He was among the first soldiers to enlist from Wisconsin, enrolling in B Company, Captain Henry Mitchell, 1st Wisconsin Volunteers. The name of the organization was the "Milwaukee Rifles," and they were sworn in April 27th. The prestige of the cere-

monies when the regiment left the State are matter of record, and it is safe to state that no other command went to the front with a piece of the flagstaff of Fort Sumter ingrafted in that of its regimental standard, presented by the ladies of Milwaukee. The fragment was presented by Brigadier-General Rufus King, of whom a sketch, prepared by his son, Wisconsin's soldier and genius, Captain Charles King, U. S. A., appears on another page. The coolness and bravery of the regiment at Falling Waters, Md., where the first Wisconsin blood was spilt in the rebellion, is matter of record on thousands of pages of history.

The command was discharged in August and Mr. Chandler re-enlisted Oct. 8th following in the same regiment and was made Orderly Sergeant of Company B, Captain Henry A. Starr. He served in that capacity until he received his commission as Second Lieutenant, dated July 3, 1862. In September of the following year he was made First Lieutenant, his captain, William Mitchell, having been killed at Chickamauga. November 1st, he was transferred to the "Pioneer Brigade," the advance courier of the operations in the Western Division of the army. He served on the personal staff of Colonel St. Clair Morton, with the rank of captain. He planned and directed the construction of Fort Rosecrans at Murfreesboro after the battle of Stone River and built block houses along the line of the various railroads to Chattanooga. He was engaged in the construction of the defenses at Chattanooga and later was recalled to his own regiment. He was in all the actions at Perryville, Kenesaw Mountain, Rossville, Liberty Gap, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Pumpkinvine Creek, Resaca, Big Shanty, Marietta, and Peach Tree Creek. July 2, 1864, he was recalled to his command to take a commission in the 1st United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, with the rank of Captain. He was assigned to the command of Company G, Colonel Wm. Merrill commanding the regiment. He was afterwards employed in the construction of the government water works and was discharged soon after the surrender of Lee in 1865.

Prior to his enlistment, Captain Chandler was occupied in the Cream City in work pertaining to his vocation of civil engineer and he returned to that place after his releases from the army. Later, he removed to Green Bay

where he operated in lumber until 1871, when he transferred his interests to Oshkosh. He remained there about three years, when he moved to Manville where he was engaged in lumber and shingle business and managed the "Chandler House." He also conducted a mercantile business. In 1879 he removed to Merrill and engaged in commercial transactions. He also associated with the "Jenney" Lumber Co., in building the first steam mill in Merrill and also the first boom on the river, the work being under his personal supervision. He was thus occupied three years and has since acted in the capacity of a civil engineer and surveyor. Mrs. E. C. Chandler, his wife, is the proprietor of the leading hotel, called the "Lincoln House."

Nov. 15, 1864, he was married to Emily C. Prevo. His parents were Seth and Lydia (Banks) Chandler, both natives of Maine and born of English parentage. The parents of Mrs. Chandler, Noah and Jane (Drake) Prevo, were born respectively in South Carolina and Virginia. Seth Chandler was a soldier in the 2nd Massachusetts and acted as chief bugler. George A. enlisted in the 5th Maine. Daniel J. was in the 17th Maine. The second named of the brothers of Mr. Chandler was a prisoner at Andersonville and passed two years in the various prisons of the South. He is not living. Henry Dodge Prevo was a soldier in the 5th Wisconsin and was killed at Fredericksburg. Benjamin Franklin Prevo was in the three years service of the 1st Wisconsin, and was wounded in the hand. These were brothers of Mrs. Chandler. Mr. Chandler was one of the first Aldermen of Merrill, has served two years as County Surveyor and is now City Engineer. His portrait appears on page 336.



HENRY SCHEFFEN, of Oconto, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 74, was born April 2, 1835, in Prussia. His father was John Scheffen, also a Prussian by birth, as well as the mother, Mary Scheffen. After he came to America he located at Oconto where he was occupied as a farm hand until he enlisted. He enrolled at Oconto Oct. 26, 1861, in Company F, 12th Wis-

consin Infantry. From the camp of rendezvous at Madison he proceeded to join the army at the front and went to Weston, Mo., thence went with his regiment to Kansas City, and Fort Leavenworth. He went from there to Fort Scott and back to Fort Leavenworth and next to Columbus, Ky. From there he marched to Humboldt, Tenn., where the command was regularly assigned and went to Memphis. In the southward movement of Grant, the regiment moved forward, but were cut off at Holly Springs and compelled to return. Starting again from Memphis, they went down the river to Vicksburg, and reached Natchez, where they remained two weeks before going to Vicksburg. After the capture of the city, the 12th went to fight at Jackson and went again to Natchez. January 2nd, 1864, Mr. Scheffen re-enlisted and received his veteran's furlough. He returned to Wisconsin, and received an extension on account of sickness. He joined his regiment again at Kenesaw Mountain and went thence to the siege of Atlanta. Mr. Scheffen was in the pursuit of the rebels after the fall of Atlanta and after compassing 30 miles, returned. Supplies and clothing were needed and, after reconstruction in both respects, the regiment went on the march to Savannah. Previous to the surrender of Savannah they were on short rations, receiving sometimes only a little rice and sometimes were without salt. After the evacuation of Savannah they took possession of the city and received a Christmas dinner from people of distinction. Their next movement was to Beaufort Island, S. C. and they went thence to Orangeburg, which they took after a wearisome march through cypress swamps. They went next to Columbia, skirmishing at Cheraw and Fayetteville. They were attacked by rebel artillery at Columbia and had to wait until their own came up, and after the first shot they disabled the rebel gun and were masters of the situation. They had been promised 24 hours' liberty after the taking of the city and they received the time as recreation from the discipline of army life, and they had a jubilee. In their progress they destroyed the railroad and started for Richmond and Washington, again doing heavy marching and were in the Grand Review at the capital city of the United States. From there they went in June to Louisville for discharge July 16, 1865.

Since his return to Wisconsin, Mr. Scheffen has been engaged in farming. He was mar-

ried Oct. 28, 1865, to Augusta Dupee, a native of Belgium. Their children are Charles, Joseph, Frank, John and Minnie.



CHRISTIAN HEIDENWERTH, a resident of Peshtigo, Wis., was born December 25, 1842, in Weimar, Germany, and he is the son of Joseph and Sophy (Snuckle) Heidenwerth, who removed from Germany to America in 1856, landed at the port of New York, going thence to Niagara Falls, and in 1859 removed to Peshtigo; the son has since resided at Peshtigo and has been in the employ of the Peshtigo Lumbering Company, operating in the woods in the winter and in the mills of the company in summer. He married Albertina Lenz, and their children are named Alice, Charles D. and George G.

October 15th, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, at Peshtigo, for three years. January 1st, 1864, he was discharged at Hebron, Miss., in order to veteranize in the same regiment. He left the State with the command and was first under orders to proceed to Fort Scott to go with Lane's "South West Expedition." This was the beginning of the severe marching for which the regiment was conspicuous throughout the first months of its service. In 1863, the command took position in the trenches of Vicksburg under the guns of the besieged city, and went thence to Jackson and after the evacuation of that place returned to Vicksburg. From thence to Natchez, to Harrisburg, La., to Vicksburg, from there to Natchez, from there to Vicksburg, and into camp at Hebron, a few miles from the city, outlines Mr. H's history to the beginning of 1864. In February he was in the Meridian expedition, during which he was involved in several skirmishes, and in the destruction of several towns. He returned to Vicksburg and in March took his veteran's furlough. He returned in April, reaching Tennessee about the middle of the month, to march nearly 300 miles, joining the Army of the Tennessee in June. The movement called the Atlanta campaign commenced here and the 12th Wisconsin took position preparatory to the battles of

Kenesaw Mountain. Mr. H. fought at Bald Hill, and in the first day's action at Atlanta, July 21, 1864, was severely wounded, and was sent from the field hospital to Marietta, Ga., where a wound in his head detained him about a month; he rejoined his command and went through to the sea with Sherman, participating in the varied operations of the "Grand March." After the Grand Review at Washington, he returned to Louisville, Ky., and was finally discharged July 16, 1865. During his service he contracted typhoid fever at Vicksburg and was sent to the general hospital at Keokuk, Ia., where he remained about three months. (See sketch of David Heidenwerth). Charles and Augusta (Elveniger) Lenz, parents of Mrs. Heidenwerth, were Germans, and she is a native of "Der Faderland."



HENRY C. ALLEN, Pittsville, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 23, was born at Lake Mills, Wis., March 5, 1848, and is the son of Daniel W. and Marietta (Carter) Allen. His grandfather Allen was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Allen was brought up in the Badger State and was employed in farming until he entered the army. He went to Berlin and enlisted March 26, 1864, in Company A., 16th Wisconsin Infantry at Berlin for three years or the war. He received honorable discharge at Madison June 20, 1865. He joined the regiment at Cairo and made connection with the Army of Sherman in Georgia, with the veterans returning from their furlough. He was first in action at Big Shanty and, soon after took part in the fights at Kenesaw Mountain, including every movement in which the 16th was involved. He fought under General Leggett, at Bald Hill and, after the battles there, was engaged in the battles of Resaca and Peach Tree Creek before Atlanta. At Atlanta July 22, 1864, he was captured by the rebels and taken to the stockade prison at Andersonville where he was set at liberty on special exchange. He suffered all the horrors of that experience common to thousands of Northern soldiers and, when released, he went to Brown's hospital at Louisville, where he remained three months and was discharged from there after the termi-

nation of the war. (See sketch of C. Mitchell.)

He was married to Melissa A. Stewart, March 22, 1871, and their children are named Blanche L., Jennie K. and Ina D. After returning from the war, Mr. Allen settled at Berlin and went thence in 1868 to Wausau where he was a resident for a time when he returned once more to Berlin. In 1882, he located at Pittsville where he is at present, (1888) engaged as a sawyer in a lumber mill.

Pending the publication of this sketch Mrs. Allen has passed from earth. She was the daughter of William and Betsey (Lyman) Stewart, long time residents in Wayne Co., New York. She was born in the same State and died June 17, 1888, at Pittsville.



WILLIAM H. GEETS, of Centralia, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 22, was born June 11., 1847, in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co., Penn., and is the son of Conrad and Sarah Ann (Kuntz) Geets, and both parents were born in the Keystone State. The father was descended from the stock known as Pennsylvania Dutch, the family name having been originally Getz. The family removed to Wisconsin in May, 1847, locating in Oregon, Dane county, whence they removed to Lake View, where the father opened a hotel, and built a store in Lake View in 1839. The next year he ceased operations as a hotel keeper to devote his attention to his mercantile interests. In 1856 the mother died, and Mr. Geets, senior, located on a farm, on which he remained a year, when his father established a large mercantile business, and the son remained as his assistant until the spring of 1861. In the fall of 1863, the son engaged as a farm laborer for a year at \$10.50 per month. The last day of December, 1863, is on the records as an excessively cold day, and Mr. Geets made a trip to mill in which he nearly lost his life. He had been impressed as to his duty to enlist and on that day resolved to do so, although he was but 18 years old. He enrolled Jan. 25, 1864, in Company H, 31st Wisconsin Infantry, at Madison for three years. He was promoted to Corporal on the field, and received honorable discharge July 8, 1865. He joined the regiment as a recruit at Murfreesboro, and went thence to Duck River,

the command being scattered to guard the Chattanooga railroad. About the last of May he was sent to Nashville to guard prisoners, and about the middle of July was assigned to the command of Sherman. On the night of July 17th, the train was derailed by bushwhackers, and the captain and lieutenant of Company H, with 10 men were injured and one killed. Mr. Geets was seriously hurt, and was unconscious two weeks. He was injured across the chest and lungs, his spine was seriously hurt, and his right leg broken. At the time he was riding on the top of a freight car loaded with army supplies, and when the train left the track, his car burst; as it careened, the roof opened and in closing together caught him and inflicted the injuries stated. He was in the hospital at Kingston, Ga., until after the evacuation of Atlanta, when he was sent to Chattanooga, and thence to Nashville, where he assumed an upright posture for the first time, Oct. 26, 1864, at hospital No. 3. As soon as sufficiently recovered, he was placed on duty in the dining room of the hospital, remaining until January 18, 1865, and he was a witness of the fight at Nashville. He left that city on the date mentioned to rejoin his regiment at Savannah, going thence to New York by rail, where he took the United States steamer "Ajax" for Savannah, and lost sight of land for seven days and nights. He found his regiment about 20 miles from Savannah, engaged in tearing up a railroad, and took his place with his company. He was in a miserable state of health, having left Nashville contrary to the wishes of the surgeon, and was unfit for duty, after reaching his command.

He went with his regiment to Goldsboro and was in the fight at Bentonville with Joe Johnston and after the surrender went to Goldsboro, where he drew clothing rations and went next to Raleigh, whence he proceeded through Virginia to Washington and, after the Grand Review went to Louisville to be mustered out, and Mr. Geets returned to his home in Lake View. He remained on his father's farm until 1866, when he moved to Centralia and operated as a lumberman in various capacities until the spring of 1868, when he entered the employ of Matthews & Hershleb, and he has remained as a workman in the same shop ever since, although the proprietorship has been changed several times. The first proprietors managed the shop until 1870, when it passed, through foreclosure, into other hands and Mr. Geets

rented the works and run the shop on his own account until the spring of 1873, when it was purchased by J. F. Moore, its present owner. At the same time competent assistance in the paint shop was needed, and Mr. Geets acquired a knowledge of that business and is at present in charge of that department and several others connected with the establishment. In 1874, he was in Nebraska and terminated his connection with that State during the grasshopper invasion.

He was married June 11, 1870, to Sarah M. Page, and their children are named Grace E., Minnie A., Guy B. and Roy C. Mrs. Geets was born in Belvidere, Ill., where her parents removed from Seneca Falls, New York. Her father, Orrin Page, was in the service in a Wisconsin battery. Her uncle, William Page, was a soldier in the same battery. Her mother's brother was a surgeon in a Michigan regiment. George M. Geets, brother of Mr. Geets, was in the same command as himself. His uncle, R. Kuntz, was a soldier in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry and died of disease at Milliken's Bend. Two cousins, Charles and John Geets, were soldiers in Iowa regiments. Mr. Geets has been Justice of the Peace in Wood county for eight years, and is at present incumbent of the position, (1888). He is the Adjutant of Wood county Post and has officiated as Chaplain and Sergeant Major. He is always active in post affairs and has represented the organization in several Grand Encampments.

While Mr. Geets was at Nashville in June, 1864, he was sent with Union deserters to their commands at Tullahoma, and on his arrival he met a squad of Union soldiers with four rebel bushwhackers in custody. He asked them what they were going to do; the captors were provided with ropes and they replied that they were going to take the "butternuts" into the woods and give them a furlough. The same night on his return to Nashville Mr. Geets was in a skirmish at midnight with rebel bushwhackers, at Athens, Ala.



JOHN L. SMITH, Stevens Point, Wis., and a former soldier for the Union, was born Feb. 22, 1846, at Hodgdon, Aroostook Co., Maine. He is the son of Stephen and Martha Jane (Lincoln) Smith.

His father was a farmer and the son was trained to the same business which he followed until he entered the army. The father died in 1868, at Belmont, Portage county, when 60 years old. The mother is still living at Eota, Minnesota and is 67 years old. (1888.) Mr. Smith came to Wisconsin in July, 1855. He enlisted August 17, 1864, in Company A, 42nd Wisconsin Infantry at Dayton, Waupaca county. From the camp of rendezvous he went with the command to Cairo, where he performed guard and garrison duty and was engaged in that variety of military service until discharged, with the exception of one instance, when he went on detached duty to Columbus, Ky., returning to Cairo and performed post duty until June 17, 1865, returning to Madison to be mustered out June 20th.

Mr. Smith was engaged for some time as fireman on the railroad and afterwards operated as a stationary engineer and machinist. October 29, 1886, he met with an accident and lost his right hand, since which time he has operated in other avenues of business.

He was married May 26, 1867, to Mary M. Houck. She was born in Pennsylvania of German parentage. Her father, Louis L. Houck, died in 1886; her mother died when she was twelve years old. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are named Ida M., Cora I. and Taskell A. John L. Lincoln, Mr. Smith's paternal grandfather, was a ship carpenter at St. Johns, Nova Scotia. The wife of the latter was a native of that province.

Thomas, brother of Mr. Smith, enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and died of typhoid fever. George Houck and Louis L. who went out with Company D, 116th Illinois were brothers of Mrs. Smith. Charles Myers and John Myers, her half brothers, enlisted from Illinois.



ALBERT CAMPBELL SIMPSON of Appleton, member of G. A. R. Post Geo. D. Eggleston, No. 133, was born March 29, 1847. He is the son of Albert and Catherine (Bloomfield) Simpson and is one of the pioneers of this section of Wisconsin. He was born in Toronto, Canada, and was about three years old, when his father transferred his family and interests to the

States. They traveled from Toronto to Batavia, New York, and from there to Buffalo by boat. From there to Green Bay, Wis., the journey was made on the lake and, on arrival, they finished the route on a wagon through the Oneida reservation to the town of Freedom in Outagamie county. The township was in a wholly wild state, and the father purchased a piece of land covered with primeval forest, on which the son learned the privations and hardships of the life of a pioneer in the backwoods. All the education he obtained was acquired at a log schoolhouse, to which he went two miles through the woods in winter. The farm was cleared and is now in the township of Osborne and occupied by his mother. When the war broke out, he resolved to enlist as soon as he could, and, Sep. 3, 1864, when he was 17, he enrolled as a soldier in E Company, 7th Wisconsin Volunteers, at Green Bay, for one year, or until the end of the war. June 9th, 1865, he received honorable discharge from the Finley hospital in Washington, by special telegraphic order from the War Department, issued May 3, 1865. On making application to enlist, he was obliged to deceive the recruiting officer in regard to his age. He went to Madison and thence to the regiment in front of Petersburg. He was a participant in the raid on the Weldon Railroad and, soon after, contracted the measles. Immediately after his recovery, he was seized with the typhoid fever and was sent to a hospital at Washington, where he remained but a short time, going thence again to Petersburg to rejoin his command. At the battle of Five Forks, he was wounded in his right hand, his fore-finger being partially shot away. He went from the field to Finley Hospital at Washington and was discharged as stated. Lincoln was assassinated the day preceding his arrival at the hospital, and he obtained a pass to go to the Capitol, where he saw the body of the martyred President lying in state.

He returned to the farm in Osborn and soon after entered Lawrence University, where he was a student eight months. He commenced to acquire an understanding of the trade of a carpenter and builder, and is now operating extensively in that avenue of business. Oct. 9, 1868, he was married to Eliza Gardner, and they are the parents of three children—George Laughlin, Minnie Catherine and Hattie May. His father was a native of Vermont and was a descendant from the Scotch. On the

mother's side, the lineage is Irish. Her family in Ireland were well to do people and had the privileges of the better classes. Solomon Gardner, the father of Mrs. Simpson, was a native of Ireland, as was her mother, Ellen (Rogers) Gardner.



CHARLES EDWARD SHULTZ, resident at Fort Howard, Wis., was born Oct. 8, 1837, in Riesbrodt, Prussia. His parents, Charles Gottlieb and Mary (Pfeiffer) Shultz, were natives of Russia, where the father was a weaver and tradesman. Christian Pfeiffer, the mother's father, was a soldier in the wars with Napoleon. His father's father, Charles Gottlieb Schultz, was in the same service. He was nine years old when he accompanied them to America and landed at New York, whence they came direct to Milwaukee, traveling from New York to Buffalo on the canal, and thence on the steamer Oregon to Milwaukee. The father obtained a position in a lumber yard, of which he was soon made foreman, and the son was brought up in the city, attending common schools for eight years, and learning the business of a baker. His parents died when he was 11 years old, when he was thrown on his own resources for a livelihood. He spent a few years in the prosecution of his trade and, afterwards engaged in the management of a boarding house. He also worked in the woods and in sawmills. After becoming familiar with the latter he engaged in the business of a millwright, in which he was occupied until he enlisted. He enrolled Sept. 27, 1864, at Green Bay, in Company D, 44th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. On the formation of company he was made Sergeant and received honorable discharge July 3, 1865, at Paducah, Ky. The regiment was one of those raised in the emergency that necessitated the sending forward of troops to reinforce Thomas at Nashville and the companies were forwarded as enlisted. Company D went to the trenches before that city and was in the battles of December 15th and 16th. The regiment was not completed and mustered as such until February, 1865. After the fight at Nashville the 44th was detailed for post and guard duty until March, when they were sent to East-

port, Miss., returning thence to Nashville, and in April went to Paducah and performed picket duty until final muster out after the close of the war.

On his return Mr. Shultz operated in his former lines of business, including his trade as a millwright, a farmer and in lumbering. In the fall of 1875 he removed to Fort Howard and engaged in ship-building and also operated as a millwright during the summer, and in the following winter lumbered. He assumed charge, in the spring, of a sawmill at Little Suamico, Oconto county, where he remained six years. He then engaged with the M. & L. railway corporation and operated in their carshops as master car builder at Fort Howard, which position he filled four years. He then embarked in the vocation of a contractor and builder, and the place exhibits many of the results of his business in that direction. Mr. Shultz has met with success in the prosecution of the various callings in which he has been interested, and which include baker, house and sign painter, sawyer, filer, millwright, machinist, engineer, boarding house keeper, lumberman, and "cruising" in the woods, looking for pine lumber. He has also been car builder and superintendent in various other field of operations. He has been Assessor and has acted as member of the School Board. He was married Sept. 27, 1862, to Mary A. Brazier, and they have eight children living. Their names are Charles Edward, Harry Frederick, Benjamin John, May Louisa, Grace D., Oscar, Stella and Elmer. A daughter named Frances J., died at the age of 11 years.



ANDREW GRIGNON, of Winneconne, Wis., formerly a soldier for the Union in the civil war, was born Feb. 7, 1825, in Green Bay, Wis. He is the son of Amat and Madeline Grignon, and the former was a native of England who came to America in early childhood. He came to Wisconsin about the time of the trouble with the Winnebago Indians and engaged for a short time in that contest. Mr. Grignon is the only child of the first wife of his father now living; his mother died in Green Bay when he was 8 years old and his father afterwards married Judie Borseau.

She was born in France and they had six children—three sons and three daughters. John and Enos were enlisted in the late war, and the latter went to the front in a Wisconsin regiment. Mr. Grignon was married at Oshkosh, Wis., in 1847, to Ellen Grignon and they have seven children. Marshall enlisted in the 21st Wisconsin Infantry. Susan married Thomas Revoir, of Winneconne. Antoine married Lida Fuller. Mary M. and Jane live in Oshkosh, Louis lives in Winneconne, Amelia graduated at the Normal School at Oshkosh preparatory to becoming a teacher and is now engaged as a clerk in Minneapolis.

In 1850 Mr. Grignon moved to Winneconne with his family, where he engaged in farming until he enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company B, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, at Winneconne for three years. The regiment rendezvoused at Oshkosh and proceeded thence via Chicago to Cincinnati and was first in action at Perryville in less than a month after leaving the State. Until the battle of Stone River he was engaged in camp and garrison duty. Dec. 30, 1862 on the Jefferson Pike, on the day before the battle of Stone River, his regiment moved to repel Wheeler's cavalry who had attacked the brigade train, and was captured. The rebel officer in command ordered him to cut his wagon which he refused to do but afterwards complied to under invitation enforced by a revolver. He was paroled the next day about 2 o'clock in the afternoon after being robbed of his clothing. He went to Nashville and to Louisville and thence to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and, in April, 1863, went to St. Louis. In May, he received an order to join his regiment at Murfreesboro and went to Chickamauga, and in the second day's fight was again taken prisoner (Sep. 20) the order to fall back not being heard by the command. Four others of his company were captured at the same time with 14 regimental officers, including Colonel Hobart, and nearly all the regiment able to be on duty. They were taken to Macon, stripped of everything of value and passed 10 days on the road to Belle Isle, Richmond. Mr. Grignon reached that place in October and was there nearly a week without shelter. He was taken next to a brick building near Libby and in December went to Danville. While on the cars Mr. Grignon received a blow on his forehead from a rebel officer. About the middle of April, 1864, they were taken to Andersonville stockade prison

and were on the road seven days in box cars, with insufficient food and crowded like hogs. About the middle of May, Mr. Grignon was sick with scurvy and was taken three times to the entrance of the stockade as a dead man. He managed to manifest slight signs of life and was saved from being buried alive. He was eventually taken to the hospital, so-called, where he remained until the last of November before he recovered so that he could walk and was then seized with fistula. He suffered untold horrors for about a month and when the swelling broke he began to get better. Soon after, in company with an Illinois soldier, he succeeded in escaping and lay in the woods in the day time and traveled nights for about three weeks, when they were recaptured. One night they called at a house where they found a young woman with a little girl and she assured them that she was glad to see them for she had plenty to give them to eat and was glad to have an opportunity to assist a Union soldier as her husband had been forced into the rebel army and, when trying to escape had been run down by bloodhounds, barely escaping with his life. This was their first square meal in the course of their journey.

In one instance they crossed a swamp near the Flint River which was never before forded and was told by the rebels of the fact. They replied that they would go through fire to escape the horrors of the hell hole in which they were confined. The night before they were re-taken they saw a man repairing a wagon under a shed and asked him for food; he enquired who they were and they told him they were Union soldiers. He informed them that he belonged to the Georgia militia and they told him in reply that they knew it, but they wanted something to eat and he gave each a small sweet potato, all he could give them from his own small stores. They told him about crossing the swamp and on his expressing incredulity they told him that he would find it an easy matter if he was a prisoner at Andersonville. He told them to go in a certain direction to find the Union cavalry, but instead they found enemies. They applied at a house for food and while eating, were captured by three men, one armed with a double-barrelled shot gun and the others with squirrel rifles. A little farther on, they were turned over to a squad of Lee's men who were caring for some sick soldiers and about 10 days after

Mr. Grignon was taken back to Macon, where he stayed for about two weeks and nearly starved, eating rats and a cat to prevent death. Mr. Grignon says he has a distinct remembrance of her startled eyes as he caught her. In February, 1865, he was taken back to Andersonville and remained in bondage until April 14th, when the termination of the war effected his release. The prisoners had been transported from place to place to get them out of the way of Sherman's troops and when finally released, they were in a small place in Florida. He made his way to Madison as he best could and was discharged in June 1865. He has never recovered from his imprisonment and draws a small pension. (See sketch of W. H. Chilson, J. H. Jenkins and others.) Mr. Grignon is independent in politics, but thinks if Mr. Cleveland had spent a week in the stockade prison at Andersonville, he would never veto a pension bill. During the imprisonment of Mr. Grignon he was in constant danger of shooting because he had never been released from his parole. Since the war he has engaged in farming and is the owner of a fine place two miles from the village of Winneconne where he resides. He belongs to the reliable, respected and substantial citizens of his county.



CRNEST LEO RIETZ, a physician and surgeon at Black Creek, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 116, was born May 23, 1843, in Erfurt, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, which was the birthplace of his parents and their ancestors. He came to America in 1861 and located in Wisconsin. He enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company E, 26th Wisconsin Infantry, at Fond du Lac, for three years. He was promoted to Sergeant in October, 1864, and received honorable discharge June 27, 1865, at Washington at the end of the war. The regiment was raised among the German population of Wisconsin and was one of twelve which General Sigel was authorized by the President to raise from the Germans of the Northern States. It left the State in October with a full muster of Germans with the exception of a part of Company G. The battles and skirmishes in which Dr. Rietz

was engaged include 15 names and among them are Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. On the first day of the fight at the latter place, Dr. Rietz was wounded and was taken prisoner on the same day and sent to Belle Isle in the James River at Richmond and afterwards was confined at Libby. He remained in those places of unwholesome notoriety through July, August and September and, about the first of October, in company with 54 other prisoners, escaped from Libby by tunneling.

Colonel Haberton was one of the party and the comrade of Dr. Rietz, and they had for rations about a half pint of flour. He and the colonel made their way into a swamp and mixed the flour with water and each ate half of it, and he wishes it put on record that this was the most palatable meal of which he had ever partaken. They were five days in reaching Fortress Monroe where they were transferred to the convalescent camp at Alexandria and they went to Washington where Dr. Rietz was sick with dysentery two weeks.

He joined his command in the Army of the Cumberland in time to fight at Mission Ridge and afterwards skirmished at Buzzard Roost and Snake Creek Gap and was in the fight at Resaca. He was in the action at Cassville and New Hope Church and fought at Kenesaw and in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, afterwards participating in the siege of Atlanta. He was in the service of the 26th during the march through Georgia with Sherman and was in the siege of Savannah, fighting at Averysboro and at Bentonville, going into camp at Goldsboro, N. C., whence they proceeded to Raleigh and thence to Richmond after the surrender of Johnson, and went to the Grand Review at Washington where he was discharged and returned to his home in Wisconsin. In 1868 he commenced the practice of medicine in the village of Sagole, Outagamie county. The name of the place rendered in English means "good morning." In 1887 he removed to Black Creek where he has since conducted his business as a physician.

Dr. Rietz was married August 29, 1867, at Platteville, Wis., to Frederick Augusta Brodbeck and their children are named Robert, Amalia and Oska, and all are living. The mother died October 5, 1884, of cancer. Dr. Rietz was married in July at Mount Sterling, Ia., to Mary Boemeke. The parents of the first wife were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany.

The father of the second wife was born in Hanover, Germany, and her mother in Pennsylvania.



COL. JOHN HICKS, publisher and proprietor of the *Daily Northwestern*, at Oshkosh, Wis., was born April 12th, 1847, at Auburn, New York. His parents came west in 1851, residing for a year or two at Detroit, Michigan, then removing to Little Chute, Wis., where they tarried for another year, and then removed to Sheboygan, and finally, in September, 1855, located at Weyauwega, Waupaca county, where the subject of this sketch spent the years from his eighth to his 18th year. His father was a man of limited educational advantages, who followed the trade of a stone mason. In 1863, he responded to the call to arms, and enlisted in the 23rd Wisconsin, Col. Jas. H. Howe, although at the time of enlistment, he was past the age at which men are subject to military duty. He followed the fortunes of his regiment until the march from Atlanta to the sea. He was sent home on the leave when the march commenced, and rejoined his regiment at Pocatigo by way of Charleston, S. C., in January, 1865, and three weeks after, at a skirmish participated in by the 32nd Wisconsin, or rather his company, E, of that regiment alone, he was instantly killed by a rebel shell. His death occurred at Binnaker's Bridge, on the South Edisto River in South Carolina, February 9th, 1865. Mrs. Maria Hicks, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is still a resident of Weyauwega, where she is warmly regarded for her great kindness of heart. Col. Hicks was fourteen years of age when the war of the Rebellion broke out, and consequently too young to enter the army. He was the third son in a family of six sons and one daughter. In his boyhood days, he enjoyed the ordinary advantages of a district school, in a small village, as it was conducted when the country was new, and at the age of 15 he began teaching a country school. He was an omnivorous reader and naturally of a studious turn. At the age of 17, he entered the preparatory department of Lawrence University at Appleton, and completed a partial course, leaving college in December, 1867, to become city editor, at the

age of 20, of the newspaper which he now owns. His education was acquired without pecuniary assistance from anyone, and when teaching school in Waupaca county he made his first visit to the University at Appleton, by walking 35 miles in one day to attend the commencement of 1864, and then walked back the next day. While teaching in Winnebago county in the winter of 1866, he attended the lecture course at Oshkosh, to listen to Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips and other celebrities, walking the entire distance of nine miles through the snows of winter every night and then back again at the close of the lectures. A single term at the State University, Madison, after leaving Appleton, and in the interval of his work at Oshkosh, completed his educational advantages. The winter of 1868-9 was spent in Milwaukee as a sub. in the editorial department of the *Sentinel*, and as one of the editors of the *Northwestern Advance*, a literary and temperance journal long since deceased. He returned to Oshkosh in August, 1869, to take the editorship of the *Daily Northwestern*, and in October, 1870, in company with Gen. Thos. S. Allen, formerly Secretary of State, he purchased the Northwestern newspaper and printing office. The firm of Allen & Hicks continued until June 20th, 1884, when Mr. Hicks purchased Gen. Allen's interest. He at once began marked improvements in the conduct of the paper, and its business has steadily increased ever since. The Northwestern has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the state outside of Milwaukee, and is the only paper in Wisconsin which uses neither patent insides or outsides, or patent matter of any kind. It is printed on a Double Cylinder Hoe Press, with a capacity of 4,000 an hour, the only one in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee.

Col. Hicks was married July 9th, 1872, to Miss Alice J. Hume, daughter of William and Rebecca Hume, of Oshkosh. He has one son, a boy of five years. He is President of the Wisconsin Press Association, of which he has long been an active member. He has never been a candidate for political office of any kind, believing that "the post of honor is the private station." The winter of 1874-5 he spent in Washington as correspondent of his paper, and clerk of the Committee on Pacific Railroads in the House of Representatives. He has been an Aide-Camp on the staff of Governor Rusk, with the rank of Colonel, for the past four years, and

during the campaign of 1888, he labored vigorously for the success of Harrison and Morton, through the columns of his paper, on the stump and as President of the Central Republican Club of Oshkosh.



RUFUS L. HITCHCOCK, Antigo, Wis., member of Post J. A. Kellogg, No. 78, was born March 18, 1830, in Guilford, Chenango Co., New York. He is the son of Wm. R. and Elsie (Mills) Hitchcock, natives of New York and descendants of Connecticut stock dating back from the early history of the country. His paternal ancestors were soldiers in the two wars with Great Britain and the musket carried by his grandfather in 1812 is still at the homestead in New York State. William R. Hitchcock inherited the patriotism of his sires and transmitted it to his sons. He was an aged man when the war of the rebellion threatened his heritage from his fathers and he tried to enlist, dyeing his hair to deceive the enrolling officers in regard to his endurance, but his age forbade his being placed in active service, and his name stands on the roll of honor, but he was assigned to furlough until he should be needed. Three sons became soldiers. William Henry was in Texas when the flag was fired on in Charleston Harbor and was obliged to fly between two days. Reaching Philadelphia, he enlisted in the 2nd U. S. Cavalry. He was on the staff of General McClellan as Orderly for one year and was discharged on account of chronic bowel complaint. He returned to Michigan and, soon as well enough, he re-enlisted in the 3rd Michigan Cavalry, was thrown from his horse and permanently injured. Edward Eugene enlisted at 17 in the 117 New York Infantry and was killed at Petersburg.

Rufus was 15 when his mother died and four years after came to Macomb Co., Mich., in the fall of 1840, whither his father and brothers followed him. As he was the oldest son, on him developed the care of his father. In 1856 he came to Wisconsin, and engaged in farming in Dale, Outagamie county. Sep. 18, 1861, he enlisted at Rhodes' Corners in K Company, 11th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. He was made Corporal on the formation of the company

and received honorable discharge at Indianola, Texas, Feb. 4, 1863, to enable him to veteranize. He again enrolled in the same command and took his furlough privilege, remaining at home thirty days. Before his discharge he was made Sergeant and afterwards was promoted to Commissary Sergeant, being discharged as such Sep. 5, 1865, at Mobile, Ala. Before the close of November, 1861, the 11th was stationed in southeast Missouri guarding routes of communications. In the spring its experience was widened and in the next few months, all that was included in the terms marching, foraging, and building roads and exposure of the severest character was fully realized by its men. July 7th they were in the hot action at Bayou Cache. From that until the movement towards Vicksburg in 1863, the sufferings of the regiment from causes similar to those mentioned were unremitting. Mr. Hitchcock was a participant in the fights at Anderson Hill, Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and in May he was in the trenches before Vicksburg, where he was continually on duty, sleeping in the trenches. In August, the regiment was transferred to the 13th Army Corps and during the following months performed heavy marching. In November they started for Texas, and their principal action in that campaign was to take possession of Indianola. Mr. Hitchcock came home on his furlough and rejoined his regiment with the other veterans at Cairo. In June, Companies E and K captured a squad of rebel cavalry bent on the destruction of the railroad and telegraph. Through that year they were constantly in skirmishes, building forts, and marching to guard trains as needed. Early in April, 1865, they were in the assault on Fort Blakely and after the reduction the regiment to Montgomery, Ala., On their way thither, they learned from rebels of the surrender at Appomattox on the day of the capture of Blakely, and returned to Mobile to be discharged. They returned to St. Louis on transports, after a service of four years and two days.

Mr. Hitchcock returned to Dale and engaged in farming. In 1875 he sold his farm and went to Trempeleau county and, until 1885, was occupied in farming there and in Eau Claire county, when he went to Norrie, Marathon county and spent a year in a mill. In the fall of 1886 he came to Antigo, where he is engaged in working in a mill and is clearing his farm in the vicinity of the city.

He is a man of reliable character and while in Dale served a year as Assessor and in other capacities. His marriage to Mary Ann Gibson took place Aug. 18, 1844, and their children are named Wm. Edgar, Elsie Imogene, Willis Arthur, Wallace Chester, Walter Sydney and Wesley Ellsworth. The eldest son married Ellen Craney. The eldest daughter married John Randall, of Eau Claire county. John Gibson, a brother of Mrs. Hitchcock was a soldier of the 48th Wisconsin. The parents of Mrs. Hitchcock were Thomas and Hulda (Brayton) Gibson. The former was of Irish birth and the mother of Connecticut Yankee stock.



DR. WILLIAM C. COREY, dentist at Green Bay, and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 124, was born February, 18, 1836, in Windsor, Broome county, New York. His father, William Henry Corey, was born in Vermont and was 16 years old when he fought in the battle of Plattsburg in which he received two wounds. He married Catherine Burhyte, a native of New York. The family came to Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1847, where the son was brought up on a farm and received the advantages of the common schools; in 1860 he commenced the study of medicine in which he continued until September 13, 1861, when he enlisted at Fond du Lac in Company A, 18th Wisconsin Infantry. Within a week after leaving Wisconsin, Dr. Corey was in the fight at Pittsburg Landing, going into battle without food or rest and fighting two days. He went thence to Corinth, participated in the activity there, went thence to Bolivar, Tenn., and returned to Corinth. A month later he went to Iuka, back to Corinth, thence to Chewalla, back to Corinth, next to the Tuscumbia River and thence to fight at Corinth. Under orders to join Grant, the regiment went to Grand Junction, started thence for Vicksburg, marched back to take Holly Springs and went thence to Moscow, Tenn. In January, Dr. Corey marched to Memphis and went thence to a transport to a position near Vicksburg. He there engaged in canal building and, later, moved to Millikin's Bend, thence to Grand Gulf and Raymond and on to fight at

Jackson. The rebel works there were found to be deserted and, the next day, he started for Pittsburg and fought in the battle of Champion's Hill, thence he went to the fortifications of Vicksburg and remained until the surrender of the city. He went next to Helena, Ark., and thence to Chattanooga, marching 250 miles. He fought at Mission Ridge, joined in the chase of Bragg to Ringgold, returning to Chattanooga, and thence to Alabama and later to Allatoona, where he participated in a heavy fight. He veteranized in 1861 and remained on duty without furlough until November, rejoining his regiment in January. The regiment went by rail to Pittsburg and Baltimore and by steamer to Beaufort, N. C. They went thence to Newbern and in March joined the army of Sheridan at Goldsboro. Thence he went to Raleigh and, after the surrender of Johnston, to Washington for the Grand Review. Dr. Corey was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky. He was made hospital steward of his regiment eight months prior to his discharge and was never ill or absent from his duty a single day.

He returned to Fond du Lac and, soon after, went to Green Bay. His acquaintance with the study of medicine and his advantages as hospital steward led him to the study and practice of dentistry in which he is still engaged.

His brother, John V. Corey, enlisted in the 21st Wisconsin Infantry, was taken prisoner near Perryville while acting as train escort, and sent to Libby prison where he died, February 3, 1863. Dr. Corey was married October 24, 1861, to Lizzie A. Crawford and their daughters are named Adele and May T. Burhyte Crawford, the brother of Mrs. Corey, enlisted in the 5th Kansas Cavalry, was wounded, taken to hospital and, his wounds reopening, he bled to death.



FREDERICK ARENUS HANOVER, Merrill, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 131, was born at Stafford Springs, Tolland Co., Conn., Oct. 9, 1846. He passed his boyhood in school, and in 1855 went to Lamoile, Ill., where he enlisted Sep. 26, 1861, as a musician in the 52nd Illi-

nois Regiment, being assigned to Company B. He was only 15, and his mother asserted her claim to him through the medium of a writ, but, as soon as opportunity served, he ran away and re-enlisted in H Company in the same regiment, his former position being filled. On the issuance of the Order abolishing musicians, he entered the ranks and served as a private in the same company. The regiment made rendezvous at Camp Lyon, at Geneva, Ill., on the day of his enlistment, and two months and two days later, left the State for Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. After a stay there of eight days, the regiment started, Dec. 8th, for St. Joe, Mo., traveling in hay-cars, the weather being very severe. On arrival at the destination, they were sent on an expedition to Osborn, a distance of 40 miles. Returning, the command left St. Louis for Cairo in open cars, when the snow was 10 inches in depth and the temperature very low. On the 18th of the month (January) the soldiers marched 16 miles, crossed the Mississippi River on the ice, during a blinding snowstorm to Quincy, Ill., and three days later, they arrived at Cairo, and on the 22nd, they crossed to Fort Holt, Ky. They went, on the 24th, to Smithland and continued there until the 16th of February, when they went to Fort Donelson and were detailed to guard prisoners in transit to camp Douglas, Chicago, arriving there on the 22nd with 1,600 prisoners of war. On the 3rd of March, they returned to Benton Barracks and went thence on the 13th to connect with the troops collecting for the expected conflict at Pittsburg Landing. March 18th, they disembarked and camped in the woods in the vicinity of the battle-field. The Colonel was promoted to the command of a brigade in the Army of Ohio, and the regiment was in the division that was attacked on Sunday, and fought through the action. They commenced the advance on Corinth later in the month and were continually on skirmishing duty until the evacuation of Corinth by the rebels and occupation by the Union soldiers. Mr. Hanover was in the pursuit afterwards and suffered all the discomforts and hardships of heat and dust. The time until the march to Pocahtonias, Aug. 12th, was passed by the command in camp near Corinth, and in September, Mr. Hanover was in the action at Iuka and, later, fought at Corinth, where he had the satisfaction of aiding in the entire route of the rebels under Price and Van

Dorn and was in the pursuit 20 miles beyond the Hatchie River. His next move was to the hills between that river and the Tusculumbia to collect arms thrown away by the rebels in their flight. Thence he accompanied his command to Big Bear Creek, Ala., and they routed a body of rebel cavalry under Rody. Mr. Hanover was in the forced march of 125 miles to Middaugh in pursuit of Forrest, whence the command returned just before Christmas. Early in January, the regiment marched 20 miles to Hamburg Landing and took passage on the river to Florence, Ala. The steamboat became disabled, and the expedition was abandoned, the men having suffered terribly. The command returned to its former camp, where H Company was detached to garrison Fort Phillips on the last day of January and remaining until June 11th. In July they went to Burnsville and later to Germantown. Mr. Hanover veteranized at Pulaski, Tenn., receiving a 30 day furlough. He rejoined his command at its expiration and was in the subsequent actions at Dalton, Resaca, Turner Hill, Kennesaw Mountain, Buzzard's Roost and on to Atlanta, and the operations later which were followed by the surrender of Johnston to the Union arms. He was in the Grand Review at Washington, his brigade leading the parade.

He received honorable discharge at Louisville, Ky., and returned to Lamolille, going thence to Milton Junction and engaged in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern railway as station agent, and remained in their service two years. His next connection was with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and he has retained his relations with that corporation twenty years. (November, 1887.) He has conducted their interests at Merrill since September, 1881.

Mr. Hanover is the son of Charles F. and Candace (Clough) Hanover. The former was a native of Baltimore, Md., and his mother was born in Belchertown, Mass. Their family included three children. The family name is of Holland origin. Jan. 21, 1867, Mr. Hanover was married to Orabell S. Bulles, and their children are named Clarence G., Ray Fred and Henrietta May. Mrs. Hanover is the daughter of Isaac P. and Betsey M. (Butler) Bulles, the former a native of Highgate, Vt., and the latter of Enosburgh Falls, Franklin Co., Vt. She is a relative of Benjamin F. Butler and cousin of General Wm. Smith of the regular army. The

brother of Mr. Hanover, Urial, was a soldier of the 10th Connecticut and lost his right arm in action.



RALPH DENN, of Clintonville, Wauwata Co., Wis., a member of Post John B. Wyman, No. 32, was born in Canterbury, Orange Co., New York, Sept. 19, 1837. He grew to manhood in his native State and, when in the strength of young manhood, he enlisted in the defense of the flag of his country. He enrolled as a private in E Company, 128th New York Volunteer Infantry, at Valatie, Columbia Co., New York, for three years. The date of his enlistment was Aug. 19, 1862, and he received honorable discharge Aug. 18, 1865, after the close of the war. With his command he participated in a large number of unimportant skirmishes and others of more interest to the general result of Union victory. He fought at Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Berryville, and was in the siege of Baton Rouge forty days. He received his discharge at Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Denn is the son of Allen and Hannah Denn and is of American descent on both sides of his family stock. In early life he learned the business of a cotton-spinner, at which he worked in the cotton mills of his native State until he enlisted. He returned to New York on being released from army life and in 1869 came to the place where he has since resided. He was married in 1860 to Jane Bell. Their children include four daughters and a son. Mr. Denn enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and is regarded as a worthy member of society.



CARLES E. ELDRED, attorney at Wausau, Wis., was born Feb. 28, 1841, in Warren, Pa. He was four years old when his father and mother removed with their family to the city of Harrisburg, and thence they went, five years later, to Bethany, Wayne county, which was their home until 1871. His father was a man who had

the welfare of his children uppermost in his interest, and the son received the rudiments of an English education in the common schools and was graduated from the University of Northern Pennsylvania. He reached the period of legal freedom before the Civil War was a year old and in July, 1862, he enlisted in a regiment which was designated "Scott's Nine Hundred," or the Eleventh New York Cavalry and was an independent body until the autumn of 1863. Mr. Eldred enlisted in A Company, and when the regiment went to Washington the company was assigned to duty as the President's Body-Guard, the rest of the command being detailed on provost duty at various points in the city. Company A was stationed at Camp Relief, and performed the duties of "Body-Guard" until the spring of 1864, when the entire command was ordered to report to General Banks for service in the Red River expedition, but failed to arrive there in season for that unavailing service. It was assigned to the defenses along the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to Carrollton, a suburb of New Orleans, and operated as river patrol, skirmishing, driving guerrillas and getting itself into the clutches of the enemy, which latter feat was accomplished Aug. 4, 1864; 87 members of the command escaped, Mr. Eldred among them. He had been disabled by a fall of his horse, which produced hernia of permanent type and from which he has since suffered. The capture took place at Doyle's Plantation, in the immediate vicinity of Donaldsonville, La., by which the affair is known to history. After a captivity of several weeks the prisoners were exchanged, the regiment reorganized, and in September was sent to Baton Rouge, where the command was assigned to the brigade of the 4th Wisconsin and others, under General Bailey. Later, the regiment was assigned to the command of General Davidson and with eight other regiments of cavalry went on what was known as the "Sweet Potato" or Pascagoula Expedition, marching 300 miles from Baton Rouge, living on half rations and crossing for the most part swamps, and journeying through pine woods. The movement was a feint on the railroad and was intended to hold the interested attention of the rebels and thereby prevent their interfering with the plans of Sherman. They proceeded from Pascagoula to Carrollton, and thence with new equipments,

new mount and rejuvenated, so-to-speak, to Memphis, and performed guard and picket duty until May 28, 1865, when Mr. Eldred was mustered out. He entered the service as a private and passed the grades to 2nd and 1st Lieutenant successively, and was discharged under the last commission.

In 1858 he commenced the study of law and was admitted to practice in the State and Federal courts in December, 1861. He returned to Bethany and resumed his business and there served two terms as District Attorney. In 1872 he came to Wausau and at once entered upon a successful and popular business in his profession. He has officiated as District Attorney of Marathon county and is present City Attorney of Wausau (1888). In Pennsylvania he served four years as Assessor of United States Internal Revenue by appointment of President Johnson.

Nathaniel B. and Sarah M. (Dimmick) Eldred, his parents, were respectively of New York origin and New England ancestry. He is Scotch in the paternal line and English on that of the mother. His father's father was a soldier of the Revolution and died in 1801. On her side he traces to the Mayflower. The celebrated Bucktails of Pennsylvania was recruited principally through the efforts of his cousin, John A. Eldred, who was made its major on organization.

Mr. Eldred was married Oct. 18, 1866, to Emma West, and they have four children, as follows:—Nathaniel B., Mollie, Arthur G. and Nina O. Mrs. Eldred was born in Bethany, Pa., and represents historic stock, her grandfather, Benjamin Whittaker, having been one of those involved in the Wyoming massacre. After that terrible affair the family crossed the Delaware River and located near Deposit, N. Y. The wife and mother died Oct. 31, 1886.

Mr. Eldred has been Commander of Cutler Post one term.



WILLIAM JOHN HAMILTON, of Marinette, Wis., was born Jan. 5, 1839, in New Brunswick, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (McAvoy) Hamilton. His parents were natives of County Down, Ireland, and came to Manitowish, Wis., in 1845. A year later they removed

with their family to Big Cedar, on the Bay shore, 30 miles north of Marinette, in Michigan. There the son completed his minority and had the training of a practical lumberman and the education possible to obtain in a new country, with meager facilities.

Dec. 17, 1861, he went to Marinette and enlisted in Company F, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years or during the war. The regiment rendezvoused at Fond du Lac until March 8, 1862, when the soldiers went to Savannah, Tenn., arriving on the 28th. They first faced rebel bullets at Pittsburg Landing on April 6th, and soon after, Mr. Hamilton was promoted to Corporal. He next fought at Iuka and, immediately after, the regiment was dispatched to prevent the advance of Price on Corinth, where he was in battle. He was with Grant's movements to Grand Junction, Waterford, Holly Springs, Oxford, etc., and experienced all the phases of skirmishing in the incessant and varied work along the line of march. Van Dorn raided Holly Springs and the command lost their rations, and they lived for eight days on a pint of unsifted corn-meal to each man daily. Next they went to Memphis, and thence up the White River. From there to Milliken's Bend to labor on one of the canals in process of construction near Vicksburg, was the next experience of Mr. Hamilton and continued about two months. At the siege of Vicksburg he acted as color-guard and received two wounds—one in the hip and the other in the shin. His gunstock was severed in his hand by a bullet and another ball clipped his hair on the temple. The succeeding action in which Mr. Hamilton participated, was the siege of Natchez, after which he returned to Vicksburg. He was regimental color-bearer for a period of 22 months. At Vicksburg, he veteranized and in the spring went to the reinforcement of Banks on the Red River expedition. He was in the action at Fort de Russy and went with his regiment on transports to carry supplies to Shreveport, from Grand Ecore. They failed to connect with Banks and fought their way back under fire from the rebels on the banks above the river to Grand Ecore. They covered the retreat of Banks and skirmished to the mouth of the Red River. They went to Memphis and Mr. Hamilton was again in action at Tupelo in the expedition known by that name. He returned to Memphis, went down the Mississippi

and up the White Rivers and thence to Brownsville, Ark., following Price and reaching the Mississippi near Cape Girardeau. During this progress they had half rations and for the last 50 miles their hard-tack measured two inches square to each man. From the Cape they went to St. Charles and followed Price across the entire State, returning to St. Charles to take boats to Nashville. On the day after he was made Sergeant for efficient service. The regiment again followed, Price proceeding to the Tennessee River. Mr. Hamilton's shoes gave out and he went to a place where cattle were being killed, obtained the skin of a cow's leg and fashioned it into rude shoes which he wore in three days' march. For five days after arrival he lived on parched corn. The next movement was to New Orleans and thence to Lake Ponchartrain, where he embarked for Mobile Bay. He was in the siege there 15 days and went to Montgomery, Ala., learning on their arrival, of the surrender of the chiefs of the Rebellion. They had additional experience in skirmishing and raiding and went to Mobile later where Mr. Hamilton received honorable discharge Oct. 9, 1865. He was one of the soldiers who captured a rebel cannon now the property of Wisconsin at Madison. It was taken and retaken three times and finally spiked by Lieutenant Staley of Company D. Mr. Hamilton was one of the guard of honor over the body of Governor Harvey who was drowned at Pittsburg Landing and accompanied the remains to Wisconsin.

He returned to Big Cedar after the war, and was engaged as an engineer in the interests of the Jesse Spaulding Lumber Company. He acted in that capacity for 16 years and in 1885 became the employe in a similar capacity for the Bay Shore Lumber Company. He was married March 12, 1873, to Jane Nesbit at Big Cedar. William and Leslie are the names of their surviving children. James died at six months old. Another son and two daughters died in extreme infancy. Mrs. Hamilton is of Irish descent.



WILLIAM MAGILL, of Westfield, Marquette Co., Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 65, was born Feb. 8, 1840, at Marshall, Mich. He is the son of Ralph and Eunice (Vanvalen)

Magill and his parents were respectively of Scotch and Mohawk Dutch stock. His father was born in Scotland and the parents of his mother belong to the class who settled in the Mohawk valley in the State of New York. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in 1812.

The family removed in the infancy of Mr. Magill to Chicago and went soon after to Kankakee, Ill., whence they returned to Michigan. When the son was about two years old, they located in Walworth County, Wisconsin. Mr. Magill went with an uncle to Princeton, Green Lake county in 1850 and returned to his parents in Walworth county, where he remained until November 1859, when he went to Rochester and engaged in business of a harness maker until the outbreak of the war, when he went to Geneva under the call for three months men and enlisted. He remained there two weeks and when it was ascertained that too many men had been enrolled, he was rejected as being young and not strong. He returned to Rochester and finished his trade and, in the course of his search for a location he drifted to Quincy, Ill., for employment, where he engaged in the manufacture of equipments for cavalry soldiers. In the fall, he returned to Wisconsin, and remained at Princeton until February, 1864, when he entered the army.

February 26th, he enlisted in Company F, 36th Wisconsin Infantry, his recruiting officer being an old schoolmate, Lieutenant O. N. Russell. His captain was Prescott B. Burwell, who was captured at Cold Harbor, and died of wounds in prison in Richmond, and his colonel was Frank Haskell, who was killed in action two days after the capture of Captain Burwell. On the formation of Company F, Mr. Magill was made Corporal, after which he returned to Princeton as recruiting officer and, during an absence of 10 days, enlisted four men and one woman, Miss Sophronia B. Davis, becoming his wife. (There is no mistake as to the quality of Mr. Magill's bravery.) He left Madison May 19, 1864, arriving at Washington May 14th, and after two days going to Belle Plain, where he saw confederate soldiers for the first time, about 500 rebel prisoners being there. He went thence to the Wilderness, where his regiment was held as reserve during the battle of Spotsylvania, and on the next day was assigned to the 2nd Army Corps, under Hancock, and that branch of the Army of the Potomac was the flanking corps through the summer of 1864.

Mr. Magill was in the action on the North Anna River and on the Pamunkey, and on the night of May 31st, while on picket duty, two of his comrades were shot and he only escaped by throwing himself flat on the ground, a bullet intended for him, striking the trunk of a tree a few inches over his head, and directly after a rebel sharpshooter walked out of his ambush. Mr. Magill speedily made him acquainted with the pleasure of wandering where rifle balls took precedence, and the shot he fired at that rebel was the first of the action of June 1st. The regiment lay on their arms under cover until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were ordered to charge. Of 60 men who answered at roll call in the morning, only 27 responded to their names at night. The regiment withdrew after dark and marched towards Cold Harbor. Mr. Magill was sick and, with E. M. Parsons, J. G. Moe and M. J. Akins, was ordered by Lieutenant Russell to remain secreted until morning. At daylight they started after the command. They had been two days without food, and they stopped at a mill where they found some chicken feed which was too foul for cattle, but they took it and started on. They soon had a chance to exchange some of it for some pork, and they stopped and made three hoecakes and cooked their meat, making a meal fit for a king. On his way to join the regiment, at Cold Harbor, and before the battle, he saw the figure of a man leaning against a tree apparently asleep, his arms lying folded across his breast, and on speaking to him found he was dead. Some years after he found a copy of Leslie's Magazine which contained a picture of a part of the battlefield of Cold Harbor, representing the same scene. When Mr. Magill joined his company he received instructions to act as Orderly, and set about obtaining rations for the command, which occupied him until 2 o'clock in the morning, when he went to sleep. He was awakened an hour later by the "long roll," and went into action with 1,800 men, of whom 650 were lost in 15 minutes. Company F lost one man killed and two wounded. The brigade charged across a plain and lay on a side hill most of the day in the burning sun, and many of the officers were killed. Lieutenant Russell was in charge of the picket line, and Mr. Magill commanded Company F until relieved. Soon after the brigade fell back, Mr. Magill was sent to the division hospital, and thence to Whitehouse Landing, where he went in a supply wagon and

found there E. M. Parsons and J. D. Howard. (See sketch.) They were transferred to other hospitals, and finally to Alexandria, where Mr. Magill found several of his company, and among them one named James Pooler, who was lying flat on his back on a bed, whistling and singing and happy as a lark. Mr. Magill remained at Alexandria two weeks, when he was sent to the McClellan hospital at Philadelphia. When Early made his raid through the Shenandoah Valley he was sent with 300 convalescents to Hamburg and remained 10 days at Bridgeport. They went back to Philadelphia, where Mr. Magill heard that a furlough awaited him but not being able to obtain a pass, he made his way to the front and went to Ream's Station, where two divisions of Hancock's corps were engaged in tearing up the railroad. The rebels made a charge on their lines capturing many Union soldiers and the regimental colors. On the hundredth day of service, 65 men answered to roll call and 35 guns were stacked; these were the remains of a regiment of 960 fully equipped men. Colonel Olmstead, 52nd New York, reported that the "36th" deserted their colors, at Ream's Station. On investigation by the President and Secretary of War General Gibbon was ordered to restore the colors with honors.

Mr. Magill went to hospital with inflamed eyes and as soon as he was sufficiently recovered, he desired a furlough and obtained a pass to headquarters where he was informed by General Logan that he must apply to General Grant and pointed out the Commander-in-Chief, sitting under a tree smoking a cigar. Mr. Magill started forward but his courage failed and he retreated. At Hatcher's Run where the regiment was commanded by Captain Fisk of Company C, a flank movement on the double quick was ordered without command from a superior officer; 5,000 rebels were taken and fighting for that day stopped. During the fall and winter, the regiment performed little active service and Mr. Magill was detailed Company Clerk. About the last of February he obtained a furlough of 20 days and on his return went with the regiment to Hatcher's Run and Stirling and was in a number of skirmishes, including Farmville and at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. They went into camp at Burkesville and thence to Washington. Mr. Magill was excused from duty at the Grand Review as he was suffering from ivy poisoning. This was the first time he made a

request to be excused from duty during his period of service. From Washington he went to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Madison, where he was mustered out July 12, 1865.

He passed four years at Princeton engaged in harnessmaking and went to Iowa, where he operated as a farmer and harnessmaker, returning to Princeton. In 1882, he went to Adams county, where he was engaged in farming four years and in 1886, began his present business as a liveryman at Westfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Magill have three children born as follows: Jennie May, April 26, 1866; Emma B., August 20, 1872; Jessie D., Jan. 10, 1876. John Magill was an enlisted man in the 9th Wisconsin Light Artillery. Henry and Alonzo enlisted in the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry. They were brothers of Mr. Magill.



DAVID LA COUNTE, M. D., a leading physician of Chilton, Wis., belonging to G. A. R. Post No. 205, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, May 16, 1828, and he is the son of Joseph and Jane (Dubois) La Counte. (The family name of the mother of Dr. La Counte in the vernacular is Wood and is so given in a detailed account of the origin and birth of the doctor's parents in connection with the sketch of Dr. Louis La Counte of Merrill.) Dr. La Counte came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1837 and located in Manitowoc county. He attended the public school and determined early in life to become a physician. He entered the office of a local practitioner at Manitowoc, and attended lectures at Rush Medical College at Chicago. During his studies in that city, he had the benefit of one year's practice in Mercy hospital, and was graduated from Rush in 1856.

He established his practice in Calumet county in that year and was occupied with the duties of his profession until he determined to enter the service of the United States, when he obtained an appointment as 2nd Assistant Surgeon of the 14th Wisconsin Infantry. He accompanied the regiment to the rendezvous at Fond du Lac and left the State March 8, 1862; from St. Louis he went to Savannah, Tenn.,

where the command was stationed at the beginning of the fight at Pittsburg Landing, and on the first day moved to join the forces of Grant and reached the battle field at 10 p. m. Dr. La Counte found immediate need for his service among the wounded men and on the following day was busy in caring for the wounded of his own command. Dr. Walker resigned April 19th, when Dr. La Counte reached a grade in advance of his first appointment. Dr. Cameron soon after received leave of absence and left Dr. La Counte in charge of the sick of the regiment with only a hospital steward as assistant, his own successor not having been appointed. By this arrangement, 318 disabled men were under his personal care for whom he did all that was possible under the circumstances until July 9, 1862, including a period of nearly three months, when he became wholly disabled from his incessant labor, combined with the unwholesome climate, the weather and the stench of the hospital, and he resigned his position. The regiment had been left on the field at Pittsburg Landing on provost duty at the special request of the colonel. This course was injudicious, as the summer heat and the condition of the field was the cause of much disease, and the colonel was among those who sickened and died. One of the reminiscences of Dr. La Counte is the effect of the musketry fire on the standing timber, the bullet marks ranging from three to 30 feet above the ground, the larger number being about 10 feet high. There was no appreciable difference in the bullet traces of either army, and Dr. La Counte reasoned that the invariable high aim of the soldiers was due to the fact that the stocks of the muskets were made too nearly straight.

More than a year elapsed after his return home before his health was restored. Had he remained in the army, his promotion was assured, but his successors in rank resigned and new men took the places of each. After recovering his health, he resumed his practice at Chilton, and he has since been engaged in the duties of his profession in which he has obtained a leading position. He was married Feb. 22, 1857, to Ellen Green of Chilton. Their only daughter, Jennie, married Dr. D. T. Jones who is associated in business with Dr. La Counte. The latter is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has been the incumbent of

various local offices at Chilton, and since the construction of the M. & N. railroad through Calumet county, he has been the surgeon of that corporation; he has discharged the duties of the position since 1873.



JACOB LEISEN, of Menominee, Mich., and a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 266, (Lyon) was born May 7, 1828, in Rhine Province, Prussia. He was a resident in his native land until he was 25 years old and came to America in 1853. He was brought up according to the regulations of his native country and was bred to the vocation of a carpenter. He landed in New York November 25th, and passed the time until the next autumn in that city and Newark, New Jersey. In 1854 he went to Chicago and worked at his trade there two years. In 1856 he went to Centerville, where he followed his vocation of carpenter until 1858. A joint stock company was formed to construct a pier and Mr. Leisen took charge of the work. In 1860 he engaged in the sale of general merchandise, which he conducted until he enlisted at Centerville, Wis., in the 45th Infantry for three years, and on the organization was made captain of Company B and was mustered out as such July 30, 1865, at Madison.

Mr. Leisen was one of the first to enroll in the 45th, which was sent to Nashville to relieve veterans, and his company was the first detachment to leave Wisconsin. He was the senior captain and was ranking officer until five companies had assembled when the lieutenant-colonel arrived and was mustered. Captain Leisen was the first officer mustered and accompanied the regiment in all its movements, returning to Centerville when his connection with military life had ceased. His wife had managed his business affairs during his absence and he resumed connection therewith, and continued to sell goods until the spring of 1873. In connection with his regular business he received the appointment of Postmaster by Abraham Lincoln and served from July 1st, 1861, until he enlisted. Mrs. Leisen was also postmistress and the business remained in their hands until March 20, 1872,

having been continued by Johnson and Grant. In 1873 Mr. Leisen sold his business at Centerville and removed soon after to Menominee. He engaged in the manufacture of soda and other aerated waters, and has since prosecuted his business in the same line. In February, 1876, he connected brewing with his former interests, associated with Mr. Henes, the business style being Leisen & Henes. They have conducted their relations in reputable manner and their brew is appreciated by their customers. They manufacture 10,000 barrels of beer yearly and they have a large trade in aerated waters. Mr. Leisen served as Clerk of Centerville four years and Justice of the Peace for the same length of time. He was appointed Notary Public and acted several years in the duties of that situation. He has been Alderman of the 4th Ward of Menominee. (1883-85.)

His parents, Jacob Leisen and Margaretha (Goebel) Leisen, were members of the agricultural class in Germany. His maternal grandfather was in the civil office list, and acted as a clerk in the treasury department of the Prussian government. (The position comes to successive generations by descent.) Joseph Goebel and Jacob Goebel were also in the civil service, the one as a forester and the other as civil engineer. They were brothers of the mother. Mr. Leisen was a soldier in the Prussian army from October, 1849, to October 1852, serving in the 8th battallion of sharpshooters. The "8th" was in the south of Germany, opposite Strasburg. He was married April 17, 1858, to Miss M. V. Fehrenbach and they have six children—Rosa, James, Louis, Lena, Ida and Joseph. Rosa is the wife of Mr. Henes, her father's partner, and she has three children—Alfred, Emma and John. Ida married Luther M. Packard. Their daughter is named Irene. Mrs. Leisen is a native of Switzerland.



DANIEL KENNEDY, of Pittsville, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 73, was born October 30, 1833, in Dublin, Ireland. His father and mother, William and Mary (Manning) Kennedy, were natives of the Emerald Isle, and removed with their family in 1834 to Canada where the son

remained until 1858. In that year he removed to New York and in 1859, came to Wisconsin, locating in Milwaukee, where he established and maintained his home until he became a resident of Pittsville in 1882. Before he entered the army, Mr. Kennedy was engaged as fireman on the steamboats on the lakes and on resuming his connection with civil life, engaged in the same capacity and has also acted as stationary engineer in flouring mills and sawmills.

Jan. 17, 1865, he enlisted as a recruit in Company H, 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry at Milwaukee for one year. He joined the regiment at Memphis and the command operated in scouting service, conducted by General Grierson, about three months, when they were assigned to the protection of citizens from the lawlessness of returned rebel soldiers and the depredations of bushwhackers. Later, the regiment went to Texas, undergoing one of the severest marches in any period or locality of the war, more than four months after the cessation of hostilities and suffering in every conceivable way for want of supplies of all kinds. The regiment was occupied in garrison duty until October, when it returned to Austin and the men were mustered out Nov. 15th. They marched a hundred miles and accomplished the rest of the journey on the rivers and railroads and reached Wisconsin in December. During his service Mr. Kennedy was thrown by his horse, sustaining a serious strain in his neck. In the absence of a hospital he was treated in his tent and was off duty six weeks. His neck is still stiff from the injury, and at times he is very deaf.

He was married Jan. 6, 1875, to Bridget Tully, and their only child is named Ann Elizabeth. Patrick Tully, brother of Mrs. Kennedy, was a soldier in the civil war, and served three years.



FRANCIS PALMATIER, Centralia, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 22, was born April 17, 1827, in Cobleskill, Schoharie county, New York. He is the son of Thomas and Martha (Davenport) Palmatier. His paternal grandfather was a native of Paris and belonged to the class who fell into difficulties with the commoners on account

of wealth and aristocratic position, and fled to Holland. After the amnesty a portion of the family returned to France, but the line to which Mr. Palmatier belongs came from that country and settled on the Holland Patent in the State of New York, where they were engaged in agriculture. The mother was born on Long Island and was of English lineage. The parents left Cobleskill when the son was four years old and went to Susquehanna county, Penn. Four years later, they went to Broome county, New York, and remained there eight years. When the son was 16 years old they went to Chemung county in the same State and, four years later, Mr. Palmatier of this sketch went to Ohio, returning after a year's absence to Chemung county. He came thence to Wisconsin in 1855 and, after passing a few months in Columbia county, he located in Centralia where he arrived Dec. 14, 1855, and which has since been his home. It was in its pioneer condition and he has been a factor in its progress since his connection with its citizenship. He was married July 4, 1850, to Catherine Snyder. Francis William, only son, is married to Minnie Potter and lives in Centralia. Ellen Viola is married to Charles B. Garrison, and lives with their three children, Frank, Myrtle and Paul at Osakis, Douglas county, Minn. Horace, a second son, died at 14 months old. Mrs. Palmatier died April 14, 1888, at Centralia, of consumption.

When the war broke out Mr. Palmatier made repeated efforts to enlist and was often rejected for disability. Towards the close of the war, when enlisting was pressed and recruits hastened forward to take the places of experienced and hardy soldiers, he was accepted and enrolled Feb. 8, 1865, in Company B, 46th Wisconsin Infantry at Centralia for one year. He performed military duty on the Nashville & Decatur railroad until discharged September 20th following, at Nashville, Tenn. The regiment recruited and organized at Camp Randall, Madison, left the State March 5, 1865, and went successively to Louisville and Athens, Ala., where the regimental headquarters were established until the command went to Nashville to be mustered out. Four of his brothers were in the service and enlisted from Michigan. William and Charles died from disease in army hospitals and Almeron was shot to death in battle, a bullet passing through his head. Levi returned home in safety. Henry and Silas Patterson, nephews of Mrs. Palmatier, enlisted in a Penn-

sylvania regiment. She was born in Luzerne county, Penn., and was the daughter of a soldier who left Canada, abandoning his property to avoid fighting against the United States in the second war with Great Britain. His estate was situated outside the city limits of Montreal with which it since been incorporated, and become of great value. Her father belonged to a family who went in the early history of the country from New York to Canada and he left the Dominion as stated. He settled for a time in New York and went thence to Pennsylvania, returning later to the State of New York. Mrs. Palmatier was descended in the maternal line from French ancestors and her grandfather Snyder was born in Germany. Through intermarriage in the maternal line she had a strain of Irish blood. The latter generations, therefore, represent in the fullest sense, the composite character of stock, which in its transmission, forms the American Nationality.



WILLIAM J. CLASSON, of Oconto, Wis., and member of G. A. R. Post No. 74, was born July 7, 1833, in Canada. His father, Josiah Classon, was a native of Vermont which was also the birth place of his mother, Abigail (Diggins) Classon. The son came from the Dominion to the States when he was 21 years old and he enlisted at Manitowoc Sept. 19, 1864, in Company K, 27th Wisconsin Infantry, for one year or the war. He joined the regiment at Little Rock, Ark., and in February, 1865, went down the river to New Orleans and to Algiers opposite that city, whence they went to Mobile Bay. Mr. Classon was first in action at Spanish Fort and passed through the siege there. He went with his command to Fort Blakely and reached there in time to witness the capitulation. Thence they proceeded up the Tombigby River and engaged in building fortifications. When Taylor surrendered, the regiment proceeded to Brazos Santiago, Texas, whence they marched to Clarksville, and thence to Brownsville, and were there mustered out of service.

After the battles at the forts at Mobile, Mr. Classon was seized with chronic diarrhea and was in two hospitals successively. He was dis-

charged under a general order from a hospital to which he had been sent in New York and came home. He has suffered from the disease continuously ever since and is debilitated and emaciated. He is unable to do active labor but manages the business of his grocery at Oconto. Two brothers, Andrew D. and Philip R., were in the United States service in the civil war. The former was an enlisted man in the same company and regiment as himself and died with the disease which has wrecked his health. The latter was killed in action.

Mr. Classon was married July 7, 1857, to Adeline Leger of Canada. They have six children—Abigail, George W., Edmund L., William J., David G. and Allen V. William is his father's assistant in the store and the only daughter is the wife of J. D. Moody of Brookside. George is married to Nellie Agan of Manitowoc; Edmund married Amber May Travers of Oconto. Mr. Classon was a farmer prior to the war and still owns his place which is managed by his sons. Mr. Classon has been identified with the moral progress and well-being of the community of which he is a member since his removal to Oconto and has been a member of the Temple of Honor since 1877. In principle he is a decided Prohibitionist. Edmund L. Leger, the brother of Mrs. Classon, was a soldier in the same company and regiment as her husband and died at her home of chronic diarrhea while on sick leave.



CHRISTOPHER WINEHART, of Peshigo, Wis., was born Jan. 16, 1844, at Franklin, Sussex Co., New Jersey. He is the son of Philip and Elizabeth (Zeek) Winhart and was reared through his boyhood and later youth in his native place, removing to Peshtigo, Wisconsin in 1863. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war with Mexico. Mr. Winhart engaged in lumbering for a livelihood, on his arrival in Wisconsin and passed most of his later life in the operations pertaining to the prosecution of that business.

He enlisted in June, 1864, in Company B, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry for three years as a recruit, at Madison. He made connection with the command of Sherman in the vicinity of

Atlanta, participated in the actions thereabouts and had the satisfaction of partaking of victory in all the engagements in which he was an actor. He was in the fight at Marietta where Major Torrey was killed, in the action at Hopkinsville, Rome, and in other engagements common to cavalry, but hardly known on the pages of history. He was in hospital at Bowling Green and was sent thence to Louisville, where he was discharged in May, 1865. He returned to Peshtigo which has since been his home. The cause of his hospital experience was the falling of his horse in which he sustained an injury of two broken ribs, from which he was disabled six months.

He was married July 4th, 1876, to Jennie Tourtilott at Peshtigo, by F. J. Bartles, a magistrate of Oconto county. Their children are named John Howard, Frank Hewitt and Earl Thomas. Helen Jane died at seven years old, (March 19, 1886.)

Mr. Winehart was one of the heaviest sufferers from the great Peshtigo fire of Oct., 1871, in which his father, mother, brothers Philip, George and Fred, and sisters Susan, Libbie and Margaret were burned to death. Margaret was the wife of Charles Bruette and her son of 18 months perished with her. In that terrible conflagration, 800 persons perished and but two houses were left in the entire country. The territory included a section within a radius of 12 miles, comprising the town of Peshtigo the Upper, Middle and Lower Bushes, as they are designated, and extended to within four miles of Oconto. The parents of Mrs. Winehart, Thomas and Josephine Tourleott were of French descent. Her father was a soldier in the civil war.



HORNE, Stevens Point, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 2, at Milwaukee, was born in Prussia, Jan. 16, 1847. His parents, Frederick and Amelia (Staggmann) Horne, came to America with their family when their son was a very young child. They located at Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis., and the father and mother died there in 1860, their deaths occurring within a period of 10 months. When he was 13 years old Mr. Horn was appren-

ticed to his trade as a blacksmith and, after 18 months he quitted that business and went to Madison, where he passed seven months as assistant in a butcher shop until he obtained employment as a blacksmith, when he obtained a position in the blacksmith department of a carriage shop, where he worked two years. After passing six months as a farm hand he went to Mayville, where he worked at his trade about a year and a half. He had formed a determination to enter the army and enlisted at Fond du Lac, March 3, 1864, in Company C, 53d Wisconsin Infantry. Before the regiment was filled orders were issued from the War Department for the cessation of all enrollments and four companies of the 53rd, where organized previously, were sent to St. Louis, and thence to Leavenworth, Kansas, and were consolidated by special order with the 51st Wisconsin at De Soto, Mo. Mr. Horne was transferred to Company K of the latter organization and went to Pilot Knob, where he was occupied in guarding the construction of the Pacific railroad in the locality. Three men from each company were detailed to disperse bushwackers in that vicinity and he was engaged in that duty five months.

He had many narrow escapes and received one gunshot wound in his right arm. He received honorable discharge at Madison, August 5, 1865. He was still suffering from his wound and was disabled two months after he reached Wisconsin. After his recovery he went to work as a blacksmith at Neenah, and in 1868 became foreman in the Wisconsin Central railroad shops in Milwaukee, where he was transferred eight years later to the shops of the corporation at Stevens Point and remained in that connection five years. In 1886 he established his business as a blacksmith in his own interest and has continued his operations since in that line of business. His establishment was destroyed by fire in spring of 1888, and he rebuilt his shop. He married Minnie, daughter of Michael Melchart, a farmer in Mayville, Dodge Co., Wis., and they have had 10 children, three of whom died in infancy. Albert, Lizzie, Tillie, Ella, Clara, Laura and Frank are the names of the surviving children. Mr. Horne was a charter member of Robert Chivas Post No. 2, at Milwaukee, which was named in honor of the deceased nephew of Alexander Mitchell. He was a prominent member of the post and held all the offices while he was a res-

ident of Milwaukee. He is active in all matters pertaining to soldiers and Grand Army work and is a respected citizen of Stevens Point.



JOHAN M. ROHR, of Appleton, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 133, was born Nov. 8, 1848, at 229, Chestnut street, in the city of New York. He is the son of John and Eliza Amanda (Versfelt) Rohr, both of whom were natives of the city of New York. The former removed his family to Wisconsin and located at Fort Atkinson where he became connected with the Black Hawk Rifles a company of local militia which was in well organized condition in 1861 and was one of the first to offer its services to the State of Wisconsin under the call of her governor for troops to fill the requisition of the United States. Mr. Rohr was a lieutenant and accompanied the organization to Madison, where the complement was found to be incomplete after assignment to the 4th regiment and another company was substituted. Some disaffection ensued and the "Rifles" returned to Fort Atkinson, where most of its members enlisted in other organizations. The senior Rohr enlisted Aug. 29, 1864, for one year at Fort O'Rourke, Va., in battery E, 1st Heavy Artillery and received honorable discharge June 26, 1865. He was the son of one of the earliest of those who crossed the plains to California.

The mother of Mr. Rohr was left with eight small children, seven sons and a daughter. In 1866, five sons died of diphtheria within a short time. George was nearly 14, Joseph 11, Charles Halsey five, Horace 4, and an infant of 11 months also died. Henry Orne, twin with Charles Halsey, lived to be 13 and was drowned in Rock River at Fort Atkinson. Mary Louise, only daughter, received a careful education at the high school at Fort Atkinson and, after she was graduated, became a teacher in the same institution. She was married Aug. 23, 1887, to Rev. R. G. Spafford, present pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Racine, Wis.

Mr. Rohr is the oldest of the sons of his mother. He has had a life of struggle in the interests of his sister and mother to whom he has devoted his best energies and efforts. He is a stone mason and bricklayer and is regarded

as a man of probity and rectitude. He was four months old when his parents removed to Fort Atkinson, then in its pioneer days. He grew to manhood with Indian children for playmates in the midst of circumstances which always mark the days of first things in an unclaimed action of country. In February, 1865, three months after he was 16, he enlisted as a soldier in H Company, 49th Wisconsin Infantry for a year or during the war, at Fort Atkinson. He was honorably discharged Nov. 8, 1865, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. The regiment was raised, organized and equipped within a month through the energy and enthusiasm of Samuel Fallows, its colonel, who was the only chaplain from Wisconsin who rose to that rank. The 49th left the State March 8th and on arrival at St. Louis was immediately detailed for guard and garrison duty in and about Rolla, Mo. The company of which Mr. Rohr was a member remained there until July, when it was sent to St. Louis to perform provost duty. The discipline of the regiment was the source of general comment and admiration and it was retained at that point in preference to Missouri regiments, on that account and because of the popularity of its colonel, now a prominent clergyman of Chicago.



DANIEL S. CROSS, of Winneconne, Wis., formerly a soldier in the civil war, was born Nov. 16, 1822, in Vermont, and is the son of Michael and Elizabeth (Sanborn) Cross. He was brought up on a farm, and became a carpenter. In February, 1844, he was married at Danbury, N. H., to Marcia, daughter of Jonathan and Matilda Clark. They have five children living; Mary is a widow; Albert lives at Sioux City, Ia.; Martha married Thomas Coffin, of Menominee; Amelia married Charles Thompson, of Eau Claire, Wis.; Herbert married Priscilla Johnson and lives at Winneconne; Elvira was married and died in April, 1878.

Mr. Cross came to Wisconsin in July, 1857, locating at Metomen, Fond du Lac county, where he remained 12 years, and worked as a carpenter until he enrolled as a soldier in April, 1861, at Ripon, under the first call for 75,000 troops. His company was one of the first to

offer its services to the Governor, and became company B, 4th Wisconsin Infantry. Before the regiment was mustered into service, three months regiments were abolished, and Mr. Cross, with his company, enrolled for three years. He was discharged at Fort McHenry, August 8, 1862. He went with his regiment to Baltimore, and was in the stirring events which marked its progress to that place, and until September was engaged in guard duty on the railroads near Baltimore. He was taken sick and sent to the hospital at the Relay House, near Baltimore, and during the remainder of his stay was engaged in the duties of a nurse, until he was discharged for disability. He returned to Fond du Lac county, and in 1869 located at Winneconne. He lost two brothers in the army, Stephen and Timothy, both soldiers in Michigan regiments. The former was killed by sunstroke, and the latter died of disease in St. Louis. Mr. Cross is a radical Republican. He belongs to J. F. Sawyer Post, No. 7, at Omro.



BENJAMIN F. GARLOCK, of Fort Howard, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 124, was born Aug. 2, 1845, in Oneida, New York. His father, Peter Garlock, was born in the same State, and married Charlotte Reckord, who was also a native of that State. Peter Garlock, the father's father, was a soldier of the Revolution and fought in 1812. Mr. Garlock came West when five years old, with his parents and they located at Fort Atkinson, Wis., where he was brought up on his father's farm and attended school until he enlisted in September, 1864, as a recruit in Company D, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, at Janesville, for three years. He was offered a promotion among the non-commissioned officers but refused to leave the ranks. He received honorable discharge July 19, 1865, at Edgefield, Tenn.

He joined the regiment at Nashville, where it was stationed to be newly equipped and was temporarily assigned to Company A, and joined the command near Atlanta and was in his first battle at Hopkinsville. He was in the fight at Centerville, marched to Selma, and went to the battle at Montgomery, Ala. They went through Tuskegee and Auburn and went to fight again

at West Point, Ga. During his period of service Mr. Garlock was engaged in battles and skirmishing nearly every day and performed a large amount of the kind of service in which cavalry engages and, of which no accounts appear in official records. No knowledge of it therefore comes to the historian, except through personal records. The brother of Mr. Garlock, Peter Garlock, was an enlisted man in the 1st Nebraska Infantry and died soon after receiving his discharge. Mr. Garlock of this account, was injured and has suffered from hernia ever since.

After leaving the army he became a carpenter and has since followed that business. In 1873 he located at Fort Howard where he has since operated. He has pursued his business as a builder with the exception of eight years, when he was engaged in pattern making and other work equally important for the G. B. & M. and M. & N. railway corporations. He was married May 12, 1868, to Libbie Hardin, and their daughter is named Marietta E. Mrs. Garlock was born in the State of New York and is the daughter of N. D. Hardin, a soldier in the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery.

Mr. Garlock was enrolled as Benjamin Garlock, the middle letter of his name being omitted unintentionally. He is a man of excellent standing in the community where he belongs, and is respected for industry, probity and other traits characterizing a man who has filled the post of duty in behalf of his country and honored his obligations as a man in every particular.



CHARLES W. HOPKINS, of Black Creek, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 116, was born July 24, 1824, in Washington, Lincoln Co., Maine. He has been a resident of Wisconsin since 1850. Aug. 8, 1864, he enlisted as a member of battery G, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, at Appleton, Wis., for three years or during the war. He was honorably discharged at Milwaukee July 17, 1865, the war being closed. He performed garrison and other duty in the defenses of Washington and was detailed for construction of fortifications and guard houses and, in the exposure and heavy labor,

he contracted rheumatism from which he has since been a sufferer.

He was occupied in the calling of a farmer previous to the war and, on returning home, resumed that occupation. He is the owner and resident proprietor of a fine farm. He has served in several official capacities in the local government, among which is member of the County Board of Supervisors, a position to which he was entitled as Chairman of the town Board for eleven years and was the first who held that position after the organization of the township. He was the first Postmaster and the first Commander of Post J. W. Appleton at Black Creek. He is a member of the Black Creek Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 229, and of the Order of Rebecca, No. 52, and of the Bee-Hive Division, No. 221. The later is a temperance organization.

Mr. Hopkins obtained his education in the common schools of Maine and was married in New Brunswick in that State to Sarah Long. They were united in marriage in 1845 and the wife died in Oconto in 1848 without children. Her grandfather, Abe Long, was of Irish birth and went from Pennsylvania to New Brunswick. June 3, 1881, Mr. Hopkins was again married in Neenah to Helen J. Ledden. Their children are Charles Sumner, Andy L., Ida, Eddy W. The youngest is one of twins, the sister-twin dying in infancy. Henry L., eldest son, was killed June 2, 1882, at Norrie on the Lake Shore railroad, in the explosion of a locomotive. Mr. Hopkins' father was born in the same house in Maine as his son. The grandfather was born in the vicinity of London, England, and he came to this country when a youth of 17 years and fought in the war of the Revolution. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Hopkins, Stephen Chapman, was born and married in Scotland. His mother was Martha Trask.



MATHIAS WEITZEL, Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 241, was born April 29, 1735, in Prussia. His parents, John M. and Margaret (Hough) Weitzel, came to America from Germany in 1846, and landed at the port of New York. They were residents

of Buffalo about seven years, and there the father died. The family went to Dunkirk, and Mr. Weitzel remained there three years, working in a clothing store. Afterwards, Mr. Weitzel went to Buffalo to learn the trade of a carriage maker, but changed his plans and came to Oshkosh where he joined his mother, who had come to that place to be with a sister. He reached there in 1856, and engaged in cabinet work until he became a soldier.

He enlisted Dec. 11, 1861, at Oshkosh, enrolling in Company B, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, for three years. The regiment was recruited by Col. W. A. Barstow, and in May, 1862, assembled at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Here they were mounted, and the colonel being appointed Provost Marshal General, of the State, the regiment was distributed throughout the State. There were three battalions, comprising four companies each. Mr. Weitzel was in the "3rd" under the command of Major Schroeling, his company being placed at Fort Leavenworth with Company K. In September following, they went to Fort Scott, remaining there until May, 1863, when they went to Fort Blunt with three other companies of the "3rd" as escort to the post supply train. They returned to Fort Scott, and in June were detailed for the same duty. On the 28th they had a sharp encounter with the rebels who were utterly routed. On the 17th of July another battle was fought at Honey Springs in the Indian Territory, in which the Federal troops again scored a complete triumph with little loss compared with that inflicted on the rebels.

The service in which Mr. Weitzel was principally engaged was as a scout and in the escorts of the supply trains, in which he saw enough active fighting to satisfy him in regard to the exigencies and responsibilities of a soldier's career. Several of his experiences will serve to convey an idea of the experiences of the soldiers sent to the frontier for duty there. On one occasion, when scouting, he, with 60 comrades was informed by one of their number in advance, that a house had been discovered in which was a table prepared for the breakfast of four score men without any apparent persons as guests. As the squad had had no food for a day they speedily helped themselves to some fruit and, while eating it were notified that the rebels were at hand. Hastily remounting, they rejoined their command four or five miles away, pursued by the foe. The route of the scouting

party was retraced on the double-quick, and the rebels found dispersed and flying. The foraging expeditions and chases after bushwhackers and guerrillas are full of daring and interest. While escorting the supply train at Cabin Creek, the rebels pressed closely on all sides. The crossing was prevented by the heavy rain, and when the rebels commenced firing they aimed too high for good effect as they intended. Finally, they coolly commenced their preparations for breakfast. The Union men fell back and prepared to spoil the meal. They charged upon the Johnnies and chased them into the creek in all directions. Many were drowned and the routers returned, after a chase of 12 miles to the train, which they conducted to Fort Gibson without again seeing the shadow of a confederate or Indian.

July 4th, 1864, a detachment from the 3rd, including Mr. Weitzel, was guarding a train from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Gibson, which the rebels pursued with persistency. It was four miles in length and about midnight intelligence was brought from Flat Rock, Indian Territory, that the rebels were on the war path. Mr. Weitzel had been on picket guard with others and they received orders to return to the command and follow up the train. The attack was likely to be made before daylight and the utmost haste was made to hasten the train towards its destination. At daylight, the advance was within four miles of the fort and entering the woods. The rebels attacked the rear of the wagons and had captured and turned about several of them. The escort rode after them and made it so hot for the depredators that they left the property they had captured and turned their attention, to delaying and perplexing the teamsters and their protectors, making themselves particularly entertaining in their attentions to the sides of the train. The Union men interfered and succeeded in chasing them to, and across the Arkansas River, suffering a loss of one man. Several of the rebels were killed.

In January, 1864, veteranizing in the "Third" commenced and Mr. Weitzel received honorable discharge February 28th. The day following he re-enlisted as a veteran and continued in frontier service of varied character until the date of his discharge which took place September 8, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth.

After the war he returned to Oshkosh where he was engaged for a short time as a finisher in fine work. He was occupied for a short time

in the saloon business and afterwards interested himself for several years as a grocer. His business was destroyed by fire in 1874 with heavy loss. He re-established himself in the same line of trade which he has since prosecuted with success.

He was married Aug. 12, 1868, to Catherine Carl and they have several children, named Josephine, Jenevieve, Rosalie, Maggie, Mary Ann, John M., Lizetta and Isabella. One died in infancy.



JOHN B. BEEMER, of Antigo, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born in Hamilton, Canada, Nov. 14, 1835. Benjamin and Polly (Smith) Beemer, his parents, were born in Pennsylvania and removed to Canada after their marriage. The former was a soldier of 1812, and was in the battle of Lundy's Lane and at Short Hills. He died in Hamilton, aged 102 and his wife was within one day of 99 years of age when she died. His father was a Revolutionary patriot and was 104 years old when he died and the wife of the latter died at 103 years. The father of Mr. Beemer kept a cannon ball, which he carried from the war, for a plaything for his children to whom he was in the habit of remarking that they would never see such an instrument put to the purpose for which it was designed. On one such occasion, the son who is the subject of his account retorted that if he ever knew of a war he should participate in it. His resolution was strengthened by reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and soon after the opening of the civil war in the United States, he received a letter from a friend in Menasha in which the war was the topic of discussion. He started the same night for Wisconsin to enlist. He enrolled in the 21st Wisconsin Infantry, 1 Company and was taken sick. Being unable to proceed to the seat of war from the camp of rendezvous he was discharged. On recovery he enlisted as a recruit in I Company, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, under Captain Conkey, (see sketch) and went to Madison where he was rejected on account of a sty on his eye.

In the spring of 1865 he enlisted in the 46th Wisconsin, and on the 10th of March, the regiment arrived at Louisville, and in April was

detailed to guard the Nashville and Decatur railroad in Alabama.

In September the command was mustered out at Nashville and Mr. Beemer received honorable discharge. He participated in all the service in which the "46th" was engaged until about two weeks previous to discharge, when he was attacked with chronic bowel difficulties from which he has suffered since. He sent to his six sons a cannon ball, a "12-pounder," such as he played with in his childhood, and which is now used for the same purpose in his own family.

In 1865 Mr. Beemer was married to Harriet N. Hucklesy, at Neenah, Wis. They have six sons and five daughters named Sarah Ann, Henry M., Sophronia, Emerson, John M., Albert E., George L., Harriet N., Joseph E., Mary Jane and Annie H. The oldest daughter is the wife of Fred Miller, and they have four children. The second daughter is the wife of Joseph Chase.

After the end of the war Mr. Beemer returned to Neenah and was there engaged in farming. In the spring of 1879 he bought a farm in the township of Antigo, which is situated 42 rods from the limit of the city corporation. In 1867 he removed to a farm in Black Creek township, and while there he was a member of the Town Board and served fourteen years as overseer of the highways. He acted as Sheriff of Outagamie county one term. He was one of the earliest settlers at Antigo. Mr. Delaglise had a shanty on the site of the present plucky little municipality, and his was the second. H. F. Baker, his next neighbor, was half a mile away. Mr. Beemer has seen the entire growth of Antigo and been a factor in its progress.



STEPHEN LEE PERRY, of Marion, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 79, was born April 3, 1844, in Dowagiac, Cass Co., Mich., and is the son of Joseph and Mahala J. Perry. In 1854 the family came to Wisconsin and located at New London, Waupaca county. There the son was brought up and educated, learning the printer's craft. He entered upon his apprenticeship at 16 in the office of the *Times*, man-

aged by the pioneer editor of the county, Mr. Lawson. He was too young to enter the federal service, when the demand for troops followed the attack on the forts in Charleston harbor, but when he was about 19, he enlisted in Company G, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, for three years.

The regiment went to Kansas and were distributed throughout the State, the assignments being styled "battalions". Company G was detailed in the first battalion and stationed at Shawneetown, Johnson county. The summer of 1865 was passed in duty there and, in September, the company went to Fort Scott to assist in guarding the supply trains. There was every opportunity for the exercise of the qualities of Wisconsin soldiers in frontier service, where were Texans and renegade Indians who espoused the rebel cause. Great numbers of them were repulsed and the trains defended from their attacks in which they lost heavily. The experience was several times repeated and Mr. Perry was a participant in the battles in Southwestern Kansas and Northwestern Arkansas. The winter of 1864—5 was passed at Little Rock, scouting, guarding trains, patrolling and skinmishing. In April of the latter year, the companies were consolidated into five, and the ensuing summer was passed in Arkansas and Missouri, aiding in the business of reconstruction of the rebellious States, and in September the command returned to Madison, and Mr. Perry received honorable discharge.

Later he returned to Ottawa, Kansas, where he edited the *Republican* and, afterwards, he became connected with the *Plaindealer* at Garnett in the same State. In June 1872, he returned to the township of Dupont in Waupaca county, then a wilderness, and, in company with his father, erected a saw-mill, where they established what would have been a prosperous business in lumber, had not their mills burned without insurance. The residence of Mr. Perry was also burned with light insurance. He is still a resident of the same township and manages his business at Marion or at what was formerly "Perry's Mills."

June 27, 1872, he was married to Maggie Smiley, and they have had four children. Cecil, a promising boy of eight years, is the only survivor. Three died of membranous croup. Mr. Perry is still in the prime of life and pressing his interests as a lumberman with energy. He is a man of staunch, reliable char-

acter and enjoys the respect of the community of which he is a member. He is connected with I. Ransdell Post and is a most efficient and popular member.



HORACE R. THRALL, Green Bay, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 124, was born Nov. 1, 1841, at Brockville, Dominion of Canada. He is the son of Friend and Betsey (Parsons) Thrall. The father was born in Kingsboro, Montgomery Co., New York. Isaac Thrall was born in Connecticut, where his forebears had been connected with the earliest history of that State. The mother was born in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., New York, of Connecticut stock, and died suddenly at Oshkosh, Aug. 11, 1888. (She was present when the data for this sketch was taken and supplied several dates.) Israel R. Parsons, her father, fought in 1812. When the son was between three and four years old he went to Gouverneur with his parents and thence to Ogdensburg and again back to Gouverneur. He was then seven years old. When he was 12, his parents removed to Wisconsin, and located first at Berlin and afterwards at Oshkosh. He received the advantages of the common schools in the several places where he lived and, fitted for the profession of an engineer. While residing at Oshkosh the excitement and enthusiasm of the movements of Wisconsin soldiers engaged his attention and he enrolled at Oshkosh Nov. 24, in Company F, 18th Wisconsin Infantry for three years, and received honorable discharge March 14, 1865, at Madison his period of enlistment having expired. Mr. Thrall went into rendezvous camp at Milwaukee and left the State for the front March 30, 1862. He arrived in time to go into the battle of Shiloh, and fought two days without rations or anything to make him in any manner comfortable. The regiment went later to Corinth and fought at Iuka, returning to Corinth, where Mr. Thrall was in a battle afterwards. When the southward movement commenced which had for its ultimatum the possession of Vicksburg, Mr. Thrall went with the regiment on the Oxford expedition which was brought to a ter-

mination by the surrender at Holly Springs and they retraced their steps to that place. The command engaged in guarding the railroad with Moscow as headquarters and in January, went to Young's Point preparatory to the siege of Vicksburg. After participating in the skirmishes and actions in that vicinity until the capture of the city, Mr. Thrall entered the military railway service of the army of Grant and ran as engineer from Vicksburg to the Big Black. He was "bushwhacked" most of the time while thus engaged, five engines being kept on the tracks, which were constantly under rebel fire and subject to derailment and all other difficulties contingent to such a position. He entered this service July 6th, two days after the capitulation of Vicksburg and continued therein until January, when he came to Wisconsin on a furlough. He rejoined his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., and went thence to Whitesburg, where he was detailed from his regiment and assigned to an engineer corps commanded by Captain McBride, and was engaged in bridgebuilding, repairing railroads and destroying railroads in advance of Sherman's army until the column reached Atlanta. Their work was heavy at Cartersville and Altoona and they also carried arms as other infantry soldiers did, prepared to fight and they were in frequent skirmishes.

While at Altoona guarding the railroad bridge, the rebels made a dash and captured the whole lot. Mr. Thrall was fortunately absent and was thereby saved an experience at Andersonville. From Atlanta he went through to Savannah and participated in all the vicissitudes of that campaign and near Savannah, he was engaged in a charge on a fort. His time had expired and that of 10 others of the Engineer Corps, but they went into the fight.

Soon after, he was assigned to the management of a grist mill on a plantation near Savannah, where he ground rice and corn for Sherman's soldiers 13 days. Mr. Thrall was present at the capture of Savannah and went thence to Hilton Head to wait for transportation to New York. "The Arizona" came in. She would be three days discharging her lading and the Captain desired to wait, but the men under his charge insisted on going on the "Star of the South" which was soon to leave. The Arizona put to sea loaded with home-returning soldiers and was never again heard from. A bright light was seen where she was supposed

to be and it was believed that she was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Thrall went to New York and thence to Madison and finally to Green Bay. He is now the Chief Engineer of the Green Bay and Fort Howard water works. The plant under his management is kept in elegant condition and consists of three Knowles' pumps, two of which have a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons each daily and, the other a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. Mr. Thrall was married April 14, 1873, to Amy F. Thrall, and their daughter is named Stella C. Mrs. Thrall was the adopted daughter of Alfred Thrall, a relative of her husband. She was born in New York and her mother died when she was three years old. Her father was a soldier of the Army of the Potomac and belonged to a Wisconsin regiment.



ALBERT BURDICK, of Merrill, Wis., and a member of Post Lincoln, was born in Madison county, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1826. He remained in the Empire State until 1854 when he came to Wisconsin where he has been a citizen since that date. He went, when 15 years old to serve an apprenticeship to learn the business of a cabinet-maker with the father of his wife at Edmeston, Otsego county, N. Y., and followed that occupation twelve years in his native State. He located in Wisconsin at Geneva, Walworth county, and engaged in the same business.

He enlisted in April, 1861, at Geneva in a local organization which enrolled for three months and reported under the requisition, but before marching a general order was issued abolishing such organizations and members of the company re-enlisted and went into Camp Utley at Racine, and were mustered into Company F, 4th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. Mr. Burdick was made Corporal on the formation of his company and acted as Sergeant during a large proportion of his period of service, being mustered out in February, 1862, for disabilities incurred in the war. The command encountered rebellion among the railroad officials while en route to Elmira, New York, and its colonel took possession of a locomotive, called for volunteer engineers from the regiment and took

the cars through to their destination. At Harrisburg, Pa., news of the disaster at Bull Run met them and again Colonel Paine showed himself equal to an emergency by borrowing smooth-bore muskets and proceeded to Baltimore where the regiment was assigned to guard duty on the adjacent railroads. Mr. Burdick was in command of a squad on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and during a forced march from the City of Monuments to Snow Hill was taken sick. He suffered all the discomfort and danger from compound hernia and was an occupant of the hospital in Baltimore until his discharge.

He returned to Geneva and endeavored to resume active business but failed to do so and removed to Grand Rapids, Wis., where he worked at his trade as he was able. Three years later he went to Wausau, Wis., and after a residence of nine years to Merrill, then Jenney, where he has "grown up with the place."

He is the son of Joseph and Sarah (Champlain) Burdick, both of Rhode Island origin and descent for many generations. His ancestors in both lines were engaged in the wars with Great Britain. His brother's sons, Herbert and Russel, were soldiers in Wisconsin regiments. Dec. 2, 1848, Mr. Burdick was married to Fanny Coon and they have a daughter, Lilian Adele. She is the wife of Mitchell Schoyrnoard, and is the mother of two children—Horace Albert and Ethel Blythe. Mrs. Burdick is the daughter of Elijah Coon, and was born at Hamilton, N. Y. Her mother was, before marriage, Prudence Bowler. E. Morgan Coon, Cortland J. Coon and James K. P. Coon (see sketch) her brothers, were soldiers in the late war. The first enlisted from Pennsylvania and the second from New York. George Tanner, her uncle by marriage, died at Andersonville. Charles Witter, a cousin, was an enlisted man and also Orson M. Coon, a cousin, who is hopelessly ill from disease contracted in the army, residing at Fulton, Wis.

On the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps at Merrill, July 13, 1886, Mrs. Burdick was made President. She held the position until the election of 1888, when she declined another occupancy, much to regret of the organization, and was the recipient of a gift in appreciation of her services. Following are the remarks of the Senior Vice-President on that occasion:—Mrs. President:—On the part of Lincoln Relief Corps, No. 40, I present you this evening with this slight token of our appreciation of your noble work as President of our Corps, for the

past year and a half. This appreciation comes from every member of the Corps and, while we feel that the work has been too much for you, still we feel it is hard to part with you as President of the Corps, for which you have worked so long and earnestly. However, we know that you will continue to work with us heart and hand to help our new President in furthering the good work you have so well begun.



L. M. VAN NORMAN, of Clintonville, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 32, was born Oct. 5, 1832, at Manlius, Onondaga Co., New York, and is the son of William and Almira Van Norman. He is of pure American descent, his ancestors having been of American birth for three generations before him. He came to Wisconsin April 29, 1852, from Syracuse, New York, and lived at Berlin until the war. He enlisted at Berlin Feb. 22, 1864, for three years in Company I, 7th Wisconsin Infantry. In April, 1865, he was made 3rd Corporal but did not receive his credentials on account of the surrender of Lee. He received honorable discharge Dec. 1, 1869. (The latest recorded in this volume.) Mr. Van Norman was first in the campaign of the Wilderness and fought at Spotsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, in both actions at Hatcher's Run and at Five Forks. He was wounded May 5, 1864, and went to the hospital on the field and thence to Washington. He was sent with the regiment to Jeffersonville, Ind., when with others of his company, he received a pass for 20 days and went to work on a farm, as farm hands at that time commanded good pay.

About a week later, he learned that the regiment had gone home. He reported at once to the Provost Marshal at Louisville, but could not get his discharge. Then he came to Wisconsin and employed an attorney and the attempt again failed. He waited until 1869 when he wrote to the State Adjutant General who sent the application to the official of the Government at Washington and he sent it to General Pope, then residing at Detroit, Mich. General Pope succeeded in obtaining the necessary papers, but he was discharged without re-

ceiving back pay, bounty or allowance of any kind. The whole cause of the trouble was his absence from the ranks, when the regiment was mustered out. He was married Dec. 25, 1851, to Mary C. Daniels and they have eight children living. Four sons are deceased. The two oldest sons are members of L. Clinton Camp, Sons of Veterans, and the three oldest sons cast their maiden votes for Harrison in 1888. The father is of the same political connection and takes pride and satisfaction in his sons' choice of a similar relation in the obligations of their manhood.



WILLIAM W. DEVOE, of Wausau, Wis., member of Post No. 55, was born Feb. 6, 1832, in Dix, Chemung Co., New York. His parents removed in his infancy to Monterey, Steuben county, in the same State, and when he was twelve they came West to Lake Co., Ill. Until he was 18 he had the advantages of common schools in that locality and in 1849, went to what was then known as the Indian lands, or Menominee, purchase of Wisconsin. In 1851 he went to Chicago to complete his knowledge of his trade as a carpenter, and operated in that city until 1853. He then went to Plainfield, Waushara county, where he remained until the spring of 1857, when he came to Wausau, since his home. He has operated there as a builder, and has erected many of the most prominent structures in the city. During the past 15 years he has conducted the business of a millwright.

Nov. 5, 1861, Mr. Devoe enlisted at Wausau in the 8th Wisconsin Battery. He was promoted in 1862 to Sergeant at Munfordsville, Ky., veteranized on the field Jan. 26, 1864, returned with the battery to Madison, passed a 30-day furlough at home and returned to Murfreesboro. Aug. 10, 1865, he was discharged at Milwaukee. The battery left Wisconsin in March, 1862, and remained in barracks in St. Louis until April, when the command was assigned for service in the New Mexico expedition, which came to nought and, after wearisome fruitless marches, the battery returned from Fort Riley to Leavenworth, to proceed to Columbus, Ky.,

with General Mitchell. Going thence to Humboldt, Tenn., the battery performed guard duty on the railroad until July, when it went to Corinth. On their way to Iuka they had a lively scrimmage at Bay Springs and, on arrival at the former place, was assigned to the "Army of the Tennessee," to report at Nashville, whither the command marched. Mr. Devoe was in the section that fought at Iuka, and he was also in the successive actions at Perryville, shelled the rebels from their position at Lancaster on the same day (previously, it should have been stated fighting at Corinth) at Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. While stationed at Murfreesboro, Mr. Devoe was detailed by General Order of General Van Cleve to the Engineer's Corps, with which he was connected during the remainder of the time until the collapse of the rebellion. His duties there were arduous in the extreme, consisting of heavy labor in building magazines, redoubts, and other varieties of fortifications, which was terminated by the termination of the war. During the time the battery was stationed at Fort Rosecrans, Dec. 7th, 1864, an attack on the fort was made by Forrest. General Van Cleve was in command and was relieved by the arrival of General Milroy, who came from Tullahoma and captured several hundred prisoners and a four-gun battery. At the time Mr. Devoe was managing a 56-pounder. About 300 rebels took position in front of the place and in response to an order from Van Cleve he ran out his gun, gave it an elevation of thirteen and half degrees, (one and a half miles) loaded with an explosive shell and dropped the missile in the midst of the troops. He was called to the front of his company and complimented by General Van Cleve for having made the best shot of the day. Later, Sergeant Devoe examined the spot and found eleven dead horses within an acre of space.

Mr. Devoe is descended from two races which left the impress of their patriotism on the period in which they lived. His paternal great grandsire and three brothers fought in the Revolution. They were Abraham, Jerry, Isaac and Jacob Devoe. Isaac, son of Abraham and father of the father of Mr. Devoe, fought in 1812. Isaac W., his brother, served through the Civil war in an Illinois regiment. The parents were Jacob T. and Matilda T. (Gordon) Devoe. The former was of New

York State lineage, the latter of Connecticut. The grandfather of Mr. Devoe on his mother's side, Lieutenant Hotchkiss, was a patriot of the Revolution.

Dec. 28, 1859, Mr. Devoe was married to Addie S. Gouldsbury. Their sons, William G. and Charles E., are aged respectively, twenty-one and nineteen. Two infant daughters, named Lizzie are deceased. Mrs. Devoe was born in Vermont.

Mr. Devoe is prominent in Grand Army matters and has filled several official positions in the organization at Wausau, and he held the office of Aid to General Lucius Fairchild, when Commander-in-Chief. His son, William G., belongs to the Wausau Light Guards, the organization which distanced all competitors at the International drill in Chicago in 1887. The company took a prize of \$5,000 and every member wears the medal awarded, conspicuous for beauty and costing \$50 each.



GEORGE A. WILLIAMS, of Marinette, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 207, was born Dec. 17, 1838, in Athens, Ohio. He is the son of James Finley Williams, and his grandfather was born in Scotland. Two brothers of the senior Williams came to America and settled in Pennsylvania. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and married Sarah, daughter of James Adams of Bradford Co., Pennsylvania. They had three daughters and one son. The mother is living with her only son in Marinette.

Mr. Williams enlisted Jan. 6, 1863, at Indianapolis for three years or during the war in an Independent Battery. He received honorable discharge Aug. 3, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind. The battery went to Louisville and thence to Bardstown, Ky., where they lost their equipments in a collision on the railroad. After two weeks delay, they went to Lebanon and joined the troops commanded by General M. D. Manson and set out in pursuit of Morgan, with whom they engaged at Green River, Ky., and the rebels routed and captured many prisoners. After driving the guerrilla chief across the Ohio, they camped at Kingston and went next across the Cumberland mountains and made

connection with the command of Burnside at Loudon, E. Tenn. Mr. Williams was in the battle there and went next on a raid to Sweetwater Plains and, after a skirmish, fell back to Loudon. On their retreat towards Knoxville, Longstreet's command overtook them and they had a sharp battle at Campbell's Station. Their next action was at the siege of Knoxville, Sherman driving the rebels away and the battery went to Strawberry Plains where they camped a month.

They went again to Knoxville where their guns were shipped by cars and they rode the horses to Chattanooga, where they joined Sherman and fought at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain and other battles on the campaign to Atlanta. One section of the battery was detailed under Stoneman. (At Strawberry Plains their armament had been reduced from six to four guns.) The battery proceeded on the march to the sea and were engaged in the shelling of Macon. They fell back to Sunshine Church where they were surrounded by rebels and fought as long as they had ammunition. When they surrendered not a shell was left. Colonel Moore rode along the line shouting to ask who would follow him to freedom. Mr. Williams was among those who mounted his horse and fled to the Chattahoochee where 400 soldiers crossed. For four days and nights they were continuously in the saddle and Mr. Williams went next to Kingston where he made connection with his battery and went to Atlanta. After the evacuation they camped at Decatur and reported for duty, under orders, for Nashville. Their battery was stationed at Fort Negley and it was in action in the siege of that city. In January, 1865, the battery went to Louisville, where it remained until July and was sent thence to Indianapolis for discharge. But 32 of the original complement of 136 men returned to be mustered out. Mr. Williams had two brothers-in-law and a step-brother who fought in the civil war. All but himself died in the service. His mother had eight brothers and four sisters. Three of the former were in the war. Of the remainder one is living at Oakland, Cal. A brother and sister have become lost to her knowledge. One of her sisters dropped dead on receiving the intelligence of the death of her two sons who were on the Sultana with four nephews in April, 1865, when she was blown to atoms by a rebel engineer who went aboard for that purpose and whose

atrociousness has been only recently exposed, (1888). Mr. Williams was married December 23rd, 1873, to Mary A. Rodgers, and they have five surviving children—John Victor, Charles Frederick, James Joseph, Mary Elizabeth and Harry Augustus. George is deceased. Mr. Williams is engaged in the sale of fish and has an extensive business relation in that line of operation. Mrs. Williams was born in Menominee, Mich., and is the daughter of Wm. Charles and Lidia Elizabeth (Davis) Rodgers. Her father was born in New Jersey and her mother in Pennsylvania. Her brother, George Henry Rodgers, enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment.



HIRAM S. BALL, of Westfield, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 95, was born July 9, 1844, in Madison county, New York. The family removed to Milwaukee in 1846, and when he was 11 years old, in 1855, his parents came to Marquette county, within whose borders he has since resided, and he has been a citizen of Westfield since 1881. August 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, 43rd Wisconsin Infantry, at Randolph, for one year or during the war. The regiment went to Louisville, from the rendezvous, and afterwards to Nashville, to proceed thence to Johnsonville, the most important point on the Tennessee River, where a great amount of military supplies were in store. Mr. Ball was at that place with the regiment when Hood made his attack in which the command lost two men. In November the regiment went to Clarksville on the Cumberland River, and thence January 1st, 1865, to camp at Dechlor, Tenn., which was headquarters for the command while engaged in guarding the railroad, and where Mr. Ball performed scout and skirmish duty. He was taken sick and was sent successively to hospitals at Nashville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Keokuk and Davenport, Iowa., Prairie du Chien, Wis., and he reached Milwaukee and was discharged July 5, 1865.

After the fight at Johnsonville, Mr. Ball was detailed as special messenger for Colonel Cobb, the chief officer of the regiment. The Lieutenant Colonel was Byron Faine of Madison, who was Supreme Court Judge when the war broke

out. The march of the regiment from Johnsonville to Clarkesville was heavy, through an almost unbroken forest, and for six days the command was on quarter rations, and closely followed by rebel troops, being compelled to throw away baggage and move on the double quick. The loss of their clothing was especially felt as they received no remuneration. Since the war, Mr. Ball has been engaged to some extent in farming and mercantile relations. During the 38th session of the Assembly at Madison, he acted in the capacity of Clerk of the Senate, and his work in preparing the records received special commendations. He is at present representing the hardware house of O. S. Rixford of Highgate, Vt. He is a Republican of radical stripe, and the only member of his father's family who belongs to that political connection of which fact he is very proud.

He was married April 21, 1863, to Rachel Arkiles, and they have three children: Margie was born September 25, 1866; Archie D., March 16, 1872; Myrtle, Jan. 10, 1876.



GEORGE K. WOOD, of Friendship, Wis., was born in New York, May 28, 1841. His parents removed to Long Island when he was three years old and when he was 15 he began an apprenticeship to learn the saddler's trade at Farmingdale, and was engaged in that vocation until he entered the army. He enlisted May 5th, and was mustered into U. S. service, June 20, 1861, in Company E, Brooklyn Phalanx, (Beecher's regiment) which was mustered into the 1st Long Island National Regiment in rendezvous at Fort Schuyler. The command moved successively to Fort Hamilton, South Amboy, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and were brigaded at Adams Camp with the 61st, 23rd and 82nd Pennsylvania regiments and the 65th New York. Their next remove was to Camp Graham and into winter quarters at Procter where the ensuing months were passed in military duty and in constructing fortifications at Bunker Hill and Cedar Hill, D. C. In March 1862, Mr. Wood was in the movement to Manassas and returned with the command to Procter which marched thence via Alexandria and Hampton to Fortress Mon-

roe. Later, the command went to Warwick C. H., and was attached to the 4th Corps under General Keyes, the division being commanded by General Crouch and the brigade by Abercrombie. Some time was passed in road making near Yorktown, where the regimental band was discharged which was sustained by the soldiers, each paying a dollar a month. Mr. Wood was engaged in the siege of Yorktown and afterwards fought at Williamsburg and Fort Magruder, assisting in the removal of 400 prisoners.

He was next in battle at Gaines' Mills and was engaged three weeks in building rifle pits at Fair Oaks, in the Chickahominy. May 30th, while at dinner, the solid shot from the rebel batteries fell among them. The skirmishing in front of Casey's division became so severe that the division of Couch was sent to his assistance and the command was soon after in line of battle to take part in the first important battle of the campaign. The colonel of the regiment and the captain of Company F, was wounded and within a few minutes 184 men were slain. Disaster to the regiment was only averted by General Kearney who came up with reinforcements and enabled them to regain their camp. The regiment was inactive during the following month and, meanwhile, the style of the regiment was changed by Governor Seymour to the 67th New York which was very distasteful to the command. Mr. Wood was in the subsequent action of the army on the peninsula and in the action during the withdrawal to the James, which included the Battle of Gaines' Mills and Malvern Hill and which closed the advance of McClellan on Richmond. The command of Abercrombie took a prominent part in the contest until their ammunition was exhausted when they were relieved by the brigade of Sickles. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd of July, orders were issued for the withdrawal to Harrison's Landing which was reached by the regiment in a completely demoralized condition and Mr. Wood was placed on detached duty at Abercrombie's headquarters, where the regiment was reorganized and remained until a movement was ordered in August to Alexandria preliminary to the 2nd battle of Bull Run.

The corps and division commanders were relieved by Franklin and Newton and the former was afterwards relieved by Cochrane after

failing to reinforce Pope. Mr. Wood was with his regiment in the movement on the double-quick to the battle field at Bull Run, which was reached in season to witness the withdrawal of the rebels into Maryland, and he was in the pursuit to Chain Bridge, where the command was unaccountably delayed for three days. He was in the attack at South Mountain and went thence to Harper's Ferry to reinforce Miles whose death occurred about the time of their arrival, and the regiment again moved on the double-quick to fight at Antietam and he was in the battle within an hour after reaching the scene of action. The rebels withdrew at midnight, and the command moved to the heights at Sharpesburg, where it was again held inert until ample time elapsed for the movement of the rebels into Virginia and, when pursuit was finally ordered, a movement was made to the river to find that the rebels had crossed. After a delay of five days, orders were received to join Hancock to aid in the repulse of the rebels in their advance into Maryland. The brigade moved to Cherry Run to find that they were not needed; five days afterwards they went to Fredericksburg, where they were subjected to exposure in the snow, having no tents. The regiment was in support of the batteries during that action, and when the Federal army withdrew, they left 1,700 dead and wounded on the field. The command remained in winter quarters at Falmouth until March, with the exception of the movement known as the mud campaign. While the action at Chancellorsville was in progress, May 3, 1863, Mr. Wood was in the charge at Marye's Heights which were carried under heavy fire. The 65th New York was left in charge of the regimental property, and the command advanced four miles to fight until nightfall under Sedgwick. The 67th New York is especially mentioned for distinguished bravery in this action, and a repetition of the charge will be found in the sketch of T. S. Allen on another page. After Longstreet's occupation of Fredericksburg, Mr. Wood was in another movement on the double-quick to United States Ford, returning to Fredericksburg for another charge. Previous to the battle of Gettysburg, he was on the march three days and went into battle after marching 38 miles and, on the morning of the 3rd of July, his command was assigned to Meade's center. The brigade captured an entire rebel regiment about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of

that day. Mr. Wood was in the pursuit to Williamsport and assisted in the capture of the booty the rebels had collected. The 67th returned to Berlin and soon after engaged in the action at Rappahannock Station, where a brigade of rebels were captured, and they went thence to Brandy Station and, after drawing eight days rations, went to the Wilderness, returning to Brandy Station.

Mr. Wood went next to Johnson's Island, opposite Sandusky, Ohio, where 2,600 rebels were guarded through the winter, and he re-joined the veterans at Brandy Station in March. After Grant assumed the command of the Army of the Potomac, he was in the movement in May and went on the double-quick to Germania Ford to participate in the first battle of the Wilderness, and in a charge at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 6th of May, he received a bullet in his left arm. He was removed to the field hospital, where he learned that his colonel and General Shaler had been captured, which was worse than his own injury. At nightfall, orders came for all who were able, to move, and Mr. Wood walked four miles to the 5th division hospital, where his arm was amputated Saturday, May 7th, by a physician from Long Island. Mr. Wood went to the hospital at Fredericksburg and afterwards to Howard hospital at Washington, whence he was discharged July 15, 1864.

After returning to New York, he was appointed messenger in the Brooklyn navy yard and, after serving eight years, entered the employ of the News Company. In 1880, he came to Friendship, where he has since resided. Although disabled by the loss of his arm, he has engaged in mechanical employment and has established himself in a shop, where he manufactures many articles, impossible for most men to make with two hands. His premises include a fine park, and he has made all the improvements and beautified the place without assistance.



ENOS RENIER, Menominee, Mich., and a former soldier of the civil war, was born at Wolf River, Lower Canada, Sept. 21st, 1844. He is the son of Jacob and Angeline (Haurcu) Renier, and

his parents were both natives of Canada and of French extraction. His father was a soldier in the Canadian army in 1814, and served two years. The son was 11 years old when he left Canada with the family of his father to settle in Wisconsin. A location was made at Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, where his father followed his business as a fisherman and, at 16, he engaged in the same business, in which he was occupied two years, after which he rafted on the "two rivers" until he entered the army. He came to Wisconsin in 1855, and enlisted August 11, 1862, at Two Rivers, in Company D, under Captain Joseph Rankin, 27th Wisconsin Infantry, Colonel Conrad Krez, afterwards brevet Brigadier General U. S. Vols.

Mr. Renier was in rendezvous with the regiment at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and went thence to Camp Sigel. The barracks took fire on the night of January 2, 1863, when the regiment returned to Camp Washburn and guarded drafted men until March 7, 1863, when it was completed and mustered into service. The command left the State a week later after a stay of seven months in Milwaukee. At the time of the fire three men lost their lives and the entire command had a narrow escape. The soldiers had been well drilled and were in good shape for service when they went to Columbus, Ky., and, about a month later, went to Cape Girardeau and returned to Columbus, and went thence to the Yazoo River, in June, and went to Sartatia, where a sharp skirmish took place and the regiment marched to Haines' Bluff under a blazing sun, and in a few days went to Snyder's Bluff, in the rear line of the investment of Vicksburg.

Mr. Renier was taken sick June 17, 1863, while on picket duty at Haines' Bluff, and remained in camp until the regiment went to Helena, after the capitulation of Vicksburg. About 300 men of the regiment were sick when removed there and were left on the streets to be cared for as best they could and they were afterwards taken to the field hospital near Helena, where Mr. Renier was attacked with ague and went, a week later, to Memphis. August 26th, he went into Adams general hospital, previous to which, since June 17, he had been in the same camp and field hospital as stated. He remained at Adams hospital three months suffering with bone fever, typhoid fever, ague and chronic diarrhea. November

25th he was removed to the convalescent camp at Fort Pickering, Memphis, and after remaining there a month he received a furlough of 30 days and returned to Two Rivers. He was not able to return to his command until the last of March, 1864, when he reported at Madison, Wis., and was sent to his regiment at Little Rock, Ark. While there Mr. Renier was detailed as guard on a steamer on the Arkansas River to Fort Smith, on which he made six trips, being each time under guerrilla fire from the banks on either side. He was not on board in the last trip when the Cherokee Indians captured the boat and killed every man except a scout, who escaped. The command next went to do guard duty on the Little Rock and Memphis railroad west of Brownsville, and afterwards returned to Little Rock. Feb. 7, 1865, the regiment left Little Rock on transports to join the troops under Canby at New Orleans and went to Algiers and started for Mobile Point, Feb. 20th, and at that place was assigned to the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 13th Army Corps, Colonel Krez taking command of the brigade.

Mr. Renier went with his regiment to the trenches in front of Spanish Fort, where he remained on duty until April 8th, and went on the morning of the 9th to Fort Blakely, arriving in time to witness its capitulation and went thence to Alabama City and afterwards to Whistler's Station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, whence he marched about 60 miles up the Tombigby River and, after the surrender of Dick Taylor, returned to Mobile. June 1st he went across the Gulf of Mexico to Brazos Santiago, Texas, landing and marching to Clarksville and thence to Brownsville, where he was mustered out August 29, 1864. September 1st he started for home and reached Madison on the 17th of the same month. After his return to Two Rivers he was occupied three years in rafting on the two rivers. He was employed afterward for three years as a master carpenter on the government works in the harbor at Two Rivers and on Sturgeon Bay canal, working for the United States in the summers and as a lumberman in winter seasons. He passed eight successive years in the business of a house carpenter, after which he moved to Ahnapee, where he worked in the harbor and went thence to Sturgeon Bay and was in the employ of the government five years as a master carpenter. July 16, 1885, he

located at Menominee, Mich., where he is engaged as a boat builder and he is the proprietor of the Menominee Pleasure-Boathouse in connection with which he owns several yachts, sailboats, rowboats and all the fixtures for sport on the water.

He was married Sept. 20, 1868, to Sophie La Duce and their surviving children are named Frank, John and Alexander; Mary and Albert died in infancy. Mrs. Renier was born at Two Rivers, Wis., and her father, Frank La Duce, was a native of Detroit, Mich. He married Mary Pelon, who was born in Canada, and both were of French extraction.



SAMUEL VINCENT, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Calumet county, resident at Hayton, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 205 at Chilton, was born Oct. 22, 1842, in Dutchess Co., New York. He is the son of Michael and Elizabeth (Carey) Vincent and the family removed to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Hayton. The father died in June, 1885, in Clark county. The mother resides in Chilton with her daughter, the wife of Dr. J. F. Luce. Mr. Vincent has been a resident of Wisconsin since he was 12 years old and he has been associated with all the interests of the State as a citizen and soldier.

He enlisted in Company E, 6th Wisconsin Infantry at Fond du Lac Sep. 3, 1864, for one year, and joined his regiment as a recruit in front of Petersburg; after a few weeks he was promoted to Corporal. Soon after he was sent back in charge of a number of recruits who had not been with the command long enough to receive equipments and while he was absent, his regiment was sent on the Warren raid to the Weldon railroad in North Carolina. He was first in action at Hatcher's Run, February 5th, and he was afterwards with the regiment in all the movements in which it was engaged and fought at Gravelly Run, Five Forks and Appomattox, where he participated in the capture of Lee's army.

The corps to which he belonged was on the extreme left in the movement which resulted in the battle of Hatcher's Run. The command camped in open field at night and built large

camp fires. At 10 o'clock orders were issued "to fall in" and they marched hurriedly five miles, halting in a pine grove until daylight when the lines were formed and after a short advance they came upon the rebels in force; the skirmish line was driven in about mid-day and the main line advanced across an open field into the timber and as the edge was reached, a solid line of rebels rose to their feet a few rods away and delivered a terrific volley. In the response from the Union troops, the rebels were driven half a mile before they could make a stand. The forward and back movement, with fighting, continued until night and, as the day wore away the rebels made several efforts to break the line of the Wisconsin troops and about night the left of the 6th yielded and the command fell back to a new position. They lay on their arms all night through rain and snow and in the morning the regiment took position in a piece of woods and threw up earthworks under artillery fire. The action continued through the day the rebels making no progress; towards night the Union line advanced and attacked a rebel force, the 6th Wisconsin lying down 20 rods from the fortifications. They fell back about dark and the attempt to extend the lines at Dabney's Mills came to an end without having accomplished the purpose in view, the Union army settling back to the siege lines, which covered the ground which had been gained.

The movement at Gravelly Run, March 31st, was planned by Grant to tighten his grip on Lee's army. When orders were received to form line of battle the movement was hardly begun when the rebels made a fierce charge and the Union force fell back. Everything seemed going in favor of the rebels, but finally the tables were turned and the rebel line driven in. The battle of Five Forks was the last regular engagement of the regiment, the actions following in which it was engaged being only skirmishing. Mr. Vincent went with the command to the final scenes at Washington and was discharged June 9, 1865. He returned to Calumet county where he resumed his business and the duties of citizenship and in 1874, was elected Sheriff of Calumet county and he has filled several other local offices. In the winter of 1887-8, he was appointed by Judge Burnell, of the 3rd Circuit Court, as a commissioner to equalize the real estate assessment between Winnebago county and the city of Oshkosh. He is also a member of a commission appointed by the Cir-

cuit Court to appraise damages to real estate in Calumet county from overflow of the Menasha dam.

Mr. Vincent was married March 11, 1871, to Demis L. Watrous, of Hayton, and they have had four children. Following is a record of their several births:—Demis J., Feb. 4, 1875; Henry A., Feb. 18, 1876; Ruth E., April 17, 1879; Gilbert M., Jan. 28, 1885.



JOSEPH R. LAWE, of Oconto, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 71, was born February 10, 1842, at Kaukauna, Wis. His father, David R. Lawe, of Green Bay, was born in England, and married Betsy Prickett, of Green Bay. She was the daughter of a Kentuckian, and her mother was of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. In his early manhood Mr. Lawe was engaged in the lumber trade, and enlisted October 14, 1861, at Oconto, in Company F, 12th Wisconsin Infantry. The rendezvous of the regiment was at Madison, and Mr. Lawe went with the command to Chicago, and thence to Quincy, Ill. He was taken sick and was carried to Hannibal and Weston, Mo. He went thence to Leavenworth, to Kansas City, to Fort Scott, to Lawrence, to Fort Reily and back to Leavenworth, where he took passage on a transport down the Missouri River to St. Louis. He went thence to Columbus, Ky., and from there to Humboldt, where he was sick with bilious fever. He was detailed as escort to a mule train, and was attacked by rebels, his first encounter with them. None were injured, and they went to Bolivar, skirmishing on the route. He was next in the Oxford raid and returned to Holly Springs, and went next to Vicksburg and, after the capture of the city, joined in the pursuit of Johnston, and fought in the battle at Jackson.

The regiment went next to Natchez, where Mr. Lawe was sick in the hospital, and afterwards returned to Vicksburg and Natchez. He veteranized in January, 1864, and afterwards went on the Meridian Expedition, in which he was engaged in half a dozen skirmishes. Returning again to Vicksburg and Natchez, he came to Wisconsin on his veteran's furlough. He rejoined the regiment at Cairo, went to Paducah and to Rome, Ga., and marched with

the columns of Sherman across the country to the sea. He was in the actions at Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, July 21, 1864; he was in the charge on the crest of the hill at Peach Tree Creek, and during the two days of the fight at Atlanta, the regiment won special commendation. They were in the lively work which followed until the battle of Jonesboro, and returned to Atlanta. Meanwhile the date of the presidential election passed, on which Mr. Lawe cast his first vote for "Honest Old Abe." He was present at the capture of Savannah, and went to Beaufort Island, S. C., and next to Pocotaligo and was in a skirmish at the Salkahatchie River. He was in an engagement at Orangeburg, at Cheraw and at Fayetteville, and witnessed the battle of Bentonville, going thence to Goldsboro and Raleigh. At Orangeburg three men crossed the Edisto River, Thomas Haley of Company H swimming across and carrying a rope preparatory to laying a pontoon bridge. He received a medal of honor, and was breveted captain. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment did its last marching thence to Washington, and participated in the Grand Review. A month later, they went to Louisville to be mustered out, and Mr. Lawe received honorable discharge in August.

Mr. Lawe was married to Mary G. Bowers, July 11, 1879, at Peshtigo, Wis. Since his return to Oconto, Mr. Lawe has managed his business in the lumber trade.

The parents of Mrs. Lawe were William and Frances (Welch) Bowers. Her father was born in Georgia, and her mother in Virginia. They came to Wisconsin in 1862, and Mr. Bowers died at the age of 84. George, Jasper and Joshua, brothers of Mrs. Lawe, were in Wisconsin regiments. The last named was wounded in action taken prisoner, and sent to Andersonville.



FRANK HELMER, of Peshtigo, Wis., was born Nov. 14, 1851, at Winchester, Dundas Co., Canada. He is the son of John and Margaret (Le Grow) Helmer. The father was a soldier in the 16th New York Infantry, and was in the Army of the Potomac. He was in one of the first regi-

ments that went to the front and was afterwards transferred to a Massachusetts Battery, to be re-transferred to a New York regiment later. He lost his life in front of Petersburg in the activities of 1864. The family removed from the Dominion to New York in 1857, and when the son was few months past 14 years old, he determined to have a chance at the rebels through whose instrumentality he was deprived of a father. He resolved to enlist, and did so Feb. 17, 1865, in Company B, 193rd New York Infantry, enrolling at Malone, Clinton Co., New York, for one year or during the war. He joined the regiment as a recruit at the front, and the command was held after the close of hostilities during the reconstruction period, on the Virginia borders. Mr. Helmer received honorable discharge at Harper's Ferry, Va., Jan. 18, 1866. He returned to the State of New York, and in 1876 he removed to Massachusetts where he remained two years, removing to Wisconsin in 1878.

He married Olive McCormick and their children are Grace, Susie, Wilbur, Ethel and one unnamed child.



JOHIN W. VAUGHN, a citizen at Pittsville, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 73, was born July 2, 1846, at Mooers, Clinton Co., New York, and he is the son of Allen and Harriet (Grover) Vaughn. He remained in his native county until 1853, when he removed with his parents to Wisconsin and the family located in Jefferson county. They resided in Germantown from 1854 to 1868, when Mr. Vaughn removed to Pittsville, which has since been his residence. On coming to the State of Wisconsin, he was occupied in farming and in various capacities as a lumberman and he enlisted at Werner, Nov. 22, 1861, in the 10th Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, for three years and he received honorable discharge Jan. 26, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. March 28, 1862, he was transferred from the 10th to the 9th Battery with which he served until the end of the war. The transfer took place at Benton Barracks by order of General Halleck. The 9th Battery was filled by this transfer which included 155 men and they moved immediately to Leavenworth City,

whence they marched more than 500 miles to Denver, Colorado, being on the march 36 days. At Denver, the command separated and was sent in three bodies in three different directions, Mr. Vaughn was assigned to the Right Section and he marched to Fort Union in New Mexico, and thence to Fort Lyon in Colorado, the distance in addition to the former march constituting almost 1,000 miles. Mr. Vaughn was in the service a little more than three years and when not marching, was engaged in skirmishing with Indians, but during the time he was connected with the battery, he marched about 3,000 miles. He returned from the war to Pittsville and engaged in lumbering. He is also a prominent farmer, having 30 acres of land included within the limits of Pittsville and his farm of 160 acres of land out side of the corporation is located on sections 20, 23 and 17.

He was married to Amelia Smith, December 11th, 1871, and their children who survive are named:—Birdie M. and Edith E. John E. is deceased. Mrs. Vaughn is the daughter of Lorenzo D. and Eliza (Fisher) Smith. They came from Michigan to Wisconsin. Her brother, John W., was in the same battery with Mr. Vaughn. Edmund S., brother of Mr. Vaughn, was in the same battery with him. The latter was run over by a caisson in Missouri but recovered.



ALBERT H. COLCORD, Centralia, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 22, was born Feb. 7, 1845, in New Geneseo, Whiteside Co., Illinois. He is the son of Ethan S. and Eliza J. (Law) Colcord, the former a native of Bath, Steuben County, New York. His grandfather, Ivory Colcord, was a native of Maine, and married Elzina Smith, a native of New Hampshire, and after their marriage they located in Steuben county and removed to Whiteside county with their family in 1837. Ivory Colcord was a man who took a leading position in Western Illinois and was one of the first settlers in that section of the State. His family included 13 children. He was in the war of 1812 and served as a drummer. The mother was the daughter of Joshua Law who was formerly a doctor and preacher and a slave holder of Tennessee.

He liberated his slaves, removed to Illinois and located land for his sons previous to the Government surveys. He was surgeon in the Mexican war and during his service fell in a fit from which he never recovered.

Mr. Colcord passed his youth on a farm in Whiteside county, receiving a common school education. His father was in the marble business and he went to work in his shop when so small that he was obliged to stand on a box to reach his work. As he expresses it, he commenced to learn his trade in the middle, working both ways. His first work was cutting letters and ornamental work and when he commenced to operate as a journeyman he did not understand the other branches of finishing stone. He continued business with his father until his death in September, 1864. He enlisted Feb. 13, 1865, in Company E, 46th Illinois Infantry at Dixon for one year and received honorable discharge Jan. 20, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La., under orders from the War Department. When the war came on he was 16 years old but he was determined to enter the army and he enlisted in 1861 in the 7th Illinois Cavalry but his mother prevented his going to the front. His second enlistment was as a recruit and he joined his regiment on Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay. The regiment was in the assault and siege of Spanish Fort and proceeded thence to Fort Blakeley. They were in the trenches and the Parrott guns of the heavy artillery 30 feet in their rear, were sending shells over their heads into the fort preparatory to the infantry charge. The drum of the right ear of Mr. Colcord was ruptured by the concussion of the artillery and he was crazed with the consequent suffering which caused permanent deafness in that ear. He did not go to the hospital but marched into Mobile, where he remained about a month and was there at the time of the explosion which was one of the most terrific events of his service.

The regiment proceeded to Meridian to collect the munitions of war of the rebels and at Whistler's Station, a few miles out of Mobile, had a skirmish with the rebels in the woods, driving the "butternuts" out. They returned to Mobile and went thence to New Orleans via Lake Ponchartrain and up the Red River to Shreveport, La., to parole the soldiers of Kirby Smith, who had run away to Mexico with all the money he could lay his hands on. His deserted army refused to go home until they had made

surrender to an authorized officer. The 46th went on transports to Grand Ecore and camped at Salubrity Springs through the summer. They found there a beech tree on which the names of Lieutenant U. S. Grant and Captain Hancock had been cut. The U. S. Regulars on their way to Mexico, 20 years before had camped on these grounds and the Illinois men also found brick which had been used formerly in building chimneys. In the fall of 1865, after building winter quarters, they went to Shreveport, where Company E received orders to go to Marshall, Texas, to relieve the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and to remain there on guard until civil law was established when Mr. Colcord returned to Baton Rouge for muster out as stated.

He was engaged after the war in working at his trade in Cleveland, Ohio, Davenport, Keokuk, Sabula and other cities in Iowa until his widowed mother went to Mount Pleasant in the same State where he engaged in the jewelry business six years. In 1874 he came to Centralia where he is engaged in the marble business. He was married Nov. 29, 1874, to Agnes V. Boughton, and their surviving children are named Hubert G., Eva N. and Harry A. Bertha M. died at 18 months, Charles L. at six weeks, and they also lost an infant, born twin with the surviving youngest son. Mrs. Colcord was born in the State of New York. Ivory Arthur Colcord, brother of Mr. Colcord, enlisted with him in the same company and regiment and saw the same service. He was but 17 years old and was obliged to obtain his mother's consent. He passed through unhurt and suffered only from slight illnesses. Washington Wood and Tunis Taylor, cousins of Mr. Colcord, were soldiers in the 75th Illinois Infantry and were both killed at Perryville.



HIRAM C. DAY, a resident of Stevens Point, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 156, was born Feb. 25, 1836, in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, and he is the son of George and Louisa (Christie) Day. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania and went to Ohio about 1830, locating at Chillicothe where they passed the remainder of their lives and died in 1849. Until he was



1. Capt. Sam Bryan.
2. James Merrice.

3. Maj. Gen. G. Green.
4. Dwight Irwin Feltner.

15, Mr. Day was a pupil in the common school of his native place and in 1851 he began to learn the carpenter's trade at which he worked in Frankfort and elsewhere until 1856, when he went to Elkhart, Logan Co., Ill., and afterwards passed four years working at his trade in that vicinity. In 1859 he went to Marion county, Iowa, and was married Oct. 27th of that year to Mahala, daughter of William and Mary (Puffenbarger) Davis. The parents were born and married in Virginia where their daughter was born Sept. 24, 1841. The family removed to Iowa about 1851, and the parents died respectively in 1853 and 1887.

Mr. Day enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company A, 33rd Iowa Infantry. The company was organized at Knoxville and the regiment was in rendezvous at Oskalousa, Mahaska county, whence it was sent in December, 1862, to St. Louis. Mr. Day went thence with the command to Columbus, Ky., and to Helena, Ark., and in February, 1863, went on the Yazoo River expedition where they performed good service and returned to Helena in April, 1863. Soon after, the command was in a fight with Price and Marmaduke and on the morning on which the command were engaged, 51 men of the company to which Mr. Day belonged went into action and but 25 came back at the close of the battle. August 11, 1863, Little Rock was taken and Mr. Day was engaged there in garrison duty until April, 1864, when he went on the Red River expedition. He was in the fight at Jenkins' Ferry where the colonel, Samuel A. Rice, was killed, and Lieutenant Colonel Markey was wounded, and after the battle the command returned to camp at Little Rock. Mr. Day was engaged in camp duty until the spring of 1865, with the exception of several raiding expeditions in which he took part and, afterwards, went to participate in the operations against Mobile, was in the siege of Spanish Fort and witnessed the occupation of Mobile by the Union troops. He was in camp there from April to the last of May, when he went to Texas and the command was on duty at Brazos Santiago until relieved by Weitzel's colored troops in June, 1865.

The 33rd Iowa went to New Orleans and was mustered out August 17, 1865, and Mr. Day received final discharge September 9th following at Rock Island, Ill., having performed military duty some months past his time of enlistment. He rejoined his family in Marion

county, Iowa, where he remained engaged as a carpenter until 1872 when he went to Menominee, Mich., and in 1875 located at Stevens Point, Wis., where he has pursued his business as a carpenter. Four of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Day are deceased; three died in infancy, and Mary L., the fourth, died in April, 1887, aged 19. She was a young lady who occupied a prominent place in society and died at the threshold of a promising womanhood. The record of the surviving children is as follows:—Samantha J. was born March 9, 1862; Francis was born Nov. 10, 1865; William Henry, Aug. 16, 1871; Sarah Olivia, Feb. 27, 1874.



SAM RYAN, Appleton, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 133, was born March 13, 1821, at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson Co., New York, and he is the son of Colonel Samuel Ryan. His father was born in Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland; in 1800 he was an impressed seaman in the British navy, soon rising to the position of purser's clerk. His vessel crossed the ocean during the war of 1812 and when stationed off the American coast he was one of a boat's crew who deserted and joined the American forces. He was afterwards connected with the United States army in which he served for 20 years and in 1826 came to Fort Howard in connection with the military service. Previous to that he was stationed at various places and after coming to Wisconsin he remained at Fort Howard until 1832 when he left the army but was in the employ of the War Department and Indian Bureau for many years and was associated with Governors Cass and Dodge at the consummation of various Indian treaties. About 1843 he became connected with the U. S. Land Office and in 1852 went to Menasha where he served as receiver. He was commissioned as colonel by Governor Dodge. He died at Menasha in 1876 when nearly 87 years old. Martha (Johnston) Ryan, mother of Judge Ryan of this sketch was born in the North of Ireland and was a descendant of the Scotch family of Fife; she was regarded as a typical pioneer woman of great energy of character

and noted for her kindness and benevolence; she was justly proud of her family, home and friends and died in 1883 aged 83 years, her life having begun with the 19th century.

Judge Ryan obtained a smattering of common school education at the Post schools, and in a mission school among the Stockbridge Indians, and was afterwards a pupil in the first public school at Green Bay, after the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin. In 1841 he entered the office of the Green Bay *Republican*, published by Henry O. Sholes, and acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the printer's trade from roller boy to editor. In February, 1842, the editor of the *Republican*, Charles C. P. Arndt, was shot in the Council Chamber by James B. Vineyard while serving as a member of the Territorial Council. His successor, Henry S. Baird, officiated as editor about 20 months, when the labor devolved upon the "printer boy" although he was not publicly known as such until November, 1844, about four months before he attained his Majority. He continued his connection with the *Republican* at Green Bay until January, 1848, when he removed the establishment to Fond du Lac, where he continued its issue as the *Fond du Lac Republican*. Later he changed the title to *The Fountain City* on the discovery of a flowing well. In 1849 he was appointed Postmaster of Fond du Lac. In spite of his efforts his newspaper enterprise was a failure, owing to the undeveloped condition of Fond du Lac and the surrounding country, and his business and other relations were suddenly interrupted by the death of his wife. She died Nov. 2, 1850, and her loss unsettled his business plans, and he resigned his postmastership and returned to Green Bay in December of the same year. In the summer of 1851, he established the Green Bay *Spectator*, which flourished for a year, when a blight seemed to fall upon the ancient town, and in December, 1852, the paper was discontinued. Appleton was at that time the center of interest of capitalists and men of progressive thought, and he yielded to the persuasions of Perry H. Smith, Anson Ballard, Theodore Conkey, William Rork, O. W. Clark, S. E. Beach and H. L. Blood, and came to Appleton on the 31st day of December, 1852, to establish a newspaper at the county seat of Outagamie county. February 27, 1853, the first number of the Appleton *Crescent* appeared. For five years the growth and prosperity of the paper was slow but cer-

tain, and in 1858 it had come to the front as a permanency, and has since been regarded as one of the ablest and most independent Democratic sheets in the State. It was largely instrumental in defeating its party in 1855, when the Democratic State management had become corrupt, and it was equally successful in holding the Democracy to the support of Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, when its proprietors had become thoroughly indignant because of the secession which led to the nomination of Breckenridge, and culminated in the rebellion. In the first public meeting held at Appleton on the receipt of the intelligence of the attack on the forts in Charleston Harbor, the editor took decided ground in favor of a united effort to preserve the Union by general volunteering, and very soon after enlisted a company of which he was made Captain, and which went into camp at Fond du Lac with 69 men, and was assigned to the 14th Wisconsin Infantry. The Adjutant General ordered his company disbanded without giving him an opportunity to make up its complement, and thus his labor of two months with the attendant expenditure of time and money became an offering to the cause of the Union without returning a dollar to him. Nearly all the men he had enlisted joined other companies. He spent some weeks at Madison, vainly attempting to obtain justice, and about the 1st of January, 1862, he enlisted in the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, but by some oversight, was not formally mustered until Feb. 18, 1862, when he was commissioned Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant, and immediately detailed for service at the head of the regimental Commissary Department; he was not assigned to duty as a commissioned officer but in the capacity of Sergeant nominally, with all the labors and responsibilities required in the care of 12 companies—over 1,200 men—and the necessity of immediately knowing in full the regulations necessary in the case. Very few of the officers knew anything about drawing a requisition and much less as to whether their men were properly provided for. It is said of Mr. Ryan, that no duty was neglected, no error escaped correction and no wrong failed to be righted where he possessed any power. As his efficiency became manifest other duties were heaped upon him. The regiment was divided and scattered through Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Indian Territory and Western Arkansas. He was clerk of the first regimen-

tal court martial, and one amusing incident is related in which he reconciled the prisoner, a sergeant, with his accuser, a lieutenant, and the adjournment of the court to celebrate the restoration of amity. In July, 1862, Congress passed an Act to reorganize the cavalry service and make the organizations wholly regimental. What was to be done with the non-commissioned staff of the battalion no one was wise enough to decide. Sergeant Ryan performed his duties until December of the same year when he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth to await orders. Some time previous he had been severely injured while receiving army stores which was followed by chills and fever of serious type; his medical attendant, Captain Nathan Stout, of Company H, who was a physician and editor from Stevens Point, and who subsequently died in the service, treated him with a skill to which Mr. Ryan believes he owes his life. In February, 1863, he received his discharge dated Dec. 29, 1862, and he received the pay of a private soldier from the date of the Act of Congress in July preceding. He returned to Wisconsin in broken health and did not engage in active business until May, 1864, when he resumed his former position as editor of the *Crescent* which he still occupies. Mr. Ryan has been prominent in local official capacities. In 1847 at Green Bay, he was Democratic candidate for Register of Deeds but was defeated by four votes only, running largely ahead of his ticket. In 1855 he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Outagamie county to fill a vacancy. He was successively elected in 1856 and 1858, but was ousted just before his term expired, the Supreme Court holding that a county attached to another for judicial purposes could not have a vote. He was elected to the Assembly in the autumn of 1864, and during the session of 1865 he occupied the Chair in Committee of the Whole more frequently than all the other members combined, although his party was not represented by one third of the membership of the Assembly. In April, 1865, while still absent he was elected County Judge, was re-elected in 1869 and defeated for third term in 1873. In November of the same year he was elected Justice of the Peace in the 2nd District of Appleton and has been re-elected to the same incumbency at each expiring term. In 1868 and 1876 he was a candidate for presidential elector and in 1879 for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket, being defeated

from obvious causes. In 1853 he served on the first Board of Trustees of Appleton on its municipal organization. In 1873 he was chosen Clerk of school district No. 2 in Appleton, to which position he has been successively re-elected and in appreciation of his efforts to promote popular education his fellow citizens by a direct vote named the high school building "Ryan High School." He has been a trustee of the Appleton Cemetery Association for more than 30 years and is the oldest surviving member of that Body. In 1874 he was appointed Aid to Governor William R. Taylor with the rank of Colonel, a complimentary appointment. Judge Ryan was prominently active in inducing the State authorities to transfer the Fox River improvement to a corporation, and aided largely in furthering the Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western railway and in securing its construction to Appleton. He has been prominently identified with public affairs in Wisconsin since its organization as a State, he is a man of positive character, always holding intelligent opinions of his own and expressing his views with characteristic frankness; he has made multitudes of warm friends and equally so has decided enemies. He has been for many years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows with which he became connected in September, 1847, and immediately became active in the fraternity. With a single exception, he is longest in membership in the American Lodge of Odd Fellows at Appleton; he has served two terms as Grand Master of the State and three terms as representative in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World.

Judge Ryan was first married June 1, 1847, at Green Bay, to Laura Elvira Knappen of Plattsburg, New York, a lady of culture and estimable character. In 1853 he married Calista M., daughter of W. B. Crane, an early settler of Grand Chute; she died of consumption in the autumn of 1869. Judge Ryan was again married Sept. 26, 1870 to Martha S., daughter of John J. Driggs, an early settler of Green Bay and who was his schoolmate there. Mrs. Ryan is a niece of Rev. Albert Barnes distinguished as a divine in the new school of Presbyterianism.

Sam Ryan is a prominent member of the Grand Army Post at Appleton and is warmly interested in everything that tends to promote the welfare of the veterans in town and coun-

try. His portrait is presented on page 384 in connection with this account of his personal career.



JAMES MONROE, of Appleton, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post, No. 133, was born at Vernon, Tolland Co., Conn., March 28, 1825. His parents, Hosea and Helen (Pease) Bronson were natives of this country and were respectively of English and Scotch lineage. Mr. Monroe was educated in Pennsylvania, whither the family removed in his youth and learned the business of a carriage builder, in which he was operating when the war interrupted his plans and roused his ambition to become a soldier. His thoughts were busy while he worked and, dropping his hatchet in a block which he was preparing for use, he went to Jackson, Susquehanna county, in the Keystone State in 1861, and enlisted in Company K, 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, one of the first commands to organize for the defense of the Union. The regiment rendezvoused at Harrisburg whither he proceeded to remain about a week. He became a member of the Army of the Potomac directly after Bull Run, and the 6th was the first corps to reach Washington after that conflict. He was in camp at Tenallytown until the regiment crossed the Potomac preparatory to the campaign of the Peninsula, and was in his first action Dec. 20, 1861, at Drainesville, and participated in the seven days fight before Richmond. After being in the actions of the entire struggle there he was taken sick and was sent to Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, traveling there on a transport, to remain until he received final and honorable discharge in the early winter of 1863. He returned to Jackson, Penn., where he again became interested in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, and came West in 1864, locating at Beaver Dam, Wis. He conducted his business there three years and, at the end of that time, went to Portage City, where he remained two years, returning then to Beaver Dam. In 1874 he became a resident of Appleton and established the manufacture of carriages in which he has since prosecuted his interests. Mr. Monroe has been associated with the municipal management of

Appleton, and has served as Alderman two years. He was first married Sep. 10, 1840, to Harriet S. Hultslander and they have had four children named James F., Asa, Estella (died when five years old) and Celia May. Mr. Monroe was a second time married to Louisa Payne who died without issue. Marietta Ray, the third wife of Mr. Monroe, died without children and he was again married to Elizabeth Brewer.

Mr. Monroe is one of a family of 10 children—five sons and five daughters—and only a brother and two sisters are living. Zelotes, Thankful and Araminta are their names. Mr. Monroe enlisted under the name of his parents, Bronson, by which he was then known. His name has become Monroe by Act of the Circuit Court, matters pertaining to business and property having made such a course desirable and necessary.

His portrait appears on page 384.



GEORGE G. GREEN, of Green Bay, Wis., and a former member of the Union army in the civil war, was born Nov. 18, 1843, at Brockett's Bridge, Herkimer county, New York. His parents, Nathan S. and Elizabeth M. (Griswold) Green, were born respectively in Vermont and Herkimer Co., New York, and both belonged to families of early date in those States. The son was three years old when he came West and located at Milford, Jefferson Co., Wis., where he passed his youth. He attended Madison university two years and was then sent to a military school in Fulton, Ill., to which he returned after his military service. He enlisted in 1864, in Company I, 140th Illinois Infantry at Fulton, Ill., for 100 days. On the formation of the company he was made Corporal and was discharged at Chicago at the expiration of his term. This company was enlisted from the academy. The drill master at the military school was Michael B. Smith, a United States officer, who went with the 140th Illinois as Lieutenant Colonel. He resumed his duties at the military academy at Fulton after the war. Mr. Green is a thorough tactician and soldier.

The regiment was in rendezvous at Springfield and joined the army at La Fayette, Tenn., near

the city of Memphis, and engaged in guard duty on the Memphis & Charleston railroad. They were in service seven months before discharge and release from military obligations. Mr. Green was graduated in 1860 with the rank of Major receiving his commission from Governor Dick Yates. He went thence to Madison where he engaged in the study of law with Keyes & Hastings of that city and a year later went to the law school connected with the Columbia College in the city of New York where he studied two years. He was graduated and returned to Wisconsin and was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of Brown county in 1869 and to the Supreme Court practice of the State in 1870. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1881. In the fall of 1868 he located at Green Bay and became associated with Messrs. Ellis and Hastings in the following year. The former was elected Circuit Judge in 1872, and the firm became Hastings & Green, and was so constituted until 1884, when Mr. Hastings was elected to the Bench and Mr. Green resumed his connection with Judge Ellis, and the firm style became Ellis, Green & Merrill, which is now one of the most prominent and influential of the law fraternity in Northwestern Wisconsin. Since 1885 Mr. Green has been a member of the State Board of Examiners appointed by the Supreme Court to examine law students for admission to the bar. The other members of the board are Moses M. Strong, Joshua Stark, M. H. Hurley and L. J. Rusk. Mr. Green was married June 10, 1875, to Natalie P. Clapp, and they have had one son, Dexter I., who died before he was four years old. Mrs. Green was born in Kenosha, Wis., and her father was descended from a family of early date in Dutchess county, New York. Her mother was from Connecticut stock, and connected with P. T. Barnum, her mother being of the McCoy family and of the family of the great showman.

William A. Green, the brother of Mr. Green, was Colonel of the 29th Wisconsin Volunteers and fought through the war. He went out with the regiment as Major and was promoted in June, 1865. Walter S. Green of Fort Atkinson, Wis., is another brother and has been prominent in the Senate of Wisconsin.

George G. Green is a man of prominence in the best sense. Thoroughly cultivated, well-bred and imbued with a high sense of his ob-

ligations as a man and citizen of a great Republic, his entire course in life is such as to reflect the greatest credit on his judgment, sagacity and qualities of mind and heart. His portrait appears on page 384.



DWIGHT IRWIN FOLLETT, of Green Bay, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 124, was born Oct. 17, 1844, at Green Bay. He is the son of Emmons W. and Catherine (Irwin) Follett. His father was a native of Milford, Otsego Co., New York, and was descended from Connecticut and New York families. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in 1812. The mother of Mr. Follett was born in Detroit, Mich., and came to Green Bay with her parents when she was three years old. Her father was born in Ireland and was brought to America in infancy. Her mother, Catherine Singer, born in Carlisle, Pa., was descended from the German settlers of the Keystone State.

Mr. Follett grew up in Green Bay and attended the public schools until he was 15 years old, when he learned the printer's trade in all its details. In the fall of 1863 he entered upon a preparatory course at Ripon College. A friend, who was a student at Beloit College, raised the Beloit Company of the 40th Wisconsin Infantry and Mr. Follett left Ripon to enlist in Company B of that regiment, enrolling in the spring of 1864. He was taken sick and had a disease of the eyes which compelled his discharge before the regiment left the State. He returned to Green Bay and became a clerk in the bookstore of his uncle, B. Follett, and went thence into the employ of the office of the Provost Marshall. The district included 13 counties and all the enrollments for the draft were kept in the office at Green Bay and necessarily involved a large amount of clerical labor. He was still under age and exempt from draft when he enlisted in January, 1865, in Company C, 47th Wisconsin Infantry for one year or during the war. He accompanied the command to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Nashville, where orders to proceed to Tullahoma awaited the regiment. They were engaged in guarding the railroad communications there until August, when they were mus-

tered out on account of the close of the war. While with the command, Mr. Follett acted as regimental clerk, carrying his musket and performing his duty in the ranks as a private soldier.

He returned to Green Bay. At the beginning of the year 1866, associated with General George C. Ginty, he established the *Green Bay Gazette* as a six column folio. The first number was dated March 3, 1866, and Mr. Follett is still engaged in the publication of this journal. This is the only Republican newspaper in Brown county which is a Democratic stronghold. In 1868 Mr. Follett purchased the interest of General Ginty and soon after became associated with William B. Tapley. In 1870 he received George F. Hoskinson into partnership which was interrupted in January, 1876, by the appointment of Mr. Hoskinson as American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, where he remained until the accession of the Democratic administration. Meanwhile, Mr. Follett conducted the paper alone and, in 1884, he purchased the interest of Mr. Hoskinson. Since that date he has been sole proprietor. The paper has a wide circulation and the office is supplied with modern fixtures for journalistic and job work. The *Daily Gazette* was established in 1871.

Mr. Follett was married May 29, 1873, at Bath, Steuben Co., New York, to Rosamond Brown. Their only son is named John C. Mrs. Follett's father was born in Connecticut of English ancestors; her great grandfather with three brothers were among the first settlers of the Nutmeg state. Mrs. Follett's mother, née Harriett W. Cooke, married Solomon Hubbard and, later, became the wife of L. H. Brown. Harriet Cooke was the 11th child of Philip Cooke of Portsmouth, R. I., and belonged to the 7th generation from Captain Thomas Cooke, the founder of the family in America. He was born in Essex, England, in 1603 and came to New England in 1635 or '36. He went from the Plymouth Colony at Boston to Taunton, Mass., in 1637. The family went to England in 1666 with William of Normandy. Two brothers, Norman and Robert Gale, went also, known as Norman the Cooke and Robert the Cooke, by which names they are first mentioned as witnesses to a grant by Henry De Percy, to the Church of St. Peter and St. Hilda at Whitby. The genealogy of the mother of Mrs. Follett is intact and traced directly to the Conquest.

(The change of the names was almost universal at the accession of William, when the Doomsday Book was compiled. The final "e" results from the manner of spelling in the old fashioned method.)

Robert C. Brown, brother of Mrs. Follett, served in the civil war in the 5th U. S. Infantry.

Pending the publication of the above, for which Mr. Follett himself supplied the data, he passed from earth. He knew that he had pulmonary disease but with all his strength resisted its progress and struggled for life. But the end was nearer than any thought or believed and one day he turned aside from the haunts of men and with dauntless spirit and "unflinching trust" moved calmly on to the Great Beyond. He had discharged every known duty in the manner of a man who recognized and met the responsibilities of his heritage of manhood, and he had no cause for fear or regret. But his place will ever more be empty; the love he inspired will seek no new object; Dwight Irwin Follett is no more on earth. His portrait appears on page 384.



MATHIAS WERNER, of Appleton Wis., a citizen of the United States by adoption, is a native of Austria, where he was born Aug. 21, 1821. His birthplace was in Nebanitz in the province of Bohemia, and he was 31 years old when he came to America in 1852 and on landing at New York came to Wisconsin. He stayed in Milwaukee about two months and then located at Appleton. He received a good education according to the laws of his native country and was there employed in the capacity of a clerk and book-keeper. He purchased a farm in Ellington, Outagamie county and was interested in agriculture until 1860. In the fall of that he was elected County Treasurer and, after a service of two years in the office, he returned to his farm where he continued to operate as a farmer until he became a soldier.



He enlisted Sept. 15, 1864, as a private in Company A, First Wisconsin Cavalry at Appleton for one year. He was promoted to Corporal and received honorable discharge at Edgefield, Tenn., July 19, 1865, the war being ended. He joined the regiment as a recruit at Louisville,

and December 4th the regiment went towards Nashville, then invested by General Hood. They reached Bowling Green and went on forced march to Hopkinsville, where they routed the rebels and pursued them to Elizabethtown, on the Ohio River. They went into winter quarters at Waterloo, Ala., and, in March, went into the interior of the State preparatory to making connection with General Sherman in Georgia. On their route they had a triumphant skirmish at Centerville and on the next morning had an onset with Jackson's cavalry. April 9th they took possession of Lowensboro and three days later went to Montgomery. Two miles beyond that city they were fired on and the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry sustained the battle alone. At Fort Tyler another successful skirmish took place and five days after they went into camp at Macon, Ga. May 6th they started North, and marched to Edgefield by way of Forsyth, Ringgold, Dalton and Chattanooga.

Returning from the war Mr. Werner again became a farmer. He carried on agricultural operations until 1866 when he was again elected County Treasurer and acted in that capacity two years. (1887-8.) In 1869 he went to Kansas where he formed extensive interests in farming, returning to Outagamie county in 1878. He was again elected County Treasurer and has held the office since that year.

Mr. Werner is a man that represents the best element sent to us by the old country. Honorable, cultivated and capable, he commands the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He is thoroughly imbued with the principles on which our Government is founded and has ever been ready to support and sustain the Nation.


In 1845 Mr. Werner was married to Catherine Leupold. Seven years later he removed his family to America. There are six children—Adolph, Michael C., Barbara, Ralph, Caroline and Rosa. The parents of Mr. Werner, Andrew and Maggie (Thiringer) Werner were members of the agricultural class in Austria. The father of the wife was a manufacturer of hardware implements.

  **HARLES BROWNING**, of Winnebago, Wis., formerly a soldier for the Union, was born in Maine, Feb. 26, 1816. His father was a sailor and died in the West Indies when he was in infan-

cy. His mother died in Maine. Mr. Browning remained in his native State until he removed his interests to Wisconsin, becoming a citizen of the Badger State in its earliest period. He was a resident of Columbia county at the date of the outbreak of the civil war and he enlisted at Columbus, Aug. 16, 1861, in Company A, 7th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. The regiment was in Camp Randall at Madison and went to the front in September where it was assigned to the command of General Rufus King. He was in the organization that is now known to history as the "Iron Brigade" and remained with it eight months when he received honorable discharge for disability.

He returned to his home and resumed his former relations with his family and the world. He was married in Bangor, Maine, to Sarah Gilman and their four children surviving are named William H., A. C., Elvin and Adelbert. A. C. resides in Kansas. Elvin resides in Dakota. Adelbert lives at Antigo. The wife and mother died in 1858 in Maine while at home in Bangor on a visit.



 **APTAIN LEWIS D. DANNEY**, of Fort Howard, Wis., was born at Buffalo, New York, in 1810. He is the son of Dr. John and Phebe (Scipio) Daney and is of mixed English, French and Indian extraction. Lewis Daney, his great grandfather, was a Frenchman and a soldier of the Revolution. He held the rank of captain in the second war with Great Britain and his grandfather, Lewis Daney, fought at Santa Creek near Sacketts Harbor, where he was victorious. The slight strain of Indian blood in his composition is of the Oneida tribe, his paternal great grandmother having belonged to that nation. His paternal great grandfather was English and was wrecked on coming to this country and picked up by the Brotherton tribe on the coast, who reared him, and he married among them. When he had become a man he went to Shawneetown in the Indian Territory and was engaged in trade there, which he prosecuted with success, aided by his Indian blood and training. Two years before the war he was in Kansas with the Free State men and when the border difficulties came on, his establishment was entirely cleaned out and he was

robbed of everything he possessed, even to his last garment. He again made profitable use of his understanding of Indian ways and resources and became a Government spy and, furnished much information to Doubleday, then in command. Troubles existed among the Senecas, the Pawpaws, Cherokees, Osages and Cayugas and he went to Tallequa after John Ross (Kooweskoowe), a Cherokee chief, who entered afterward into a treaty with the States in rebellion, whom he brought to Baxter Springs. He was then put in command of 50 men and his force was later increased to 100 and then to double that number. The Osages, Senecas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Shawnees and Wyandottes, remained loyal to the North, and most of their braves entered the Union service to be distributed among the several Kansas regiments, making first-class soldiers, but practicing their rules of Indian warfare. Many of them were killed, while fighting in defense of the Union. When Captain Daney was in command of his independent organization of Osage Indians, the command was equipped with pistols, sabers and other articles, were mounted, drawing rations and driving a herd of beef cattle. He reported to Major Doubleday, later, to Major Hennin, a Wisconsin man, and he afterwards became accountable to Frank P. Blair. The field in which he operated included the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and in the Choctaw Nation in the Indian Territory. He fought independently generally and with a large or small force as occasion or circumstances warranted. He was in a skirmish at Pumpkin Creek, Kas., where 26 scalps were taken by his command. At Cold Water Grove, Kas., he had a scrimmage with Quantrell's guerillas in which the Indians insisted on scalping all the dead. He was also in a skirmish at Cabin Creek. On another occasion he was taking a mail from Fort Scott to Fort Smith with an escort of 20 men and armed with Sharps rifles, good for 100 men ordinarily armed, and was attacked about 20 miles from Cabin Creek by guerillas and defeated his foes. Their loss was heavy and his men took their scalps. Just before the Wilson's Creek fight in 1861 where the brave Lyon fell, he scouted as an Indian, dressing as one and speaking only the Indian dialect. He went to Cow Prairie with a brass kettle and was busy cooking a prairie chicken, when a rebel squad came along and took him to their camp, the headquarters of Price and McCullough. This

was what he wanted, and he partook of the food they gave him and fed his horse. The animal was limping from a trick he practiced, a horse hair being tied above his fetlock to impede circulation, so the horse would not be confiscated. After eating, he laid down near the tent of the rebel chiefs and, while apparently asleep, listened to the reports of the rebel scouts relative to Lyon and his situation at Springfield, Mo. He counted the armament of the rebels and listened to plans relative to the surprise and ascertained that they were waiting for supplies of arms. He learned the time of their contemplated attack, and when he awoke, he was asked what direction he wished to go. He made a rude map and marked off the Red River country and Texas. As they had no one who could understand him, they sent him with a squad in the direction of Maysville, and gave him some hoe-cake and jerked beef. He accompanied the detail as far as a stone image which marked the corners of Kansas and Arkansas at their conjunction, when the lameness of his horse was so increased that he could not induce him to go farther. He swung off from them into Kansas, and they did not hinder him. He went into the bush, removed the hair from his horse's leg, poked his kettle, old blanket and musket into the bush as having served their purpose and started for Springfield to report to Lyon. That officer and Sturgis went to Wilson's Creek, cut off the rebel pickets and made ready for the conflict. Captain Daney was on the right flank of Lyon's command, when he saw him fall. The captain started for Fort Scott with despatches, two others being sent on the same errand. He was pursued so closely that he was several times obliged to dismount and abandon his horse, taking to the bush and capturing another horse, when opportunity offered. Near Baxter Springs he met Union soldiers who took him to Fort Scott. He asked for Major Hennin and Adjutant Ehle and also for the Indian agent, Judge Ekler. Of him he inquired for Hennin, as he had imperative orders to place his trust in his hands. He also held about 30 letters which were safely delivered. In a few minutes the guns were fired to celebrate the event at Wilson's Creek. (It was not a defeat, as the rebels were so badly used up they could take no advantage of the inability of Sturgis' command to press them to surrender.) Previous to this, in June, he was in the action with Sigel at

Neosho, when a charge was made by Texans and Cherokees, who drove a portion of the command to Carthage. He was in the fight at Newtonia in 1862, where he trailed a rebel colonel two days and nights, overtaking him and demanding his surrender. The rebel asked who made the demand and received the reply "the United States under Captain L. D. Daney." He wished also to know why he was followed and was told that his identity was the consideration. They were talking under a flag. Captain Daney told him, if he would surrender he would receive the treatment of a gentleman. The rebel answered that his name was not "surrender." He was informed that he would have to fight, and he stated that was what he was looking for. Captain Daney told him, he would, in that case, treat him as he would a snake—take his head off. They turned for their respective lines, and before reaching his destination, Captain Daney was fired on. He ordered his men to charge, which was done. Scalps accumulated and the colonel's head was among the spoils. All the dead were deprived of their heads. The reason for this was that many guerrillas had been taken and released on their taking the oath of allegiance and invariably they returned to the rebel army. Their loyalty afterwards was secured by the removal of their heads. Captain Daney pursued the rebel Tom Livingston and destroyed his entire command, *taking no prisoners*. At Neosho later he was in the court house and Livingston was shot through the head. The last fight of this campaign was when Price attacked Lexington. Captain Daney had a skirmish with Quantrell after the sacking of Lawrence, following him the next day and engaging with him at Mazine. In the action at Kansas City, five Union soldiers were captured and taken to Santa Fe and murdered. Six rebels were taken by Daney to Sugar Creek and made to *take the oath of loyalty*, ratifying their obligation with their heads.

After the war the Government sent him in command of a detail of nearly a thousand Delawares, Cherokees and Osages to settle claims with the Camanches, Cheyennes, Diggers and Arapahoes and he fought them about two months. Blair sent him to Texas to ascertain the feeling among the Indians there and on the Red River, and he went from the Osage Mission with 200 men.

Captain Daney was married in 1855 to

Phebe Ann Widermann. He was again married in 1862 to Louisa Morris, a lady of mixed French, English and Cherokee blood. The family includes four sons and three daughters. Their names are Phebe Ann, Isaac, Lena Leota, (Prairie Flower) Lillie Lavina, John Mitchell, Grant and Noble.



CYRUS WIDGER, of Black Creek, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 116, was born Dec. 18, 1826, in Preston, Chenango Co., New York. He is a descendant from a French family, his grandfather on his father's side having been a native of that country and a sailor until the age of 40, making seven voyages to Spain. He was afterwards a farmer and came to America to fight in the Revolution with Lafayette. His father was born in Stonington, Conn., and his mother in Lyme in the same State. Her father was a gunsmith and was employed in the Springfield armory in its earliest days in the manufacture of arms for the soldiers of the Revolution.

Mr. Widger was brought up to the calling of a farmer and worked as such until he was 19 in his native town. He came to Wisconsin in 1857, and enlisted March 12, 1865, in G Company, 37th Wisconsin Infantry, at Milwaukee for one year. He joined the regiment at Petersburg in time to participate in the action of the 2nd of April, when General Grant ordered the assault all along the line which resulted in the fall of Petersburg, the key-note to the downfall of the confederacy. He was present at the capture of Fort Steadman with 7,000 prisoners and throughout the closing scenes, and was discharged July 27, 1865, at Tenallytown, three miles from Washington.

Mr. Widger was married at Bennetsburg, New York, in November, 1857, to Lucy Gibson. Their three children were named Frank, Don and Llewellyn. The latter died in infancy. The second son died in October, 1864. The mother died Aug. 23, 1887. The oldest son is a lumber merchant at Eagle River, Lincoln Co., Wis. Before the war Mr. Widger was employed for a time at Appleton in a manufactur-

ing establishment. He settled at Black Creek in April, 1868, and has since been occupied in farming.



FERRY BENJAMIN GLINES, a business man of Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 10, was born in Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1846. He was only 14, when the first attack was made on the South Carolina forts, which precipitated war. He was reared after the manner of the sons of those who remembered what the foundation of the country had cost their ancestors, and he resolved to enlist as soon as he could. Jan. 4, 1864, he enrolled in the military service, although but a little more than 17 years old, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. The reorganizing of the command took place in the month in which Mr. Glines connected his fortunes therewith at Appleton, and he joined the regiment in the field in March following. His company with several others were in camp at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., in June, and from that time until September were occupied in camp, picket and guard duty, and in frequent skirmishes with Shelby's guerillas. In August, a detachment chased the rebels under that leader, in which they were engaged ten days. The winter of 1864 and 1865 was passed in the warfare of cavalry on the frontier, a species of duty which, while it had its fascinations, was fraught with danger and privation of a character of which history has told little. The greater interest in the other divisions of the army absorbed the thoughts of those who were watching for the end, and comparatively little heed was given to those on the borders, who were foraging for their supplies and who were in constant danger from foes in ambush and from the treachery of the Indians attached to the confederate forces and from sudden onslaughts by the rebels. In April, 1865, the regiment was reorganized, and Company L went to Duvall's Bluff. In July, they returned to Fort Leavenworth, where they were detained in service a month after the others, with one exception, were mustered out. They were mustered out at Fort Leavenworth in October and reached home early in November.

Mr. Glines is a son of the sturdy race known as Scotch-Irish, although he and his ancestral stock for several generations were born in America. His father and grandfather were soldiers of the Revolution, but their record is wholly lost. His father, Jonathan C. Glines, brought his family to Wisconsin, when the son was nine years old. The mother, Helen Brooks before marriage, died when he was seven years of age. The senior Glines settled in Ashford, Fond du Lac County, in 1855, and there the subject of this account remained four years. In 1859, he went to Appleton, where he acquired a knowledge of the manufacture of carriages. After the termination of the war, he returned there and resumed his former occupation. He operated there for five years and in 1870 went to Fond du Lac, where he remained four years. In 1874 he went thence to Omro and was there a resident until 1880, when he established his business at Oshkosh. He was married Aug. 31, 1872, to Angenette Daggett. Her parents were Clark and Nancy (Smith) Daggett, both of whom were natives of Vermont and members of families representing the stock which settled the country in its earliest period.

Clarence W., brother of Mr. Glines, was a soldier in the same company and regiment and died at Madison in the summer of 1864, before the command left the State.



HERBERT A. MILLS, of Antigo, Wis., was born Sept. 14, 1845, in Clayton, Jefferson Co., New York. Alonzo and Eunice (Vaughn) Mills, his parents, were born respectively in Jefferson and Oneida counties in the Empire State. Both grandsires were soldiers in 1812, and both fought at Sackett's Harbor. In 1854 his father removed to Woodland, Dodge Co., Wis., and the son was brought up on a farm, and continued in that occupation until the year in which he enlisted. In 1858 the family removed to Dale, in Outagamie county, and Dec. 6, 1863, he enlisted in D Battery, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, at Neenah, for three years. Aug. 31, 1865, he received discharge at Milwaukee, the war being at an end.

Feb. 1, 1864, the battery went from Milwau-

kee to New Orleans arriving seven days later and, after ten days, proceeded to Fort Jackson, Miss. The middle of July they went back to New Orleans, and thence moved to Fort Berwick, which they evacuated soon after, going to Bayou City opposite, where they built and garrisoned a fort. Later, Mr. Mills, with 39 comrades went about a mile up the bayou, and occupied Fort Buchanan, their armament consisting of four guns—24 and 32 pounders. In June, 1865, the rising water compelled them to return to their battery, (still retaining charge of Fort Buchanan, setting pickets, etc.) Soon after, Mr. Mills, with 14 comrades was detailed for special duty at the headquarters of General Canby at Thibodaux, where he was made postmaster, and his comrades performed duty as despatch bearers, etc. Not long after, they returned again to Fort Buchanan and went to New Orleans where they took transports for Alexandria, seven days being consumed in the trip. There they were mustered out with the several other batteries of the command.

Mr. Mills returned to Dale where he passed several years in farming, and in 1870 went to Nebraska and farmed, and conducted a meat market and general trading. In 1881 he returned to Dale and came thence to Antigo in March, 1882. He has literally "grown up with the place." He passed two years in various employments, and for three years has been on the city police force. While in Nebraska he officiated as Constable of Dodge county, and was city Marshal of Hooper in the same State.

He was married Jan. 30, 1873, to Harriet L. Rust, who is a lineal descendant of the first Christian martyr, John Rogers, burned at the stake in 1555, in England, in the reign of Queen Anne. She is the daughter of Henry and Emily (Rogers) Rust, and is one of eight children—Harriet L., Ida E., Theresa M., Laura M., Hiram W., Crevola H., Julia I. and Frances S. Her father is living, and was born in England. Her mother was born in Connecticut, and died June 25, 1872. Following is the Rogers' genealogy:—Noah, son of John, was born at Exeter, England; John, at Dedham; Josiah, (3rd) at Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.; Josiah, (2nd) at Branford, Conn.; Josiah, (1st) at Branford; Thomas, at Branford; Elihu, at Branford; Hiram, at Branford, Oct. 23, 1795. The latter was the brother of the mother of Mrs. Mills. He left Branford March 1, 1815, and went to Geauga Co., Ohio, walking the entire distance

excepting nine miles between Buffalo and Erie. In November he returned to his native State to remove later to Delaware Co., New York, where he was married in 1827, and went to Lorain Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1832, where he passed the remainder of his life. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mills were born as follows:—Edwin Arthur, Nebraska, May 15, 1876; Alice May, Sept. 9, 1877; Bert Frank, Nebraska, Aug. 19, 1880; Albert James, Antigo, Nov. 10, 1882; (died July 22, 1884) Emily Laura, Antigo, Nov. 5, 1885; Ida Esther, Aug. 13, 1887. Henry Rust, father of Mrs. Mills, was in the Mexican war under Commodores Sloat and Stockton in the U. S. Brigade, Savannah. He enlisted in the civil war under the first call of the President, in the 14th Ohio Infantry, Col. J. B. Steadman, afterwards General. He re-enlisted for three years in the 68th Ohio, Col. Harry Steadman. He went to California with Fremont in the days when the latter earned the name of "Pathfinder."



BERNHARD RHODE, Manitowoc, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born November 20, 1841, in Germany. His parents came with their family to America in 1854, and passed a year respectively in Chicago and Milwaukee. In 1855 they went to Two Rivers, Wis., where the son remained until 1863, and when he was of age he went to Menominee, Wis., and entered the employ of a lumber firm in which he remained until he enlisted. He enrolled August 31, 1864, in Company D, 16th Wisconsin Infantry at Menominee for one year. He enlisted as a recruit and joined the regiment at Atlanta. His first service was in the pursuit of Hood whom he helped to drive through Georgia into central Alabama. He was in the movement to destroy the railroad from Tunnel Hill to Alabama and was afterwards in the destruction of Atlanta and went thence on the Savannah campaign, marching through Georgia and the Carolinas. He was in the actions at Macon, Savannah, Beaufort, Columbia, Orangeburg, and Averysboro and went North after the surrender, to Washington where he was discharged after the Review and returned home.

November 16, 1864, he was made Sergeant. He had received a promise to be made 1st Lieutenant, when he enlisted, but it was never fulfilled and he served in the ranks until the end of the war. At Orangeburg the men of his command forded a creek in the dead of winter and formed in line of battle while they were wet and freezing and many of the regiment became so chilled as to be disabled.

Mr. Rhode returned to Two Rivers after the war and resumed his former employment. He was married at Menominee before he enlisted, Aug. 20, 1864, to Mary Wasserer. They have seven children. Lizzie, the oldest, is the wife of Emil Teitgen, a hardware merchant of Manitowoc. Lillie is a clerk in the office of the Register of Deeds of Manitowoc county. Schiller, Vanda, Selma, Jessie and Norris are the names of the other children. In 1883, Mr. Rhode removed his family and interests to Manitowoc and has since been engaged in the vocation of a hotel keeper.



WILLIAM BARR, of Merrill, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post Lincoln, No. 131, was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, Jan. 23, 1833. He continued a resident of his native State until 1854. He went in that year from Morgan county, where he had been reared to the profession of a farmer, to Iowa, to test the splendid capacity of that State in the same calling. The advent of Civil War interfered with his plans, and, foreseeing that all the efforts he might make would be worse than useless without the privileges of a united country, he decided to enter the military service of the United States. The events of 1862 convinced all observers that the hope of the rebellion being soon at an end was an idle one and, August 13th Mr. Barr enlisted in H Company, 25th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, at Mt. Pleasant, for three years. He was mustered into service in the capacity of Company wagoner and fulfilled nearly the entire period of his term, receiving discharge in June, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. Among the battles in which he was a participant were those of Arkansas Post, Jackson, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss., before the battle at Lookout Mountain, after

which he was in all the serious work at Kennesaw Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca and others to the siege of Atlanta, in the course of which he was ill, and, after passing some time in the field hospital there, he was sent back to Davenport. Previous to going to the front he was sick in the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa. His difficulties were hemorrhoids and pleurisy. After the termination of the war he went to Vernon Co., Wis., where he was interested in farming until 1883, in which year he became a resident of Merrill. He is a landholder and proprietary resident of the same about three miles from the city.

The marriage of Mr. Barr and Sarah A. Davis took place July 17, 1853, and their children are nine in number. They are John W., Lucinda J., William A., Asby Ellworth, (born just after the assassination of Colonel Ellsworth) Ammon D., Mary N., Eliza A., Margaret E., Louis L. An infant died at birth and Edmund when a when a few weeks old. Dec. 19, 1886, the mother died at Merrill and is buried in the cemetery there.

James Barr, the father of Mr. Barr, was born in Pennsylvania where his ancestors were early settlers. He married Margaret Hiler, whose father was a soldier of 1812. A brother of Mr. Barr's, Louis Barr, was a soldier in the 62nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was a veteran, was in the service four years and was shot in front of Richmond. Two of the brothers-in-law were lost in the war—one a member of a Kentucky regiment and the other of an Ohio regiment. John Streets, who married the sister of Mr. Barr, lies buried at Nashville, Tenn. Eli Davis, the brother of Mrs. Barr, lies between Fort Donelson and Shiloh. The family of Mr. Barr was well represented in the service, several of his uncles and cousins serving as soldiers of the Union. Another brother of his wife, John E. Davis, was an enlisted man of the 25th Wisconsin.



HENRY MCLEAN, of Wausau, Wis., belonging to Post No. 55, was born May 12, 1825, at Belfast, Ireland. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Dean) McLean and his father was a sea captain in the merchant service. He died

when the son was two years old and, when the latter was 10 years old, he came to America with his mother. They located at Sheboygan, where Mr. McLean remained a number of years and went thence to Eureka, Winnebago Co. He went to Stevens Point where he enlisted Dec. 20, 1861, in the 8th Wisconsin Battery. He veteranized Jan. 26, 1864, and, after a thirty-day furlough, joined the command again at Murfreesboro. The first experience of military life through which he passed included long marches in the Indian Territory and Kansas and he finally went to Columbus, Ky., the battery having been assigned to the command of General Mitchell. His next movement was to Humboldt, Tenn., where he was engaged in guarding a railroad until ordered to Corinth. He was engaged in a skirmish at Bay Spring and on arrival at Corinth the command was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee under orders to report at Nashville.

He was in the fight at Iuka and Perryville, in the artillery action at Lancaster and fought afterwards at Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. He was in the subsequent service in which the battery was engaged and was mustered out August 10, 1865. While drilling at Camp Etheridge, Tenn., in the fall of 1862 he was injured in the spine by being thrown from his gun and was sent to the hospital at Bowling Green, where he remained a week, when the prospects of a scrimmage at Munfordsville roused his Irish blood and he speedily recovered. He remained with his command after the action and was in the chase after Bragg. When the command reached Nashville he was again suffering from his injuries and went to the field hospital which he left on hearing of the prospects of fighting at Stone River and reached there when the fight was nearly over. Following are the points to which Mr. McLean went successively in their order: St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth, St. Louis, Columbus, Moscow, Jackson, Corinth, Jacinto, Iuka, Eastport, Murfreesboro, Nashville, Bowling Green, Louisville, Nashville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Murfreesboro, and he remained there at Fort Rosecrans whence he returned to Wisconsin, where he was mustered out August 10, 1865. The injury he received has proved permanent, one shoulder and arm being par-

alyzed and shrunken. Since his connection with active business life he has been engaged in lumbering and owns a valuable farm.



FRANK QUINN, of Clintonville, Wis., a member of John B. Wyman Post, No. 32, at Clintonville, was born April 17, 1847, in Providence, Rhode Island. He is the son of Solomon and Rosana Quinn, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of this country. When he was 17 years of age Mr. Quinn ran away to enlist and enrolled Aug. 26, 1864, in K Company, 51st New York Infantry at Troy, New York, for three years, and received honorable discharge June 7th, 1865, at Hart's Island, New York harbor on account of the end of the war. Jan. 13, 1866, he enlisted in Co F, U. S. Infantry, in the Regular Army, and served three years. Jan. 25th, 1869, two days after his first term of enlistment had expired he again enlisted in the regular service in the 25th U. S. Infantry and served two years and seven months.

Mr. Quinn joined his regiment while the operations of the command of General Grant in the vicinity of Petersburg and Richmond were going on. He was a participant in the general warfare in front of Petersburg during the first part of September, 1864, and in the action at Chapin's Farm, was taken prisoner. With 10,000 others, prisoners of war, he was sent to the penitentiary prison at Salisbury, N. C. Albert D. Richardson and Junius Henri Brown have made that sample of rebel barbarity and diabolism notorious through their accounts of their sufferings and escape from it. They state that the influx of such an enormous number of prisoners changed completely the character of the treatment of Union soldiers. Before that their confinement was made tolerable in several ways, but at that time, October, hardships incredible commenced. Nov. 25, 1864, Mr. Quinn with others made a desperate attempt to escape; headed by the 12th U. S. regulars, they attacked the guard with only sticks and stones for arms. They took 20 guns and other arms but were driven back; 60 escaped but many were recaptured; 75 rebels were killed and as many wounded. The prison was conducted

by Major Gee, who was an honorable man, but controlled by confederate regulations. Feb. 25, 1865, Mr. Quinn was paroled, and, March 2nd, following, he was exchanged and sent to Hart's Island.

He remained a resident of New York until 1879, when he came to Clintonville, where he has been a citizen since. Nov. 14, 1880, he was married to Elmira Stephens, and they have but one child, a daughter. Mr. Quinn is a baggage master in the employ of the Lake Shore, Milwaukee and Western Railroad Company.



JOHN WASHINGTON DYER, of Marinette, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post Lyon, No. 266, Menominee, Mich., was born April 19, 1840, in Wysox, Bradford Co., Pa. He remained in his native state until he was sixteen years old and received a common school education. His father, John W. Dyer, was born and reared in Hartford, Conn. and he was drowned in Hartford and the son was bound to his uncle. With three comrades, he ran away to Pennsylvania where he married Betsey E. Holley, a native of the Keystone State of German parentage. John W. Dyer, senior, died when John W., junior was 11 years old, and when the father was suffering from his last illness, word came of the death of his mother, aged 115 years. Mr. Dyer has four brothers and two sisters living. William, his oldest brother, was killed in Pennsylvania when he was 21 years old while blasting rock. When Mr. Dyer was 16 years old he came to Wisconsin and located at Marinette. October 8, 1861, he enlisted at East Marinette for three years in Company F, 12th Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment went into rendezvous at Madison and left the state Jan. 11, 1862, under orders for Weston, Mo. He went next to Leavenworth, Kas., afterwards to Kansas City, thence to Fort Scott and Lawrence, next to Manhattan and Topeka and to Fort Riley. There the command prepared to proceed to New Mexico, but received orders to go to St. Louis. They went thence to Columbus where they disembarked and repaired railroads and scouted until their arrival at Humboldt, Tenn., whence they

were detailed to duty after the battle of Corinth. The regiment was assigned to Grant's command and started for the South, but the disaster at Holly Springs changed all plans. In January, 1863, the command was engaged in guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad and went thence to Memphis.

After being assigned to the command of McPherson the regiment went to Vicksburg and Mr. Dyer was one of a detail who built a large raft and sent it down the river past Vicksburg, the rebels attacking it with their guns. Soon after they returned and remained in the rear of Vicksburg until the surrender of that city. After the surrender, the regiment went to the Black River, remaining there about two weeks reconnoitering. The regiment went to Natchez to recruit, where Mr. Dyer veteranized and came home on his furlough and was sick with fever and ague and remained home 60 days. He went to Cairo and thence to Nashville, Tenn., and the recruits and veterans were ordered to go to Cairo, but he went in person and informed McPherson that they could not proceed without equipments and he told him to make connection with his regiment at Kingston, Ga., which was done. The action there was in progress and Mr. Dyer stood in line of battle all day. They proceeded thence to Big Shanty and participated in the action there and at Kenesaw Mountain, where they were in a heavy skirmish from seven in the morning until ten at night. On the next day they took Lost Mountain and on the next night the rebels came up from Marietta to see the Yankees run. In the action of that day Bishop Leonidas Polk was killed and the books of the rebel signal service captured, by which the signal system of the rebels became known to General Sherman.

The following night the rebels returned to Marietta and Mr. Dyer was next in battle at Atlanta and was in hot action all day on the 21st of July. In the midst of the fighting, McPherson's horse came into the lines without a rider and turned and whinnied. Mr. Dyer remarked to his comrades that something was the trouble with McPherson. The battle raged heavily and the 12th Wisconsin and an Illinois regiment were detailed to obtain the body of McPherson and they captured the man who had cut from the General's clothing his shoulder straps and buttons and had taken his boots. When they reached the point where the General fell the

rebels were dragging him off. The fact became known that the rebels were full of whisky mixed with gunpowder during that action. After Atlanta, the 12th went into the action at Bentonville, from which they drove the rebels and went to Savannah. They besieged the city and after a few days it was evacuated. They went thence on transports to Beaufort, N. C., where General Foster was stationed with 40,000 colored troops and they captured the rebel works with 32 pieces of artillery. They went thence to Charleston and from there to Goldsboro, where they made communication with the fleet and received their rations. They got one piece of hardtack each and abundant rations next day. Here they obtained the news of Lee's surrender and of Lincoln's assassination. When they reached Raleigh, they did so with an understanding with the rebels that hostilities on either side should entirely cease, and on the next morning the news of the surrender of Johnston was received. The 12th went to Washington, were a part of the Grand Review, and thence to Louisville, where they remained about two weeks; there John A. Logan made a speech to the command telling them that they would soon be mustered out. They were ordered aboard the cars and traveled two days when Colonel Bright told them they were going home. They reached Madison and dispersed, receiving notification a few days later to return to Madison to receive their pay. While there, they were out one evening sitting peaceably in a beer garden when a robust fellow came in and called them "Sherman's nigger's"; he was promptly knocked down and a large force rallied who were served in the same way.

Since the war Mr. Dyer has resided in Marinette. He was married in 1869 to Fannie Roberts of Fond du Lac Co., Wis. One of their six children is deceased. The others are named Alice Adelia, Jessie Ellen, Emma Elizabeth, Freddie Garfield and John Robert. Alzie died when a little more than two years old. The residence of Mr. Dyer is situated in Menekaunee, Wis. October 8, 1871, his property was burned in the great fire of that date.

Mrs. Dyer is the daughter of Richard Roberts, and was born in England, crossing the ocean when six weeks old. Her brother, Richard Roberts was in the same company and regiment as Mr. Dyer, and he was taken prisoner July 21,

1864, in front of Atlanta, sent to Andersonville and was there imprisoned for two months and ten days.



MICHAEL DUROCHER, of Menominee, Mich., member of Lyon G. A. R. Post No. 266, was born at Green Bay, Brown Co., Wis., Jan. 14, 1844, and is the son of Amable and Margaret (Auge) Durocher, the former also a native of Green Bay. The father of the latter was a native Frenchman and came to America to engage in the fur trade, married a Menominee woman, and was killed by the Indians when his son Amable was six years old. The mother was born at Nicollet, Canada. An uncle, Michael Durocher, was, for many years a soldier in the several Indian wars and fought in 1812.

Mr. Durocher was reared in the vicinity of Green Bay on a farm and worked winters, as a woodsman. He operated in this manner until he enlisted Feb. 25, 1865, in Company F, 50th Wisconsin Infantry for one year. Sep. 1st, 1865, he was made Sergeant and was discharged as such June 14, 1866, at Madison. The command went from barracks at Madison to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, remaining there about six weeks, moving in detachments from Jefferson City up the Missouri River. The position governed the number of men detailed for service at any point and F Company was stationed at Waverly, Mo., where the detail remained until June 26, 1865. On that date the various detachments were ordered to report to Jefferson City to reunite and after this was accomplished the regiment went *in toto* to Leavenworth, Kansas, and remained until Aug. 25th when they were ordered to Fort Rice, Dak. They embarked at Fort Leavenworth, proceeding as far as possible, debarked at Fort Randall and marched across the plains to Fort Rice, arriving October 12th. June 3rd, 1866 they started for home. During the time they scouted among the Indians and assisted the settlers in protecting their lives and property. Arriving at Jefferson City, Mr. Durocher was taken ill and went into the regimental hospital, and was there and at Fort Leavenworth about two months. He assisted in the enlargement and rebuilding of Fort Rice, a new stockade, new

officers quarters, and made various other improvements in addition to the local warfare in which they were at sundry times engaged. A brother, William, enlisted in the 12th Wisconsin Infantry. He was killed July 21st, 1864, at Atlanta in Sherman's march to the sea. Alexander, another brother, was post sutler at Memphis, Tenn. A nephew, George Durocher, enlisted at Fond du Lac and was in the service five years. At Fort Rice, Mr. Durocher was detailed as a carpenter and guided the operations of a squad of soldiers engaged in the woods to prepare the necessary timbers for the rebuilding of the fort. This detail was the working force on the improvements of the fort.

On his return to Green Bay he operated as a mail carrier three years between that place and Shawano. For 12 years after, he was occupied in steamboating and then in a sawmill. He had become an engineer and was occupied in the duties of such a position in the places mentioned. In 1884 he engaged in the sale of boots and shoes and is conducting a prosperous and popular business at Menominee. He is a member of Company I, 3rd Michigan State troops. He entered the organization in 1885 and was made Orderly Sergeant on organization. The second year he was made 1st Lieutenant and returned to the ranks in accordance with his own choice and request.

He was married Oct. 19, 1868, to Esther Jarvis and the parents of the lady were Alexander and Esther (Voltren) Jarvis, both of French descent and born in Canada. They went to Rochester, N. Y., in 1840 and later to Wisconsin, Mrs. Durocher being born at Watertown, Wis. George Jarvis was an enlisted man in the 4th Wisconsin and Edward enlisted in another Badger State regiment; they were her brothers. Mr. Durocher is present Commander of Lyon Post, No. 266, and he was a charter member of Post No. 124, at Green Bay.



SIMEON POND, a citizen of Westfield, Marquette Co., Wis., was born in Addison, Steuben Co., New York, Nov. 26, 1830. He was reared a farmer and was a resident of his native State until he was 25 years old. In 1855 he resolved to test the promise of advancement

and progress contained in the rumors of the "West," and he came to Marquette county, Wisconsin. After a residence of two years at Packwaukee, he went to Springfield in the same county and, 10 years later, he removed to Montello, Marquette county. After a residence there of nine years, he made a final settlement at Westfield. He was married Nov. 26, 1854, to Flora E. Hotchkiss of Packwaukee, and to them four children have been born as follows:— Frederick Eugene, April 8, 1856; Ida May, July 17, 1858; Charles E., Dec. 9, 1869; Frank L., Sep. 24, 1872. Mrs. Pond was born in Greene, Chenango Co., New York, July 5, 1837. She is the daughter of Willis and Samantha (Mallory) Hotchkiss.

Frederick E. Pond, the oldest son, is a writer of well known repute, and he is the proprietor and editor of "Wildwood's" Magazine. He has attained celebrity over the *nom de plume* of Will Wildwood and has been long before the public as one of the most accomplished and elegant writers of the day in "outing" literature. He is one of the best judges of sporting matters of the higher order in the literary world. His magazine is unique in the field and a sporting periodical of the highest type. Although in its incipiency, it has already taken a leading position in the field of literature.

Ida May, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pond, is the wife of P. E. Minckler, M. D., a leading physician of Westfield.

August 15, 1862, Mr. Pond enlisted in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, for three years. The organization was independent of regimental connection and on being sent forward to Washington, was stationed at the Capitol.

In September the battery went to Fort Cass where it remained until the spring of 1863 when a removal was made by march to Fort Ellsworth. In the fall another change was effected by which the battery went to Fort Rodgers and occupied the fortifications there until discharged after the close of the war. The command was always in readiness for emergencies, and on several occasions detachments were sent to various points for service. When Mosby's guerrillas were expected, details were stationed at other fortifications in the city and vicinity and were also sent on advance picket duty. Similar experiences were in order when the Capital was threatened by Early and Company A was assigned to Fort Willard in the

vicinity of Fort Stevens. They passed three days there and performed artillery service of excellent character on the rebel skirmishers who passed in that vicinity with their trains, operating at long range. Later their position was reinforced by a part of the 6th Army Corps (Army of the Potomac) and the rebel invasion was brought to an end by the expulsion of the rebels from Maryland. Company A returned afterwards to Battery Rodgers where they remained until the close of the war, and Mr. Pond passed the remaining time in duty incident to artillery service. He became a proficient in infantry, light and heavy artillery drill, and acted in all positions pertaining to garrison life, returning to Wisconsin with his company and received honorable discharge June 26, 1865, and was mustered out at Milwaukee, July 13, 1865.

He was broken in health and unable to operate as a farmer; he engaged in transactions in lumber and produce at Montello, and later at Westfield. By pluck and perseverance he has sustained his financial relations, and been enabled to provide for the proverbial "rainy day."



WILLIAM M. KETTELL, of Peshigo, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born Feb. 21, 1842, at Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., New York. He is the son of William and Fanny (Merchant) Kettell, and they removed their family and interests to Menasha from New York, in 1861. In 1869 Mr. Kettell became a resident of Peshigo, where he has since been permanently located. He was trained in the business of a cooper, and since the war has operated as a carpenter.

He enlisted May 2, 1864, at Menasha, in Company D, 41st Wisconsin Infantry for 100 days. In June he was made 4th Corporal and received honorable discharge Sep. 17, 1864, at Milwaukee, his term of enlistment having expired. The regiment left the State the middle of June and went to Memphis, where they relieved veterans for more active duty and were assigned to guard and picket duty. While there the regiment did some of the marching on the double quick caused on various occa-

sions by the slippery rebel, Forrest. Mr. Kettell was for some time an inmate of a hospital at Memphis, his sickness being the result of the unhealthiness of the location. He received after the war a certificate from the President thanking him for his service in the interest of the Union. Peleg Kettell, uncle of Mr. Kettell, was in the war of 1812 and was wounded on Lake Erie and died in the city of Buffalo from the effects of the wound.

Mr. Kettell married Harriet Delong and two of their children are living—Fannie and Lee. Two are deceased—Waldo and Sherman. Mrs. Kettell is the daughter of Lawrence and Elonore (McClelland) Delong. Henry and Jewett Brown, her nephews, were soldiers in Wisconsin regiments.



MICHAEL HUNTZ, of Chilton, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born April 4, 1844, in Williamsville, Erie Co., New York, and he is the son of John and Margaret (Franzen) Huntz. His father died in that place in 1882, where the mother also died two years later. When he was 17 years old he came to Racine, Wis., to visit two sisters who resided there and remained until the following year, when he determined to enlist in the German regiment which was recruited in Wisconsin under the arrangement between President Lincoln and General Sigel. He enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, was made Corporal and was afterwards promoted to Sergeant. He served through his entire period and was mustered out June 13, 1865. The regiment reported at Washington in October, and was assigned to the 11th Army Corps. In November, the command went to the vicinity of Gainesville and went thence in December to Falmouth and made connection with the army of Burnside, as he was retreating after the failure on his attack on Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, Mr. Huntz took part in the mud campaign and he was first in action at Chancellorsville. He was next in the battle of Gettysburg, after which the regiment was sent to the Army of the West with the command of Hooker, and Mr. Huntz was in the repulse of the rebels at Wauhatchie, and later was in the splendid

charge at Mission Ridge, afterwards pursuing the rebels and going to Knoxville. He returned to Lookout Valley and went thence to the vicinity of Chattanooga. He was in the fight at Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Cassville, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Pine Knob, Lost Mountain, Kencsaw Mountain, and fought at Peach Tree Creek in which action McPherson was killed; at that battle Mr. Huntz was wounded in his right leg by a musket ball. He was taken from the field hospital to Chattanooga and thence successively to Nashville, Louisville, and Camp Dennison, Cincinnati, after which he went home on a furlough of 30 days. After its expiration, he went to Nashville and thence to New York, where he was ordered to Moorhead City and joined his regiment just before the battle of Bentonville, in which action he was a participant. After the surrender of Johnston, he marched back to Washington, where the regiment was mustered out in June, 1865.

Before the war, he engaged in learning the business of an engineer and had become a successful mechanic in that line. After the war he was an engineer with headquarters at Buffalo, New York and in 1867, he started for California, via Panama and went from the Pacific Coast to Arizona, where he worked nearly three years in a quartz mill. On returning eastward, he went to Racine and was in the employ of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company five years. In 1876, he located at Chilton and in 1879 engaged as engineer in the works of Dorschel, Schultz & Co. Mr. Huntz has served three years as Alderman in one of the wards of Chilton. He was married June 3, 1876, to Mary Hagan, of Chilton, and their seven children were born in the following order: Anna, April 6, 1877; John, Sep. 13, 1878; William, May 1, 1879; Joseph, Nov. 1, 1882; Frank, Feb. 1, 1884; Rosa, Sep. 10, 1886; Mary, July 14, 1888.



DAVID P. MORIARTY, physician and surgeon at Oconto, member of G. A. R. Post No. 74, was born March 17, 1834, at Milktown, Carey county, on the coast of Ireland. He is the son of Thaddeus and Ellen (Reardon) Moriarty, both of

pure Irish descent. The former was born at the same place as his son and the latter was a native of Cork. John T. Moriarty, only brother of the doctor, died in London aged 58 years. His only sister, Joanna, is still living in Killarney, Ireland.

In accordance with a determination formed in early life, Dr. Moriarty pursued the study of medicine which he finished at Louvain, Belgium, where he was graduated. In 1855 he came to America and located at Troy, New York, where he obtained a position as House Surgeon, after which he came to Illinois and resided at La Salle. He practiced his profession until the attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1861. Hardly was the smoke cleared away from Sumter's dismantled walls, before the members of the Irish Brigade began to muster and he was one of the first to enlist in April, 1861, in the 23rd Illinois, Company F, the regiment being better known as "Mulligan's Guards." Dr. Moriarty was made Captain of his company on its formation and the regiment was sent to St. Louis and thence to Lexington, Mo., to fight Price. All efforts to reinforce Colonel Mulligan, were baffled by the rebels and on the 20th of September, after 9 days unremitted fighting, when the troops were exhausted and the ammunition also, Mulligan surrendered his garrison. With the command, the rebels captured \$900,000 in specie. Dr. Moriarty was sent as a prisoner to Hospital Hill where he remained nine days and returned to Chicago where the brigade was to be re-organized. Until June, 1862, the regiment was at Camp Douglas, Chicago, engaged in guarding the prisoners captured by Grant at Forts Henry and Donelson and Island No. 10. They went thence to the Valley of the Shenandoah, whence Jackson made his advance into West Virginia, and Dr. Moriarty was in the actions of that campaign (See sketch of T. and B. Breen). Dr. Moriarty was under General B. F. Kelley, and, meanwhile served as Judge Advocate General of the command. He was a participant in the action which resulted in expelling Jackson from the valley and went to Harper's Ferry, afterwards to New Creek, and was connected with all the fights and skirmishes until the destruction of Early's army by Sheridan, and was in all the movements of that campaign.

During the time two horses were shot under him at Winchester and at Maryland

Heights. In the action in which Colonel Muligan was killed, only two out of nine of the staff officers came out alive, including Dr. Moriarty. They went to the river James, and were with that command in all the work in the vicinity of Petersburg and Richmond, and Dr. Moriarty witnessed the collapse of the Rebellion at Appomattox. He was discharged in May, 1865, at Baltimore.

He returned to Chicago, and in 1869 located at Oconto, where he is engaged in the profitable prosecution of his practice as a physician. He is City Physician and Superintendent of Schools, (1889), also Health Officer of the City, and has been for years. He conducted the editorial department of the Oconto *Lumberman* six years, and has also been engaged in other prominent literary work. He was married in May, 1867, to Kate Lonergon of Chicago. Their only child died soon after birth; the mother died in 1873, and in August, 1879, Dr. Moriarty was again married to Susan Frabey, a native of New Brunswick. He has been President of the Council at Oconto.



EDWARD C. SMITH, residing at Grand Rapids, Wis., was born Feb. 22, 1843, in Bloomingdale, Passaic county, New Jersey. He is the son of William G. and Martha Ann (Cooper) Smith. His father was born in Pennsylvania and was descended from ancestors who fought in the Revolution. He was captain in the State militia of Pennsylvania and his sword is retained by one of his sons. The ancestors of the mother were also men of the Revolution. Until he was 14, Mr. Smith resided in his native place and in 1857 removed with his parents to the city of Newark. He was there employed in japanning leather until he enlisted in the United States Navy. He enrolled May 18, 1864, and was assigned to the receiving ship North Carolina in the navy yard at Brooklyn, where he was under instructions three weeks. He was then drafted for service on the gun boat Galatea, assigned to the Western Squadron, which escorted the California mail steamers from the Mariguano Islands to a point near the Isthmus of Panama. This duty occupied about 48

hours, and the boat proceeded thence to the West Indies. Mr. Smith was transferred to the Powhattan, the flag ship of the West India Squadron. After six months, the Powhattan was under charge of Commodore Schenck and went to Fortress Monroe for duty in the coast defense. Her launches went up a narrow creek to destroy powder mills belonging to the rebels. Three trips were made in midwinter and on two occasions the launches were frozen in. The boat was in the action at Fort Fisher, where her crew and armament performed effective service, and she was in the bombardment prior to the attack of General Terrey. Mr. Smith was in the detail of marines, 90 in number, who charged the sea front of the fort. The whole action was severe from the first, Terrey being enabled to do effective work in the rear while the charge was going on in the front and the shells flying from 33 vessels of war in the harbor. He took nine redoubts before the rebels discovered that the Union soldiers were in possession of their rear. At night the detail returned to the boats and went back the following morning to bury the dead. They had reached their position when the magazine in the fort exploded and more than 200 men lost their lives and many were injured. Of the 90 in the detail from the Powhattan, 47 were killed or wounded. Mr. Smith was injured in the "Adam's Apple" of his throat, but remained in the ranks without treatment. Early in the engagement, the Powhattan received seven shots, two of which perforated her armor at the water line and, during the remainder of the action, her donkey engines and men were at work at the pumps.

After the capture of the fort, she was taken to Portsmouth navy yard for repairs, and Mr. Smith was transferred successively to several captured rebel rams for guard duty. One of these was the Albemarle and the other the Texas, the boat on which Jeff Davis proposed to leave the South. After five weeks duty, he was transferred to the receiving ship Constellation, Captain De Camp, and discharged May 18, 1865.

He returned to his former employ at Newark and, a year later, removed to Wisconsin, engaging in farming in the town of Friendship, Adams county, where he remained six years. In 1872 he came to Grand Rapids, where he was occupied a few years on the river and in 1877 engaged in the meat trade and has since

conducted a popular business at Centralia. He was married Feb. 6, 1871, to Ellen A. Stowell, and their three children are named Ella May, Herbert Edward and William Stowell. Mrs. Smith was born in New York, where her parents, Luther B. and Densley A. (Strong) Stowell were early settlers. Her uncle, William Stowell, was an enlisted man in a New York regiment. Gilbert Howard, Gilbert Smith and Dominick Smith, the first two cousins and the last an uncle of Mrs. Smith, were soldiers in the war of the rebellion.



JAMES A. DURFEE, of Stevens Point, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 156, was born in Steuben, Crawford Co., Pa., Jan. 4, 1841. His paternal grandfather was born in Rhode Island, of Irish extraction and was a soldier of the Revolution. He married a lady named Stearns of Scotch descent. Ottis L. Durfee was a farmer and a clergyman of the Baptist Church; he married Louisa Stearns and died in 1867, in Crawford Co., Pennsylvania. The mother was born in Connecticut and went afterwards to Catteraugus county, New York, where she was married and in the fall of 1864, she died on the homestead at Steuben aged 64 years. Mr. Durfee was the youngest child of his parents, with whom he remained until he was 24 years old and took care of them in their old age, afterwards engaging in the business of a cooper. He enlisted Oct. 16, 1862, in Company C, 176th Pennsylvania Infantry, and was mustered into United States service at Pittsburg, Pa. The regiment was assigned to the Army of Virginia, and Mr. Durfee went to Yorktown. The command was assigned to garrison duty at Gloucester Point, where the command remained until July 1863, when it was ordered to the front, making connection with the army in the field under Meade, after the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Durfee was sick at the time and was able to accompany his regiment only to Frederick, Md., where he remained until the regiment returned when he went to Harrisburg, Pa., and was honorably discharged July 26, 1868. He returned to his father's house and, when sufficiently recovered, resumed his business as a cooper which he pursued in his

native town until 1868, the date of his removal to Wisconsin. On coming to the Badger State he located at Stevens Point and established his present business in lumbering and milling. He is the proprietor of a farm in the township of Grant, Portage county, on which it is his purpose to reside.

He was married April 30, 1865, to Fannie Withey. She was born in Alleghany Co., New York, and died June 15, 1880. Four of her children were her survivors.—George C., Clarence A., Mary A. and Minnie A. Clara L., oldest child, died March 1, 1888, when 22 years old. Clifford died when two years old. Mr. Durfee was a second time married Oct. 2, 1881, to Anna J., daughter of W. G. and Eunice Brown.



JOHAN WILKES BEDELL, of Appleton, Wis., was born April 14, 1828, in Plattsburg, Clinton Co., New York. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Rodee) Bedell. The former was a native of New York and a soldier of 1812 and fought in the battle of Plattsburg. William Bedell, father of the latter, was a soldier in the Revolution and lived to the age of 91. Mr. Bedell was brought up to follow the calling of his forbears which was that of farming and when he was 16 commenced an apprenticeship at Saranac in Clinton county at blacksmithing. He operated as such until he was 41, when he went to Glen's Falls and worked there at his trade one year. At the end of that time he went to Vermont and passed the following winter on Grand Isle. He went thence to Bakersfield in that State where he operated two and a half years. He then came West to Sandusky, Ohio, and passed a winter working at his trade, coming in the spring to Union, Wisconsin, (1851.) He removed from there to Fulton and later to the "pineries" at Plover, Portage Co., where he operated 17 years and where he enlisted Jan. 8, 1862, in Company E, 18th Wisconsin Infantry as Fife Major or chief musician. He received honorable discharge March 17, 1863, at Lake Providence, La., in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 162, issued from the War Department just prior to his release, on account of being in excess of the requirements of the order. Colonel James S. Alban

conducted the regiment to St. Louis, where the command arrived on the last day of March and proceeded at once to the "gathering of the troops" in readiness for the fight at Pittsburg Landing in less than a week, into which they went, without having had food or sleep for 24 hours and they had neither until after the battle closed, two days after. The regiment was on the extreme left, exposed to the situation by the withdrawal of a Michigan regiment which was out of ammunition. Colonel Alban was shot to death on the field and most of the regiment was captured with Prentiss' command.

Organized as a battalion, the fragments of the 18th continued in the service, fighting at Corinth and in the series of skirmishes in pursuit of Price. They went to Memphis and thence to Vicksburg to participate in the plans of Grant in obtaining possession of that point on the river. Mr. Bedell was in all the severe duty which engaged the regiment until his discharge, with the exception of a month which he spent in hospital, seriously ill with flux. He was seized with illness while on duty in the ranks, falling insensible to the ground and was sent to the 6th Division hospital. He worked on the levee, on the canal, and engaged in fatigue duty during the three months before his connection with military life ceased. On the morning of the battle of Corinth his foot was injured by being run over by a baggage-wagon, but he fought in the battle of that day, holding the surgeon's permit to march at will and with that and an occasional lift in an ambulance he managed to keep with his regiment.

After the war he removed to Appleton which has since been his abode. He has pursued his business as a blacksmith at that place. He was married March 6, 1863, to Sarah P. Cramer, and they have two children—Effie E. A. and Harley Willis. In the paternal line of descent Mr. Bedell is of English lineage and in the maternal is descended from the race that located on the Holland Patent in the State of New York. Mr. Bedell has been Alderman of the 6th Ward at Appleton two terms (1885-6).



JOHN McCABE, a prominent attorney of Winneconne, Wis., a soldier of the civil war, was born November 21, 1823, in County Cavan, Ireland, and is son of John and Catherine McCabe. He has an

uncle in the British service, and is a member of the McCabe family, to which General Sheridan belongs. He is second cousin of "Little Phil." He came to America in 1840. His parents had spent three years in this country previously, coming here in 1812 and returning to Ireland in 1815. He landed in New York in May, when the son was 17 years of age. The latter was a school boy in Ireland, and after coming to New York spent the summer on a farm and the winter in school in Albany. In 1843 he learned the trade of stone cutter in Ulster county, New York, and was occupied in that line of that of business seven years. He came to Wisconsin in 1848, arriving at Milwaukee in September. October 9th, he landed in Oshkosh; and later he removed to a farm six miles from Oshkosh, in company with his brothers, Cornelius and Francis. He took a farm in Vinland, where he remained until 1863, when he decided to enter the military service of the United States. When the "Old 5th" was mustered out and re-commissioned with its former colonel, Mr. McCabe threw himself actively into the work of recruiting and enlisting and was one of the organizers of Company E, going to the front as its 1st Lieutenant. He enrolled in August and was commissioned Sept. 12. The regiment passed about two weeks at Camp Randall, Madison, and in October made connection with the "Independent Battalion" in Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley. The battalion was composed of three companies, and with the seven of the new organization made up the complement of a regiment.

Lieutenant McCabe was first in battle at Cedar Creek, and returned afterwards to Washington and went thence to join Grant and remained at City Point until April 1st, 1865, when they went to Yellow House on the South Side R. R. They were in the action at Hatcher's Run, and the 1st day of April marched to the left in front of Fort Fisher, and on the next day made a charge at Petersburg, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the regimental colors floated over the captured works of Petersburg. This regiment was the first to take possession of that city. The company lost three killed and 13 wounded. Lieutenant McCabe was in command of Company E, at Fort Fisher, two of his company were killed and seven wounded, three of them losing their arms. April 6th, they were in the action at Sailor's Creek, and followed Lee until his sur-

render. McCabe was a witness of the collapse of the rebellion at Appomattox and with his command marched back to Burke's Station on the South Side railroads. April 27th they reached Danville en route to aid Sherman in completing his work in North Carolina, but, on arrival at that place they received intelligence of the surrender of Johnston and returned to Wilson's Station. They were ordered to Washington and were mustered out at Half's Hill in June. On his return to Vinland he bought a large farm in the town of Winneconne. He found himself unable to work from the results of the hardships to which he had been exposed during his life as a soldier.

Soon after the battle of Hatcher's Run his command camped on the ground and he lay down wrapped in a single blanket. A soft snow fell during the night and in the morning he was frozen to the ground and his men dug him out; he was so chilled that sensation in his limbs was suspended and caused rheumatism which prevented active labor after his return. When he found he could not work on the farm he leased the property and moved to Winneconne. He first engaged in the management of a meat market which he conducted six years, meanwhile studying law. In 1871 he began practice in Justice Courts and, in 1880, after due examination in open court, was admitted by Judge Burnell to practice in all courts within his jurisdiction and, in the course of the same year was admitted to practice in the Department of the Interior to prosecute pension claims. Since the beginning of his active connection with the business of a lawyer, he has occupied a prominent position in the fraternity. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party in 1856, has been a delegate to the State Convention several times, and has been prominent in the municipal management of Winneconne. He was Supervisor of Oshkosh two years and Assessor four years. He was Assessor of Vinland two years and when he went into the army was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He resigned to enter the army and when he left his farm to enlist, he left a load of wheat on the wagon and a wife and six small children. He would have received election to the State Legislature that fall but preferred to throw his strength and influence in the balance of his country. Previous to his own enlistment he had spared neither time, money

nor influence to further enlisting. He has held a school office for 33 years, has been Chairman of the Town Board of Winneconne three years and in 1888 received a majority of more than 200 votes from a possible 375. In March, 1888, his friends in Winneconne presented him an elegant gold watch with the inscription "Presented to Captain John McCabe of the town of Winneconne, March 21, 1888, in appreciation of his meritorious services to his town." The character of Captain McCabe requires no further eulogy than the statement of his labors and the estimate in which they are held by his generation.

He was Commander of the G. A. R. Post at Winneconne in 1867. The strictures governing the Order caused the extinction of the Post in 1873 and Mr. McCabe now belongs to Scott Post at Oshkosh.

He was married in New York May 16, 1845, to Ellen Coughlan. They have eight children. Katie married Edward Lee, of Minnesota; James married Anna Lyons and lives in Oregon; Cornelius is employed on a railroad in Minnesota; Eva is the widow of John Manning who died in March, 1888, and with her daughter lives with her father; Mammie married Frank Hildebrand, of Rhineclunder, Wis.; Nellie graduated at the Normal school at Oshkosh and is a teacher. A promising son named Wendell Phillips, died in November, 1884, aged 14. Mrs. McCabe was born in County Kings, Ireland, and came to America with her sister. Her father, Michael Coughlin, died in Ireland in 1860. Her mother came to America in 1861 and resided with Mrs. McCabe until her death in 1866.



MALCOLM SELLERS, Fort Howard, Wis., and a prominent business man of Northeastern Wisconsin, was born Oct. 26, 1819, in Guysboro, in the county of the same name in Nova Scotia. When he was 12 years old he went to Prince Edward's Island and commenced teaching two years later, remaining in that avocation two years. When he was 16 years old he became a clerk in a store belonging to the business connections of McKeever & Walsh, ship-builders. After he had been with them six

months he was placed at the head of the management of the store and continued to operate in that capacity for three years. His relations there were interrupted by a summons to the sick bed of his mother and he settled his affairs and went home. She recovered and the trustees of school affairs in his native place offered him a situation which he accepted and filled three years. At the end of that time the Lord Bishop wrote him a letter inquiring if he would go to Country Harbor to assume charge of a school and church there. He immediately proceeded there and received his credentials as catechist and lay reader from the Lord Bishop and a general license as teacher and missionary under the Colonial Church Society of London. He officiated in that capacity more than five years. Meanwhile, he was married to Isabel, daughter of the Hon. Charles Archibald.

In the spring of 1847 Mr. Sellers determined to seek a wider field for the exercise of his abilities and came to the States, first visiting Eastern cities and came to Wisconsin and located at Beaver Dam, Dodge county. There he engaged in the manufacture of mill products and conducted a mercantile interest therewith. In the fall of 1849 he was persuaded by the Whig element in that locality to become a candidate for the Assembly of Wisconsin. He was elected over four competitors and became a member of the Legislature of the Badger State in the session of 1850. In 1852 he went to Waukesha to assume the duties of a position with Bean, Clinton & Powers. Six months later he took charge of a primary class in Carroll College and among his pupils was the individual who became known to history in the civil war as Col. Sidney A. Bean, of the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, and who was killed in action. Walter and Irving, his brothers, were pupils of Mr. Sellers, and were gallant soldiers in the same contest. James Proctor, of Milwaukee, George Burchard, of Fort Atkinson, distinguished in the annals of Wisconsin, and Hon. Cushman C. Davis, Senator from Minnesota, were also in his class. When he closed his connection as instructor with that institution he became connected with the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien railroad corporation, in the capacity of agent on the route from the Cream City to Waukesha, and was one of the first to engage in that capacity in the State. He was ambitious and brought on hemorrhage of the lungs by over exertion. When able to transact business he opened a

store of general merchandize at Waukesha and bought wool in the interest of manufacturers, becoming the heaviest dealer in that commodity in Wisconsin. From the commencement of his career in Wisconsin, he has been a factor in its progress and development and acquired a wide acquaintance with the leading men of the State in business and political circles. He has ever maintained an active interest in the religious and moral advancement of society where he has resided and has been especially prominent in church and temperance work. He holds commissions from the American Bible Society, the American Sunday School Union and other evangelical organizations in the United States. For more than a half century he has been a declared advocate of temperance and was one of the founders of the Republican party in Wisconsin. He has been one of its most ardent and enthusiastic supporters from its inception aiding by voice, money and ballot in its march of progress. He was the intimate friend of Governor Randall and at the time of the attack on the United States property in Charleston harbor was in Madison serving as Clerk of the Judiciary Committee. He was one of the first to offer his services to the executive of Wisconsin. "Malcolm," said the Governor, "you would not live a month in the service; you are not fit for war, but stay at home and do what you can and I will give you any position you ask in the State." He was assigned to the Quartermaster's Department with headquarters at Madison and, later, was transferred to the Commissary Department where he operated until the call for more troops when he went to Waukesha and other counties thereabouts to raise soldiers. He passed a year in that business and did so at his own expense. He continued to reside in Waukesha until the autumn of 1869 when he acceded to the request of Hon. F. D. Clinton to remove to Fort Howard to assist in the construction of the railroad from that place to the Mississippi River by way of Shawano. He went and, soon after, plans were rearranged by which Mr. Clinton's connection with the enterprise ceased and consequently, that of Mr. Sellers. He engaged in lumbering interests and in mercantile connections in which he was occupied until 1874, when his active connection with business practically ceased. At present, (1888) he is engaged in pension matters, helping old soldiers as he can, and is considered one of the most effective

and successful in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Sellers have two children—Maggie I. and Malcolm A. Charles A. was a soldier in the civil war, going to the field in Company F, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, was wounded at Pulaski, Tenn., was sent to hospital and came home wrecked and his young life undermined by chronic diarrhoea and inflammatory rheumatism and died Feb. 20, 1876. Florence Victoria died when four years old. Martha died at twenty at the beginning of a beautiful womanhood. Ida P. died in full flush of life at nineteen years old.

Mr. Sellers is the son of Donald and Margaret (McKenzie) Sellers. Both were of Scotch origin and belonged respectively to Highland and Lowland ancestry. His father came to the United States previously to the Revolution and entered the Colonial service as a volunteer and fought until the battle of Charleston, S. C., where he was wounded in the thigh by an English bullet. He passed some time in hospital and went, after the war was ended, to Nova Scotia. He married there and located on a farm. He reared ten children and died on his estate in 1848, in his 99th year. He was a man of vigorous temperament and, two years before his death, walked from his farm to Guysboro and returned—a distance of twenty miles. He had no son who could perform such a feat. The ball he received in the battle of Charleston moved down to a position below his knee and was in his body when he was buried.

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MICHAEL STUTZMAN, deceased, formerly a resident of Black Creek, Wis., and a soldier for the Union, was born July 2nd, 1839, in the city of New York. He came to Wisconsin and entered the service of the United States from conviction of duty. He enlisted at Green Bay, Wis., March 2, 1865, in F Company, 50th Wisconsin Infantry, for one year. He received honorable discharge at Madison, Wis., June 14, 1866, his term of enlistment being closed. The regiment was designed for service on the frontier and left the State by companies, for St. Louis and they were stationed at Benton Bar-

racks, preparatory to their assignment to the field in the West. They made the route by marches and traversed the entire distance from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth and thence to Fort Rice in Dakota Territory, arriving at the latter place Oct. 10, 1865. The heat and fatigue was extreme and they had the terrible results of service in more direct avenues of warfare, the soldiers succumbing in great numbers to the hardships and privations and the unusual labor. Mr. Stutzman impaired his health permanently by drinking ice water after a fatiguing march, which induced inflammation of the stomach, from which he suffered untold agony all the remainder of his life, and which caused his death, Feb. 28, 1882.

He was married Feb. 18, 1867, to Wilhelmina Lemke and five of their six children are living—Michael, William, George, Caroline and Wilhelmina. Elvira died at five years of age.

The parents of Mr. Stutzman were natives of France and came to America in 1833. Their sons and daughters numbered seven, and four are still living. They resided in the city of New York 12 years. In 1845 they came to Wisconsin, locating in Germantown, Washington county. The parents of the wife of Michael Stutzman were natives of Stettin, Pomerania, Germany. She is now the wife of John Endlich of Black Creek, Wis.

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THOMAS BLANCHFIELD, a resident of Oshkosh, Wis., and a former soldier of the civil war, is a native of Ireland.

He enlisted Aug. 19, 1862, in Company I, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered in with the remainder of the completed command Sept. 25th following. October 30th he left the State with his company, of which Geo. R. Wood had been made Captain, William Young, 1st Lieutenant and David J. Quimby, 2nd Lieutenant. He went to Memphis, Tenn., and there went into camp and, Nov. 14th, the command was assigned to the 5th Brigade, 1st Division of the Corps of W. T. Sherman. Mr. Blanchfield was with his regiment throughout the remainder of the war and served nearly

three years. He received honorable discharge and was mustered out June 12, 1865, at Crystal Springs, near Washington.

Among the movements in which Mr. Blanchfield encountered the contingencies of war was that in which his regiment participated in the attempt to consummate the first plans of Grant against Vicksburg, and he went southward to be recalled by the loss of the supply base at Holly Springs, which necessitated a movement towards the only situation which secured the necessities of life to the men at Memphis. He went successively to Holly Springs and Hurricane Creek, and started for Oxford. He was in the severe marching to relieve Grand Junction and thence to Jackson, and in pursuit of Forrest. Later, he was in the sharp march to relieve Colonel Hatch and afterwards passed months in the vain attempt to look after Forrest. In February, 1854, the regiment was assigned to the 16th Army Corps and went to Meridian, where Mr. Blanchfield took part in the varied experiences through which the 32nd passed, and in which much work was done of a character calculated to break the strength of the confederacy. Afterwards he went with his command to Vicksburg, Columbus and Paducah, and marched through Kentucky and Alabama after Forrest. In May and June he was in the skirmishes in the vicinity of Cortland, and in August took position in the siege of Atlanta. He was in the action at Jonesboro in the attempt to destroy the Macon railroad, and afterwards pursued the rebels to Lovejoy Station. He returned to Atlanta and prepared for the Grand March through the swamps across Georgia and the Carolinas, and witnessed and took part in all the experiences of that tramp through the heart of the rebel domain. He was in the several actions in the siege of Savannah and in the fight at River's Bridge. He was in the action at Binnaker's Bridge, in which his company took a prominent part, and also at Cheraw. He was in the action at Fayetteville and near Bentonville, the last before the surrender of Joe Johnston. He marched North after the rebellion had come to a close and moved with the columns of war-worn veterans in the Grand Review. He is a pensioner, having received injuries in the service from which he never recovered. He is a respected citizen, and is acting in the capacity of bridge-tender on Main street, Oshkosh.

He has sustained in private life the character he earned as a defender of his adopted country.



GEORGE COSTLEY of Antigo, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born Nov. 13, 1845, at Knoxville, Tioga Co., Pa. His parents, Levi and Betsey (Cook) Costley, were natives of the Keystone State as were their forebears for years before them. His maternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution and fought with Commodore Perry in 1812. He was three months past 99 years old, when his death occurred.

Mr. Costley was a boy of 16 years, when the furious challenge from South Carolina summoned the North to the defense of the flag and he determined to enlist as soon as he could do so. Accordingly, he went to Northumberland in his native State to enroll in A Company, 33rd Pennsylvania Infantry. The State of Pennsylvania was at that time threatened with invasion from Lee's Army, and Ewell was hurrying into the Shenandoah. The sensation of the moment impelled hasty action on the part of Pennsylvania, and regiments were enlisted and hastened to the scene of expected hostilities. The 33rd went to Chambersburg and thence into the Shenandoah valley for purposes of defense, and by the close of June the Union army had been so adjusted to the situation that the rebel commanders were alarmed about the safety of their forces and withdrew, but battle was forced at Gettysburg. When the ninety days for which Mr. Costley enlisted had expired, the special service was ended and May 28, 1864, he enlisted in the 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry.

He joined the regiment as a recruit at Camp Stone, Washington, and was in his first fight at Cold Harbor. He fought at Spotsylvania and the seven days fights in the Wilderness. His regiment was in the detail that swung to the rear of Richmond, accomplishing the terrorizing of the rebels. Returning to the swamps of the Chickahominy, the command crossed the James and made connection with Grant's army in front of Petersburg. Mr. Costley was in the trenches in front of that city, and while on "the

left" on the Jerusalem plank road, was wounded in his right ankle. He was disabled and was placed in the field hospital until he could be sent to Armory Square hospital at Washington, where he remained several months, going thence to Little York hospital, Pa. He grew restive and desired to take a hand in the activities of the front and, obtaining a six days pass, he started to seek his regiment. He found it stationed between "Fort Hell" and Petersburg, doing picket duty at the front. He reported to General Custer and explained his conduct. That officer appreciated his effort and wishes and telegraphed to the hospital in time to prevent his being reported as a deserter. Two days later, he was in the picket line between Fort Hell and Petersburg and was shot through his right hip. He remained in the field hospital on the James River and at City Point hospital until after Lee's surrender, when he went again to Armory Square hospital, from the windows of which he witnessed the Grand Review. He proceeded from there to Little York hospital, and he received honorable discharge Sep. 23, 1863, at Harrisburg. John Costley, his oldest brother, was a soldier in the 54th Pennsylvania and was killed in the action at Frederick City. Moses Costley was in Company A with his brother and returned in safety.

Dec. 28, 1871, Mr. Costley was married to Adele Costley, a distant cousin, their grandfathers being second cousins. Mr. Costley has been a resident of Antigo since Sep. 11, 1884.

F. C. BUERSTATTE, of Manitowoc, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born Sept. 12, 1846, near Elberfeldt, Germany. He was four years old when his parents, Henry M. and Mary (Meister) Buerstatte, removed from their native land to Manitowoc and the son has passed his entire life, with the exception of his soldier career in that place. He was still a boy when the assault was made on the United States flag at Sumter and, as soon as possible, enlisted as a soldier. He enrolled Feb. 12, 1864, at Manitowoc, in Company F, 26th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. In June, 1865, he was transferred to the 3rd Wisconsin

Infantry and received final discharge July 20, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. He joined the regiment as a recruit, making connection with the command in time to participate in the battle of Resaca. He was wounded in that action May 14th, 1864, and was one of the four men from Company F, who were injured that day. He was not again in action until the last battle in which the regiment participated at Bentonville, preceding the surrender of Johnston. He went with the regiment through Richmond and Virginia and to Washington, whence he proceeded to Louisville, Ky., with others whose service was unexpired, where he was mustered out as stated.

He returned to Manitowoc and obtained a situation in a drug store, acquiring a complete knowledge of the business which he has made his vocation in life, and in which he established himself in March, 1872.

He was married Sept. 20, 1871, to Augusta H. J. Generich of Manitowoc and they have four sons and four daughters: Julius H. C., Amanda M., Richard T., Fred W., Charles A. L., Zeralda H., Lillie J., Octavia A.



ALBERT S. ENO, of Clintonville, Wau-paca Co., Wis., was born March 25, 1831, in Conquest, Cayuga Co., New York. His parents, Albert and Celestia Eno, were natives, respectively, of the States of New York and Connecticut.

Mr. Eno was reared after the manner common in the history of the sons of farmers and followed that calling until he enlisted. He was residing on a farm in Barry Co., Mich, when the war broke into active existence and he enlisted at Battle Creek, Mich, Oct 5, 1863, in G Company, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry for three years. On the formation of his company he was made Corporal and afterwards Sergeant. He was discharged with honor Sep. 22nd, 1865, after the close of the war. He went South with his regiment, was in all the unrecorded service it performed in Virginia and Kentucky, passing through countless skirmishes and taking active part in the battles at King's Salt Works, and Marion Bridge, Western Virginia and at Mount Sterling, June 9, 1864, and

at Cynthiana two days later. He was in pursuit of the guerrilla Morgan. In the last named engagement the contest was hard fought and the disaster to the Federal troops appalling. During his period of service, Mr. Eno had a slight illness and was sent to the hospital at Louisville, Ky.

After being discharged from military obligations to the United States, he returned to Barry county, where he resided until April, 1866, when he removed to McHenry Co., Ills. There he acquired a complete knowledge of the business of carriage and house painting which has since been his vocation. He came thence in 1869 to Walworth Co., Wis., and three years afterwards went to De Pere, Wis. He went successively to Appleton, and Stevens Point and finally located at Clintonville. In 1853 he was married to Esther M. Simmonds. Three children have been born to them, two of whom, named Eva and Ray survive.



HENRY MCLEAN, of Wausau, Wis., a member of G. A. R. No. 55, was born May 12, 1825, at Belfast, Ireland. His father died when he was two years old, and when he was 10 years of age he came to America with his mother, locating at Sheboygan. The boy became an inmate of the family of L. K. Stoner of that place, and remained with that gentleman until his removal to Eureka, Winnebago county, and thence he removed to Stevens Point. Later, he located permanently at Wausau, which has been his home since the war.

He enlisted at Stevens Point in November, 1862, in the 8th Wisconsin Battery. The command was organized at Racine and left the State, March 18th, of the next year. The order of their movements was as follows:—They made connection with the forces already in the field located at Leavenworth, then organizing for the New Mexico expedition, which failed; moved in May to Fort Riley and went to Columbus, Ky., marched to Humboldt, next to Corinth, went on a scouting expedition to Jacinto, and was in severe skirmish, and entered luka; thence the battery was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, going to Eastport,

Miss., subsequently went to Murfreesboro, Tenn., and from there to Nashville. The next movement was to Bowling Green, Ky., and thence to Louisville to return to Nashville. From there he went to take part in the battle of Stone River and assisted in shelling the rebels from their position at Lancaster on the same day. He was next in battle at Chickamauga, taking position later in the trenches at Chattanooga, and in the assault that was no man's responsibility, but which resulted in the capture of Mission Ridge. Returning to Nashville, the command was equipped with new armament and reassigned to the 2nd Division, Artillery Reserve. In January, 1865, he was remustered as a veteran, took his furlough and went to Murfreesboro in April to make connection with the nonveterans. The battery occupied Fort Rosecrans and performed garrison duty until ordered to Wisconsin to be mustered out at Milwaukee, Aug. 10th.

In the fall of 1866, while stationed at Camp Etheridge, he received a severe injury while drilling on his gun, and passed some time at the hospital at Bowling Green; a week later he went to the fight at Mumfordsville, his Irish blood not permitting him to lose the chance of so lovely a scrimmage. He remained with the command, proceeding with it to the chase of General Bragg. On the return march to Nashville he was in the field hospital and arrived just in time to miss the thickest of the fight at Stone River, which was the responsibility of the authorities of the hospital. He returned to Wausau with a permanently injured shoulder and arm, both being paralyzed, and he has since resumed his former occupation as a lumberman. He has a valuable farm, which is in the hands a tenant, he being incapacitated from its personal management.

He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Deane) McLean, the former being a sea captain by profession. The latter was a farmer's daughter.



JOHAN J. QUICK of Merrill, Wis., and a member of Lincoln Post, No. 131, was born Jan. 10, 1840, in Steuben Co., New York. He was sixteen years old when he left his native State to come to Madison, Wis., in 1856. He had acquired a good com-

mon school education and obtained a position in the Jacques hotel in the capital city of Wisconsin, where he remained that fall and winter. In the spring of 1858 he came north to Grand Rapids and was occupied as a sawmill hand during the summer. In the winter he went into the woods at Eagle to work for Timothy Hurley and passed two years in his employ in various capacities. His next employ was "running the river" until he determined to enlist. Oct. 5, 1861, he enlisted at Grand Rapids in G Company, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. He received honorable discharge at Madison Sept. 18, 1862, for disability incurred in the service of his country. The men of the regiment formed one of the finest bodies that was sent to the war from any State, the quota being made up almost wholly of lumbermen and their average weight a little less than 200 pounds. They were, unfortunately, exposed to inclement weather which, as many of them had the measles while in camp, caused much serious illness. Mr. Quick contracted rheumatism and went into hospital with eight companions as soon as the regiment reached Pittsburg Landing, whither the command had been ordered. From there they were sent to Newberg, Ind. The rebels crossed from the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, captured the Union soldiers stationed there and put them under parole. This exceedingly sharp piece of work was accomplished by Morgan's guerrillas and they called themselves "Texan Rangers." From Newberg the soldiers who had been paroled went to Saltwell Barracks. There the authorities desired to put them on duty, but they honored their parole and took leave in their own behalf for Madison. There they lived in barracks and Mr. Quick was assigned to duty in the ration department of the rebel prisoners there for some time and finally returned to Grand Rapids for a time. He went back to Madison to receive his discharge from his army obligations. The entire squad from the 18th were among the captured and paroled men at Newberg, Ind. At Grand Rapids he resumed his former occupation of running the river and logging. Later, in company with his brother Charles, he opened a butcher shop which they managed eight years. In 1880 he came to Merrill where he embarked in the business of keeping a saloon in which he is still interested.

His marriage to Maria Parker took place in

1861 and they have three children—Lillian A., Gladys A., and Irene. The first is the wife of Charles Odell. The second daughter is married to Henry Larry and they have two children. Mr. Quick is the son of John H. Quick, a native of New York. His mother died when he was nine years old. The father was of Mohawk Dutch stock and the mother of Scotch descent. Mrs. Quick traces her origin to the Puritan stock of Massachusetts who were prominent in the Revolution. Richard Quick, brother of John, was a soldier of the 83rd New York and was taken prisoner at Lookout Mountain and sent to Andersonville stockade prison. Samuel Parker, the brother of Mrs. Quick, was a soldier with "Pap Thomas."



ANDREW J. MCHENRY, Menominee, Mich., was born Nov. 11, 1827, in Almon, Alleghany Co., New York. He is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 266, and is the son of William and Emily (Steadman) McHenry. (The latter died on the day on which this sketch was prepared, March 6th, 1888.) His father was the first white child born in Alleghany county, being the son of a man who removed to America from Ireland when 19, and who immediately enlisted in the colonial military service to aid in the attempt to remove the burden of British tyranny. Mr. McHenry was reared on a farm and also became familiar with the avenues of the lumber business, in which his father was interested. When he was 22 he came west to Muskegon, Mich., and commenced operations as a scaler and looker up of pine lands, buying logs, etc., and passed his time in that varied manner until the first year of the war. When the first call for troops was followed by a second, his sense that he was needed became strong and he enrolled as a soldier in 1st Michigan Cavalry in Company C, Aug. 26, 1861, at Detroit for three years, and was discharged at Washington in June, 1862, for disability. He was in camp at Detroit until the command was sent forward to Washington to be assigned to Banks' division. The regiment was separated into detachments and variously disposed, Company C, being attached to the command of Abererombie. Mr.

McHenry was made a messenger on the personal staff of the commanding officer and served in that capacity from Dec. 25th to April 1st, 1862. At that date the company rejoined the regiment. At the last date, the battalion went to the command of General Geary, and Mr. McHenry fought at Warrenton Junction and was a participant in the first battle of Winchester in 1862. He was next in a skirmish at Warrenton and with Banks in the retreat from the valley of the Shenandoah. The battalion was in the action at Aldie's Gap, at Centerville and at Manassas Gap. While stationed at Rectortown in Fauquier county, Va., Mr. McHenry was detailed to command a squad of six men, sent by General Geary to General Banks to Staunton with a message. On his return, his horse stumbled into a hole filled with water, where the rider received an injury which resulted in hernia. Not aware of the serious nature of the hurt, he fulfilled his duty, returning to Rectortown, keeping the saddle in the retreat. After Manassas Gap the battalion was ordered to Washington to recruit and to await an opportunity to make connection with the regiment. He was suffering intense pain without knowing the cause, supposing it to be a saddle bruise. On consulting a surgeon, he was informed of the real trouble and received his discharge by order of General Wadsworth, and he returned to Detroit.

He went, as soon as sufficiently recovered, to Muskegon again, where he resumed his former occupation of log scaler and also secured a position as Superintendent of a sawmill, in which latter capacity he operated winters. In December, 1885, he removed to Menominee to accept a situation with Doherty & Baar, a prominent lumber firm, where he has since conducted the interests of himself and employers with satisfaction to them and credit to himself. It should have been stated that Mr. McHenry had had the training of a soldier from his father from early youth, the senior McHenry being one of the finest tacticians and drill masters in civil life and a complete master of the saber, although never in military life. Mr. McHenry was married July 9, 1856, to Sarah Walden, and they have a son and a daughter—George W. and Arabella. The former married Lizzie Murphy. Mrs. McHenry was born in Detroit, and her parents were representatives of the old stock of the settlement of New York State.

A. McHenry, uncle of Mr. McHenry, resided on the Jersey shore of Pennsylvania and during the war raised two companies of cavalry and reported with them at Washington, officiating as captain in one. He afterwards mustered recruits in the service. His son, Andrew J. McHenry, was killed at the battle of Frederick, Md.



JOSHUA DICKERMAN, Plover, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born Sept. 5, 1837, in Morris county, New Jersey. He is the son of Nathaniel (Losaw) Dickerman, the former a native of Vermont, who died about 1860, in Passaic, New Jersey. The mother died in Morris county in that State 30 years earlier. The son was about three years old when he lost his mother, and he was placed by his father in the care of an uncle and aunt, with whom he remained until he was about 18 years old. He engaged in farming in the county in which he was born, and when 25 years old determined to come West. He located at Plymouth, Sheboygan Co., Wis., and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1860 he removed to Union, Waupaca Co., Wis., and in 1864 to the town of Lind in the same county. Nov. 16, 1864, he enlisted from Dale, Outagamie county, Wis., in the 1st Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, and was mustered in at Green Bay. Ten days later he went to Madison and performed guard duty at Camp Randall until the 5th of December, when he proceeded to New Orleans to join his command. His battery took a position in front of Alexandria, La., in April, and went thence to Morganza, returning to New Orleans in June. In August they went to Baton Rouge, thence to Clinton, and in November went to Mobile and returned to Baton Rouge where Mr. Dickerman was mustered out, and returned to Milwaukee, and he was discharged July 16, 1865. He engaged in farming in Lind, where he operated three years, removing thence to Sherman, Clark county, Wis., where he operated as a farmer until his removal to Portage county, where he located March 24, 1885. He is still engaged in farming.

March 30, 1854, he was married in Sheboygan county to Lydia A. Coon. She was born in

Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., New York, Nov. 12, 1834. Her parents, James and Susanna (Baker) Coon, were both natives of the town of Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York. They became residents of Oswego county about 1826, and removed thence to Sheboygan county where her father bought a farm; he died May 23, 1879, aged 89 years. Her mother died Dec. 23, 1883, when she was nearly 82 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Dickerman have eight living children. John W. was born March 28, 1855; George A., April 29, 1857; Jessie F., March 22, 1859; Benjamin O., Dec. 30, 1862; Louis M., May 20, 1864; Cynthia R., June 29, 1868; Amy L., May 10, 1871; Clark E. May 2, 1874; Alba E., August 2, 1877. Louis M. died May 25, 1865, when five days past one year old.

During the war experience of Mr. Dickerman he received serious injury at Baton Rouge. He took the horses of the battery to water, and on the way to the river they became unmanageable. He was thrown and struck a piece of sharp edged timber, falling on his back and left hip, and rendered insensible. He was assisted to the camp by his comrades, and he was able to perform no labor for a period of three months subsequent to his discharge. He has been a sufferer from the effects of the injury received in the war ever since.



FRANK FOX, at Chilton, Wis., and formerly a soldier in the civil war, was born Aug. 26, 1843, in Cambridgeshire, England, and he is the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Tombleson) Fox. The mother died in 1853, and in 1854, the family removed to this country and located the same year in East Troy, Walworth Co., Wis. In 1859, the father removed to Waupaca county but the son, who was then 13 years old, commenced an independent struggle with the world; he found a home on the farm of A. R. Hinkley in the town of Eagle, Waukesha county, and operated as a farm assistant until the date of the war. He was an enlisted man in the first organization raised in Wisconsin and he enrolled April 18, 1861, in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Infantry. This organization was originally the Milwaukee Light Guards which had been the pride and

boast of that city. The first enrollment of Mr. Fox was for three months and he was in the action at Falling Waters, Va., where the first Wisconsin soldier, George C. Drake, was killed in battle; he was a comrade of Mr. Fox. The action was slight compared with those of a later date, but it was one that tested the quality of the regiment. On the expiration of the term, Aug. 21, 1861, Mr. Fox was mustered out of service and returned to Wisconsin. Sep. 5, 1861, a few days after his return he again enlisted at Eagle, in the 7th Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery for three years and was the first man of that command to be sworn into service. Soon after he was made "gun-sergeant," and received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant to date from Jan. 19, 1863; Oct. 24th following he was mustered out as Supernumerary Officer, the battery having been so reduced in numbers as to man only four guns. The battery left the State March 15, 1862, and on arrival at St. Louis received orders to report to General Pope, at New Madrid preparatory to participating in the siege of Island No. 10. After being stationed at several forts on the river, they went to the island and thence to Union City, where they were attached to Mitchell's brigade. Mr. Fox performed guard duty at Trenton and Humboldt and in December when Forrest made an assault on Jackson, the battery proceeded to connect with the forces of Sullivan, leaving everything but artillery equipment at Humboldt in charge of 30 men. In their absence everything left behind including the men, was captured by the rebels. In the same month Mr. Fox was in the fight at Parker's Cross Roads where the battery conducted the action for several hours alone and he afterwards went to Jackson and afterwards to Corinth and Memphis where he was mustered out. He reached home on the eve of the November State election. Dec. 8, 1863, a month after his return home he again enlisted in the 13th Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery for three years. When the battery was organized he was made Sergeant and Oct. 22, 1864, was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and served in that capacity with the battery until he was mustered out July 20, 1865. They left Wisconsin Jan. 22, 1864, for New Orleans where they received orders to report at Baton Rouge and were assigned to garrison duty at Fort Williams and there Mr. Fox was drilled in infantry and heavy artillery tactics. In March the command was armed with Springfield muskets and went into

Baton Rouge on provost duty and returned to the fort where they manned the six heavy guns constituting the armament. In July, they went into camp near the fort with light artillery equipments and performed skirmish duty against the infesting bands of guerrillas in that vicinity. After he was mustered out, Mr. Fox went to Pennsylvania to the oil regions where he remained two years and in 1867, he returned to Wisconsin. He resided at Hartford, Washington county, until 1873, when he went to Plymouth, Sheboygan county, where he was engaged in the pump business until his removal to Chilton in 1876. Since that time he has been occupied principally as travelling agent in the interest of manufacturers of agricultural machinery and, since 1882, has operated for the Minnesota Thresher & Manufacturing Company. In 1881, he was appointed special Deputy U. S. Marshal and discharged the duties of the position about a year but resigned on finding that it interfered materially with other business connections.

He was married Dec. 1, 1879, to Sarah Breed, of Chilton.



ANDREW JACKSON, of Oconto, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post, No. 74, was born March 10, 1842, at Peru, Clinton Co., New York. He was raised on a farm in his native State and, a few months after he was 21 years old, he enlisted in Company F, 91st New York Infantry at Plattsburg. The regiment went to Baltimore and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and at Petersburg Mr. Jackson was transferred to the Pioneer Corps. This organization was made up from a detail from the companies and was in command of Colonel Tarbell. The force was organized for the purpose of advancing before the army to remove obstructions and make all possible arrangements for swift movement of the army of Grant in following up the rebels until they surrendered at Appomattox. Mr. Jackson was engaged nearly every day in skirmishing and hard labor and after the end of the rebellion he was in the Review at Washington and returned to Albany, New York, where he received honorable discharge in June, 1865. During his military service he con-

tracted rheumatism and is still a sufferer from that disease.

Soon after his discharge he came to Chicago, and in 1866 located at Oconto where he has since operated as a lumberman. He is in the employ of the Oconto Lumber Company and has charge of the saws and mill machinery. He is the son of James and Phoebe (Anson) Jackson, both natives of Peru, New York. He has three sisters living, named Helen, Louisa and Eliza. Mary Ann and Elizabeth are deceased. March 8, 1867, Mr. Jackson was married to Emma Newtop of Oconto, and their surviving children are named James Franklin, Althea, Arthur and Robert Hough. Two children, William and an unnamed child, are deceased.



JOSEPH T. DREES, of Peshtigo, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, at Marinette, was born Aug. 15, 1841, in Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Rhine in Germany, and is the son of Joseph and Jane Catherine (Gerard) Drees. He is of French lineage and his forbears served in the continental wars. His grandfather was in the army of Napoleon. Mr. Drees was 15 years old when he came from "Der Faderland" to America and reached Chicago, Ill., in 1856, whence he came to Peshtigo the same year. Since residing in this country he has operated as a lumberman. He has been twice married. Elizabeth Kracts Drees, his first wife, died in 1872 from the effects of the suffering and exposure she underwent in the great fire at Peshtigo in the previous year. In 1873, Mr. Drees was again married to Augusta Sachs. From the first marriage there are two children—John B. and Edward A. Henry is deceased. From the second marriage there are seven children—Amelia, William G., Charles H., Martha, Bertha K., Augusta and Ida H. The oldest daughter is married to Emil Martin.

April 14, 1864, Mr. Drees enlisted in Company F, 12th Wisconsin Infantry at Green Bay for three years, and received honorable discharge at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, the regiment being mustered out at the close of the war. He joined the regiment as a recruit, going to Cairo with the veteran of the regiment, re-

turning to war from their veterans furlough and went successively to Clinton, Tenn., Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., and to Rome, Georgia, marching nearly 300 miles as an introduction to army pleasures. He was in the several fights known as Kenesaw Mountain where all the chances of active warfare were made known to him. For a month the fighting was carried on with little interruption and throughout July the regiment was in active service, and in the fights of the 19th and 22nd of July at Atlanta where he lost his left eye by falling on a sharp stick. In August Mr. Drees was engaged in tearing up railroads and in September was in the fight at Jonesboro.

He was in all the activities through the fall and marched to Savannah. In January he went to Beaufort, fought at Pocotaligo and on the Salkahatchie and at Fayetteville, was present at the close of affairs at Bentonville, went thence to Goldsboro and Raleigh and joined in the pursuit of Johnston, and went to Washington after the surrender to take part in the closing scenes at the National Capital and came to Louisville as stated. He was in hospital a short time at Marietta. The crowning trouble of the history of Mr. Drees was the fire at Peshigo, in 1871, when he lost all of his property, having an insurance of \$1,500 dollars which was not paid.



JASON C. HODGE, formerly a soldier of the civil war, and a resident on section 4, in Douglas township, Marquette county, Wis., was born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1846, and is the son of Miller H. and Phebe (Miller) Hodge. Both his grandsires were soldiers in the Revolution, and his grandfather Miller fought in 1812. In 1850 the family removed to Marquette county, where Mr. Hodge has lived all his life. His father was one of the first settlers in the county where he located in the the pioneer period before any improvements were made or roads built, and the son remained on his father's farm until he was 16 years old, when he learned the cooper's trade, in which he was employed until he entered the army. He enlisted when he was 18 years old, and was mustered into the army March, 30, 1864,

as private in Company G, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, at Montello, for three years; he received honorable discharge Oct. 27, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, on account of General Order, number 102. He joined his command in the Army of the Frontier under Blunt, and started for Little Rock, Ark. After reaching Kansas City they were ordered back to the plains and arrived at Fort Zarah in March, 1865; from there they went to the Little Arkansas and performed escort duty and scouting and were ordered to join the command to make a raid in New Mexico, whence they returned to Fort Larned and went next to Fort Lyon, Col., and remained until mustered out. The regiment was on duty at nearly every point from the western borders of Mexico to the Rocky Mountains.

After his return home he attended school through the winter, and has since operated as a farmer in the prosecution of his agricultural pursuits; he has operated successfully and is owner of a farm of 160 acres, which constitutes his homestead, and he also owns 40 acres on section 33 in the town of Oxford. His abilities and character have secured for him the confidence of the community and he is serving as School Director and Justice of the Peace in his township. He was married to Jane Sevey and they have six children named Fred, Nelly, Chauncy, Gertie, Pearl and Merlin; Susie, Lottie and Robert are deceased. John Sevey, father of Mrs. Hodge, was a soldier in the war and died at Cairo, Ill., of disease contracted in the army.

During his military service Mr. Hodge was ill with scurvy and rheumatism, and was in hospital at Fort Howard, Colorado. During the second year he was in the war, his service was on the plains in Kansas and Colorado, where he was engaged in protecting the mails from the Indians, performing escort duty and carrying dispatches.



RUFUS KING, the first brigadier general appointed to the command of Wisconsin troops during the war, was of old and distinguished family. He was born in New York city, January 26th, 1813, the eldest son of Charles King, LL. D.,

who was for years President of Columbia College, and grandson of Rufus King, twice minister to England and United States Senator from New York. The latter was the son of Richard King, a wealthy ship owner of Scarborough, Maine, and removed to Massachusetts shortly before the revolutionary war: was delegate of that commonwealth at the ratification of the constitution at Philadelphia, subsequently removed to New York and purchased the homestead at Jamaica, Long Island, where his descendants still reside.

General King's mother was Eliza Gracie of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, a woman of rare accomplishment and worth. His early education was at the hands of an old French soldier-scholar, who had emigrated to New York after Waterloo, but, when only fourteen years of age King was prepared for West Point, where he was graduated in 1833 at the age of nineteen, standing fourth in rank in a large and brilliant class, and was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers. As Lieutenant King his first duty was in connection with the building of Fortress Monroe—his associate being Lieutenant Robert E. Lee, with whom he was soon afterwards sent to survey the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, in 1835. This was his first look at the wilderness of the West, and one he bore in mind. In September, 1836, he resigned from the army to take the position of Assistant Engineer of the New York and Erie railway, and held it until nearly 1839 when the new enterprise became crippled in its finances and King returned to Albany, N. Y. Governor William H. Seward was just entering on his first term, and King received at his hands the appointment of Adjutant-General of the State, which, despite his youth, he filled with marked credit for four years, through both of Seward's terms. During this period he was brought frequently under the notice of Thurlow Weed, who detected the inherent editorial stuff in him (Charles King had been for years editor of the New York *American*) and he became associate editor of the Albany *Evening Journal* under Weed's tutelage. In 1844, the proprietors of the *Sentinel*, an infant paper, in the infant town of Milwaukee, Territory of Wisconsin, sought Thurlow Weed's advice as to the selection of an editor to take entire charge, and Rufus King in the fall of 1845 moved to Milwaukee with his young wife and baby boy and took the helm. He threw himself heart and soul into

every enterprise that promoted the growth and welfare of his adopted home. He was member of the convention that framed the final constitution of Wisconsin: first (and, for all the years there were no emoluments attached to the office, *only*) Superintendent of public schools; a leader in every meeting; an authority on many a question in the growing State, and all the time he labored at his paper until in a few years the Milwaukee *Sentinel* had no rival in the Northwest. With the defeat of Winfield Scott and the dissolution of the Whig party, General King devoted himself to the task of building up the new Republican and Anti-Slavery organization that was fostering in the East. There are many to-day who call him the father of the Republican party in the Badger State, but he was the last man to think it himself or to seek personal reward. His whole career was an example of tireless effort for principle, party and progress utterly to the exclusion of any thought of self.

Naturally, General King warmly advocated the nomination of Mr. Seward for the Presidency in 1860, but when Abraham Lincoln became the choice of the party, the *Sentinel* was his staunch supporter. Soon after the inauguration on the 4th of March, 1861, King was appointed Minister to Rome, as delightful a berth as the new President could tender him. All Milwaukee seemed to rejoice in his good fortune, for no man had done more to win the affection and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the farewell banquet was something long remembered. The new *diplomat's* baggage was aboard the steamer at the New York pier when the boom of Sumter's guns startled the nation. King speeded to Washington and asked for service with the army; was directed to return at once to Wisconsin to organize the brigade required from the Badger State; was commissioned Brigadier General of Wisconsin Volunteers on May 7th, and to the same rank in the United States service, May 17th, 1861, being summoned at once to the defenses of Washington, where in the summer of 1861, in camp at Kalorama Heights, he organized the command of Wisconsin and Indiana troops destined to win in fiercest battle the proud title of "the Iron Brigade." A month was spent in drill and preparation; then in September the brigade was ordered up the Potomac to Chain Bridge, where one of his favorite regiments—the 5th Wisconsin—was transferred to give

General Hancock an equal command, but it was immediately replaced by the arriving 7th, and in the winter of 1861, King's Brigade went into camp around Arlington House and the General occupied rooms under the roof tree of his old friend Lee. Early in the spring he was promoted to the command of as fine a Division as the Army of the Potomac contained, consisting of his old brigade and those of Generals Hatch, Doubleday and Patrick, and it was King's Division that first entered the works of Manassas, where McClellan made his tardy advance. Being in McDowell's Corps, the division was detained in front of Washington during McClellan's operations on the Peninsula, and its first sharp service was along the line of the Rapidan when Lee, Longstreet and Jackson leaped forward to crush Pope before McClellan could re-inforce him. The evening of August 28th King's Division—all alone on the Warrenton turnpike—was suddenly and fiercely assaulted by Jackson's corps between Gainesville and Groveton. The attack fell mainly on the Wisconsin brigade which for over an hour stood like a rock against the charges of an overwhelming force from Ewell's and Taliaferro's Divisions. Darkness put an end to the fight, and late at night, after being urgently advised by three of his brigade commanders that it was his only chance of saving the division from being surrounded by Jackson's corps with the coming morn, King ordered a withdrawal towards Manassas. He had inflicted fearful loss to the enemy, but the Iron Brigade had lost 40 per cent. Doubleday had suffered severely. It was impossible to find McDowell, the Corps Commander, or Pope, and, all ignorant that Sigel's men were not far distant on his right, King fell back. No orders of any kind—from any quarter, reached him that night, but in his official report General Pope made it appear that he had sent King repeated orders to hold his ground, and inferentially it was reasoned that he received them and disobeyed. Although Pope has since publicly admitted that he never even sent orders to King, but that all were sent to McDowell, and though letters from the War Department fully exonerated him, both in Wisconsin and in Congress the affair was utterly misrepresented and by many ignorant, and a few designing people, King was accused of having, against orders, abandoned the field. Some such report, with

evident design, was brought to the ears of McClellan as the division was about moving in to the attack at South Mountain, and he directed that King be relieved and granted leave of absence on the ground of evident ill health. Though speedily restored to duty and given important command at Yorktown he never regained his health or spirits. Our diplomatic affairs were becoming entangled abroad. Governor Randall, who was occupying King's post at Rome, desired to return, and in the fall of 1863 the President called on his minister to proceed to his station at the Papal court. Here King remained rendering important and faithful service to the Nation, returning to the United States in 1867 and receiving a cordial welcome from his Milwaukee friends. After serving a year or two as Deputy Collector of the port of New York City, he there died of pneumonia October 13, 1867, and was buried among five generations of his race in the old church yard at Jamaica, Long Island.

General King left a wife, son and daughter to survive him. Of his character it is recorded by a contemporary who knew him well that as engineer, editor, soldier and diplomatist, he did honor to them all, but his chief title to remembrance was his own noble manhood, fervent patriotism and affectionate disposition which enshrined his image in the heart niches of hosts of ardent admirers. In writing he had an easy, graceful style of great purity and elegance; was just, generous and honorable in all he expressed; and though often wielding a partisan pen, his vigorous blows were given with the mace of a templar knight. It was not within the possibilities of his noble nature to willingly wound a friend, and even for the bitterest foe he always had Christian charity.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U. S. A.



GABRIEL W. CORNISH, of New London, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 46, was born in Bangor, Franklin Co., New York, Oct. 13, 1833. He is the son of Adin and Miriam (Needham) Cornish, and the parents were natives of Vermont. Their children were named Adin, Truman, Almer, Charles, Martha M. and Anna. Three died in infancy. Truman died

at New London. Almer was wounded while fighting in the civil war at Corinth. He was a soldier in Company A, 14th Wisconsin Infantry and died in the barracks at St. Louis, Mo., and was buried there. After receiving parole, Mr. Cornish of this sketch went there to find the grave of his brother but did not succeed in locating it. Charles died in New York. Adin married Mary Wood and they have one child—Wallace. He was a soldier in the same company and regiment as his deceased brother.

Mr. Cornish came from his native State to Wisconsin in 1849, and passed three years in Winnebago county locating in the fall of 1852, near Hortonville, in Outagamie county. He enlisted at Oshkosh in August, 1861, and Oct. 8, 1861, he was mustered into Company D, 1st Wisconsin Infantry at Milwaukee for three years. He became a soldier in that regiment after its three months term was ended and the command was reconstructed. Mr. Cornish left the State within a week after his "muster;" and the roster of his battles includes 20 names and he tasted all the persecutions and hardships of rebel prison in a bondage of two months at Libby. He was in the movements in which his regiment was involved in October, November, December, January and February, proceeding from place to place on the Ohio River and South into Kentucky, and in March was again with his regiment at Nashville, Tenn. He was in the first heavy battle at Perryville, just a year to a day after being mustered in. He was wounded on that day, a minie ball striking his head near his left ear and passing out near the center of the back of his neck. He went to hospital No. 9 at Louisville, where he remained nearly three months and reported for duty just in time in December to fight at Stone River. He was with the command on Jefferson Pike when attacked by Wheeler's cavalry, December 30th, and was taken prisoner. With 66 others of the regiment he was sent to Libby prison at Richmond, Va., where he saw every form of hardship and privation which rebel ingenuity could inflict on a Union man. Food was distributed once a day and every variety of disease was prevalent. The cornmeal on which the prisoners subsisted was mixed with something that looked like mule meat. Feb. 28, 1863, Mr. Cornish was paroled and went to Annapolis, Md., and thence to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment at Murfreesboro. He was next in action

at Hoover's Gap and Tullahoma and went thence to the Cumberland Mountains and was with his command in the skirmishing at Dug Gap. He was in the line of battle formed near Stevens Gap, where he remained some days and went by way of Owen's Gap and Crawfish Springs to fight at Chickamauga. After the action of two days, only 82 of his command stacked arms. He went next to Chattanooga and was next in the charge at Mission Ridge and afterwards pursued the rebels to Stevens Gap, returning to Chattanooga. When the plans of Grant and Sherman were arranged and the army reorganized in 1864 the 1st Wisconsin, which had been attached from reorganization to the command of Sherman moved in the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Cornish was in the fight at Pumpkin Vine Creek and in all the exposure to which his command was subjected at Kenesaw Mountain and fought at Peach Tree Creek, July 20th. He was in the charge at Atlanta two days later and was in constant skirmishing until the capitulation of Atlanta. He was in the fight at Jonesboro and his division with the 2nd Division, captured 700 prisoners. The regiment returned to Atlanta where Mr. Cornish remained until the expiration of his period of enlistment and he was mustered out September 21st, and returned to Wisconsin, where he was finally discharged at Milwaukee Oct. 14, 1864.

He returned to Hortonville, Outagamie county, where he resided about 12 years occupied in farming. About 1875, he sold his place his disabilities resulting from army life unfitting him for heavy labor. He located at New London, where he has since been occupied with light work. Jan. 18, 1857, he was married to Mary Waite at Hortonville; their only child, Mary E., was born June 12, 1873.



SIDNEY B. CARPENTER, Stevens Point, Wis., member G. A. R. Post No. 149, at Plover, was born November, 2, 1836, in Isehua, Catteraugus Co., New York. His grandfather was a native of England and removed in early life to Massachusetts, and located near Lowell, where his son, Frederick W., the father of Sidney B., was born. Mr. Carpenter, senior, went to the

State of New York while a young man and is still living on his homestead and is more than 80 years old. He married Elsie, daughter of David Hilber, who died in New York in 1882. Mr. Carpenter remained on father's farm until he was 19 years old, and came to Wisconsin in 1856, locating at Plover, where he was engaged in lumbering until the war.


Sept. 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 14th Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment went to St. Louis in March, and Mr. Carpenter was in his first battle at Pittsburg Landing. He was made 5th Corporal on the field: after the action was promoted to 3rd Sergeant, and he performed guard duty until the fall of 1862, and was afterwards promoted to Orderly Sergeant. Late in the same season the regiment moved to Savannah, and Mr. Carpenter participated in the 2nd battle of Corinth and was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant of Company B, Oct. 3, 1862, "for conspicuous bravery on the field." He was next in action at Iuka and went with his regiment and company through all the engagements in which the command participated in the vicinity of Vicksburg and, afterward to Natchez, remaining in that place until the fall of 1863, when he went to Vicksburg. The winter of 1863-4, he passed at home as a recruiting officer. Dec. 9, 1864, he received promotion as Captain of Company B. On his return to the front he was too late for the Red River expedition and, with "Worden's Battalion," joined the army of Sherman at Aekworth, proceeding on the Atlanta campaign. He was in the several fights of that movement and fought at Lovejoy's and at Jonesboro. After the fall of Atlanta, the battalion was ordered to return to Nashville to connect with Thomas.

The command was under Captain Carpenter on the route and did fighting at Columbia and at Nashville, and was in the chase after Hood to Clifton, where the soldiers were on rations of half a pint of corn a day. The command was again in battle at Corinth, and afterwards moved down the Tennessee River to Cairo, Ill., and after camping for a time proceeded to New Orleans, where it remained until ordered to take part in the operations against Mobile. Lake Ponchartrain was crossed and a position taken on Dauphin Island, and it prepared to move to the siege of the city. After a passage of 12 miles up Fish River the troops landed at Spanish Fort, where the rebels had

prepared for their arrival and their progress to the fortifications was made over felled trees, and interwoven telegraph wire, a pioneer force going in advance to clear away obstructions. The trouble, delay and hardship were compensated by the capitulation and afterwards the command moved to Blakely, where the siege there was just over. Thence Captain Carpenter moved with his command to Montgomery, Ala., where they performed guard and garrison duty until September, when orders were received to move to Mobile, where he was mustered out Oct. 9, 1865; he had sustained his honorable record, and on leaving the army had been recommended for Major.

He returned to Plover, resumed his former occupation and continued his residence at that place until the spring of 1888, when he removed to Stevens Point. He is an employe of the Wisconsin Central railroad corporation. He was Commander of the G. A. R. Post at Plover at the date of his removal and resigned the position.

He was married Dec. 26, 1870, to Ellen, daughter of John and Ellen (Golden) Osborn, both of whom are deceased. They have four sons. Fred was born Sept. 20, 1871; John, July 5, 1873; Roscoe C., Nov. 24, 1878; Matthew H., April 17, 1885.



ALONZO L. WILLIAMS, of Appleton, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 133, was born May 22, 1839, in Winfield, Herkimer Co., New York.

His father, for whom he was named, married Alice C. Herron. The former was born in Vermont, and was the son of a native of Rhode Island, who was a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. His mother was born in 1814, in Rome, New York. The grandfather on the mother's side was named Cook, and one of the same generation was a prominent lawyer in Chenango county in the same State. The Herrons were of Scotch extraction. When he was in childhood, Mr. Williams went with his parents to Vermont, and afterwards returned with them to his native State. He received his primary education in the public schools of Jefferson county, whither he had been taken by his parents and, later went to Malone, Franklin

county, and back to Union academy in Bellville, Jefferson county, to prepare for college, where he was a student at the date of the rebellion and the same spirit which decimated the educational institutions all over the North, sent him to the recruiting office to answer to what he considered the call of duty. Aug. 22, 1862, he enlisted at Geneva in Company G, 50th New York Engineers. The regiment went to Elmira to the camp of rendezvous, and in September he went to the Army of the Potomac. He was in various details in the service during that fall and performed the duties connected with the command to which he was attached in the capacity of engineer. He fought in the regular service in the interims, and was present at Chancellorsville, and underwent all the vicissitudes of that bloody and useless conflict, was at Gettysburg and fared better, fought in the several engagements of the second Wilderness, including Spottsylvania, North and South Anna and Cold Harbor, and was attached to the army and performed the arduous duty pertaining to the special service in which he enlisted until the close of the war. After Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac, Companies I, G and D. were assigned to the 2nd Corps under Hancock. Mr. Williams received honorable discharge July, 1865, under the General Order disbanding the regiments at Elmire.

After the war, he again went to Jefferson county and, soon after, to Seneca county where he engaged in teaching. In 1866, he went West and located at Waukesha to accept a situation as a teacher and afterwards became Principal of the public schools at Jefferson, Wis. In 1874, he came to Appleton and assumed the management of one of the city schools and officiated six years. At the end of that time, he commenced business as an accountant and has been employed in various places in the city since.

He was married April 6, 1865, to Sarah Francis Herron. Their children are named Alice and Mary Frances. The mother of Mr. Williams belonged to Connecticut stock, and the early generations removed to Addison, New York. John C. Herron, the brother of Mrs. Williams, was an enlisted man in the war and died at Harper's Ferry of disabilities contracted in the service. He and another brother, David, were in the 50th New York and the latter returned in safety. The grandfather of Mr. Williams, Pardon Williams,

fought in the war of 1812. He died in 1855. The grand mother of Mr. Williams was born in 1762 and died in 1840. His maternal grandmother died when more than a century old, having passed the line by a year or two. She was a relative of the general of that name (Herron). Mrs. Williams is the daughter of a lawyer who was for many years the partner of the famous attorney, Charles G. Folger, of Geneva, New York, Secretary of the Treasury under President Arthur.



CHARLES SHELTON, Winneconne, Wis., formerly a soldier in the civil war, was born July 10, 1840, in Medina, Ohio, and he is the son of Jeremiah and Clarissa (Mastin) Shelton. His paternal grandfather was a native of Germany and the father of his mother was a prominent soldier in the war of the Revolution. When he was five years old his parents removed to Wisconsin and located in a part of the State which was then unsettled. He has passed his life as a farmer and is now occupied in the business of an agriculturist. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 7, at Omro, and removed to Winneconne in 1881.

Nov. 17, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry at Oshkosh for three years or during the war, and he was honorably discharged July 12, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. In June previous he was transferred to the 16th Wisconsin Infantry and was discharged as stated. He joined the regiment as a recruit and made connection with his company near Memphis, Tenn., and left the city with the 17th Army Corps to move in the march to the sea. He went with his command throughout Georgia and was in the actions before Savannah and after the occupation of the city went to the Savannah River, and thence to Purisburg where the command was detained two weeks by floods. Mr. Shelton was with his regiment in the march through South Carolina and was engaged in all the varied duty of that movement. He was engaged in the work of destruction, foraged and performed guard duty and was in countless skirmishes. He was engaged in the advance through the rain to Chesterfield in the pursuit of rebels and was under fire for

six hours in the battle of Averysboro. He was in the heat of the action at Bentonville and went thence to Goldsboro and after the surrender of Johnston went to Washington. After his transfer to the 16th Wisconsin he performed duty with that command and returned to Wisconsin at the date mentioned. One of the incidents which Mr. Shelton relates took place at Thompson's Creek where he got a chance to fire at the rear guard of the rebels: he fired three shots but, in his haste forgot to remove the ramrod from his gun and the affair was a standing joke in his command through the remainder of his service. He has never recovered from the illness from which he suffered during his service and with which he was sick in the hospital at Marietta, Ga. Mr. Shelton is a respected and honorable citizen of Winneconne and enjoys the confidence of the community in which he resides. He was married in March, 1861, at Medina, Wis., to Sophronia Rhoads and their children are named Bessie, Adelaide and Edna.



MAJOR LEVI HOWLAND, resident at Fort Howard, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 124 at Green Bay, was born May 15, 1839, in Kenosha, Wis. He is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Davis) Howland. His father was born in New Bradford, Mass., and was descended from a race of farmers who were soldiers in the two wars with Great Britain. The mother was born near Winchester, West Va., and belonged to old Virginia stock; she was reared in Kentucky whither her parents went when she was a child. Major Howland received a good education and was at the threshold of manhood, when the civil war engaged his attention. Within 48 hours after the U. S. flag went down at Sumter he was enrolled as a soldier. He enlisted April 17, 1861, in Company G, 1st Wisconsin Infantry for the three months service. The regiment left the state June 9th, and made connection with the forces of Patterson at Chambersburg whence the command proceeded to Hagerstown, Md., where it was attached to the brigade of Abercrombie. July 2nd, the 1st Wisconsin led the advance of Patterson's troops towards Martinsburg and, on

the same day, was in the battle of Falling Waters, the first engagement of Wisconsin troops with the rebels, three men of Company G being wounded; Geo. Drake was killed, the first Wisconsin soldier that died for the Union. On the organization of Company G, young Howland was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and was mustered out with the regiment, August 21, 1861.

Aug. 20, 1861, Lieutenant Howland enlisted in Company A 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. On the organization of the regiment, he was assigned to the command of Company C, was made Major of the regiment Jan. 6, 1865, and was mustered out July 19, 1865 as such. The regiment left the State March 17, 1862, and in April went to Cape Girardeau. Major Howland was in the skirmish near Bloomfield, going thence to Chalk Bluffs, was in another action at Scatterville, and fought at L'Anquille Ferry, going thence again to Cape Girardeau, where he was in a sharp action. In May, 1863, the regiment went to Tennessee to make connection with the Union army at Triune, and becoming a part of the Army of the Cumberland. The regiment performed picket duty until June, meanwhile engaging in a skirmish at Middletown. Major Howland was next in a fight at Shelbyville, and soon after, was in a detail to interfere with the retreat of Bragg. He was next engaged with the rebels near Crawfish Springs and on the following day fought at Chickamauga, being on the skirmish line all the next day, and going on the morning of the next to Chattanooga. He was in the fight at Anderson's Cross Roads, and was in the action at Maysville, going thence to Winchester and fighting again at New Market, which action was succeeded by the fighting at Mossy Creek, Varnell's Station, Dandridge, Cassville, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Ackworth, Big Shanty, Lost Mountain, Campbelltown, Hopkinsville, Elizabethtown, Centerville, Montgomery, Ala., Tuskegee and West Point, Ga. The last mentioned engagement was his final battle, and was fought April 16, 1865. This presents a dim outline of the work accomplished by the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, but of cavalry hardships, it is impossible for the historian to speak in adequate terms.

After the war, Major Howland returned to Kenosha, and went thence to western Kansas, where he became connected with the Kansas Pacific railroad. In the fall of 1867 returned

to Wisconsin, locating at Fort Howard, where he engaged in lumber business, in which he has since been interested. He is a man of prominent executive ability and has officiated as a member of the Common Council of Fort Howard, has been a member of the School Board six years and President of the latter four years, and has officiated ten years on the County Board of Supervisors. In 1884 he was Republican nominee for Congress in the 5th District of Wisconsin, running against Joseph Rankin. Major Howland was married August 1867, to Edith Louise Sykes. Their children are named Eben W. and Maud A. Marion T. died when eight years old. Mrs. Howland was born at Oswego, New York, and came to Kenosha in childhood.

Major Howland's brother, Alfred, enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Infantry, re-enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. Company A was transferred to Company C, September 1st, 1863, and served through the war. Ichabod Howland, twin brother of Major Howland, served with him in both regiments and was killed May 9, 1864. In this action near Dalton, which is designated Varnell's Station, the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry suffered heavily. The two brothers-in-law, John Sauber and Thomas Dyche, fought in the war; the former in a Wisconsin regiment and the latter as a Lieutenant in a Missouri command.



THOMAS J. BURDICK, of Black Creek, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 116, was born Sept. 8, 1832, in Old Fort Dearborn, (now Chicago) Cook Co., Ill. In 1835 his parents removed to Wisconsin, locating at Milwaukee, where he was reared to manhood. A short time previous to the war he settled for a permanency at Eureka, where he engaged in farming. In January, 1864, he enlisted as a recruit in M Company, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and, with 400 other recruits, joined the command at Cleveland, Tennessee. May 3rd, the regiment started to make connection with Sherman's army, and three days after attacked a rebel force near Varnell's Station. The battle was waged alternately on foot and on horses, Colonel LaGrange leading the charge in person. Mr. Burdick had two ribs broken by being thrown from his horse,

the animal stumbling and rolling over him. In March they made connection with Wilson's cavalry expedition, and Mr. Burdick took part in the actions at Selma and Montgomery. He was in the capture of Fort Tyler, where the command dismounted for the assault. This transpired after the fall of the confederacy, and two days after the assassination of President Lincoln, but no intelligence of either event had reached the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. Mr. Burdick also sustained a permanent injury to his right eye from a blow from a piece of a bush striking it, while he was engaged with a squad trying to capture a bushwhacker. The individual was taken, but there is doubt to this day as to the sex, as it was suspected that the rebel was a woman. "Boys," said he (or she) "you have got me now, but I will show you a Yankee trick yet." And so it proved, for he or she was *non est* in the morning, having escaped on the horse of Colonel LaGrange. The regiment went from Georgia to Tennessee, and were discharged at Edgelyfield July 25, 1865.

Mr. Burdick returned to his family at Eureka and again became interested in farming, in which he is still operating. He has served his generation in several civil offices, and has acted as Constable and Road Master. He is a reliable and respected citizen. He was married at Eureka, Wis., to Lucy Warden from New York, and they had five children—George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, William, Frederick and Ellsistia. In 1866 he was again married to Adeline Chamberlain of Bradford Co., Pennsylvania.

Mr. Burdick is the son of Paul and Rebecca Burdick, both of Dunkirk, New York. He is a genuine Yankee in the paternal line, and German on the mother's side, and is the Commander of Post 116. (1888).



JAMES A. FARR, Oshkosh, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 10, was born May 12, 1842, in Weldon, in the county of the same name in Canada. He enlisted as a soldier Oct. 28, 1863, for a term of three years. He continued in the service until the close of the war, and received honorable discharge Aug. 25, 1865, at Macon, Ga.

He enrolled at Corunna, Mich., in Company C, 2nd Michigan Cavalry, as a recruit and

made connection with the regiment at Cleveland, E. Tenn., Jan. 3, 1864. (Colonel Benjamin Smith was the superior officer of the regiment, which was assigned to the brigade of General Barrows and the division of Gen. Daniel McCook.) Mr. Farr was in the action at Chattanooga and in every subsequent skirmish and battle in which his command took part. A portion of the summer of 1864 the regiment fought as infantry, their horses being required elsewhere. In the winter the concerted plans of Grant and Sherman were matured and, in May, the movements were commenced. May 15th the great fight with Johnston took place and at Allatoona Pass, whither he fled, Mr. Farr received a wound in his right leg. He passed three days in the field hospital at Burnt Hickory Church and went thence to Cumberland hospital at Nashville. From there he went to the floating hospital at New Albany, (an old transport) and was again removed to hospital No. 6 at New Albany, rejoining his regiment at Carter's Creek near Franklin, Tenn., about the 1st of September. Sept. 10th he was in a fight with Wheeler's cavalry when their raid on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad was made between Franklin and Carter's Creek. Mr. Farr was in another fight with Wheeler on the Lebanon Pike, three miles from Nashville, on the McEwen farm. The rebels were followed and Nov. 5th, a fight occurred at Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River. The command fell back to Columbus and joined the army of Thomas. The rebels were drawn into the meshes which were their destruction, and a battle took place at Franklin. This was one of the sharpest engagements of the war, was the first in which Mr. Farr took part after his return and one of the most decisive. December 15th, the command were at Edgefield, opposite Nashville, where matters were concentrating, and the battle of Nashville was the keynote of the end of the war in the West. Hood was chased to Franklin, and in January the regiment went into winter quarters at Brush Creek, near Waterloo, Ala. In March, 1865, the cavalry under Wilson were ordered to raid Alabama and Georgia and join Sherman at Macon, Ga. The forces left Waterloo and, in accordance with orders, General Croxson and a detail which included the 2nd Michigan Cavalry, started for the western part of Alabama to destroy factories and mills along the route of the Big and Little Tombigby Rivers. On the sec-

ond day out, Mr. Farr, while crossing the Black Warrior River, took cold which settled in his eyes and, owing to lack of medical treatment which it was impossible to obtain, contracted a disease which eventually rendered him totally blind. After the duty on which they were despatched was accomplished, the regiment pushed on through Georgia. At Iron Mountain Station, they had their last fight, May 14, 1865. They captured a rebel mail there in which was found a paper from which they first learned of the assassination of Lincoln and the fall of Richmond. The march towards Macon commenced and rebels returning to their home were met in large numbers. The forces of General Croxson were being searched for to learn that their work had ended.

On being mustered out, Mr. Farr proceeded to Jackson, Mich., where he placed himself under treatment, to no purpose, the sight of his right eye soon being extinguished, and he became totally blind in the fall of 1866. Dec. 26, 1875, he came to Wisconsin, locating at Omro. He came thence to Oshkosh in 1875. He was married Feb. 5, 1873, to Sarah Brown, and they have two children—Rebecca Jessie Florence and Ralph Albert Layton.

The father of Mr. Farr was named John Layton Farr, and his mother before marriage was Mary McEntee. The former was born in Canada and was English by descent. His progenitors were natives of the State of New York, and his great grandfather was a soldier of 1812. On his mother's side, the stock was originally Irish, and her grandfather was in the war of 1812. Rebecca McEntee, the grandmother of Mr. Farr, died at 108. In 1861, she commenced drawing a pension, receiving arrearages for 85 years. Her husband was a soldier of the Revolution, and she died in 1865.

William Farr, a brother of Mr. Farr, was a soldier in the 8th Michigan Cavalry. Aaron F., another brother, enlisted in Company F, 3rd Michigan Infantry.



HONORABLE JOSEPH RANKIN, deceased, formerly a resident of Manitowoc, Wis., and prominent in his military service during the civil war, was born at Passaic, New Jersey, Sep. 25, 1833, and died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 24,

1886, during the session of the 49th Congress.

In his childhood his family removed to Cortland county, New York, and he received a thorough education at Homer Academy. He came West in 1854 and settled at Mishicot, Manitowoc Co., Wis., where he was engaged a few years in the business of a merchant. His character and ability secured recognition and he was made the recipient of the honors of local official preferment for several successive years. He was elected to the Assembly of Wisconsin in 1860 and served in the State Legislature with conspicuous ability.

The advent of civil war monopolized his attention to the exclusion of local interests and, in 1862, he raised a company for the 27th Wisconsin Infantry and, on its organization, was commissioned its captain. It was assigned to the 27th Wisconsin Infantry as Company D and he served as first line officer of the organization until the end of the war. He enlisted Oct. 23, 1862, and was mustered out August 29, 1865. The roster of his battles and skirmishes includes the siege of Vicksburg, Jenkins Ferry, Poison Springs, Sabine River, Camden, Prairie d'Ane, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Terre Noir Creek, April 2, 1864, Little Missouri River, April 4th, White Oak Creek, April 15, 1864. The later history of the regiment in 1865 includes the movement of the regiment to New Orleans and Mobile and the command occupied trenches at Spanish Fort through the siege. After the surrender of the defenses of Mobile the regiment went up the Tombigby River and proceeded next to Mobile and thence across the Gulf of Mexico to Brazos Santiago, Texas, and moved successively to Clarksville and Brownsville where they were discharged on the day stated. The characteristics of Mr. Rankin as a soldier were coolness and bravery in danger and a solicitude for the well-being and comfort of his men. He was the friend and adviser of the members of his command and received from them implicit confidence on all occasions. He was peculiarly modest and unassuming in character, always avoiding anything like a parade of his own actions and in deference to his well known trait, his biographical sketch is devoid of the elaboration it justly deserves. He was once asked to supply the necessary data for his biography for the Congressional directory and embraced his military record in seven words: "Served in the Union army three years."

He remained in Louisiana after the close of

the war, engaging in the management of a plantation until 1868, when he returned to Manitowoc county, and, soon after was again elected to the Assembly of Wisconsin, in which he served four years. (1871, 1872, 1873, 1874.) In 1876 he was elected to the State Senate and served three successive terms, the last of which expired in 1882. His career as a legislator was distinguished by the same traits of character which had made his record as a soldier and citizen prominent. He was versed in Parliamentary law and possessed perceptive faculties which enabled him to secure advantage even when in the minority. He was conscientious in the discharge of duty and commanded the respect and esteem of his political opponents as he did the confidence and affection of his own party. He was always a Democrat, and was an able manager in the interests of his party and served several years as Chairman of the State Central Committee. When named for office, his character or integrity were never assailed by his political adversaries. In 1882 he was elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1884, receiving in both instances a large majority. His record in the council halls of the Nation was consistent with that he had made in Wisconsin, and he was a prominent member of Committee on Rivers and Harbors, a work in which the 5th District, which he represented, was greatly interested. In the later years of his life he was stricken by incurable disease. Notwithstanding his feeble state, he decided to take his seat at the opening of the session in December, 1885, and accomplished his determination. He was tenderly cared for by his family and friends, and a few weeks later was "mustered out." An instance of his last days delineates his character. Not long before his death he was visited by his colleagues and political associates, and he left with them a piece of work he had been unable to finish. One of his old soldiers was entitled to a pension which he sorely needed, but the proofs were not all complete and he requested that the work be finished for him, and it was done. To Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, on whom he supposed it would devolve to mention his death in the Senate Chamber, he said: "If you ever mention me, talk of me as I am." His memory received the usual tribute of respect by both Congressional bodies, and committees from both accompanied his remains to Manitowoc. He was buried there and his obsequies were honored by the attendance of a con-

course of people to whom he had been for many years the object of sincere admiration.

He was married Sept. 18, 1862, to Amelia S. Borchardt of Manitowoc. A daughter, Jennie, and a son, Joseph, survive him. His family reside at Manitowoc.



JOSEPH ROBB ANDERSON, of Merrill, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 131, was born Sep. 12, 1826, in Hickman Co., Tenn. He was taken by his parents to Illinois when he was two years old and lived successively in Bond, Montgomery and St. Clair counties. In 1835 the family removed to a place near the present site of the city of Burlington, Iowa, and which was then Michigan Territory and afterwards Wisconsin. Being subjected to the circumstances of frontier life through his boyhood, his advantages for education were limited and he was 14 before he attended school a day. When he was 16 years old his father died. (Aug. 22, 1842.) The latter was the first warden of the State prison at Fort Madison, having been appointed in 1840 and after his death the son lived with William Knapp, a farmer, until he reached manhood and was, meanwhile occupied in farming. In the spring of that year, 1847, Mr. Knapp sold his farm and removed to Chicago, young Anderson accompanying him. During that fall and winter he drove a team and March 15, 1848, he enlisted for the service of the Mexican war. He enrolled in the 2nd Illinois Infantry as a recruit, the command being stationed at Pueblo. He made connection with the regiment 80 miles from the City of Mexico and served four months, receiving discharge July 25, 1848, at Alton, Ills. He was assigned to Company I, Captain Smith. The experiences were novel and involved as much hardship as he thought agreeable. The recruits left Chicago April 4th and landed at Vera Cruz on the 28th. The weather was cold when they set out and at Vera Cruz the temperature was tropical. The change was terrible in effect; Mr. Anderson, weighing 185 at enlistment tipped the scales at 120 when discharged. He had suffered without intermission from chronic bowel complaint but did not miss a day of duty. He engaged in farming in Lee Co., Iowa, where he has pass-

ed 28 years of his life. He was offered many positions of trust in the local management of affairs but had no taste for the emoluments of office. In the spring of 1863 he came to Wisconsin and passed the summer in Vernon county. In the fall he went to LaCrosse and enlisted in that city in the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Aug. 29, 1864, and was credited to the town of Bayfield, Lake Superior county. Four companies had been previously organized and Mr. Anderson was assigned to Battery L of the other eight which were organized later. The battery rendezvoused at Madison and proceeded to Alexandria. It was stationed at Fort Willard and drilled in infantry tactics, and heavy and light artillery practice and repaired fortifications and performed guard and garrison duty, holding itself in readiness for the "foe who dared not come." Mr. Anderson was discharged July 15th, 1865, and, arriving at Milwaukee on the morning of the 4th, was permitted to go to LaCrosse where he passed 10 days and returned to Milwaukee for final release as stated. He has since operated in lumber at LaCrosse and in Iowa and later on the Wisconsin River, with headquarters at Merrill. Aug. 15, 1882, he became a resident of Merrill.

He was married Feb. 5, 1850, to Susan Shirk and their surviving children are Edward L., William J., Anna E., Mary E. and Eliza I. March 18, 1870, they lost twin daughters. The second son is married to Anna Cayton and they have seven children—Minnie, Gertrude, Joseph, Edward, Susie, Bertie and Catherine Ellen. The second daughter is the wife of A. A. Bock and their children are Grace, Arlie and Marie.

William and Anna (Robb) Anderson, the parents of Mr. Anderson, were born respectively in North and South Carolina. In the line of descent the former was Scotch-Irish. The mother was a descendant of Scotch ancestors. Mrs. Anderson was born in Ohio and is the daughter of a Virginian of Swiss origin.



HENRY HAYTER, a prominent citizen of Shawano, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 81, was born November 30, 1826, in Clinton, Oneida Co., New York, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Elliott) Hayter. His parents

came from England and after residing for a time in the State of New York they removed to Michigan and afterwards to Oshkosh, where the parents both died. Three brothers of Mr. Hayter were enlisted men in the army; Thomas F. lives in Dakota, John in Minnesota and James died in Michigan in 1877. A sister lives in Ohio; another in Oshkosh, who is a widow, and another is the wife of John Glass of Oshkosh; another is the wife of F. M. Lull of Oshkosh and another is the widow of F. Marden. Thomas Hayter was captured by the rebels and taken to Libby prison. He made his escape from there and was retaken and sent to Castle Thunder. He again escaped and was then removed to Andersonville and was finally exchanged. (See sketches of J. H. Jenkins and C. C. Mitchell.)

Mr. Hayter received a common school education and, after coming to Wisconsin, he became interested in lumbering. He is one who can be called a self-made man, having supplemented his lack of education by observation and the exercise of good judgment. April 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, at Oshkosh for three years or the war and went with his command to Virginia in the capacity of Sergeant. He received honorable discharge June 19, 1862, at Camp Front Royal on surgeon's certificate of disability from hernia and was in the medical college hospital at Winchester, Va. The company to which he belonged was known as Scott's Volunteers and left their camp at Fond du Lac July 12, 1861, to go to Hagerstown, Md., and their passage through the country to the seat of war was an affair to be remembered, the appearance of the men and their good behavior attracting much admiration. One of the first pieces of active service was the arrest of the secession legislature of Maryland at Frederick and in October the company to which Mr. Hayter belonged went to Bolivar to seize a quantity of grain and were attacked by a force under Colonel Ashby, driving 1,600 men and holding them until reinforcements arrived. In the spring the regiment was attached to the corps of General Banks and went to the valley of Shenandoah, and Mr. Hayter was in the battle at Winchester and in the famous retreat of Banks which occupied from Friday until Sunday night, June 6th. Soon after Mr. Hayter received his discharge. On one occasion, while in the service, he alone captured three rebels, including a gen-

eral, a colonel and another officer who were in disguise. His bravery in this affair was recognized and acknowledged by Colonel Ruger and other officers. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Wisconsin and located at Oshkosh where he resided eight years and removed to Shawano in 1873, where he engaged in lumbering. He has served two terms as Mayor of Shawano and is on the retired list, the injury he sustained in the army preventing his engaging in active labor.

He was married to Rebecca Craig in 1862 at Oshkosh and their two children are named Harry C. and Hattie S. The former is a clerk and the latter a teacher. Grace, Nellie and William are dead. Mr. Hayter was formerly married in Detroit, Mich., to Harriett Finney who died in 1854, and about the same time their only child, Seymour, also died. Mr. Hayter is an upright man of genial character and is highly esteemed in his generation.



PETER BERG, a prominent citizen of Wausau, Wis., was born Sept. 10, 1832, in Nittel, Rhine Province, Prussia, of parents who belonged to the better classes, the family of his mother being connected with commercial interests there and his father being a gentleman of leisure with landed privileges common to the class of which he was a member. The son was educated in the schools of his country, and in 1849 he came to America with his mother and a brother, (William,) having already two brothers and a sister in this country. He spent a year with his brother John in Buffalo and came to Wisconsin to visit relatives who had located on farms in Fond du Lac county in the fall of 1846. He returned to Buffalo, and in the autumn of 1852, he set out for California on the overland route. He remained there, mining until November, 1855 and started to return on the Pacific. The vessel ran into port at Cape St. Lucas to take water. The crew and passengers were taken prisoners, (126 in number) by myrmidons of the contending factions, stripped to shirt and drawers and taken to La Paz, where they were held six weeks. They were put aboard their own vessels, taken across

the gulf to San Blas and, two days after marched sixty miles to Tepec, the capital of Nalisco. There the Spanish ladies brought them shoes, but they were too small and the native shoemakers made sandals for them from hides. The trip across the Californian gulf was only 72 miles but a calm extended the time of passage to 25 days, and they suffered from want of food, living part of the time on soup made from dried beef, thickened with the maggots which had taken up their abode therein. They marched to the city of Mexico and were thrown into prison. John Forsyth, American minister, exerted every means to secure their liberty, but for months, their hardships were indescribable and only 56 survived to return to the States in February, 1857. Mr. Berg again set his feet on the soil of the United States in New Orleans, and proceeded to St. Louis to enlist in the United States army, Feb. 23, 1857. He enrolled in C Troop, 1st Cavalry and was assigned to the civil engineering expedition under Joe. P. Johnston, (afterwards in the rebel service) for the survey of the southern boundary of Kansas, the line being established from the southeast to the southwest corner, commencing at Spring River Valley in Missouri, and terminating at the Raecoon Mountains at the southwest. On the return, the Indian country, now Oklahoma, was explored for the first time and Company C, went to Fort Leavenworth and scouted on the border, camping in the field nearly all the time. In early spring they started for Utah, where Sidney Johnston was military governor, the cavalry commanded by General Harney and the 6th column, to which C Troop was assigned, being under Major Emery. They went to Cottonwood Creek, a small tributary of the Platte, 100 miles from Fort Kearney in Nebraska, whence they scouted through the Indian Territory and south to the Arkansas River, until a return to Fort Leavenworth was ordered. Before setting out, a council was held with the Indians at Walnut Creek, in which the Comanches took part. The troops left the council and started for Turkey creek after water and soon after the Indians captured a party of traders. A scout recalling the cavalry, they returned and an Indian chief called Pawnee, was shot by Lieutenant Bayard (killed at Chancellorsville), and the first overland mail came up. An escort was sent to Pawnee Fork, where it was ascertained an Indian slaughter had been committed, and

Indian depredations through New Mexico commenced in earnest. All that could be done by the troops through the winter was to escort the overland mails, no forage being obtainable. The summer of 1859 was passed in scouting after Indians. In the winter Company C built Fort Wise, (named for the Governor of Virginia of John Brown notoriety) in Kansas, and scouted as usual. When the war with the South had been inaugurated, the United States troops were ordered home and, they started in winter for a march of 660 miles for Fort Leavenworth. The route through drifted snow with scanty provisions was a severe experience and connection with the fort was made Dec. 24, 1861, where new equipments were received by the worn out and half furnished soldiers. Company C started for Washington and there Mr. Berg re-enlisted, not taking his veteran's privilege of a furlough. The regular service being entirely reorganized, his regiment became 4th United States Cavalry and was assigned to the Army of the Ohio. The regiment fought at Shiloh and went thence to Huntsville, Ala., marched thence to Louisville and back to Perryville. The regiment being newly assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, it was in the battle of Stone River and in the chase after rebels at Tullahoma and at Winchester, afterwards at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, and in the desultory fighting around Atlanta, after which the regiment went to Nashville to participate in the victory there with "Pap" Thomas, after which they followed Hood to Gravelly Spring, Miss., taking many prisoners. Mr. Berg received his discharge there Feb. 23, 1865, having been in the continuous military service of the United States eight years. His second enlistment took place at Washington, Cantonment Holt. He was well and strong with one exception and received only slight flesh wounds. After Shiloh he was ill for six weeks and went to a hotel, paying his own expenses.

After his discharge he came to Fond du Lac and passed a year of ill health there, going next to Grand Rapids, Wis., remaining until 1871, the year of his location at Wausau, where he engaged in trade in paint and oil and afterwards in mining operations.

He is the son of John and Gertrude (Blasius) Berg, and the former died in 1839. He was married Nov. 9, 1869, to Julia Hoft, at

Grand Rapids, and they have three surviving children:—Agnes, Clara and Anna. Hattie died at the age of four.



LEWIS LEROY, Marinette, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born Sept. 11, 1834, in the State of New York. He grew to manhood in his native state, and on attaining a suitable age was engaged in the capacity of captain of a canal boat plying between Oswego and the city of New York. When he was 22 he came to Wisconsin and located at Egg Harbor, Door county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits in his own interest. While there he enlisted in the military service of the United States, enrolling at Green Bay, March 31, 1865, in Company B, 52nd Wisconsin Infantry, for one year or during the war, Roswell H. Lee, Captain, Dwight Jackson and Andrew J. Adams, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants. He had a wife and three children, and he left them alone in the woods in an uncultivated section of country. The regiment went out under the Lieutenant Colonel, Hiram J. Lewis, as the quota was not filled, and the colonel did not muster. The battalion of five companies was sent to Holden, on the Pacific railroad, in Missouri, in the vicinity of Warrensburg, to act in the interests of the United States while the first adjustment following close on the termination of active hostilities, were in progress, the condition of the inhabitants and the lawlessness of the bushwhacking fraternity making the presence of armed forces a necessity. A portion of their duty was the protection of the workmen on the Union Pacific railroad from the desperadoes of the times. The command performed guard, picket and fatigue duty at Leavenworth, Kansas, from June until the 28th of July, when a return to Madison was made, and Mr. Leroy received honorable discharge, August 2nd, 1865. He returned to Egg Harbor and acted in the capacity of a farmer until 1867, when he sold his farm and became a citizen of Marinette. For six years he operated as a lumber loader, and at the expiration of that time bought a scow and went into the same business on his own account. After two seasons he took up a soldier's homestead claim in Menominee county, and began the work of clearing a farm,

which he sold in 1879, and removed to Menominee, where he operated as a carpenter until 1884. In that year he became janitor of the Ella Court school house, Marinette. While at Egg Harbor he was Justice of the Peace one year.

Mr. Leroy is the son of John and Adelia (Blonda) Leroy, both Canadians by birth and training. Charles Leroy, a brother, was a soldier in the war. Mr. Leroy was married July 3rd, 1856, to Adeline LaValie, and they have four surviving children named Phileman Henry, Adelia Jane, Eva and Ida. Elizabeth died at 16, and Elmer at the same age. Mrs. Leroy was born in the State of New York, and her parents were Canadians. Mrs. Leroy's brother, Charles, was in the service, in a Wisconsin regiment.



AORLANDO D. KELLEY, of Antigo, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born Oct. 14, 1830, in Mt. Holly, Rutland, Co., Vt. He attended the common school and was bred to the vocation of a blacksmith. He came to Wisconsin in August, 1857, and settled in Brandon, Fond du Lac county. In November he went to Nebraska and located near Brownville, in Nemaha county. Dec. 25, 1860, he started for Indiana and worked at his trade in Greentown, Howard county until he became a soldier. He enrolled July 20, 1862, in Company C, 75th Indiana Infantry at Kokomo, enlisting for three years or during the war. He was mustered into service on the same day of the company. May 1, 1863, he was made Sergeant and was discharged as such. He was mustered out near Washington, D. C., and the regiment went to Indianapolis where Mr. Kelley was paid and discharged June 16, 1865. The command was assigned to the forces of General G. W. Morgan and Mr. Kelley first saw actual battle at Hartsville, Tenn. He was with his regiment in the actions at Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Taylor's Ridge, (near Ringgold, Ga.) Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face, (Feb. 25-27,) Rocky Face Ridge (May 5-9,) Buzzard Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Big Shanty, Pine Mountain, at Smyrna, the Chattahoochie

River, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, and he went with Sherman throughout the march to the sea, engaging in the siege of Savannah and in the fight at Bentonville, and was a participant in numberless affairs of minor importance, but all adding to the splendid total of the remarkable progress of triumph. He was slightly wounded by a mine ball at Chickamauga and at Missionary Ridge was hit in the arm by a piece of shell. He was at Raleigh during the negotiations with the rebel chief whom they had been pursuing, and at the time of his surrender. The regiment proceeded to Washington by way of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Kelley returned to his former home at Greentown, Ind., and remained there about a year, then removing to Brandon, Wis. He left that place in September, 1878, and located at Antigo, which has since been the place of his abode. He has been connected with the municipal government of the places where he has lived and has acted in the capacity of a magistrate 18 years. He has been Town Treasurer two terms and has held other offices of importance and trust. He was married March 27, 1859, in Nebraska to Mrs. Ellen H. Perry.



SAMUEL C. ALBAN, Plover, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born June 3, 1838, at Canal Fulton, Stark county, Ohio. The first ancestors of the Alban family in America came to this country about the year 1700 and located in Winchester county, Virginia. The great grandfather of Mr. Alban, George Alban, removed from Virginia to Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1798, his son William, being 11 years old at the time. The latter passed the early years of his life in Jefferson county and when 23 years old, in 1818, was married to Elizabeth Shane. He was a soldier in 1812, serving as captain of a company of Ohio militia. He went to Stark county, Ohio, in 1815 where he died June 1st, 1845. William R. Alban, his son, father of Samuel Alban, was born June 8, 1814, and was reared to manhood on his father's farm. He was married Sep. 5, 1837, to Rachel, daughter of Stephen Harris, a pioneer settler of Stark county, Ohio. After his marriage he engaged


in the business of a tanner and currier in which he was interested until 1853, when he removed to Hancock county, Ohio. He turned his attention to educational matters and during his remaining residence in Ohio he operated as a teacher. In April 1861, he removed to Plover, Wis. He was Superintendent of schools in Portage county, Wis., and officiated a number of years as County Judge.

Mr. Alban of this sketch accompanied his parents to Wisconsin. When he was 17 years old he engaged in teaching in Ohio and with the exception of several intervals was engaged in that occupation until 1882. He was interested in the progress of the war throughout the first months of its existence and enlisted July 15, 1861, in Company H, 6th Wisconsin Infantry at Madison. His command proceeded to Washington where it was assigned to the command of General Rufus King. (See sketch.) By order of General King he was transferred in September following to Company G, 5th Wisconsin and December 31st was transferred to Company I, 18th Wisconsin Infantry. While in the 18th he was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River and Vicksburg. In September he went to Chattanooga and was in the action at Mission Ridge. He was stationed with his regiment at Allatoona Pass and was in the Atlanta campaign with Sherman until August 4, 1864, when he was discharged on account of the expiration of his term. He was wounded at Pittsburg Landing and taken prisoner. He was captured on the field April 6, 1862, and was held prisoner of war at Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery and Macon until October 19th following. May 22, 1863, he was wounded at Vicksburg. He had two brothers in the service. William H. Alban enlisted in 1871 in Company G, 5th Wisconsin Infantry and was transferred to Company G, 18th Wisconsin; was made 1st Lieutenant Nov. 24, 1862, and was mortally wounded May 22nd at Vicksburg and died from his wounds, June 1, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn. Milton L. Alban enlisted in the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry and served his term. He died May 16, 1879, of consumption.

Since 1882 Mr. Alban has not been engaged as a teacher. He was married Sep. 22, 1872, to Mrs. Lina E. Steward, of Buena Vista, Portage county, Wis. Her father, Jacob Steward, was born in Bradford, Penn., October 17, 1827; he was a soldier of the civil war and resides at

Buena Vista. His wife, Phoebe Maria (Mid-
daugh) Steward, was born Nov. 28, 1830, at
Ithaca, New York, and is still living. Mr. Al-
ban's father is 74 years old and resides at
Plover, where his mother died Jan. 13, 1888.
Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs.
Alban as follows:—Ray M., May 16, 1873; Earl
C., March 14, 1875; Charles H., Jan. 23, 1877,
Floyd L., Oct. 6, 1878; Sibyl L. C., July 8, 1882.



 CHARLES H. JONES, of Menominee,
Mich., a member of G. A. R. Post
No. 266, is a veritable Green Moun-
tain boy, having been born at East
Randolph, Orange Co., Vermont, April 13, 1845.
His parents, Daniel and Clarissa (Hibbard)
Jones, were born in Vermont and of old fami-
lies in the State. The father of the senior Jones
was a captain in the State militia and *his* father
was interested in lumber business in the earliest
history of New England. George Hibbard, one
of the ancestors of the mother was a judge, and
lived at Chelsea, Vt. A brother of hers, Ezekiel
Hibbard, was a soldier in the Mexican war and
enlisted from Vermont. He was never heard
from after proceeding to the scene of activities.

Mr. Jones was six years old when he accom-
panied his parents to Wisconsin and was a resi-
dent at Menasha, Wis., and enlisted from there.
He had received a good education and passed a
year at Lawrence University at Appleton. He
taught school a year before going to the war,
which change in his educational plans was
caused by impaired health. When he was 19
he determined to enlist, as recruiting was slow
and the pressing need of men to protect what
progress had been made and to permit skilled
soldiers to leave unimportant points was appar-
ent. Mr. Jones enrolled in I Company, 41st
Wisconsin Infantry, hundred days men, and
was made Corporal on the organization of the
regiment. The command went to Memphis to
camp and was assigned to the 3rd Brigade to
perform railroad and picket guard duty to re-
lieve veterans for more active business. The
active work in which Mr. Jones had a taste of
the true meaning of warfare, was in the dash
made by Forrest on Memphis when some mis-
chief was done to another regiment also sta-
tioned there. The 41st returned to Wisconsin

on the expiration of its term and soon after was
mustered out. The hundred days men each
received from the President a certificate of
appreciation of their prompt response to his
call for the special duty on which they were
detailed. Mr. Jones received one of these from
the authorities of the United States.

On his return to his home, he was placed in
charge of the sawing department in the spoke
and hub factory of his father in which position
he operated one year. At the end of that time,
he commenced a year of study at Ripon Col-
lege, and his health again became impaired,
necessitating a trip to the North of Wisconsin;
he proceeded afterwards to Minneapolis
where he passed one summer. He returned
home and again assumed charge of the same
department in his father's business, which poor
health again compelled him to abandon. In
1868, he went to Menominee and engaged with
Hewitt, Buel & Porter, taking charge of their
sawmill relations and interests, remaining as a
paid operator for a year. At the expiration of
that time, he entered into an arrangement to
run the property by the thousand. The style
of the business then became C. H. Jones & Co.
In 1873, the following year, the firm became
embarrassed and business was suspended. He
had labored five years in Menominee in the
hardest manner, and he went thence to Dext-
erville with \$26 in his possession, as representing
all he had. At Dexterville, he went to work
for Hewitt & Syme, managers and owners of a
barrell stave factory. He remained with them
at a salary of \$700 a year for a period of seven
months and, announcing his intention to with-
draw from their service, he was offered a quar-
ter interest to remain, but declined. He re-
turned to his old home at Menasha and for two
years operated an old sawmill with water
power. He then went back to Menominee and
contracted with the Kirby Carpenter Co. to fur-
nish them 3,500,000 feet of logs and afterwards
he was associated with Burton Ramsay of Men-
asha, for whom he had transacted business pre-
viously. A year later, the firm of Ramsay &
Jones was formed and they secured the mill of
the first company in which he was concerned
at Menominee, and he again found himself on
the tide of active business life as a manufac-
turer of lumber. The firm has been in exist-
ence since 1879 and is considered one of the
most substantial and reliable in this section of
the country. Their annual output is about

15,000,000 feet. They now have a fine steam mill with all the best and latest appliances, a large store with a fine stock of goods suited to their trade and are carrying on a general business in lumber and sale of lumber and merchandise.

Mr. Jones was married June 25, 1872, to Frances M. Tobey, a lady from the State of New York. Her parents, Gibbs and Harriet (Finch) Tobey, were also natives of the same State to which they belonged as well by ancestral descent as by birth.



ISAAC H. GRIFFITH, of New London, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 46, was born in Silver Lake, Susquehanna Co., Pennsylvania, Oct. 24, 1845. He is the son of Jonathan S. and Mercy Ann (Howard) Griffith, and both parents were born in Susquehanna county. Philip, a brother, died in infancy. A sister, Sarah, married Milain Steadwell, and died in 1872, leaving a son and a daughter. Another sister was named Catherine. Mr. Griffith passed his boyhood in his native place, and when he was 18 years old he went to Binghamton, New York, and enlisted in the 89th New York Infantry, in K Company, enrolling Jan. 4, 1864, for three years. He was discharged Aug. 3, 1865, at Richmond, Va. He joined the regiment as a recruit soon after enlisting, and was at Folly Island, S. C., in winter quarters. He was attacked with diarrhea and was sent to the hospital at Hilton Head, April 16th, to remain four days. On the 26th he went with the command on board the "Blackstone" for Virginia and landed at Gloucester Point, returning thence to West Point. He was engaged in skirmishing and raiding for some time and, later, went up the James River to City Point. On the 6th of May he marched five miles and three on the next, and his regiment commenced throwing up fortifications at Bermuda Hundred. In the action of that day on the Weldon railroad the division (18th Corps) lost 200 in killed and wounded. The movement was repeated several days in succession, and on the 9th of May 50 men were lost. On the next day the same number were lost in an attack on a masked battery. May 11th another skirmish

took place; May 13 another skirmish with loss occurred and the command arrived within seven miles of Richmond. On the 14th they captured 60 prisoners and the company passed that night on picket. May 15th they supported a battery and were driven from their trenches by the rebels. May 30th the regiment went down the river and their vessel went aground at Jamestown, Va., the site of the first church built by the colonists in the New World. On the next day the command was transferred to Fortress Monroe on ferry boats and thence to White House Landing. June 1st orders were received to march on the following day to Cold Harbor. At 12 o'clock that night they left their train of ambulances on which the trip had been made and passed the 4th in the trenches, where four men were wounded. On the 5th the firing was heavy and Charles Lawson, the cousin of Mr. Griffith, was wounded in his forehead. Mr. Griffith was beside and rolled him over expecting to find him dead, but he was only insensible and was taken to the hospital. The same ball glanced and struck Henry Aldrich, the half brother of Mr. Griffith, in the breast, who thought himself wounded but was mistaken. The bullet, which was recovered, was covered with the hair of the man who was first hit and the missile was given to Mr. Lawson, who now has it. June 11th Mr. Griffith was on picket at Cold Harbor, stationed 30 rods from the rebel lines, with incessant firing, but no bad results. On the 12th the place was evacuated and the regiment marched to White House Landing on the 13th. June 15th they went up the Appomattox River and were detailed to skirmish in front of Petersburg. They captured a fort with five guns. Two days after one man was killed and five wounded, and the command was within three miles of the city. On the 17th they went to the rear and on the next were in a heavy action. The heat was intense and Mr. Griffith nearly suffered sunstroke. The Lieut.-Colonel, England, was killed that day. June 20th a return to Bermuda Hundred was made and on the next they went again to Petersburg. Marching to the front, the dead were found lying in great numbers in front of the line and as the burials could not take place before the night of the 23rd after dark, the stench was dreadful. About that time the companies were consolidated and the regiment was assigned to the 24th Corps, 1st Brigade and 1st Division.



1. Rev. Thos. Green.

2. Rev. B. F. Rogers.

3. A. J. Van Arman.

4. August S. Dunne.

9. Marcus S. Kern.

5. C. H. Schmidt.

6. Capt. C. S. Chandler.

7. Chas. F. Pendleton.

8. William J. Empey.

10. John M. Read.

From that time Mr. Griffith was engaged in duty of a varied character. Sept 5th he went to Fort Powhatton on the James River and in the fight at Chapin's Farm on the 29th the regiment lost their standard. Elson Howard, a cousin of Mr. Griffith was captured and died at Andersonville stockade prison. The battles and skirmishes in which Mr. G. was in action numbered about twenty and included Wierbottom Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Chapin's Farm, Hatcher's Run, Rices' Station, Appomattox Court House, surrender of Lee and all the movements preceding the fall of Richmond and the concluding scenes at Washington.

Returning to Binghamton Mr. Griffith engaged in the business of a millwright there for seven years and removed thence to Ripon, Wis., and thence to Eureka, where he remained two years. From there he went to Manawa, Waupaca county, and remained four years. He went to New London, and has operated prosperously ever since at that place. He is present Quartermaster of the Post at New London. (1888.) He was married in New York in 1868, to Mary Decker, and they became the parents of two daughters, Nellie and Ollie. The mother died of consumption in 1879. Mr. Griffith married Emma, sister of his first wife, and they have one son, Verdi.



JOHAN UTTER, of Peshtigo, Wis., formerly a soldier in the civil war, was born Aug. 4, 1844, in Canada, and he is the son of John and Eliza Ann (Bowen) Utter. He went from the Dominion to Michigan and enlisted at Elkhart Aug. 7, 1862, for three years in Company K, 22nd Michigan Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and Mr. Utter was in several actions in which his regiment was engaged and in the battle of Chickamauga. Sep. 20, 1863, he was taken prisoner. It is acknowledged that Chickamauga was the hardest fought and bloodiest battle of the Rebellion, all things considered. He was conveyed without food or comfort of any kind to Virginia and confined consecutively in the Pemberton warehouse in the city of Richmond and went to Danville, to Andersonville, Charleston and

Florence. He endured the indignities, the cruelties, the hunger and all the privations and miseries inflicted by the outlaws of the rebellion on the Union soldiers and, when he had been a prisoner of war 15 months, he was paroled Dec. 13, 1864, and received final discharge from the service June 26, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. At the time of his capture, he weighed 150 pounds and when he left Florence and reached the Union lines, his weight was 92 pounds; while in prison he suffered from gangrene in the third toe, received treatment from a physician twice and, finally, to save his life, amputated his toe himself with a dull and rusty jackknife.

Mr. Utter married Ada Elmira Phillips, and they resided at Peshtigo at the time of the fire, in which Mrs. Utter and her two children were burned to death. The children were named John and Eliza Ann, the former being a little less than two years old and the latter two months old at the time of their deaths. Mr. Utter married for his second wife Sylvia C. Phillips, aunt of his first wife, and she died April 30, 1883, leaving one child named Clifford Stanley. In January, 1887, Mr. Utter was married to Lovinia (Didman) Pettitt. The father of the mother of Mr. Utter was a soldier in the war of 1812; his grandmother, Mrs. Bowen, was the niece of General Andrew Jackson.



THOMAS GREENE. This name will represent for many generations one who fulfilled to the letter every relation to his fellow-men. He is a retired clergyman of the Episcopal Church, resident at Wausau, Wis.

Mr. Greene was born at Atherstone, Warwickshire, England, and came to America with his parents when 11 years old. He had attended the grammar school in his native place and studied Latin. His father located in Belleville, New Jersey, where he pursued the avocations common to a gentleman of means and leisure and educated his sons. He was more than 40 years old when, through the advice and assistance of Bishop Doane, the celebrated divine of the Episcopal Church, located at Burlington, New Jersey, he came to the mission

school at Neshota, Wis., and studied theology, with the intention of spending his life in the advancement of his Church interests in the West. He was graduated as Bachelor of Divinity in 1853 and within the same year was ordained deacon by Bishop Kemper. In the year following, he took priestly orders. He passed three months in mission work in Green Lake county and managed seven stations under direction of Bishop Kemper. He went next to Stevens Point and from there acted as a missionary in the Wisconsin pineries until 1855, when he was made rector of the Church of Intercession at Stevens Point. There he established a parish school and spent week days in the distribution of prayer-books and Testaments, holding mission services at various points in the county, contending with all the difficulties pertaining to a pioneer condition of the country which was infested with wolves and traversed by wandering Indians. He encountered the vicissitudes incident to the pioneer condition, rising at night to go long distances to administer to the sick and dying, and frequently baptising in the midst of the night. He officiated as a clergyman in the various settlements which were reached by trails and, after his removal to Wausau in 1858, repeated his experiences. On the Fourth of July, 1853, he was to have delivered a patriotic oration on the banks of Green Lake and started to travel to that place, when he lost his path and was obliged to climb a tree in which he passed the night to prevent the wolves taking more than a wholesome interest in his forlorn state. He resumed his journey the next morning and arrived at Green Lake "a day too late."

At Wausau he was instrumental in erecting a large frame building for a church, which was blown to the ground in 1863. In 1860 Mr. Greene became rector of Trinity Church in Monroe, Mich., where he became prominent in the good works pertaining to his priesthood, and his labors among the suffering and destitute in the vicinity of the city made him a subject of popularity that resulted in his appointment as Chaplain of the 7th Michigan Infantry, his commission bearing date, April 18, 1864, at Lansing and being signed by Governor Austin Blair of Jackson. The regiment had won distinguished honors at South Mountain, where the title of "Stonewall Regiment" was earned. Mr. Greene made connection with the Wilderness and was in all the actions from

May 9th, including the wilderness battles, Spotsylvania, the movement on the Rapidan, at Chancellorsville, Weldon railroad, Pegram's Farm, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, at the Crater at Petersburg, Reams' Station, Poplar Spring Church, Hatchers' Run, and Fort Steadman. At Cold Harbor he was hit by a minie ball in the left hip from the effects of which the limb is wasted. He was discharged June 3, 1865.

He went from Washington to Newark, New Jersey in impaired health and he was under surgeon's care until the following fall. In October he was appointed as missionary to Sedalia and Fayette, Mo., by Bishop Hawks of Missouri and he discharged his duties there until March, 1867. Returning in that month to Wausau, he became Superintendent of Schools for the county, retaining the position until 1884. He was also rector of his old parish of St. John in the Wilderness during that period and was a factor in the erection of the church edifice. He presented a set of windows and for that purpose sacrificed several valuable paintings and he also supplied the carpets and chandeliers. The Society is the only one of its denomination at Wausau and is composed of substantial and reliable members. Mr. Greene has been the father in the church, has baptized the communicants and their children and performed their marriage and burial rites.

Samuel Greene and his wife Sarah (Cole) Greene belonged to prominent and well-to-do families in their native land. The former was in the "Fensibles" of which the Prince of Wales was the Colonel. The mother is connected with noted families of this country, among them the distinguished Clinton houses of New York and Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Greene is one of a family of four sons and four daughters. He has a surviving sister, Mrs. Margaret Youles, a lady prominent in active religious interests at Wausau. She was married in 1858 to Thomas Youles, a native of England, and related to prominent families at Wausau where he was one of the early settlers. William Greene, a brother, was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church and officiated as tutor in the Warren family at Troy, and also in the same capacity in that of the McKeanes of Philadelphia. He was rector of a church in Troy and was noted for the benevolent distribution of his ample means among impoverished parishes. He built an Episcopal Church at

Aurora, Ill., which received its outfit of carpets and its furnace from the friends in Troy.

Mr. Greene is passing a green old age in retirement and devotes his energies to floriculture, in which he has the success his efforts merit. After his life of active Christian work he is enjoying its sunset season in the fixed assurance of a future to which he will bear the record of a wellspent and unselfish life. His portrait appears on page 432.



REV. B. F. ROGERS, pastor of the Universalist Church at Eastville, Ill., former Chaplain of the 15th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, entered the service from Wauconda, Lake Co., Illinois. He was commissioned Dec. 17, 1862, by Governor Richard Yates to fill a vacancy, joining his command soon after at LaFayette, Tenn. During May and June, 1863, he was on detached duty, acting as Chaplain of the officer's hospital at Memphis, Tenn., by order of Major-General Hurlburt, as Department Chaplain, U. S. general hospital at Rome, Ga., and from July 1st to Oct. 29th, 1864, by order of General McPherson, as Chaplain of 17th Army Corps hospital, Savannah, Ga., from January 24th, to May 4th, 1865, by order of General Frank P. Blair. With the exception of a few days of duty at Nashville, he passed the remainder of his time with his regiment, and was mustered out with the command at Springfield, Ill., Sep. 30, 1865.

He early noted the unoccupied leisure of soldiers in camp and proposed to the members of his regiment to establish a Lyceum which proved a complete success and in sequence, followed a Normal school for the review of higher English and a well-equipped reading-room, with appendages for correspondence, both being well sustained and popular. Also, an efficient choir was organized in the regiment which was supported by a good string band, both assisting in religious services. (The *Memphis Bulletin* of May 8, 1863, gave a full account of this work of Mr. Rogers.) It was the only instance recorded when similar work was accomplished and could be done only when the command was in winter quarters.

* The 15th Illinois was mustered into United

States service May 24, 1861, and was the first regiment sworn in for the three years service. The aggregate of its marches was 4,209 miles travel by rail and by steamer 6,713 miles. It participated in a number of hotly contested actions and is accredited by history with being one of the first military organizations to reach the field at Pittsburg Landing and participated in the final charge of the close of that bloody battle. More "known" dead were buried after the action from the 15th than from any other. Mr. Rogers was with the regiment through the engagements at Vicksburg and Fort Harrison, La., also at Champion's Hill, Miss. In each he discharged the duties pertaining to his office, sharing the dangers of the heat of action, and assisting in the removal of the wounded, midst whistling balls and bursting shells. At Allatoona Pass he aided in collecting the wounded, caring for their injuries and burying the dead. Every phase of army life became familiar to him through personal experience; camp, march, hospital, battle field, sick, wounded and dying men and the last rites over their places of entombment in the soil where they fought and died for the integrity of the Nation—all this became daily routine. Weariness, cold, hunger, thirst and disease were common to himself and those to whom he ministered. He advised and encouraged frugality with their hard earnings and he sent North in their behalf about \$25,000. The Savannah Daily *Herald* (Ga.) issued March 23, 1865, mentioned the work of Dr. Rogers in that city concluding thus:—Mr. Rogers in known in the army as "the working Chaplain."

Mr. Rogers brought home with him many interesting relics of army life and experience among which are a letter written by President Pierce to Jeff Davis, dated May 21, 1858; a letter from Jim Pemberton, a slave of Davis, written to his master Dec. 26, 1858; several letters written by a merchant of New York to Mason of "Slidell and Mason" fame, dated during the winter of 1852-3, urging him to make a move in Congress for the purchase of Cuba for a slave State and a bill of sale of a slave dated Rome, Ga., Dec. 26, 1858. It declares the girl Harriet, 25 years old, of dark complexion, to be warranted a slave for life. She brought \$800. The letters were taken from the private library of Davis, chief of the confederacy, and presented to Mr. Rogers.

He was born July 23, 1831, in Piermont,

Grafton Co., N. H. His father, Capt. Charles Rogers, came of old New England stock and was able to trace his lineage to John Rogers, the martyr. His mother was Permelia Ramsey, descended in the maternal line from Hannah Dustin, famed in American history for escape from the Indians, one night in 1693, near Haverhill, Mass., killing several and escaping torture and death herself. The son obtained a common school education in his native place and at Bradford Academy, Vt.

After teaching several terms of public school and in academies East, he came, in the fall of 1855, to Illinois, where he successively managed academies at Crystal Lake and Wauconda. In May, 1857, he settled as pastor of the Universalist Society at Fox Lake, Wis., where he was regularly ordained Aug. 26, 1858. He has officiated as a minister at Jefferson, Ft. Atkinson, Whitewater and Oshkosh in Wisconsin; at Cedar Rapids and Marshalltown, Iowa, and was three years Superintendent of Universalist churches in that State. The first Universalist church erected at Fort Atkinson, those at Whitewater, Oshkosh, Wausau and Lodi, Wis., and at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, were built under the administration of Mr. Rogers, and at Marshalltown, Iowa, the society to which he ministered purchased a church structure of the Episcopalians. He became pastor of the Universalist Church at Wausau in 1886, and is now (1888) officiating as such at Earlville, Ills. Mr. Rogers is one of six brothers who wore regimental blue in the rebellion. Two brothers enlisted in the Kansas State Militia and three in the "15th Illinois." Five survivors returned in safety. George C. was made Colonel of the "15th" after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, for meritorious conduct on the field, and, when commissioned, was the youngest Colonel in the service. He is now (1888) Chairman of the Pension Appeals Commission at Washington, D. C. William H. was a private in the 15th and is practicing law at Fort Atkinson, Wis. Charles served two years in the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry and afterwards enlisted in a Vermont regiment. James was in the Kansas Home Guards and aided in driving Quantrell from the State. Thomas was in the 2nd Kansas Mounted Infantry and lost his life in Arkansas.

The marriage of Mr. Rogers to Elizabeth C. Vedder of Berlin, Wis., took place Oct. 11, 1860. Their children are Anna A., Ellis E.,

William W., Mary M. and Grace G. The mother was born in Saratoga Co., New York, and came to Wisconsin in childhood with her parents. She was a teacher previous to marriage. After the close of the war Mr. Rogers located at Jefferson, Wis., where he established the "Jefferson Liberal Institute", which was in successful operations some years. Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., conferred on Mr. Rogers the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1872. His portrait appears on page 432.



ARTHUR JAMES VAN ANDA, Menominee, Mich., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 266, was born Sept. 13, 1847, at Howard Junction, McHenry Co., Illinois. His parents, Aaron H. and Anna Eliza (Newell) Van Anda, were born near Williamsport, Pa., and the former was a descendant of the Hollanders, who were connected with the earliest history of the Keystone State. His grandfather, Peter W. Van Anda, was an early settler of Kentucky, and was a comrade of Daniel Boone. The parents of the mother died when she was three years old. When the son was two years old the household removed from Illinois to Epworth, Dubuque Co., Iowa, where he was reared on a farm, and where he resided until he enlisted in the military service of the United States. He enrolled at that place April 18, 1864, when he was 16 years old, enlisting in company C, 44th Iowa Infantry, 100 day men, for special service. He received honorable discharge Sept. 1, 1864, at Davenport, Iowa. The regiment went to camp at Davenport, and was sent to the rear of Memphis, and later performed guard duty at LaGrange, relieving veterans for more important service, and the command, with others of similar character, discharged the duties for which they were enlisted with credit to themselves and effectiveness in the service, for which they received the personal acknowledgement of the President.

Mr. Van Anda was in Memphis when Forrest made the raid there. He was in the command of Sturgis who made a search for the same unreliable individual with little results save in the sufferings of his men, the campaign being mismanaged to an extent that proved more disas-

trous to the troops than actual battle could have been to the soldiers in his command. This was in June previous to Forrest's raid on Memphis where the latter was, when he was searched for elsewhere. At LaGrange, Mr. Van Anda was in the hospital with intermittent fever. After his return to Iowa he went to Cornell College to finish the education, which, it should have been stated, he had well begun by two years in an academy previous to enlistment. He was graduated thence with honor after four years continuous study. He then engaged as a teacher in Iowa for a time, going later to Michigan. He held the position of Superintendent of the graded school at Cascade, Iowa, and at Iron Mountain, Mich. After a period of six years as an educator, he entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad as a civil engineer with headquarters at Chicago, and remained in that connection one year. His next business was as an operator in real estate at Menominee, and he is now manipulating the lands of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad corporation. He has acted in that connection, with others of similar character for corporations and private individuals, for three years.

Mr. Van Anda belongs to a race of people who inherited the spirit of their ancestors, the Hollanders. Several of his cousins bearing the same name enlisted in the civil war, one of whom, S. G. Van Anda, served as Lieut-Colonel of the 21st Iowa. John A. enlisted in the 12th Iowa, and later in the 44th with his cousin of this narration. James A. Fields, a cousin in the maternal line of descent, enlisted as a recruit in the 3rd, and in 1864 it was consolidated with the 2nd Iowa, and he served throughout the entire course of the conflict.

The portrait of Mr. Van Anda appears on page 432.

and brought his family with him to the New World.

He enlisted Sept. 29, 1861, in Company B, 9th Wisconsin Infantry at Manitowoc for three years. On the organization of the company he was made its 1st Lieutenant and went to the field as such with the regiment. He was made Captain, May 13th following, on the resignation of the former line officer, Frederick Becker, whose career as a civilian and soldier appears on another page. He accompanied his command to Kansas and took part in the fight at Newtonia. Previously he was in several skirmishes and in actions to disperse Indians who had espoused the rebel side. He was once placed under arrest because some of his command had shot several sheep while on a forced march, but his request for a trial by court martial was unheeded and the charge dropped. At Newtonia, where he commanded the company, the regiment was drawn into ambush and suffered severely. A rebel officer was captured and became a warm friend of Captain Dumke, the two whiling away the tedium of camp life by playing chess. Captain Dumke became partially deaf and contracted rheumatism from the exposure to which he was subjected and his health otherwise becoming so much impaired as to unfit him for active duty in the field, he tendered his resignation Nov. 27, 1862, and received honorable discharge in December.

He returned to Manitowoc and, as soon as recruited in health resumed connection with active business life. He is in the employ of the Richards Iron Works as accountant and draughtsman. His portrait may be found on page 432.



CARL H. SCHMIDT, deceased, formerly a resident at Manitowoc, Wis., and a soldier of the civil war, was born September 30, 1835, in Luebbecke, Westphalia, Germany. On coming to America in 1854, he located at Manitowoc, and in 1855 established *Der Nord-Westen*, a German weekly newspaper, which he conducted until he entered the army for the Union. He enlisted September 6, 1861, in Company B, 9th Wisconsin Infantry, at Manitowoc, and was made 1st Sergeant on the organization of his company. Jan. 1, 1863, he was commissioned

AUGUST F. DUMKE, Manitowoc, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born Dec. 8, 1824, at Rostin, Prussia. He came to America in 1853 and remained in Milwaukee a few months after reaching that place, to which he came direct from New York. He went thence to Manitowoc which has been his home since. He was married in 1851 to Wilhelmina Guhr

2nd Lieutenant of Company G and was afterwards transferred to Company F. May 11, 1864, he was made 1st Lieutenant of Company F and, August 31st following, was made Captain and was discharged Dec. 3, 1864, on the expiration of his period of service. Captain Schmidt was engaged with his regiment in all its experiences throughout three years of service, and was in the fights at Newtonia, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, and in numberless other varieties of service which receive neither recognition nor mention in history or dispatches. At the time of the Red River expedition he was acting as quartermaster and was in charge of the supply depot at Little Rock, Ark. When the news of the retreat and the starved condition of the troops was received, Capt. Schmidt started out with a supply train and met the regiment to relieve the wants of the men just after the battle at Jenkins Ferry. On his return to Manitowoc, he resumed his connection with journalism and was actively engaged in pushing the interests of the German newspaper which he had founded. In 1869, he was elected member of the Assembly of Wisconsin from his District, and in 1870 and 1872 was elected to the State Senate. He served in both capacities with distinction to himself and credit to the judgment of his constituency. In 1885, he was elected County Judge of Manitowoc county in which he served until his death, Jan. 7, 1888.

He is survived by his wife and five children—Emil, C. Otto, Carl, Arthur and Walter.

The record of Judge Schmidt is one that supplies an evidence of the quality of the spirit with which he sustained his relations to the affairs of his adopted country in peace and war. He was liberally educated in his native country and brought to this country his abilities and ambitions, which he exercised in the avenues best calculated to incorporate him with our institutions and the element to which he was allied by birth and kinship. His portrait is presented on page 432.



GUSTAVUS A. CHANDLER, of Menominee, Mich., member of G. A. R. Post No. 266, (Lyon) was born in Freedom, Penobscot Co., Maine, Sep. 7, 1840, and is the son of Alden and Mary

(Sinclair) Chandler, both of whom were natives of the Pine Tree State with ancestral stock of Revolutionary renown. The son was seven years old when he was brought to Wisconsin by his father, his mother being deceased. They resided in Racine two years, removing thence to Escanaba, where Mr. Chandler was a resident until 1857, when he went to Menominee for the first time, remaining there a year and removing thence to Manistee, Mich. He had been occupied, after arriving at a suitable age, in saw mill work until 1859. In that year he was employed on a tug on the lake and filled the situation two years. On the first call for troops for the suppression of the rebellion he resolved to enlist, being just of age. In August, 1861, he enrolled in a regiment that made a record second to none that fought in the civil war—the 37th Illinois. He enlisted in D Company and rendezvoused at Camp Fry, going thence to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, preparatory to joining the command of Fremont. That general was conducting operations in Missouri and the soldiers of the 37th were in the actions in the vicinity of Booneville and Sedalia, and went to take part in the action at Springfield, making forced marches which tested the endurance of the regiment. The regiment, it should have been stated, went out under Colonel, afterwards, General Julius White, who was succeeded by General Barnes. The captain of D Company was John Lambier, and the Major of the command was Charles Black, who succeeded Colonel Barnes, the latter having been placed under arrest for refusing to obey an inhuman order to march the regiment back after a forced march to Cassville of unmitigated hardship, when the men were too exhausted to even stand. The command passed the winter of 1861-2 on the flats of the Lamine, and in the spring went to Springfield to find that Price had evacuated the place and the 37th was constantly on forced marches and skirmishing with the rear-guard of the wily rebel chief. Preparations were soon after in progress for the battle known to history as Pea Ridge. The 37th was in the first line of battle when the attack was made by Van Dorn and the company lost 22 men in the first broadside. After the fight was over, the command went to Cassville and passed the summer. December 7th the regiment again distinguished itself in the fight at Prairie Grove and is especially mentioned in connection there-

with as achieving renown at the former battle. The 37th with five others, three batteries and a cavalry regiment, with one company of another cavalry regiment, made a forced march that should of itself occupy a conspicuous page of history. Only the 37th Illinois and 26th Indiana preserved their organization and came to their destination in regular military order, the men composing the others arriving in squads, singly, and as they could that night and in the day following. (Another forced march in which the 37th was conspicuous was in July following, when they went 35 miles in seven hours to relieve Major Hubbard, hemmed in and confined in the court house at Neosho, Mo. They accomplished their work and returned to the brigade.) In April Mr. Chandler was in a fight at Cape Girardeau and went thence with his regiment to Vicksburg, skirmishing all the way there and in July went to the capture of Yazoo City, the command going on the gunboats under Lieutenant Walker and had the satisfaction again of participating in a complete success. The next movement of importance was to New Orleans on transports and in September they went to Morganzia Bend, where the detachment sustained a sharp attack from the rebels and returned to New Orleans. In March, 1864, the regiment went to Texas and at Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande engaged in a skirmish with the rebels. They returned to Brownsville and remained until the expiration of their term of service when they went to Chicago to be released from military obligations.

On returning to Menominee Mr. Chandler became connected with his former business on a tug and is now captain of the Menominee, connected with the fire service of the city. The machine is a most efficient branch of the department and throws five streams of water.

Frederick, a brother of Mr. Chandler, was an enlisted man of the 3rd Michigan Infantry; he died in the summer of 1888. Another, Thomas Jefferson, belonged to the Missouri militia and afterwards to the Missouri Home Guards, who saw as much service in the reconstruction of his State as in other variety of warfare. Edwin, another brother, went into the service from Maine and served at the head of a company. Mr. Chandler was married Jan. 6, 1870, to Lizzie Smith and their only child is named Warren Raymond. The mother died in 1880. She

was a native of Wisconsin. Her brothers, John and Henry, enlisted in Wisconsin regiments, and the latter was killed in action.

Mr. Chandler's portrait appears on page 432.



CHARLES T. PENDLETON, of Oconto, Wis., capitalist, was born March 5, 1829, near St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and is the son of Joshua and Rosannah Pendleton. His father was born in New Brunswick and died at the age of 77 years. His grandfather, Thomas Pendleton, was born in Maine. The mother was a native of Belfast, Maine, and died when 66 years old. She was the daughter of Stephen Pendleton, who was born also in Belfast and married Dorcas Dodge. She represented ancestors who fought in the Revolution and in 1812. Four of the sisters of Mr. Pendleton are living. Prudence married Charles Ellis of Boston, who died about 1873. Emily married John McPherson of Boston, a ship builder, who died in 1862. Annie married William Miles of Boston and resides at Whitewater, Wis. Rosannah married Captain John Holmes of Denver, Colorado. Two brothers are deceased. James Franklin died in infancy. Joshua Brooks was lost on the Oconto River Oct. 8th, 1856, at the age of 21 years. He started from the Falls to go to town, a distance of 12 miles, and was never again heard from.

Mr. Pendleton was educated in the common schools of his native province and was engaged in farming until he became interested in the coast fishing business, which he followed on the coast of Maine until he decided to try his fate and fortune in the West. He came to Wisconsin in 1849 and landed at Milwaukee, September 20th. After a few days of delay there he went to Berlin and worked about two months on the Fox River. He then engaged in service on the Wolf River in which he was occupied two years. He then came to Oconto where he was employed a year and engaged in lumbering in his own behalf and has pursued it in all its varied relations since that date. In 1859 he constructed his present elegant and commodious home in one of the best locations in the city.

He was married Sept. 13, 1855, to Almeda Lindsay of Oconto. She was born in Maine

and removed to Mendota, Ill., with her parents in childhood. There are eight children belonging to the Pendleton household. Their names are Ira B., Charles Irving, Nettie, Frank R., Clara, Curtis, Harley J. and Laura Almeda. Nettie is the wife of John Sheridan, who is associated with her father in business, and is also a merchant.

Ira B. married Jennie Thompson and is the business associate of his father; their son is named Charles T. C. Irving married Fillie Grunert and their daughter is named Edith; he is also in partnership with his father.

The portrait of Mr. Pendleton is on page 432.



WILLIAM J. EMPEY, resident proprietor of the "Empey House" at Wausau, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, Lysander Cutler, No. 55, at the same place, was born Feb. 20, 1817, in Cornwall, Canada. His parents, Adam and Nancy (Putnam) Empey, left Canada for the State of New York when he was in early childhood and he passed the years of his minority in the Empire State. On attaining his majority he went to Ohio where he remained about one year. At the expiration of that time he came to Wisconsin and located at or near Janesville. He acted as teamster for his brother-in-law, Charles McMillan, and drove a team of horses from the Buckeye State to Wisconsin, the family accompanying him in their permanent removal hence. He was occupied in that vicinity at his business—that of a shoemaker—until the country was convulsed by civil war and business relations in a disturbed condition.

He enlisted Dec. 20, 1861, in H Company, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry at Stevens Point, Wis., for three years. On the organization of his command, Feb. 15, 1862, he was made Sergeant. He remained in the service until the full expiration of his term of enlistment and, with the non-veterans went to Madison where he was discharged Feb. 14, 1865.

On arrival at Leavenworth where it was ordered to report after being mustered in, the 3rd Cavalry was distributed at various points in Kansas, on provost duty. Companies H and B were left for the defense of Fort Leavenworth

and performed much valuable service there in ridding the surrounding country of bushwhackers, and in the protection of Union families. The company remained there until May, 1863, when, with four other companies of the same regiment, the command proceeded to Fort Blunt, the detail being under Captain Stout of H Company, to act as escort for the post supply train. Four miles from their destination a force of Texans and renegade Indians attacked them and were repulsed. In June the experience was repeated without similar results. In June and July there was more of the same kind of business and in every encounter with the rebels save one the cavalry were conquerors. Company H fought at Honey Springs, July 17th, at Newtonia, September 30th and at Cane Hill, Nov. 27th. In October, 1864, the company went into winter quarters at Little Rock, Arkansas, and in February, Mr. Empey returned to Wisconsin. He mentions the engagements of Camp Springs and at Dardanelle, in Arkansas as among those in which he was a participant, where there was good service accomplished in dispersing bushwhackers and guerrillas.

After the war he worked at his trade as a shoemaker in various places until 1881, when he took possession of the hotel in which he is now (1888) operating. He is still suffering from the effects of an injury received in the war from the fall of a bale of hay on his shoulder.

He was married in 1847 to Amelia Blackman in Union, Wis. Three of their children are living. Two of the sons are members of the Order of the "Sons of Veterans."

The names of his living children are Adelbert J.; William Harry and Emily Maria. These are the children of Amelia (Blackman) Empey, who died in 1859.

Mr. Empey was again married Feb. 22, 1860, to Cornelia Bond and their surviving children are named Alexander F., Lottie P., Albert Otis, and Adam De Forrest. The mother was born in Broome Co., New York, and is the daughter of Thomas and Charlotte (Brown) Bond. Her only brother, F. S. Bond, was a Wisconsin soldier. Her maternal great uncles, Jacob and Ellis Conklin, fought in the Revolution and in 1812. Roscoe Conklin belonged to the same family connection. Emily married James Haskin of Wausau and they are the proud parents of two pairs of twins; the first are named Robert

and Madge, the second Hallie and Harry. Their other children are named William, James and Myrtle. Adelbert J. is married to Florence Bump. Alexander married Florence Streeter and their children are named Edith and Harold Jerome. Lottie P. married E. D. Neff and their son is named Harley J.

The portrait of Mr. Empey appears on page 432.



ANDREW A. KERN, of Kaukauna, Wis., was born December 16, 1844, in the city of New York. He is the son of Barnard Kern, a German by birth, who removed to Wisconsin with his family in 1846. The first residence of the little household was at Milwaukee, and soon after, a removal to Germantown, Washington county, was effected, and there the father entered upon the occupation of a farmer. Later he sold his property there and bought a farm at Herman, Dodge county, on which he is still a resident. The son was bred to the calling of his father and continued in that avenue of business until the date of the civil war, when he felt impelled to enter military life, like so many of the race, of which he is a descendant and who made so important a part of the military body in the time of the National danger. He enlisted Oct. 11, 1861, when approaching his 17th birthday, in G Company, 9th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years, enrolling at Milwaukee. He was tendered a position as a noncommissioned staff officer, but declined and was discharged with honor Dec. 3, 1864, his term of service having expired.

The 9th Wisconsin was essentially a German regiment and was organized at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee. Late in January, 1862, the regiment went to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to proceed thence to take part in the "Southwestern Expedition" which, came to naught after the regiment had made a march of 160 miles to Fort Scott. The command was then transferred to the Army of Arkansas and in June moved to the neighborhood of Baxter's Springs in Missouri. In the last days of the same month an expedition into the Indian country was contemplated, when the command was again transferred to the Army of the Frontier. September 29, 1862, G Company, with D, E and H, a de-

tachment of artillery and a squad of cavalry made the charge which is named in history as the battle of Newtonia. November 28, Mr. Kern was in the action at Cane Hill, in Arkansas, and returned from there with his company to Rheas' Mills of which they had taken possession previously and were running for the benefit of the soldiers and their animals. December 7th he was again in service of active character at Prairie Grove. March 23, 1864, the command left their camp at Little Rock to connect with General Banks' projected Red River expedition. Early in April, Mr. Kern was successively in the skirmishes at Terre Noire (Witherspoonville), Elkins Ferry, Poison Springs (April 15th), Prairie d'Anc (April 17th), and at Jenkins Ferry on the last day of the month. In the last named encounter, Mr. Kern was wounded and was mentioned in the dispatches. He was hit in the left thigh by a bullet and was taken to the field hospital. Thence he was removed to Pine Bluff, Ark., and later, was transferred to the general hospital at Little Rock, where he continued under treatment until the expiration of his time. He returned to Wisconsin hopelessly lamed. At Witherspoonville, he was slightly injured in his right shoulder but did not quit the ranks. When leaving Fort Leavenworth for the frontier he was attacked with a lung difficulty which disabled him for six weeks. He then rejoined his regiment and went to Fort Scott, thence to Fort Gibson and on the return was ill for six weeks with typhoid fever. With these exceptions he was at his post of duty continuously.

He returned to Herman, Wis., and was engaged in the occupation of a farmer for a year. He then engaged in the business of manufacturing flour which he pursued until 1878, the date of his removal to Kaukauna. He has been operating there in real estate and in other avenues. On the organization of the village of Ledyard he was made a member of the Village Board and when the place became the city of Kaukauna he was elected Alderman of the 3d Ward. In 1886 he represented the municipality on the Board of Supervisors.

In 1860 Mr. Kern was married to Barbara Beck, who died March 22, 1876. Sep. 12, 1878, he was again married at Appleton to Matilda Minkner. Frank Andrew, their only child, was born in 1880. Mrs. Kern was born in Sheboygan Co., Wis., and her parents were natives of Hanover, Germany. The grandfather of Mr.

Kern was a soldier in the Army of the Allies and fought under Napoleon. At Waterloo he was with the forces that fought against the would-be-conqueror of the world. Being a soldier in the Bavarian army, he was subject to such changes as were made by his government, without reference to his opinions. The brother of the mother of Mr. Kern, Christian Wendell, was a soldier in the Bavarian Army 18 years and was with Napoleon in the campaign in Russia.

The portrait of Mr. Kern appears on page 432.



JOHN MILTON READ, deceased, formerly a citizen of Kewaunee, Wis., and a soldier of the civil war in whose honor G. A. R. Post No. 155 is named, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, November 3, 1842. In the same year his parents, Martin and Catherine (Divens) Read, went to St. Louis and from there, in 1847, to Milwaukee, Wis. In 1848 they went to Manitowoc. Mr. Read received a common school education and entered a printing office at Manitowoc and acquired a knowledge of the printing business in which he was occupied until he became a soldier. He enlisted at Manitowoc October 16, 1861, in Company E, 14th Wisconsin Infantry. In the same year he was made Sergeant and was promoted to Sergeant Major of the regiment May 6, 1862. Sept. 27, 1863, he was made Adjutant of his regiment with the rank of 1st Lieutenant. March 9, 1864, he was promoted to Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of his brigade commander and served in that position to the end of the war. He served as Adjutant General of the 2nd Brigade of the 3rd Division of the 17th Army Corps until Dec. 7, 1864, when he was transferred to the 1st Brigade of the same corps. He was in action at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Fort de Russey, Pleasant Hill Landing, Clouterville, Marksville, Yellow Bayou and the skirmishes and river service of the Red River campaign and returned to Vicksburg and went thence to Nashville. He was in the fight at Tupelo and in the severe movements and marches that preceded Nashville and after that battle was in the operations again at Mobile. October 3, 1862, he was captured at

Corinth and held a prisoner 12 days, when he was paroled and, soon afterwards, exchanged. He was wounded at Vicksburg and again at Spanish Fort April 5, 1865, and he was finally mustered out October 9th of the same year with his regiment.

He went to Warsaw, Mo., where he engaged for a short time in the publication of a paper, but returned to Manitowoc within the same year. In December, 1868, he located at Kewaunee and became by purchase the proprietor of the Kewaunee *Enterprise* which he published until his death in 1881. In 1870 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools and held the office nine years. In 1874 he was elected State Senator from the district comprising Brown, Door and Kewaunee counties, serving in the position in a manner in accordance with his character and career. In 1880 he was elected to the Assembly but did not take his seat because of impaired health. He had been suffering from the disease of which the seeds were sown during his army life and, finding that he was unable to encounter the fatigue of a legislative session, he determined to pass the winter in a warmer climate. He went to Georgia but failed to find the benefit for which he had hoped and, after a few weeks, was advised to return home. He started for the North but grew rapidly worse on the journey and died March 9, 1881, on the cars at Louisville, Ky., the place of his birth. His body was brought to Kewaunee and buried March 13th following.

Mr. Read was a man of conspicuous popularity in his community. He was a successful journalist, wielding a facile, vigorous and convincing pen. In character he was candid, outspoken and independent in expression and this trait, coupled with his integrity and nobility of character, won for him the confidence of all classes. He was always a leader among those who urged and promoted public enterprises and in every manner honored his citizenship and manhood.

He was always the representative of the good comradeship of the army and remained to his death the declared friend and advocate of the old soldiers. He died at 39 in the full flush of manhood, when the field of his usefulness was just opening before him. His portrait appears on page 432.

He was married August 10, 1872, to Caroline W. Johannes of Kewaunee, and is survived by his widow and three daughters—Leona, Hort-

ense and Hattie. The two latter are twins. Mrs. Read is proprietor and manager of the John M. Read House at Kewaunee.



JOHNS TOWNSEND, a resident of Stevens Point, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 196, at Plainfield, was born Dec. 5, 1841, in Collins, Erie county, New York. Aden Townsend, his father, was a farmer in Erie county, and he died in 1813, at Collins, aged 33 years. His wife, who was Electa Mitchell before marriage, was born March 12, 1816, at Collins, where she was married to Mr. Townsend. In 1846 she married Leonardo Hutchinson, and in 1853 removed to Dell Prairie, Wisconsin. Mr. Hutchinson died at that place in 1863, and the mother died on the morning of July 9, 1888, aged 72 years. She left five sons and two daughters. One daughter died many years ago. Mr. Townsend of this sketch was little more than a year old when his father died, and he accompanied his mother to Wisconsin, and resided in his step-father's family until 1856. He was 15 years old when he took the management of his fortunes into his own hands, and engaged as a farm assistant and was occupied in agriculture and lumbering until he enrolled as a soldier. Aug. 19, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, 38th Wisconsin Infantry, at Kilbourn City, and after remaining in Madison about five weeks joined the regiment on the Weldon railroad. Two days after the fight at Hatcher's Run, the regiment built earthworks, and remained in their intrenchments until November, and during that time were engaged in a raid near Hatcher's Run. In November, Mr. Townsend went with the regiment to their former position opposite Petersburg, and remained through the winter. He was in the capture of Fort Morgan, and afterwards in all the movements with which his regiment was connected, and entered Petersburg after the evacuation. He went afterwards to the South Side railroad where he assisted in capturing prisoners, and afterwards returned to Petersburg, and thence Northward to Washington, where his regiment was in the front of the column down Pennsylvania Avenue in the Grand Parade. He was mustered out June 2, 1865.

Mr. Townsend came back to Madison for final discharge, and returned to Dell Prairie, Adams county, where he engaged in lumbering, and was also occupied in farming in that town until 1880, when he went to Plainfield. He resided there until 1886, engaged in the business of a carpenter, and in that year he located in Stevens Point where he is similarly occupied.

He was married Dec. 25, 1865, to Mary Jane Jones, of Plainville, Adams county. She was born in Rock county, Wis., March 17, 1846, and was the daughter of Edmond L. and Clarissa E. (Goff) Jones. She died Jan. 13, 1884, at Plainfield, leaving three children:—Theodore J. was born April 2, 1869; J. D. L. was born Aug. 22, 1875; Cleo May was born Nov. 21, 1881. Mr. Townsend is a first-class mechanic and an upright and reliable citizen. B. R. Hutchinson, his half brother, was a soldier in the civil war, and a member of Stevens Point Post No. 156.



HENRY CLARK, of Oconto, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 74, was born September 26, 1837, at Watkins, Schuyler Co., New York. His father, Henry Scott Clark, was born in England, and was the son of Henry Clark, a captain of marines in the English navy, who was lost at sea. H. S. Clark married Mary Newlove, a native of Hull, England, whose parents came to America in 1808 and her father fought in 1812, surviving that struggle but a short time. The senior Clark came to America in 1808. Mr. Clark was raised on a farm, and in 1842 came to Wisconsin and located at Hartford, Washington County, where he acted as a carpenter until the war. He enlisted September 14, 1864, at Hartford, in Company E, 10th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. The regiment left the State in November for Louisville and proceeded to Nashville and thence to Murfreesboro and to Huntsville, Ala. During a period of five months the 10th was engaged in military duty, destroying important railroad lines and succeeded in cutting off Beauregard's re-enforcement of 40,000 men. He was in a warm skirmish at Bowling Green and another at Bridgeport and went to Nashville and to Louisville, performing important service all along the route. He was next in the battle of

Perryville and was wounded by a minie ball in his left wrist. He fought at Stone River, where he was in action five days and remained there until April, when he was discharged and returned to Wisconsin. November 17, 1863, he enlisted again in Company B, 35th Wisconsin Infantry, and went to St. Louis. The regiment moved to Red River and thence to New Orleans and from there to Port Hudson, where they remained six weeks. The next movement was to Morganzia, La., and in October the command joined an expedition to the Atchafalaya River, where they had daily skirmishes with the rebels. Mr. Clark was one day preparing for a snug sleep in a nest he had constructed of boards and his gun blanket, when he was suddenly ordered out on picket. The rebels discovered his snuggery and riddled it with balls, when he suddenly acquired a respect for picket duty. On one occasion, on a former march in the course of a skirmish with Bragg's troops, Mr. Clark is certain his own aim was sure as he saw the man drop, and he remorsefully gave the rebels a blanket to bury the man in. He went from Simmsport to Duvall's Bluff and thence to Brownsville, and later to New Orleans. The next movement was to Mobile Point and to Spanish Fort, and the command hauled their guns by hand over corduroy roads which they built. They were 14 days under fire at Spanish Fort and there Mr. Clark received a wound in the shoulder. In the rifle pits there they were charged by the Mississippi "Tigers," but repulsed them. They went next to Blakely in time for the surrender there and returned to Mobile. From Mobile they went to McIntosh Bluffs and there Dick Taylor surrendered to them 28 rebel transports. They went again to Mobile and to Brazos Santiago, Texas, thence to Brownsville and were mustered out March 15, 1866. During his service Mr. Clark was made Corporal and a year later Color Sergeant and carried the regimental flag two years and a half. He was in a skirmish in Texas in which his command captured 300 prisoners. William C. Clark, his brother, enlisted in the same regiment with himself, was captured and taken to Libby, Belle Isle and afterwards to Andersonville, where he starved to death. Their mother went out with them as regimental nurse, kept with her her own revolver and was in an action at Scottsboro, Ala. In September, 1863, she was taken sick and returned home and

soon died. Mr. Clark has four sisters—Attie, Sarah, Caroline and Cornelia.

Mr. Clark was married to Marion Waterman of Rubicon, Dodge Co., Wis., and their surviving children are Rudolph F., Lucius A., Cora A., Clara L., Mildred and Charles A. During the last 15 years Mr. Clark has carried on his business as a carpenter and builder.



SILAS DUSTAN PEARSON, of Grand Rapids, Wis., was born in Gardner, Worcester Co., Mass., Sep. 30, 1832.

He was taken by his parents to Otsego county in the State of New York when an infant, and he lived in the town of East Worcester until he was fifteen years of age. He attended the common schools and, after removal to Sun Prairie, Wis., was a pupil in the same class of schools. Later he went to Madison and attended high school. There he learned the business of a carpenter and millwright which he has since followed. In 1856 he came to Appleton and went later successively to Iowa, Indiana and Chicago. In the latter place he joined the organization known as Ellsworth Zouaves and acquired a practical knowledge of military drill which was of value to him at a later period. He enlisted at Chicago, Aug. 4, 1862, in C Company, 72nd Illinois Volunteers for three years. His regiment went to Cairo and thence to Paducah, Ky., and successively to Columbus, where he passed two months in the camp of instruction as a drill master. He was sent on detached duty to Cairo and, four days later, he was seriously injured by the falling of a heavy box of supplies which he was helping to unload on the wharf, and which injured his spine, making him so lame that he was sent to Columbus Post hospital where he remained six weeks. He went thence to the general hospital at Mound City, where he was discharged in January, 1863. He was obliged to use crutches for a long time and during a period of seven years had recurrences of hemorrhage of the lungs. While at Columbus his hearing was permanently impaired by concussion of the air from bursting shells. A commissary boat, loaded with army supplies, was tied at the commissary depot on the river and through some accident was fired. He untied

her so that the depot would not also be destroyed and received the injury from the shells with which she was partly loaded and which burst after she was loosened and floating down the river. Two of the fragments struck him, causing flesh wounds in his leg which had to be stitched, but he did not leave his post of duty in consequence.

Mr. Pearson is the son of Richmond and Silvia (Crawford) Pearson. His father is a descendant from one of two brothers, John and William Pearson, who came from England to this country and settled in Massachusetts. They were the sons of the younger son of a noble English house. His great grandfather was a soldier in the battle of Breed's Hill, commonly called Bunker Hill, and he has the pocket-book which his ancestor had in his pocket and which was pierced by a British bayonet. The mother of Mr. Pearson was the daughter of ancestors who won fame in the war of the Revolution. His brothers, Foster and Albert, were soldiers in the rebellion. The former enlisted in the 21st Wisconsin and died in the regimental hospital at Murfreesboro from sickness resulting from exposure. The latter was chief musician in a Wisconsin regiment and was discharged as such by general order, after which he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Arkansas Cavalry, afterwards being promoted to Captain. He returned in safety.

The marriage of Mr. Pearson to Sarah J. Hamilton took place at Madison, Wis., Aug. 11, 1856. Their living children are John H., Charles L., Francis E., Harry E., Frederick U., Walter L., Alfred and a daughter, Lulu May. Wilfred, Delavan and Lillian Bell died in infancy. Mrs. Pearson is the daughter of John Hamilton, a native of Vicksburg, Miss. The family was originally from Pennsylvania but had lived many years in the South.



TRUMAN S. WOOD, of Winneconne, Wis., formerly a soldier of the Union, was born August 5, 1829, in Sutton, Dominion of Canada. He is the son of David and Eureka (Chappell) Wood, and his paternal grandfather was a soldier at Lexington and in the battle in which General Pitcairn was killed. He was very young and was prin-

cipally engaged in melting pewter plates and running bullets for the Colonial troops. His mother's ancestors lived at Stonington, Conn., and his maternal grandfather Steele was a poet and wrote religious verses, which are preserved in several hymn books. Mr. Wood is one of a family of six children—four boys and two girls. All the sons were soldiers in the civil war. Rufus was in the Kansas Home Guards and was in several actions with the guerilla chief Quantrell; Hiram enlisted in the 44th New York Infantry, the Zouave regiment known as Ellsworth's Avengers; Willard enlisted in the 14th Wisconsin Infantry and served throughout the war.

Mr. Wood was carefully educated in his native State and is a graduate in surveying and a civil engineer. He removed to Winneconne in 1855. He went to Fond du Lac in 1861 and enlisted in July in Company G, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry. He was the first soldier from the village of Winneconne, and the day he started to enlist, the ladies of Winneconne escorted him to the boat on which he went to Oshkosh. The regiment was in rendezvous at Fond du Lac until July 12th, when it left the State and went to Hagerstown, Md., and camped on the same spot where Washington encamped in the war of the Revolution. Two days later, they went to Harper's Ferry and performed guard duty and drilled about a month. The regiment helped to build the road up Maryland Heights preparatory to the construction of the fortifications and moved successively to Darnestown and Frederick where the regiment remained holding Maryland in the United States until the spring of 1862. He was in the action at Bolivar in October, 1861, where he did his first severe fighting, and in March, the regiment moved with Bank's Army Corps up the Shenandoah, and Mr. Wood was in all the actions including Charleston, Winchester and in the retreat. In July, they went to Culpepper, and he was in the battle of Cedar Mountain; the regiment went back to Culpepper and Mr. Wood was sent to Emery Barracks where he was sick and was under the care of the surgeons, and he went next to the hospital where he was treated 18 months and was discharged for disability in 1864. He returned to Winneconne.

He was married Aug. 23, 1854, to Prudence, daughter of Augustus and Rosalie (Chaplin) Sayre. They have two children living. Sew

ard married Ella Bobier, and their children are named Leon and Willie. Fremont A. lives with his parents.

Mr. Wood is one of the most prominent and public spirited of the citizens of Winneconne. He has made a gift to the village of a pleasant park, the trees in which are grown from seeds he planted when he first came to Winneconne. He has been active in all projects for the general welfare of the community by whom he is highly esteemed. He still suffers from injuries received in military service and is a Democrat in political connection. He has a number of war relics, among which are a Zouave bayonet, flecked with blood on the battle field at Manassas. He has a knife which he took from a rebel, the blade of which is about eight inches in length. During the battle of Antietam, he was in charge of Emory hospital and at Cedar Mountain was detailed to care for the wounded. He still retains a vivid recollection of the scenes of suffering of which he was a witness.



HENRY PETER HUFFMAN, of Fort Howard, Wis., proprietor of the Huffman House in that city, was born Sept. 2, 1826, at Bruderdorf, and is the son of Michael and Agnes (Newyear) Huffman. The mother was a native of Lorraine, then a French province. The father was a native of Alsace and was born in the same town as his son. The paternal grandfather was one of the guards of Napoleon and was pensioned by the government. The family came to America in 1832, in the winter, and were shipwrecked on the passage and carried from their course to St. Helena, whence they started for New Orleans and, losing the rudder and foremast, drifted into Cuba. From there they sailed to New Orleans, where they arrived in February, 1833. They went thence to Cincinnati, where they passed 18 months. The next six months they lived at Dayton, removing thence to Columbus, Ohio, where they resided about a year. They went to Clinton in the same State and thence to Bristol, Wayne county, where they continued to reside about two years. Their next removal was to Chippewa valley, and they went a few months later to Manches-

ter, where they lived 16 years. When the son was 12 years old he went to work for a farmer with whom he remained three years. He was then apprenticed to learn the business of a shoemaker, operating in that relation two years. In 1845 he went to Cleveland and in the next year drove a team from that city to Chicago. The man for whom he was driving became tired of slow progress and took the steambot, Boston, for Milwaukee, putting the horses aboard the boat. Their arrival was dated May 10, 1846, and they remained there three days. They drove thence to Liberty Prairie, 12 miles from Madison, Wis. He remained there a month assisting his employer to build a pioneer's shanty. He went then to Madison, where he tried to get work at his trade but, there being no stock in the city, he engaged as an ox-driver and continued in that operation three weeks, engaged in breaking burr oak opening eight miles from Madison. Later, he spent about 14 weeks harvesting and went next to Janesville, where he obtained employ at his trade.

In February, 1847, he enlisted in Company K, 6th U. S. Infantry, under Lieutenant Hendrickson, acting captain. He was the first man to enlist from Janesville for the Mexican war. He went to Milwaukee, where he remained until May 5th, and went thence to New Orleans on a United States mail steamer. Three weeks were passed there waiting for accouterments, and they proceeded to Brazos Santiago, Texas, on the steamer, James L. Day. After receiving a detail for Taylor's command they proceeded to Vera Cruz and went into Camp Washington on the beach. Three weeks later, under General Pillow, they started for the interior and within the first seven miles they lost eight men by sunstroke. They were buried at Santa Fe, and the detail went eight miles further the same day to wait for the remainder of the command. The main army was stationed at Pueblo. On the route they skirmished night and day with hardly an hour's intermission. Remaining two months at Pueblo they started to cross the mountains and had their first regular fight Aug. 18th, at Saint Angeles, and they fought next day at Contreras, and Cherebusco followed on the 20th. They went next on the 21st to Tacubaya, where they remained until September 7th, when the armistice was recalled. He was in the battle at Moline del Rey on the 8th, where Colonel Scott, the best shot

in the United States was killed, and they lost more than one half their entire force but were the victors. They returned to Tacubaya and, removing their hospital seven miles on their reserve, they began the bombardment of Chapultepec on the 12th. Mr. Huffman fought in a forlorn hope on the 13th of September and stormed the fortifications of the castle. The victory was a complete one and the division of General Worth entered the city by the Santa Cosmos road. Entering the City of Mexico at 10 p. m. the soldiers lay on their arms until three in the morning, when messengers from the Mexican commanders came with flag of truce with instructions to deliver the city to General Scott. The delegation was sent to the headquarters of the commanding general and the soldiers waited until seven in the morning for instructions, when "Fuss and Feathers" appeared with his band and body-guard. Cheering him, the command marched to take formal possession of the "halls of the Montezumas." Scott was approaching the Alameda, a large public square, when his columns were fired on by the Mexicans and a street fight commenced, which lasted nearly three days. Scott finally issued orders that if any more firing was done, blocks loaded with powder should be hurled into the streets and the city should be given over to the infuriated soldiery for pillage. Three months later, under command of General Cadwalader, the command was dissolved and parties were sent to Toluca to collect arrearages of taxes. They remained there two months and returned to Tacubaya where General Worth resumed command of the Division again, General Cadwalader remaining at Toluca. The 6th and 8th Regulars returned to Worth as stated and remained until peace was declared, then moved into the city. As an honor they were the last to leave, as they were the first to enter, until all the United States troops had been sent homeward. The division to which Mr. Huffman belonged paid the Mexican government the stipulated \$15,000,000 for the annexed territory and the Government assumed \$3,500,000 of private debts due to citizens of the United States. Then they marched to Jalapa where they remained until all the United States troops had passed again. They proceeded to New Orleans where they were not permitted to land, on account of yellow fever but they were sent up the Mississippi River to Jef-

erson Barracks at St. Louis, where Mr. Huffman received discharge.

After waiting two weeks for his pay, Mr. Huffman went to Peoria, Ill., and thence to Chicago by team. During his absence his parents had removed from Ohio to Wisconsin and he went from Chicago to Milwaukee. At Milwaukee he employed a lawyer to obtain a land warrant for him and went to work at his trade. He went back to his former employ in Janesville, returning to Milwaukee to see about his land warrant. He obtained it soon after and started to look up a claim. He located in Ellington, Outagamie county, and, 10 years later, sold to Peter Prunty, the present proprietor. He transacted his business at Green Bay land office and has since made the locality his home. He has been for many years engaged in the management of the Huffman house, at Fort Howard, a well-kept hostelry which enjoys a good degree of the public patronage. He served on the County Board two years and on the City Council of Fort Howard two years. He was married Aug. 13, 1849, to Catherine McGinniss and their daughter is named Catherine Agnes and is the wife of Albert Platen, of Fort Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman have buried eight children. A married daughter, Mary Magadalin Hamrahan, died April 26, 1888, aged 34 years, and leaving four children, named Henry George, William Joseph, Rosa Maria and James Edward.



FRANK YOUNG, Cicero, Outagamie Co., Wis., was born July 10, 1848, in New York. He passed his youth and childhood in his native place and was not 13 years old when the excitement of civil war attracted his notice and interest and he determined to enlist as soon as he was old enough. Aug. 16, 1863, he enlisted in Company H, 61st New York Infantry, at Potsdam, for three years, enrolling as a recruit. July 16, 1864, he was made Corporal and June, 1865, he was discharged in the city of New York, the termination of the war making his military services no longer necessary. The following roster of his battles gives a full statement of the character of the fighting in which he participated, his regiment being connected with

the Army of the Potomac. He was in the action at Newport News, Deep Bottom, Weldon Railroad, Ream's Station, Hatcher's Run, White House Landing, Petersburg, Fort Fisher, High Chain Bridge, Farmville, and Patrick Station, and witnessed Lee's surrender, Appamattox being 20 miles from Farmville. Mr. Young sustained two injuries. He was wounded at Hatcher's Run by a piece of shell, but did not leave the command. In the fight at Ream's Station he was wounded and was taken to the hospital at City Point and from there went to Pleasant Hospital in Maryland.

He came to Wisconsin after the war and located at Appleton, working on a farm summers and in the woods winters until the spring of 1867, when he went to Minnesota and was in the employ of the Government a year as teamster. He then entered the regular army, enlisting under General Slidell and served three years, receiving honorable discharge at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota. From there he went to Texas, where he engaged as a drover five years. In 1875, he returned to Wisconsin and located where he at present resides on a farm on section 34, Cicero Township.

His marriage to Josephine Rice took place Oct. 20, 1876. She was born at Shell Rock, Minn., and died May 1, 1878, leaving one child, Frank B., born March 13, 1878. July 27, 1880, Mr. Young was married to Mary Gallickson, born in Winchester Co., Wis., June 13, 1863. Their children were born as follows:—Ina May, Nov. 28, 1882, and Henry Leander, June 26, 1881.



HARVEY WARREN LEACH, of Oshkosh, Wis., was born April 7, 1837, at Oswego, N. Y. He is the son of Warren and Lucy (Garlick) Leach, and he represents the fourth generation from English ancestry who located in America. His great grandfather on his mother's side was a minister of the Church of England and others of her forbears belonged in the army, navy and merchant service of England. The father of his mother was a soldier in the 2nd war with Great Britain and was in Captain Forsyth's company of riflemen at Ogdensburg when the British and their Indian allies captured the

fort, Feb. 22, 1813. She was born at Underhill, Chittenden Co., Vermont, June 28, 1805, and died in Wisconsin Dec. 19, 1874. She was a brilliant and cultivated woman and, after she came to the Badger State where her husband located at Waukau and kept a hotel, she was the center of attraction to all distinguished travelers who stopped at that hostelry. She was first married to William Halsey Graham, who was a graduate of West Point and who became a distinguished officer in the service of his country. The father of Captain Leach is still living at Waukau; he is a gentleman of the old school and, although his life commenced with the century, he is still in possession of all his faculties. The family removed to Wisconsin in 1850 and located at Waukau, Winnebago county. After Captain Leach finished his attendance on common schools he fitted himself for the business of a civil engineer and surveyor and stands at the head of that profession in his locality. When he was 20 years old he was practicing his profession in Minnesota and was a witness of the first massacre by the Sioux Indians in 1857 and became cognizant of all its horrors. He enlisted in the local service and assisted in the expulsion of the Indians after the settlers had fled from their homes, leaving their horses in their stalls, their cattle in the fields and other domestic arrangements unattended.

Captain Leach has been prominent in his section of Wisconsin in civil engineering affairs since he became a proficient in that business. He has served four or five terms as County Surveyor, making an aggregate of about 10 years service in that position. He has been City Surveyor of Oshkosh 16 years. In 1866 he was Assessor of the township of Rushford. At the present writing (1887) he is serving as County Surveyor of Winnebago county and as Notary Public.

March 25, 1885, Captain Leach entered the State military service as a member of Company B, Oshkosh Guards, 2nd Wisconsin, National Guard. March 26, 1876, the company was reorganized under Captain Gabe Bouck and Captain Leach was then made Orderly Sergeant. In the spring of 1876, after five years connection with the organization, he was discharged at his own request. He immediately re-enlisted and, May 10, 1881, was commissioned by Wm. E. Smith, Governor of Wisconsin as 1st Lieutenant of the company. Feb. 9, 1884, he was

commissioned Captain of the Oshkosh Guards by Governor J. M. Rusk. The papers were accompanied by a letter from Adjutant General Chandler P. Chapman. He resigned his command as captain of Company B, 2nd Wisconsin National Guards, Dec. 25, 1886, after a service in the school of the soldier of more than 10 years. Captain Leach has two brothers and three sisters—Reuben, Franklin Pierce, Lydia Young, Mrs. Permelia E. Rickson and Lucelia L. He is the oldest of the family.



ROBERT SHERIFF, of Antigo, Wis., and a member of Post No. 78, was born April 24, 1826, in Lincolnshire, England, and came thence to America when twenty years of age. The first months of his residence here were passed in farming in Belmont, Ind., and in a distillery, and he came thence to Wisconsin and passed a number of years in various localities until he settled in Freedom in Outagamie county. He pursued his business as a mason and worked at farming until the time of his enrollment in the service of his adopted country. He enlisted as a recruit in the 5th Wisconsin Infantry in Company E, August 28, 1864, enrolling at Appleton for a year or during the war. The regiment was in the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Corps stationed in the Shenandoah Valley at Winchester, and Mr. Sheriff was detailed as guard for a private house in the city. About the 1st of December, he found his command had orders to move and he resolved to go also, which caused him to be unjustly reported as a deserter. He went to Stevens Station, Washington, City Point and joined the army of Grant at Petersburg, the regiment taking position in the left wing. He was in the action at Hatcher's Run and passed most of the remainder of the winter on picket duty. He was in the front of the charge at Petersburg, April 2nd, and after the evacuation he was in the pursuit of Lee and in the fight at Little Sailor's Creek, one of the most gallant actions of the gallant 5th, and at Fort Fisher. Allen K. Augur was shot immediately after, and J. D. Gurney received a mortal wound on his return to aid Augur. These were neighbors and comrades. After Lee surrendered, the regi-

ment received orders to proceed to the assistance of Sherman and went to Danville, where intelligence of Johnston's surrender caused their return to Wilson's Station. On the route Mr. Sheriff was sun-struck and was sent in an ambulance to the station and thence to Petersburg and Manchester, opposite Richmond, thence to City Point, where he remained about 10 days without medical advice. He went next to Washington where he witnessed and participated in the Grand Review and received his discharge in June.

He returned to Freedom and after a short time went to Appleton and worked as a mason until 1878, when he removed to Antigo and took up a homestead in that vicinity on which he resided six years. In 1884 he sold his place and located in the village.

His father and mother, Robert and Mary Ann (Brooks) Sheriff, were born, lived and died and are buried in Lincolnshire, England, the former dying at four days past 99 years of age. The mother died at 84 years of age.

Mrs. Sheriff is the daughter of Charles and Sophie Green, natives of Wellsville, Ohio. She is the mother of nine children, of whom Mary, John, Sophie R., George and Charles are not living. Joseph R., Phebe Ann, Minnie and Frank still live in Antigo. The elder daughter is married to Peter O'Connor, of Antigo.



FERDINAND OSTENFLDT, of Manitowoc, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born July 18, 1829, in Schleswig, Germany. He grew to manhood in his native country and came to the United States in August, 1851. Soon after landing he came to Wisconsin and located at New Holstein, Calumet county. He remained there until he enrolled as a soldier in the United States service, enlisting in the fall of 1862, at Chilton, in Company E, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. When the company was organized he was made its 1st Lieutenant and proceeded to the field as such. Two weeks later, Oct. 8th, the regiment was in the battle of Perryville and encountered disaster at the outset, being placed by somebody's blunder in a position where it received the fire from both armies. The captain of Company E was

killed and Lieutenant Ostfeldt succeeded by grade to his position, although severely wounded. He remained in the field hospital with a wound in his right elbow several days and went later to the hospital at Lebanon, Ky. In the action at Perryville, 13 of his company were killed and the aggregate of the wounded brought the loss up to 30. Soon after reaching the hospital at Lebanon he received leave of absence and came back to Wisconsin and rejoined his regiment in January, 1863, reaching his command just after the battle of Stone River, and resumed connection with his company at Murfreesboro, and endeavored to engage in active duty. The wound in his arm had left it in such a condition that he was unable to perform the duty of a soldier and he was discharged Feb. 21, 1863.

In August, 1862, eight days before he enlisted, he was married to Maria Fredericksen, of New Holstein. They have two son just merging into manhood, the elder of whom, Charles L., aged 24, is a civil engineer and resides in the city of Chicago. William A., aged 22, is a student in the State University at Madison.



JOHAN R. WHEELER, of Neenah, Wis., a farmer on section 35 and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 129, was born in New York, April 25, 1832. He came to Wisconsin with his parents, Alanson and Electa Wheeler in 1847. They located in Auburn, Fond du Lac county, where he lived nearly two years. He returned to his native State and remained two years. He then returned to Auburn, was married and located in Washington county, where he resided when the draft of 1862 was ordered and he was conscripted for nine months service. On reaching Milwaukee he found he had the privilege of enlisting and enrolled for three years in Company I, 27th Wisconsin Infantry. He went with the regiment to Cairo and thence to Columbus, Ky. He was in the actions on the Yazoo River and went thence to the investment of Vicksburg and, after the capitulation of the city, went to Helena, Ark. There Mr. Wheeler passed some time in the hospital and went, later, to Memphis and was transferred to Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, where he received honorable discharge for disability, May 9, 1864.

He returned to Washington where he resumed farming until 1866, when he removed to Neenah and located on the farm on which he has since resided. His place is in good and valuable condition, but he is disabled from infirmities incurred in the war and performs little labor. He was married Aug. 25, 1855, to Nancy E., daughter of William and Margaret Ellis, who came from New York to Wisconsin in 1846. Mrs. Wheeler's brother, Benjamin Ellis, was a soldier in the 5th Wisconsin. He was captured at the Battle of the Wilderness, taken to Libby and Andersonville prisons where he passed 11 months. He was one of those who mined under the stockade and escaped only to be run down by bloodhounds and brought back to renewed and added sufferings. His father died in Neenah Nov. 5, 1887; he was a native of Ireland and came to America when a lad. He was one of the pioneers of Neenah and lived in the enjoyment of the respect and the esteem of the community. The mother is still living. Eldredge Wheeler was a soldier in the 37th Wisconsin Infantry and resides in Dakota. Jason was an enlisted man in the 12th Wisconsin, Company D, and was wounded in his arm, losing its use entirely. He lives at Concord, Dodge Co., Minn. Frank enlisted in Company D, 12th Wisconsin, and died at Memphis, Tenn., in 1863 of small pox. These were brothers of Mr. Wheeler. His uncle, Silas Wheeler, was in the war of 1812 and is still living, aged 93 years. (First soldier of 1812 on record in this book as still living in 1888.)

Following is the record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler:—Ellen married Louis La Grange of Marshfield and they have three children. Colista married Isaac E. Klock, a soldier in the Union army in the rebellion. He died in 1886, leaving a wife and one child. William married Katie Isenberg and lives in Iowa. Mr. Wheeler is a Republican in political sentiment.



HENRY W. WRIGHT, of Merrill, Wis., is a citizen of the Badger State, pure and simple, having been born March 10, 1844, at Racine, in the county of the same name. His has been identified with its history as a soldier and as

one of its factors in business. He is of English extraction in the paternal line of descent, and from the earlier settlers of the Mohawk valley in New York, on the side of his mother. His parents, Thomas W. and Angelina (Knowles) Wright, were born respectively at Manchester, in England, and in Onondaga Hollow, near Syracuse, New York. The family came to Wisconsin and located at Racine in 1838. When he was nearly 18 years old his uncle, Albert Knowles, 2nd Lieutenant of Company K, 7th Missouri Cavalry, came to Racine and enlisted him as a recruit for the same regiment. He made connection therewith soon after his enrollment, (Feb. 15, 1862,) at Mason City, Mo., where he went into a camp of instruction. Three months later, the command went to Independence, in that State, and thence to Kansas City, remaining until the fall of 1862. Thence to Sedalia, and to Springfield, Major-General Herron commanding, to Prairie Grove to participate in the sharp encounter with rebels there, thence to Fort Smith, Ark., to capture the fortifications in hot battle, back to Iron Mountain, forward to Helena, Ark., and to Little Rock, where another important holding was gained after fierce fighting, from there to Camden, in the same State, again to risk war's chances in a hand to hand conflict with the foe and to camp at Pine Bluff for the winter of 1863-4 is the history of his experiences for that period, in brief. The command remained in that vicinity engaged in the same species of warfare until discharged. At Pine Bluff he was made Sergeant Major and commissioned by H. P. Spellman, Major commanding the regiment. His commission as 2nd Lieutenant of Company H was dated from Feb. 22, 1865, and he received his discharge as Sergeant Major the next day. Herewith is a copy of the General Order regulating his discharge as stated:-- Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant Gen'l's Office, Washington, July 10, 1876. Special Order No. 138. By direction of the Secretary of War under joint resolution approved July 11, 1870, (amendatory of the joint resolution approved July 26, 1866), and to complete his record the discharge of Sergeant Major Henry W. Wright, 7th Missouri Cavalry to date Feb'y 23, 1865, is hereby amended to date Feb'y 21, 1865; he is mustered into service as 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Regiment Missouri Cavalry (with which the 7th Regiment Missouri Cavalry was

consolidated) to date Feb'y 22, 1865, and mustered out and honorably discharged as 2nd Lieutenant to date May 30, 1865, the date he ceased to do duty and he is mustered for pay in said grade during the period embraced between the aforesaid dates. The amount of pay and allowances received by him as an enlisted man subsequent to Feb'y 21, 1865, and to which he is not entitled as 2nd Lieutenant will be deducted in making payment to him under this order. By Command of General Sherman. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General." And under this order he was paid Dec. 14, 1876.

Previous to enlistment Mr. Wright was engaged in obtaining a common school education. He returned from the army to Racine and soon after was employed on the Western Union railway. Afterward, he was employed in the freight department and after three years of service became the accountant of Chauncey Lathrop & Co., with whom he remained two years. His next situation was with the J. I. Case T. M. Company as bookkeeper and three years after he commenced business on his own account, engaging in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds at Racine. April 5, 1877, he received from President Hayes an appointment as Postmaster at Racine and resigned the position at the end of five years, to remove to Merrill in October, 1880, where the business partnership of McCord & Wright was formed and operated about one year. The senior partner retired and the H. W. Wright Lumber Co. was organized with Mr. Wright as President. This body is one of the most prominent and extensive organizations in Northern Wisconsin, their plant including 25 acres and producing a large variety of manufactures. The sawmill has a capacity of 125,000 feet per day, the modus operandi exhibiting the most perfect system known to that branch of manufacture. The establishment also includes a sash, door and blind factory of huge capacity and every variety of boards is produced for market. The motive is furnished by a 300-horse power steam engine in the sawmill, and one of half that capacity operates the other factory named; 200 men and 12 teams are engaged about the works, in addition to which number is the force in the woods, including large numbers of men and teams in the winter season operating on the landed tracts of the company.

Prior to the appointment of Mr. Wright as postmaster at Racine he served two terms as

Supervisor and two years as Alderman of that city. He was Secretary of the Building Committee in the construction of the Court House, auditing the expenditures and managing the work generally. He has been Supervisor at Merrill two terms.

He was united in marriage with Carrie Buchan of Union Grove, Wis., Nov. 1, 1872. James A., Fred and Nettie are the names of their children. On his mother's side his great-grand sire was a soldier in the Revolution and two of her brothers fought in 1812. Mrs. Wright was born in Dover, Racine county, of pure Scotch lineage, and is descended from stock which has been noted in medical circles for two centuries and the only branch of the name in this country who are known to this generation. One of the brothers of Mr. Wright was a special aid of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans and was in the employ of the Government as a dealer in store supplies at Mobile, Ala. Mr. Wright's uncle, Lieutenant Stephen Knowles of the 22nd Wisconsin Infantry, was captured at Stone River, imprisoned at Andersonville and afterwards transferred to Libby.

The mother of Mrs. Wright, Jane (Tilley) Buchan, was born in New York and went to Scotland when five years old. She was married there and returned to America with her husband, locating at first in Canada and afterwards at Yorkville, Racine Co., Wis.



JOHAN MILLS, Shawano, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 81, was born May 25, 1833, in Steuben county, New York, and his parents, Philo and Polly (Emory) Mills, were members of families of long standing in the Empire State. His father died when he was three years old and his mother, who is still living, aged 77 years, has always been his special care and is a member of his family. He was married in the State of New York to Sally B. Wilkes, and nine of their children are living, named Elizabeth, Annie, Polly, George, Fred, Fanny, Eddie, Nellie and Mary. Charley, John, Will and Hattie are dead: the two last named died of diphtheria and were buried in the same coffin.

Mr. Mills came to Wisconsin in 1853 and in 1856 located at Shawano, where he enlisted in

August, 1864, in Company B, 42nd Wisconsin Infantry for three years or during the war. The recruits for this regiment were enlisted for one, two and three years as each man chose and, in October, five companies proceeded to Springfield, Ill., where Company B was assigned to provost duty in quelling the disturbances of the secession sentiment in that locality and, soon after Christmas they rejoined the regiment at Cairo where the command performed provost and guard duty until discharged. In January, 1864, he was taken sick and was sent to the hospital at Cairo and was ill with chronic diarrhoea when he was discharged with the command. During his period of service, the regiment was summoned to defend Columbus against Forrest's guerrillas, but was engaged in no heavy action.

On his return to Wisconsin he rejoined his family at Shawano, which has since been his place of residence. He is a farmer of substantial type and, although he has been a constant sufferer from the disease he contracted in the army, he has preserved his genial nature and is known and respected for the pluck and perseverance he has displayed throughout his difficulties. His success and prosperity ranks fairly with that of strong and able men, and he accords to his wife the credit of what he has accomplished. Mr. Mills is a Republican and votes in every way as he shot.



GEORGE W. REAY, of Wausau, Wis., was born Dec. 8, 1836, in Staffordshire, England, seven miles from Birmingham, and is the son of John and Mary (Sommerfield) Reay, both natives of the same country. They came thence to Baltimore, Md., in 1844, and the son was educated in the common schools of that city and resided there until the outbreak of the Rebellion. He had acquired a knowledge of the decorative art and was managing a successful business on North Gay street, when the first soldiers for the war for the Union passed through Baltimore. Mr. Reay had been brought up by a father who comprehended all the portent of the gathering storm, and the sight of a rebel flag in the city roused him to uncontrollable fury. While the mob surged and roared about the Massachusetts

troops April 19, 1861, he, with three others, Thomas McGuire, Wesley Turner and another whose name he does not remember, tore down the shameful ensign of a deluded rabble. With his companions he became the object of the rage of the mob and with the others fought his way through, one of the men being seriously injured. Mr. Reay had only time to pack a "grip" and left Baltimore for Harrisburg on foot, the railroad bridges being destroyed, taking a train to Philadelphia and a steamer thence to Haver-de-Grace and thence back to Baltimore. The political condition of Maryland precluded the raising of volunteer troops, but under special orders of the Secretary of War, Colonel Cornell recruited the 3rd Maryland Infantry.

Mr. Reay applied to this officer, who secured his commission as 1st Lieutenant of Company G and he took the field with the command. The regiment was assigned to the army of Virginia under General Banks and was in its first action on the heights above Harper's Ferry, where an engagement between Jackson and Banks seemed the next thing in order. Company G assisted in placing a Dahlgren hundred pound gun on Maryland Heights commanding the rebel position and, later, were in the van of the Federal troops on picket. Not being relieved in the morning, it was found that both armies had taken advantage of the darkness of the night to leave their position. The Federal troops had abandoned their tents and camp equipage to deceive the rebels, who probably, not fancying the appearance of the disturber on the heights above had not waited to be deluded, but proved the quality of their discretion. Lieutenant Reay then withdrew his men and had considerable difficulty in finding the army of General Banks. The command was in constant skirmishing until the battle of Cedar Mountain in which the 3rd Maryland occupied the extreme left as flanking regiment and lost 120 men in killed and wounded. In the same month the retreat commenced and the 3rd Maryland, picketed at Freeman's Ford were attacked and driven back. Lieutenant Reay had been permanently injured by the hardships of the service and had been obliged to receive treatment to enable him to remain with his company, having been swathed in bandages to reduce hernia and varicose veins and in September he went to the hospital at Alexandria, where he remained until October 2nd, when he was mus-

tered out at Washington by command of General Halleck, his injuries having been examined by Surgeon General Barnes. He went to Baltimore and soon after to Danville, Pa. The invasion of Lee alarmed the entire country and President Lincoln issued a call on the adjacent States for troops, including 50,000 from Pennsylvania. Mr. Reay received from Governor Andrew G. Curtin a commission as 1st Lieutenant in Company E, 41st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia which was dated July 2, 1863. He went with the command to Greencastle, Md., where service of important character was accomplished and July 16th Lieutenant Reay was commissioned Captain of E Company by the Governor. August 3rd the regiment was discharged at Harrisburg.


Captain Reay returned to Danville, established himself as a painter and conducted a prosperous business for seven years, when he became interested in other relations. On the organization of the Danville Fire Zouaves he was commissioned Captain by Governor John W. Geary, his papers bearing date of Nov. 4, 1870. In 1874 he decided to make the West his home and he traveled extensively, owning lands in Indiana, Kansas and Michigan which he visited. Aug. 10, 1876, he located at Wausau. He entered a homestead claim in Eagle, Oneida county. (Town 39, Range 10, East.) This is his fixed home but his business as a decorator engages his attention in the various places in the vicinity.

He was married in 1858 to Josephine Deady and they have had eight children, five of whom survive. They are named Lucy, Henry S., Helen, William and Mary. The second daughter is married and has three children. The father and mother of Mr. Reay died respectively in 1872 and in 1887.

Mr. Reay is a representative of the sort of foreign blood which has been incorporated into the life of the American Nation to the advantage of both. Fully realizing what American citizenship means in its best and highest sense he has fulfilled his convictions and at the time when his hopes were threatened with those of the country, responded to the summons of true loyalty to his adopted country, when to do so involved a peril and risk not experienced by the majority of the soldiers of the North. He had been bred in a State which was essentially Southern in its proclivities and was surrounded by an element which kept him face to the front

in great and immediate personal danger. He was also confronted with the possible issue as to which side would conquer, but he lost no time in deciding as to the right course for him and made his assault on the rebel flag in Baltimore with all the determination of "One who knows where there's a work to do, Mau's honest will must Heaven's good grace command."




 **REX REEVE**, of Marinette, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born Dec. 20, 1841, in the township of Hopkinton, St. Lawrence Co., New York. He is the son of Stephen Decatur and Roseile (Lunt) Reeve, both natives of Vermont, the former born in the vicinity of Montpelier, and the latter at Tunbridge. A brother of Erastus Reeve, the grandfather of Mr. Reeve, was Judge Tapping Reeve, a soldier of the Revolution. On the maternal side the lineage is Scotch and on the paternal, English. The ancestors of the mother were soldiers in both wars with Great Britain. The progenitors of Betsey Peck, the maternal grandmother of Mr. Reeve, were soldiers of the Revolution and one of them, Nathan Peck, is known in the history of that period.

Mr. Reeve was about 20 years old, when the proclamation of the President, calling for assistance to check armed rebellion was promulgated and as soon as possible he went to Salem, Wis., to enlist in Company G, 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and enrolled for the required period—three months. The command proceeded from the State to what was then the "front" and was the first of the Wisconsin troops to taste rebel powder. The engagement at Falling Waters resulted in the death of one man on the battle field and several others wounded, among them two from company G. The military conduct of the undisciplined and raw troops was the subject of commendation. In August orders were received for the mustering out of the regiment and Mr. Reeve returned to Kenosha to recruit for the 1st and 2nd Wisconsin Infantry and 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, with the expectation of returning to the army but impaired health decided against the project, rheumatism having followed his exposure and hardships in his first experience.

After completing his business in connection with war matters, he engaged in farming for a year and afterwards he became interested in the construction of the railroad with D. L. Wells a contractor, between Milwaukee and Brookfield Junction and between Portage City and Columbia. He operated in the interests of the Chicago and Northwestern railway corporation for 21 years as trackman and road master, serving in the last fifteen years. In the course of the summer of 1887 he laid 56 miles of track for the Milwaukee & Northern railway company. Mr. Reeve is one of the sort of Republicans who desires to be placed on record as being a faithful adherent of his party without being desirous to serve selfish ends. He was married Nov. 27, 1862 to Lucinda Bundy and their children are named Minnie Esther, Charles Sanford, Kittie Roselle and Claud Orin. The husband of the oldest daughter, Frank Silman, is the Assistant Superintendent of the Marinette and Menominee paper mill. Horatio and Catherine (Taylor) Bundy, parents of Mrs. Reeve were born in Hardwick, Vt. In 1865 at a Fourth of July celebration Mr. Reeve sustained the loss of his right eye by a premature explosion of a gun.



 **NICHOLAS GROSS**, Plover, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born Jan. 8, 1840, in Boehl, Bavaria, Germany, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Remle) Gross. The former was a farmer in Bavaria and died in 1885 aged 78 years. The mother died in June, 1865, at the age of 55 years. Their family included five sons and a daughter and, when he was 17 years old, Nicholas came to America, leaving the other members of the family in Bavaria and none but himself ever came to this country. An uncle resided in Lee county, Iowa, and the nephew proceeded there and engaged in farming in which he was occupied until he entered the army. He enlisted in June, 1861, in Company D, 7th Iowa Infantry, at Fort Madison, Iowa. The regiment was in rendezvous at Burlington, Iowa, and was assigned at St. Louis, to duty in Missouri. The command performed duty on the Iron Mountain railroad and in November Mr. Gross was wounded in the left

side. He received a furlough and returned to Lee county where the ball was extracted. Dec. 18, 1861, he joined his regiment at St. Louis and after several movements to Cairo and thence up the Ohio River and in Kentucky and Tennessee, the regiment was assigned to the command of General Grant preliminary to operations in Kentucky. The regiment had already made a splendid record in the action at Belmont, in which Mr. Gross was wounded and in which the 7th Iowa suffered most severely of all. He was next in action at Fort Henry and went thence to the action at Fort Donelson where the regiment was conspicuous in the attack and charge in which the garrison was driven to shelter. He was next in the action at Pittsburg Landing and went thence to the investment of Corinth. The bravery of the regiment in connection with the 2nd Iowa in Wallace' Division, led by Colonel Tuttle, is specially mentioned for conspicuous bravery. He was in the fight at Corinth and, after the plans of Grant and Sherman were arranged, the regiment was assigned to the command of the latter, and Mr. Gross was in the actions that preceded the fall of Atlanta and continued in the service in the march to the sea, witnessing the surrender of Johnston and afterwards marching through to Washington where he was in the Grand Review and proceeded thence to Louisville, Ky., and from there to Davenport, Iowa, where he was discharged about the 15th of July, 1865. In December 1863 he veteranized at Pulaski, Tenn., and took his veteran's furlough. He was a brave soldier in a regiment that made a conspicuous record and after Belmont he returned to his regiment, though entitled to discharge, having lost the sight of his left eye.

He was married August 24, 1865, in Franklin, Lee Co., Iowa, to Maggie Weile. Mrs. Gross was born in Spaer, Bavaria, within six miles of the place where her husband was born and she came to America when six years old. Mr. and Mrs. Gross have eight children, as follows:—Henry, John, Louis, George, Nicholas, Willie, Rosa and Charles.

Mr. Gross remained in Iowa until 1870 when he purchased a farm in Lincoln, Buffalo Co., Wis., on which he lived 12 years. In 1882 he moved to Plover where he is resident proprietor on a splendid farm of 225 acres. The quality of citizenship represented by Mr. Gross is that which underlies and renders substantial,

the structure of the government of the United States. Born and bred in a foreign land, he brought to this country the industry and thrift of his forefathers and now rejoices in the results of their application as well as in that of the patriotism with which he defended the integrity of his native land.



HENRY TROUTWINE, Peshtigo, Wis., was born Dec. 17, 1824, in Germany. His parents, L. and Catherine Troutwine, removed from Germany to America in 1851, landing in Canada whence they removed to Vermont. The son went from the Green Mountain State to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to the State of New York. He enlisted Dec. 28, 1861, in Company E, 92nd New York Infantry at Norfolk, New York, for three years. He received honorable discharge Jan. 8, 1865, at Albany, on account of the expiration of his term of re-enlistment as a veteran. In May, 1863, he was transferred to Company D of the same regiment at the time he veteranized. The regiment remained in rendezvous in the State where it enrolled and mustered, and in the spring of 1862 Mr. Troutwine found himself at the front connected with the Army of the Potomac, preparing for the campaign of the Peninsula. He was in the siege of Yorktown and was next under rebel fire at Fair Oaks in the same campaign and proceeded soon after to participate in the "Seven Days Battles" or the fights in the swamps of the Chickahominy. He fought at Malvern Hill and was again in action at Fortress Monroe, which was followed by the action at Suffolk. He was in the scrimmages of the Dismal Swamp in North Carolina later. In December the 92nd was sent with General Foster to participate in the movements in North Carolina, which had Goldsboro for an objective point. He was in the fight at Kingston, in the skirmish at Whitehall and in the termination at Goldsboro. He was in the retreat to Newburn and the 92nd returned thence to take part in the operations of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Troutwine was in the greater portion of the decisive actions of 1864 and was in the last battle of Cold Harbor in that year and in the operations about Petersburg in the various

plans in connection with the taking of that city. He was wounded there Sept. 28, 1864, when on duty and was terribly injured. He received one shot in the right thigh, another in the left leg, and his shoulders were raked by a minie ball, and, in addition to this, he was hit in the breast by a spent ball. He was cared for as well as possible in the field hospital and was sent thence to Davis Island in New York Harbor and received his final discharge at Albany.

In 1866 he removed from the State of New York to Peshtigo, where he has since resided. He married Elenor Vandyke, and their children are Lucinda C., Mary Jane, Frederick J. and Lydia. The two older daughters are married. Mrs. Troutwine had three brothers who served through the war. The grandfather of Mr. Troutwine was a soldier in the war between his native country and France.



CARL EDMUND BENTZ, practicing physician at Oconto, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 74, was born in Potsdam, Prussia, Dec. 6, 1820. His parents, Carl Henry and Julia (Wagner) Bentz, were born in the same country and the former was a tailor by vocation. His grandfather was a vine grower and had extensive interests. Dr. Bentz is one of five children of whom one brother and one sister survive—Adolphus and Julia. The sister is married to an officer connected with the Department of State in Prussia. Dr. Bentz remained in his native country until he was about 24 years old and received the meager advantages of the school system of Prussia. He left school when 12 years old but was gifted with natural ability which has stood in the place of intellectual training. He learned the vocation of wagon-maker which he followed until 21 and was then conscripted according to the law of his country which sends every male to the army at a certain age. His regiment, the 8th Artillery, was stationed at Luxemburg, near the French line, and while there he had a difficulty with an officer and deserted to the French army. His command was sent to Algiers, Africa, where he remained three years and was in several fights with Arabs. The latter were in the command of


Abd-el-Kader who afterwards surrendered to the French. Dr. Bentz was wounded and receiving his discharge went to France and entered the hospital. He remained there two years with an injured foot and studied for his profession in one of the best institutions on the continent—a Sisters' hospital. He longed to get away from French life and went back to Germany and was imprisoned six months as punishment for desertion. He lost only his liberty, as he was supplied with food and tobacco. He went to Potsdam and was employed there as a hospital steward and continued his studies. While there he contracted Asiatic cholera and went home. His wife took the disease and died the morning after his arrival. He barely recovered and was assigned as Government guide to the places of note in his native city and was engaged in this business seven years. He was married again meanwhile, and his wife had relatives in America who wrote to her to come to the United States, "married or single," and they came to Suamico, Wisconsin, where Dr. Bentz remained in the employ of Mr. Grose as a carpenter and practiced his profession some time. He came thence to Oconto, where he practiced surgery until the date of the civil war.

As soon as the requisition for troops for Wisconsin was issued, he commenced the work of recruiting and enlisted in the 4th Wisconsin Infantry, Company H. The regiment went to Baltimore and remained several months at the Relay House, and Dr. Bentz was in an expedition to drive the rebels from West Virginia and during this expedition he suffered from exposure and severe marching through swamps, wading in water waist deep. This caused a trouble which was originated by the cholera, hernia, to become threatening and he applied for his discharge in February, 1862. When the call was made for 100-day men, he again raised recruits and started for Memphis to obtain the position of a surgeon, but was appointed Commissary. During the time, the regiment was attacked by Forrest at Memphis, who made the assault to release rebel prisoners from Fort Pickering.

He was first married while in Potsdam and lost his wife as stated. He was again married and lost the second wife and two children with diphtheria after his return from Memphis. In 1868 he was again married to Anna Heiman, of Oconto, and they have one daughter—Caro-

line Francis. Dr. Bentz has been Coroner of Oconto twenty years. (1888.) He has held many offices, among them Poormaster, Deputy Sheriff, Marshal and others. He is Surgeon of the Post to which he belongs. Dr. Bentz has in his possession a collection of curiosities and relics of great value and rarity. He has constructed his chairs, tables and other articles with his own hands and has, as reminiscences, his old country arms, including his hunting knife, his gun and powder horn and, also may be mentioned a petrification of honey in the cells, as natural as the recent production of the bees.



 RANDO F. HARKNESS, Marshfield, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 110, was born June 1, 1841, in Springfield, Bradford Co., Pennsylvania, and is the son of George and Alvira (Fisk) Harkness, the former being a native of Pennsylvania and dying in September, 1874, at Royalton, Waupaca Co., Wis. The latter is the cousin of "Jim Fisk", the noted railroad man of New York. Her father fought through the war of the Revolution and was 99 years old he died. He had a full set of double teeth, every one perfectly sound at his death in 1846. Mr. Harkness came to Wisconsin in early childhood and lived in Forest, Fond du Lac county, until he was 15 years old, when he went to Northport, Waupaca county, where he was residing in 1861. He enlisted October 16th of that year in Company B, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, at Weyauwega, for three years, and received honorable discharge at Vicksburg, Miss., to re-enlist next day. He received final discharge October 9, 1865, at Mobile, to assume charge of the relations of the Freedmen's Bureau in that city. He remained with his regiment and fought at Pittsburg Landing. After the fight he was detached and operated as a teamster with his regiment in Tennessee, prior to the Vicksburg campaign, and rejoined his command at Memphis, with which he remained in the ranks until his re-enlistment. He was in the trenches at Vicksburg through the 47 days siege and, in the attack of May 22nd, his only brother, Howard Harkness, was killed. After Vicksburg, Mr. Harkness served

three months in a variety of military duty when he returned to Vicksburg and was engaged about the same length of time in the same when he returned to Wisconsin on veteran furlough. When he returned to the South, a considerable part of his regiment had gone on the Red River expedition. The remainder, which did not reach the front in time, were formed into an organization known as Worden's Battalion, and joined Sherman's command at Ackworth, Ga., June 18, 1864. After the Atlanta campaign, the battalion went to Nashville where the regiment was re-united and assisted in the repulse of Hood and in the pursuit of the rebels to the Tennessee River. The regiment crossed at Pittsburg Landing and had no provisions for seven days, during which time they lived on shelled corn. Making a raid towards Corinth, as they approached the city they broke ranks and made a rush, obtaining plenty of meat and flour. They went back to Pittsburg Landing where they took transports and proceeded to Lake Providence, and after the transports had run the blockade, they marched through the country to Champion's Hill, the brigade under General McArthur being held in the rear until they reached Vicksburg. Mr. Harkness was in the movements in Louisiana on the way to Mobile, where he was in the siege of Spanish Fort, went thence to Blakely and afterwards marched to Montgomery, Ala. He was in the pine forests in Southern Alabama, when he received intelligence of the surrender of Lee and the murder of the President. He served as chief master of the forage division and was in Alabama about three months, when he returned to Mobile and, after his service of two months in the Freedmen's Bureau he returned to Wisconsin. He was married March 3, 1866, to Mary E., daughter of Dyer D. Kendrick. Her deceased mother's name before marriage was Caroline C. Clifford. She was born Nov. 13, 1815, in Corinth, Orange Co., Vt., and died August 19, 1874, at Appleton, Wis. The grandfather of Mrs. Harkness, David Kendrick, died at 92; her great grandfather's name was Downing Kendrick. Her sister Melinda was born Dec. 30, 1838, and married George Stanley. Thusy J. was born Dec. 8, 1845, and died Aug. 7, 1845. Castendana C. was born April 4, 1847, and died July 13, 1848; Sabrina I. was born July 27, 1851, and died March 31, 1854. Lemuel was born August 15, 1840, and died Sept. 15th. Ezra D.

was born May 6, 1849, and died July 11, 1850. Geo. W. was born Aug. 8, 1853, and is living. Frank was born January 24, 1856, and died Jan. 19, 1857. Following is the record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Harkness. Frank was born Nov. 27, 1872, Fred W., June 27, 1876; James N., June 16, 1878. Reginald was born Nov. 15, 1868, and died Oct. 13, 1869; George was born Nov. 18, 1870, and died June 26, 1880; Mary I. was born Oct. 15, 1880, and died Feb. 11, 1881; Leonard D. was born in 1882 and lived but a few days.

Mr. Harkness resided in Waupaca County three years after the war and in 1872 went to Des Moines, Iowa. In 1875 he returned to Appleton and went thence to Marshfield, where he operated some years in the business of constructing artesian wells and, in 1887, entered the employ of the Marshfield Manufacturing Company as engineer. Mr. Harkness was a charter member of the G. A. R. Post at Marshfield and has held several official positions.



AARON P. RITTER of New London, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 46, was born August 15, 1823, in Cattaraugus, New York, and he is the son of Hugh M. and Anna (Post) Ritter. His brothers and sisters were named Mary, Hiram, David, William, Zeruah, George and Joel. Only the oldest daughter and the second youngest son are living. Mary married John McNally in 1848 and they have three children. George Ritter was an enlisted man in Company A, 27th Wisconsin Infantry, and his brother-in-law, John McNally, belonged to the same company, enlisted the same day and was mustered out the same day, after three years service. Mr. Ritter enlisted August 22, 1862, at Two Rivers in Company D, 27th Wisconsin Infantry for three years and was mustered out August 21, 1865, at Milwaukee. Oct. 3, 1863, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was made Quartermaster's Sergeant of the 23rd regiment of that organization. After enlisting he went to Milwaukee and was first at Camp Washburn and afterwards at Camp Reno. On the night of New Years, 1863, a rebel fired the camp and at 10 the next morning the regiment returned to Camp Wash-

burn. Mr. Ritter was just recovering from the measles and was sent to Madison with about 80 men when the regiment left the State. The hospital at Madison was full and about 60 went to the barracks where Mr. Ritter was placed in charge by Dr. Hoyt, Surgeon of the 30th, with orders to report men as fast as they became fit for service. When all but six were gone, the remainder went to hospital.

While at Camp Randall the hospital steward reported him fit for duty but the doctor in charge of the hospital countermanded the report. Mr. Ritter was detailed as Postmaster by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman in command and reported to Camp Sigel which was called Camp Reno after the fire. He acted as Quartermaster's Sergeant until June 1st, when he went to Milwaukee and received his commission as Quartermaster's Sergeant dated May 1, 1864, and he remained at Milwaukee in that service until mustered out. He was permanently disabled in his limbs and back as a result of measles.

After the war Mr. Ritter engaged in farming two years at Waupun, after which he worked as a carpenter two years, when he became a resident of New London. (1871). He is Officer of the Day of Henry Turner Post. He was married by the Rev. Cate, pastor of the Congregational Church at Huron, Ohio, in the year 1846, Aug. 22, to Francis E. Burwell and they have a son and two daughters. Marion P. died in 1855 at Saginaw, Mich.; Melville E. was born in the year 1851, at Newport, Mich., married Angie Myers and is a carpenter and joiner at Colfax, W. T. Their children are named Clara, Grace, Eugene, Ethel and Esther, the two latter being twins. Mary F. was born at Ausable, Mich., in 1854, and married George Jillson of New London. He is telegraph operator at the Lake Shore depot. Their daughter is named Winnifred.



ULRIC C. ST. AMOUR, Centralia, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 22, was born August 20, 1836, at St. Paul, Province of Quebec, Canada. He is the son of Joseph and Marguerite (La Counte) St. Amour. Both were natives of Canada and the children of parents born in France. When he was 19 years old, Mr. St. Amour came in

1855 to the United States, having obtained a good common school education in Canada, and attended the Jesuit College in the Dominion three years. He reached Detroit in 1855, and went to St. Paul, where he spent a year, and in 1856 located his residence at Centralia. He is at present the proprietor of the Commercial House, the leading hotel at Centralia. When Mr. St. Amour arrived at Centralia it contained one log house and Grand Rapids had a few buildings. He has been the proprietor of the Commercial House six years, and previous to that he was engaged in mercantile business as clerk at Grand Rapids with his brother, T. C. St. Amour, and at Centralia for E. B. Rossier. He was married Dec. 13, 1857, to Christie Cormier and they have three surviving children. They are named Delia, Albert C., and Oswald C. Arthur died when six months old. Delia is married to W. B. St. Cyr, of Minneapolis, and their four daughters are named Pearl, Allie, Dora and Jeanette. Albert married Lillian Sparr and resides at Streator, Ill. They have three sons and a daughter.

Mr. St. Amour enlisted Feb. 5, 1865, in the 46th Wisconsin Infantry, Company B, at Centralia, for one year, and passed through the routine of organization, mustering and going to service on the Nashville and Deatur railroad with headquarters at Atlanta, Ala. He performed guard duty on the line of railroad until September, when the command went to be mustered out and arrived in Wisconsin in October. At department headquarters, Mr. St. Amour was detailed Ordnance Clerk and served in that capacity until he was mustered out.



HIRAM E. GEE, Stevens Point, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 156, was born Aug. 14, 1840, in Virgil, Cortland Co., New York, and is the son of Alfred and Hannah (Whiting) Gee. His father was the youngest of a family of 15 children and was descended from one of three brothers who came to America from England in an early period of the history of the country, and who were named Moses, William and Joshua Gee. The first was represented in successive generations by his son De Rozelle, and from the latter the descent was transmitted

through his son John, and thence through Alfred. John was a soldier in the Revolution and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The mother of Mr. Gee was of English extraction and daughter of Rev. Caleb and Phebe (Crumb) Whiting, and her ancestors were early settlers in Vermont. It is supposed that "Whiting" in the Green Mountain State was named from the family from which the parents of Mr. Gee's mother was descended. They settled in the vicinity of Bennington, and were connected in some manner with General Washington. The mother was born in New York and married to Alfred Gee about September, 1831. They reared five sons and five daughters. Helen A. is dead; Mary C. is the widow of Nelson Gee and resides at Plover, Wis.; Mrs. Phebe R. Wakely resides at Stevens Point; Charles H. enlisted in the 3rd Wisconsin Infantry and re-enlisted in the 5th Wisconsin and was killed at Sailor's Creek, Va.; George A. lives in Washington Territory; Mrs. Josephine Winn lives at Waupun, Wis.; John L. lives at Winnebago, Minn.; Isadore Bennett resides at San Jose, Cal. Mr. Gee is the fourth in order of birth and was only 7 years old when his parents removed to Wisconsin and located in Fond du Lac county, and removed thence in 1851 to Portage county where the father died in 1866, aged 56 years. The mother is 73 years old.

Mr. Gee enlisted at Waupun August 15, 1861, in Company B, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry for three years. In March, 1862, he was transferred to Company I and remained in that connection through his period of service. The regiment was in rendezvous at Ripon and Kenosha and went to St. Louis in March where it received cavalry equipments. During the first year of his connection with army life, Mr. Gee was a participant in the marching, skirmishing and other service in Missouri and Arkansas, and in August, 1862, was in a detail of 22 men under Lieutenant Porter to carry dispatches and, when at Jonesboro, Ark., unexpectedly encountered 300 rebels. They were unable to retreat and made a charge, capturing 16 men and 21 stands of arms with a considerable number of horses, mules and wagons and, not being strong enough to repeat the attack, took refuge in a court house at Jonesboro and in the morning, were assaulted by the rebels whom they had held at bay about an hour and were forced to surrender because their ammunition was exhausted. They

were immediately paroled according to terms stipulated and the rebels were astonished when they filed out of the court house to find that several hundred of them had been contending with about a score of men. Mr. Gee joined his command in March, 1863, after his exchange. He was in the campaign through Tennessee, fought through the Atlanta campaign and returned to Nashville, where he was in the repulse of Hood whom he followed to Eastport and returned to Nashville, where he was discharged March 8, 1865. During his service he passed through many thrilling incidents and had many narrow escapes. Three horses were shot from under him and his clothing was cut to pieces by bullets. He was in the actions and skirmishes at Chalk Bluff, Bloomfield, Cape Girardeau, Scatterville, Greenboro, Jonesboro, Harrisburg, Taylor's Creek, Madison, L'Anquille Ferry, Grenville, Patterson, Pocahontas, Centerville and Boonesville, Fredericktown and at Chickamauga. He was also in the actions of the Atlanta campaign, Resaca, Big Shanty, Campbelltown and Nashville.

After his discharge Mr. Gee returned to Waupun where he was engaged as a marble cutter until 1876, when he removed to Stevens Point and established his business as a marble cutter. He was married June 1, 1870, at Waupun to Flora, daughter of John and Ann (Vaux) Viall. Her parents came to America about 1850 from their native county of Somerset, England, where their children were born. Mr. and Mrs. Gee have three children. Mabel was born Aug. 15, 1872; Charlotte was born May 10, 1874; William was born August 10, 1876. Mr. Gee is a charter member of the Grand Army Post at Stevens Point.



S EYMOUR H. BEACH, of Kaukauna, Wis., a former soldier in the civil war, was born Aug. 10, 1839, in Sparta, Sussex Co., New Jersey. He is the son of Elias and Margaret (Morrow) Beach, and in the paternal of descent is of English extraction. His father and grandfather were born in New Jersey, and the latter was a soldier in 1812.

In 1849 Mr. Beach left his native place and came with his parents to Wisconsin. The

family passed one summer at Green Bay and removed in the fall to Calumet county, where they settled in the wilderness, locating on the old military road then indicated by the blazing on the trees. The son received such education as circumstances permitted and remained in Calumet county, in the town of Woodville, until he enlisted and was occupied in farming. He enrolled May 28, 1861, at Neenah, in Company G, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, for three months, and in June re-enlisted for three years. He received honorable discharge July 2, 1864, at Madison, his term having expired.

The first important service in which he participated after going to Maryland, where the regiment was assigned, was the duty performed at Frederick, where the bogus legislature was convened for the purpose of passing the secession ordinance, and Mr. Beach remained in Frederick until spring, when his command was assigned to the army of Banks and went to the Shenandoah Valley. In May, Company G, then guarding a bridge on the Manassas railroad, was attacked by a rebel cavalry regiment and held the position.

Mr. Beach was next in the fight at Winchester, and was in the rear on the retreat. He was in the fight at Cedar Mountain, was next in action at Antietam, and was inactive until the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was wounded May 3rd in the left foot by a ball which passed through it. He was sent to Carver hospital at Washington, where he remained three months, and received a 60-day furlough. He rejoined his regiment at New York, where it had been sent to assist in the suppression of the riot and left immediately for the seat of war in Virginia. The regiment, with the 12th corps, had been transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and they proceeded from Bealton Station, Va., to join the command of "Fighting Joe Hooker." Mr. Beach started for Chattanooga and, on his route was taken sick with a fever and was sent back to College hospital at Nashville, where he passed through a terrible sickness, his first attack being followed by a relapse. When sufficiently recovered he was detailed as general clerk of the hospital and remained in that service six months, wholly incapacitated from joining his regiment. He was discharged June 29th from the hospital and came to Wisconsin.

During his service Mr. Beach was detailed as Mounted Orderly on the staff of Gen.

Chas. S. Hamilton, and in that capacity encountered many perilous adventures. His father and his commanding officer had been early friends and General Hamilton knew the stock from which he came and that he could be relied on.

He first engaged as a traveling salesman in the interest of F. F. Adams & Co., of Milwaukee, and continued in that relation about a year, when he was sufficiently recovered to engage in farming and managed his property in Woodville, Calumet county, three years. In 1869 he sold his farm and entered the employ of the U. S. Government on the Fox River improvement in the capacity of contractor. He afterwards engaged as book-keeper for a paper establishment but was unable to endure the confinement and commenced operations as a carpenter and joiner and painter. He has officiated two terms as Justice of the Peace and has been a member of the school board of Kaukauna for years. He is at present (1888) Supervisor of the city. He was married March 18, 1865, to Mattie E., daughter of Samuel Robinson, a pioneer of Milwaukee, who removed later to Menasha, Wis., where he died.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Beach are named Stella and J. De Witt. Mrs. Beach is a descendant of Scotch ancestors, who lived for several generations in New York.



JOHN MASON BAER, of Appleton, Wis., is a representative self-made man and citizen of Wisconsin and a volunteer soldier of the war of the rebellion.

He was born in Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1845, and became a soldier when less than 16 years old. Four years earlier he had made acquaintance with the privilege of sustaining himself and had laid the foundations of a life of independence and effort. The current of events transpiring at that period interested his awakening mind and he early came into the understanding of the responsibilities incumbent on him in relation to his prospective citizenship. A disrupted country was a condition that threatened to undermine all he hoped for

or could desire and, under the pressure of affairs in April and May, 1862, he decided to cast his fate into the balance. May 12th of the latter year, he enlisted in Company I, 86th Ohio Infantry, enrolling at Columbus, in a three months regiment, A. V. P. Day of Mansfield, Captain, Barney Burns of Mansfield, Colonel. From Columbus the command went to Grafton, W. Va., and thence to Clarksburg, the base of supplies. Company I, with three others, was detailed to guard duty on the B. & O. railroad and elsewhere during the period of affairs of the settlement between West Virginia and the "Mother of Presidents." Mr. Baer was in unremitting service during the entire period for which he was enrolled and was mustered out September 28th. Oct. 11th, he re-enlisted in H Company, 120th Ohio Infantry and on the formation of the company was made 2nd Sergeant. Dec. 28th he was made Orderly Sergeant. June 14, 1863, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant by special recommend of General Morgan and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, August 8th of the same year and was commissioned Captain of Company E, 48th Ohio Infantry, to date from May, 1865. Mr. Baer enlisted the second time at Mansfield, Ohio, and, soon after, his regiment was assigned to the 13th Army Corps, which was created Oct. 24, 1862, and organized December 18th of the same year, General McClelland commanding. His division was under General Morgan. At Chickasaw Bluffs Mr. Baer was in command of a detail of 26 men under peremptory orders to hold a gap. Part of the detail fell back and he, with eight others, stood to their guns until they received orders to abandon a forlorn hope and with his own hand he pulled the lanyards of the last gun fired in the repulse at the Bluffs. The little party was the last squad to board the transport in the river and, for his record of Dec. 28th, 1862, he received his first commission. Jan. 11, 1863, his regiment was engaged in the assault on Arkansas Post and was in one of the most exposed positions. At the surrender, Sergeant Bob Wallace, color-bearer, placed the regimental flag on the captured fort. (This is inserted here to substantiate a disputed point.) The regiment proceeded next to Young's Point, nine miles from Vicksburg, to assist in the famous canal digging, their allotment being 188 feet long and 60 feet wide, and to be three feet in depth. About this time the Emancipation Proclama-

tion was issued, and one-third of the field officers of the regiment resigned their commissions. Hardships increased with the severe duty of canal digging and, as flour had been substituted for hard tack and "slap jacks" had become the staple article of diet, much sickness resulted. The decimation of the regiment was frightful and when Captain Phelan of H Company died, of the detail of eight men for ditch digging, only four were able to report for business and the additional duty of the burial. The work on the canal was pressed on, the men standing in water between two and three feet deep and shoveling mud into wheelbarrows. Their allotment was completed and the regiment assigned to the 9th division under Gen. P. J. Osterhaus. They went next to Milliken's Bend and were the first to cross the peninsula below Vicksburg to New Carthage. An encounter with the rebels took place on the way and the next movement was to Perkins' plantation, a march of 12 miles, where supplies were received by transports which ran the rebel blockade at imminent peril. April 29th, the movement to Grand Gulf was made, and the regiment was held in readiness through the day to complete the action of the bombarding gunboats. They were withdrawn, ran the blockade the same night, the division debarking and again crossing the peninsula. Re-embarking, the regiment (May 1, 1863) went to Hard Times Landing, La., and taking three days' rations on their own responsibility, they started for Port Gibson. Between two and three in the afternoon, Company H was placed on the skirmish line and, 12 hours later, received the rebel fire. The division of Osterhaus was on the left in one of the most difficult positions and could only hold the ground for a time, but at four in the afternoon, reinforcements arrived and the day was won by the division. May 3rd the regiment marched towards Raymond and saw the rebels trying to conceal their dead by covering them with trees chopped down for that purpose. Osterhaus' division performed provost duty at Raymond until May 13th, when an order was received to proceed on the double quick to support the attack at Champion's Hill. They joined in the pursuit of the flying rebels and made a charge at Black River, the men anticipating orders and achieving another Mission Ridge victory. On the 18th, the regiment moved to the investment of Vicksburg and captured many strag-

gling rebels on the way. On the 19th, Mr. Baer was detailed to go to the Yazoo River to open communications for supplies for the army which had subsisted 20 days on five days rations. Arrangements being complete, on the morning of the 22nd the assault on Vicksburg was made. Mr. Baer was wounded in his shoulder by the explosion of a shell, carried his arm in a sling about six weeks and remained at his post. On the day of the attack on Vicksburg the regiment fell back to the former position, which was occupied until June 18th, when orders were received to fall back to Black River to protect the rear of Grant's army from an attack by Johnston. A week later another movement to Willow Springs took place and a stay of some days followed. July 5th, orders were received to take a position in the advance line of attack on the army of Johnston who was driven to Jackson, Miss. During the seven days siege there, the regiment had only roasted corn to eat and the result was the prostration of nearly every man in the regiment, and Captains McKinley and Baer were the only ones not in the ambulances on sick leave. While the siege was in progress the color bearer of the regiment and seven officers were simultaneously injured by the explosion of a shell from their own gun. The portion of the regiment fit for duty were consolidated into two companies and returned to Vicksburg and composed that portion of the 13th Army Corps sent to the Department of the Gulf, which accompanied the reinforcement of General Banks who had superseded Butler in the Department of the Gulf. The latter reviewed them, pronouncing them an invalid corps, but Grant declared them the best troops in the American army and, to use his own expression, "worth their weight in wildcats." Arrived at Algiers, La., the members of the re-inforcing party made a dress parade and were reviewed by Col. Philip Kuselner. As he was taking his position, Capt. Baer fell senseless and was taken to the Marine hospital, where he remained unconscious six weeks. He joined his regiment at Opelousas, La. The expedition to Texas had failed and, November 1st, the return of the troops commenced. Captain Baer was sent home on a 30 days furlough and passed 28 of them in reaching Appleton. (His family had removed to Wisconsin during his absence.) His weight was 95 pounds when he arrived in Wisconsin. He reported at Green Bay, but

that being only draft headquarters, there was no authority to extend his leave, and he went to Madison and secured an extension. During his stay at home, he purchased a farm in the town of Black Creek, Outagamie county, which is still in his possession. On the expiration of his leave, he went to Madison, where he was held for four weeks in order to be available for special duty as escort for recruits. He set forth with 700, whom he surrendered as instructed and, while on the Mississippi River, *en route* to Plaquemine, La., with a considerable number in charge without equipments and unskilled in war usages, he observed an individual engaged in sly movements. He was leaning against a stanchion and, slipping down it, he halted the person who proved to be a rebel, having in his possession 300 letters, a quantity of photographs and a parole. A paymaster who was on board, interfered in the case and, under pretense of his rank as Major, denied the authority of Captain Baer to discipline the rascal, the latter demanding immunity until he reached the Provost Marshal at New Orleans. Nothing could be done until the Crescent City was reached, where he was delivered to the officials. The photographs were afterwards of good service in detecting rebel spies. Another notorious personage on the same trip was Dr. Tibbetts who figured in the New York riots. Captain Baer rejoined his regiment at Plaquemine and was in the detail in the construction of the fort at that place. April 18, 1864, the brigade was ordered to Baton Rouge and camped until May 1st. On the second day of the month, the regiment embarked on the "City Belle" to participate in the Red River expedition as river patrol. As the boat was without the customary defenses for blockade running and guerillas abundant, at noon on the 3rd, Captain Baer's company was detailed to keep lookout for the land sharpshooters who lined the banks and the boat had reached Snaggy Point when a sudden assault was made from the shore. The vessel was soon disabled and the disasters to the men so serious that abandonment of the boat was the only resort. The colonel was killed and the pilot and, as the shattered boat approached the shore, drifting and disabled, the men jumped and ran for their lives. They were under unremitting fire and many fell. Captain Baer made good his landing and was scrambling up the bank when a minie balls truck him in the back,

severing the strap of the buckle on his pants. He made a leap and fell unconscious and when he recovered, he saw Colonel Slocum rushing past and called to him for aid. Several men soon came to him notwithstanding the murderous fire on the opposite shore and, at the risk of their lives, carried him into the woods. He protected himself behind a log and a tree afterwards. Regular retreat was soon organized by Colonel Slocum, and Captain Baer was assisted in keeping up by his comrades. There were 126 in all, poor fellows, as was stated, with "nothing left but their colors, guns and grit." Colonels Spiegel, Mudd and Barrett were among the killed. Seven miles from the start Captain Baer begged his comrades to leave him, the rattle of the sabers of pursuing cavalry being distinctly heard and, with two men of his company who refused to leave him—Ike Miller and Andy Manhart—he hid in a swamp. In the morning, after a night of indescribable horror, a house was discovered. Investigation proved it the abode of rebels but people with human feelings, and they permitted the three to go to the house-loft. Food was provided them and a lookout kept; about the middle of the afternoon a whistle from a boat was heard. A flag was waved by Manhart and the steamer, John Warner, stopped on seeing the signal and took the party aboard, Captain Baer being carried in the barber's chair. The 56th Ohio was aboard, going home on veteran furlough and their surgeon attended to the injuries of Captain Baer. Three gunboats and an ironclad were included in the little fleet. Hearing of the disaster to the City Belle, the men and officers of the 56th smiled significantly and declared their ability to settle the account, intimating that fright had caused the mistortunes recounted to them. A plan to rout the batteries and forces of General Major's division of Texans was arranged and the route to the spot was taken in the morning. Disaster of the most positive character followed the ill-advised movement. The little fleet was knocked into fragments and the John Warner, designed to make a grand denouement at the proper moment, was sent drifting into the current wholly disabled by a solid shot through her wheelhouse. Instead of shouting victory the colonel of the 56th yelled for help. In a short time, the experience on the City Belle was repeated on the John Warner and all able to run, took to the shore; Captain Baer, bidding farewell to his faithful com-

rades was, soon after, prisoner of war. He was robbed of his small supply of money and his clothes, but finally, a humane fellow took him in charge and dressed him in a pair of woolen socks, a Texas hat, a pair of gray pants and a blue blouse in which he was equipped with the aid and observation of the largest retinue of body servants he ever had in tow. The wounded were taken in wagons to Cheneyville, La. Little could be done for the multitude of prisoners for obvious reasons, and many of them died with no help of any account. Captain Baer made the acquaintance of a confederate officer named Hodge, who was so shocked at the condition of the poor wretches that he expressed his willingness to connive at anything for their relief. (John Null, a comrade of Captain Baer, was one of the guard of the guerrilla, John Morgan, when he was held at Columbus, Ohio, and the two became good friends. When Null informed Morgan that he was about to be sent to the front the latter gave him the following letter dated at Columbus, Sept. 21, 1863:—Any confederate officer or soldier who may at any time during this war capture John Null, private in Company H, 120th Ohio, will confer a favor upon me by treating him in the kindest manner, as he was one of our guards at this prison and treated my officers and myself with great courtesy and kindness. (Signed) John H. Morgan, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.) Captain Baer and John Null had determined to escape, as several others had done and, on representation to Captain Hodge by Baer that if he could get to the federal lines he would have necessaries sent under flag of truce, that officer arranged a plan of escape. He outlined a special route and provided them with five pounds of red pepper to prevent their being traced by bloodhounds. Hobbling on crutches, Baer and his companion were several days in reaching a point a mile from the Union lines, when they were treed by hounds and recaptured. They were compelled to retrace their step and Captain Baer's hands becoming raw from friction with his crutches, he threw himself on the ground, begging to be shot. He persistently refused to proceed and was carried back on a horse. In July, 1864, he was paroled and sent to Camp Chase where he was in command of 1,700 paroled men from August to December. When declared exchanged he went to Carleton, La., to rejoin his regiment, which he found recruited to an extent that restored the organization. His rank-

ing officer being still a prisoner of war, the position devolved on himself and his command consisted of the remnants of G, I, H and K Companies of the 120th Ohio and constituted Company K, of the 114th Ohio Infantry. The regiment went to Brancos, Fla., on transports and connected with the Department under General Steele and marched to Pensacola, and thence to the operations on the Mobile & Montgomery railroad. Their next service was in the right wing in the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, (April 8th) 80 volunteers from the regiment forming a skirmish line of the assaulting brigade at Fort Blakely. The outposts had been fortified with fallen trees and every third man was provided with an ax to remove obstructions. The deploy moved a mile and a half, guided by the bugle and took in the rebel skirmish line three quarters of a mile from the redoubt. Then they encountered fallen timber with the limbs lopped and sharpened and spaces filled to make a solid barricade. Three quarters of an hour were consumed in proceeding 80 rods, hard labor being performed by the ax-men in removing the rubbish. The next obstruction was a network of telegraph wires stretched six inches from the ground, which they cut and next, torpedoes were found placed in their way, composed of 60-pound shells placed in the ground and so disposed as to explode by pressure of six pounds. One of them exploded a short distance from Mr. Baer, tearing a man to fragments, and striking him in the right hip, equalizing his disabilities and relieving him from permanent lameness by a sort of compensatory arrangement, so to speak. He hobbled to the rebel redoubt before Fort Blakely, where he lay for half an hour, the feds charging on the fort which was found to be evacuated. The skirmish line making the advance was the first to leap the parapets. One of the sergeants of Mr. Baer's command shot a major who stood so near him that his own face was singed by the powder. The experience of the man at the hands of the rebels while escaping from Tyler, Texas, and being recaptured, undergoing the most frightful mutilation, had made him swear he would never take a rebel alive. When the troops of General Steele took possession of Mobile, they were ignorant of the events which had closed the war and they there learned of the assassination of the President. Captain Baer with his command, went to Selma, Ala.,

and thence to Mobile where he went into camp. June 14, 1865, orders were received for a change of base to Galveston, Texas, and thence to Houston. From there another movement to Milliken was made where the companies of the 120th Ohio were consolidated into two, forming a part of the 48th Ohio Battalion, and Captain Baer was assigned to the staff of Gen. C. C. Andrews as Ordnance Officer of the District of Texas. General Joseph Mower replaced the former commander and Mr. Baer continued to serve in the same capacity, receiving the ordnance of the troops as they were mustered out and turning the same over to the proper authorities. The munitions of war belonging to Kirby Smith also came into his hands and were similarly disposed of. Captain Baer was mustered out Oct. 16, 1865, and returned to the quiet of civil life.

He engaged in farming on his place in Black Creek and became prominent in the municipal affairs in that section, officiating 15 years as a Magistrate and Supervisor and Chairman of the County Board four years. In 1880 he acted under General Allen of Oshkosh as census officer, and in 1887 (current year) he was elected Register of Deeds for Outagamie county; he was re-elected in 1888.

In December, 1887, Captain Baer with Captain J. D. Brothers (see sketch) and Jacob Kober were appointed a commission for the relief of indigent soldiers of Outagamie County by Judge J. F. Harriman. In 1888, Mr. Baer received the appointment of Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Commander A. H. Weissert.

Mr. Baer is descended from ancestral stock of Prussian origin. His grandfather emigrated to the Buckeye State. John J. Baer, his father, was born in Pennsylvania and married Nancy Palmer, a native of Maryland and the battle of Antietam was fought on the farm of her father. She was of German extraction. November 18, 1867, Mr. Baer was married to Libbie C. Riley. Her father was a native of Ohio and a captain in the 50th Ohio Infantry. Her grandfather was born in South Carolina and was a soldier of 1812. Her mother, Sarah Blair before marriage, was cousin to Frank P. Blair. Four children belong to the household of Mr. and Mrs. Baer—Attie M., C. Otho, Eddie S., and John M. Mrs. Baer is deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the soldiers, and is active in effort in their interest. She is

gifted with genius and a writer of poetry of rare merit.



RICHARD R. CROWE, JR., of Winneconne, Wis., formerly a soldier of the Union army in the rebellion, publisher of the *Winneconne Local*, was born Nov. 3, 1839, in Nova Scotia, and is the son of Richard R. and Mary Ann (Cogswell) Crowe. His parents were married Jan. 9, 1830, and had nine children. They were named in the order of their birth Gideon C., William E., Mary A., Thompson P., Richard R., Adaline A., Harriet R., George W. and Burton I. Harriet died in 1863, and George W. in 1867. Richard was married July 10, 1867, at Plainfield, to Esther Weymouth, who was born in Maine. She is the daughter of Israel and Emily Weymouth. Their children are named Arthur W., Cora and Ethel M.

In 1850 Mr. Crowe came to Wisconsin with his parents, being then 11 years old, and located at Fond du Lac, where he was employed as a farm assistant until 1855, when he moved to Waushara county, which has since been the residence of his parents. When he was 21 years old he learned the carpenter's trade and operated as a mechanic until he went into the army. He enlisted Oct. 15, 1863, in Company F, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, at Madison, for three years. He left the State with his regiment Oct. 30th, and was assigned to the army of Grant, and his first service was in the movement called the Oxford raid. Under countermanding orders he went back to Holly Springs and was in the severe march to Grand Junction and thence in pursuit of Price and Van Dorn. Until January, 1864, he was engaged principally in looking after Forrest and then went to Vicksburg and started on the Meridian expedition.

It was successful and the command returned to Vicksburg, and he afterwards went to Columbus and Paducah, and was with his command in all the skirmishes and movements until he went to the siege of Atlanta, after which he was in the fight at Jonesboro; he went then with Sherman's army in the march through Georgia and remained with his command until the firing of the city of

Columbia, S. C. As they marched through the city, the Union soldiers were assaulted in the vilest way by the women and children who hurled every conceivable thing from the windows and many were severely injured, but there was no retaliation until they camped about a mile from the city. At evening the soldiers went back and fired the city in a number of places. General Sherman made his headquarters there, but was compelled to change three times in the night, and in the morning occupied a tent in the field, not a building being left standing in Columbia, and those who had done the dirty work of the previous day were compelled to appeal to the Union soldiers for food and shelter. Mr. Crowe was injured at Columbia and was sent to the rear and to the hospital at Beaufort, S. C., and came thence to Madison, Wis., where he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, May 30, 1865. He lost his health entirely.

He returned to Waushara, where he remained until February, 1887. He conducted a hotel at Plainfield for five years and, at the date mentioned, sold his place and removed to Winneconne, where he purchased the plant of the *Winneconne Local*, of which he is editor and proprietor; he is pushing his interests in a careful business manner, is securing for his journal the confidence of his patrons, and the circulation is increasing. His establishment is centrally located and in every appointment is a credit to the place. Mr. Crowe is a prominent member of the Plainfield Masonic Lodge and of G. A. R. Post No. 194, of that place. His oldest son is engaged as a jeweler at Merrill. Cora is a teacher at Malcolm, Wis.



SAMUEL GIRARD, of Clintonville, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 32, was born Oct. 27, 1816, in Rome, Oneida Co., New York. He is the son of Samuel and Margaret (Perry) Girard and his father was a soldier in 1812. His paternal grandfather, Peter Girard, was a patriot of the Revolution and was in the command of General LaFayette, his son Samuel being born on the ocean while his parents were coming to America. Stephen Girard, the Philadelphia

philanthropist, was the brother of Peter Girard.

On the second day of March, 1835, Mr. Girard was married to Esther Davis and six of their children are living. They were born in the following order:—Esther, McGuire, Emily, Jane, Ambrose and Albert. Emily married Harvey Bridge, now a resident of Grand Rapids, Mich. Twelve of the children of Samuel Girard are deceased. They were Louisa, Samuel William, Mary, Napoleon Woodford, James, Amelia, George William, Margaret, William Henry, Peter, Cynthia and Albert. Samuel enlisted in October, 1861, in the 15th Kentucky, U. S. Regulars, commanded by Capt. Petterson, and died March 7, 1862. McGuire enlisted with Samuel to be rejected on account of his eyes; he made several subsequent efforts to enlist without success and when he was drafted was rejected. He determined to fight in another capacity, and performed effective service in the second of election his hero and ideal man—Abraham Lincoln.

Mrs. Girard's father, Peter Davis, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and was in command of a fort in the second war with Great Britain. Mr. Girard continued to reside in his native State until 1845, when he removed to Oshkosh, Wis., and was residing there when he determined to enlist, which he did at Oshkosh May 4, 1864, in Company E, 38th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. The enlistment and organization of the regiment was irregular from the cessation of bounties about the time four companies were mustered in and ordered to the field, and Company E joined the battalion in front of Petersburg where active operations were going on. Mr. Girard went into service immediately and four days after his arrival the mine was exploded, and the regiment, scarcely 100 strong, consisting of Companies B and E, led the charge after the explosion, holding the pit until four o'clock in the afternoon. On the second day the command retired to the second line and resumed their former position on the following day. Mr. Girard was in constant activity there until August 19th when he accompanied the regiment to the assault on the Weldon railroad. On the 20th he was wounded and went to Lincoln hospital at Washington whence he was transferred to Philadelphia and there remained in hospital until his discharge June 2, 1865. He returned to his home at Embarass, whither he had removed from Oshkosh in 1857, and

has never recovered from the effects of his injury. He was engaged in lumbering at the date of his enlistment and since leaving military life has not performed any labor. He has been a resident of Clintonville, since 1883.



EDWARD OWENS, of Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 10, was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 18, 1846. He is the son of Evan and Sarah Owens, who now live in the town of Algoma, Winnebago Co., Wis., and they came to America in 1849 and located near Neenah, Wis. The son was reared on a farm and was a few months past 17 when he enlisted as a soldier. He enrolled at Neenah, Wis., in Battery C, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery for three years. The battery was attached to the command of General Thomas, Army of the Cumberland, and, in the fall of 1863, took position at Fort Wood, Chattanooga. The battery supported the troops of the command during the contests which made that location famous and was, afterwards, at Mission Ridge and in the capture of Lookout Mountain. Afterwards, Battery C was stationed at Fort Creighton and, later, at Fort Sherman, in which holdings they were occupied until March 1865, when the battery was transferred to Athens, East Tennessee, and successively to Mouse Creek and Strawberry Plains, in Jefferson Co., Tenn. The close of the war did not immediately relieve the forces holding positions in the demoralized portions of the South, as the new conditions were misapprehended and matters were, consequently, in a state that necessitated protection during the adjustment to follow. Mr. Owens was not relieved until November and was finally discharged at Madison, Wis., on the 30th day of November, 1865. He endured all the laborious service of an artilleryman, acquiring a practical knowledge of heavy and light artillery tactics and of infantry drill as well, it always being imminent to artillerymen to be called into action in the capacity of infantry. The hard work incident can hardly be estimated. The service during the first weeks at Chattanooga were especially severe. The rebel batteries were planted on the surrounding hills and

there was no opportunity for the Union army to forage. The suffering for food was, in consequence, very great, and for months they received only part rations. Every morning the line was formed and each man in turn received one hard tack and a tin cup of coffee. For the noonday meal one hardtack, a piece of bacon an inch square, and another tin cup of coffee was served. The supper was a repetition of the breakfast. The men went to bed to dream of abundance of the most palatable food the earth afforded and waked to hunger again. Mr. Owens, with his comrades, frequently foraged for the corn which had been scattered by accident in the mud, washed the proceeds of their labor and cooked and ate it, wishing it were more with all their souls. The desideratum of existence seemed the end of the war and an opportunity to go home and "fill themselves full with food." One of the members of the battery wrote home just before Christmas, 1864, "I wish you all a merry Christmas; I wish I had a bully breakfast; I'd let your Christmas dances go and eat and drink like fun, you know." But at last, Grant came and orders were issued to take the surrounding hills and after that hunger was soon a thing of the past. During the first days at Chattanooga, the rebel guns were planted on Lookout. At intervals the shot and shell would pass over the Union soldiers, the rebels being unable to deflect the guns to fire into the town. Mr. Owens and a comrade were walking idly about the outskirts of the place when they observed a puff of white smoke, heard the roll of the report like distant thunder and wondered where that shell would strike. He was startled an instant after by seeing his companion whirl a summersault in the air and felt himself dazed. The shell had burst in their immediate vicinity and stunned them. This seemed his narrowest escape, and being the first fire to which he was subjected, it still seems most vivid although a quarter of a century has elapsed. The first day of January, 1864, was remarkable all over the country for excessive cold, but he relates that he came nearer freezing to death on the last night of 1863 in East Tennessee than he ever did in Northern Wisconsin. After the battle of Mission Ridge, passing by a dead rebel, he picked up a Testament that lay near him. It seemed to have been taken from his pocket and he probably read it after being mortally wounded, knowing

that he could not live. On the side of the book, which is still in the possession of Mr. Owens, is a bullet mark. He has also the belt of a rebel officer which he picked up on the same field.

A short period of his service was passed in the hospitals at Chattanooga, Nashville and St. Louis. While at the latter he was ill with small-pox and was on an island in the river. The terrible scenes he there saw are burned into his recollection. His case was of the confluent type and he was, consequently in the wards appropriated to such, and he lay on an inflated rubber bed peculiarly adapted to the comfort of "sore humanity." One of the patients became delirious and suddenly jumped through a window, carrying away the sash. He was found the next morning in a clump of willows, sitting on a log as if meditating; he died the next day. Another, a middle-aged man, broke through a door, ran through the woods, and in some manner crossed the river to the Missouri side. He afterwards recovered. Mr. Owens became a member of Philip H. Sheridan Post, No. 10, G. A. R., of Oshkosh in 1882 and was Adjutant in 1885 and 86, and in 1887 served as Vice-Commander, and is now Commander.

He was still a very young man when the war was ended and after he returned to Oshkosh he passed three years in school and has been engaged in the lumber business most of the time since he left school after the war.



WILLIAM ZICKERICK, Neenah, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 129, was born Sept. 8, 1825, at Greenrade, Province of Brandenburg, Prussia. His parents, Michael and Charlotte (Walgart) Zickerick, were Prussians by birth. The government controlled the destinies of the sons of Mr. Zickerick's grandfather, two of whom were in military service. His uncle, William, belonged to the Prussian guards, "Alexander's Regiment", and was in the battle of Leipsic; his uncle, Charles, was a Prussian soldier and fought in the German army against Napoleon. His father was exempt from military service, being the son of a civil official, the grandfather holding a posi-

tion as town clerk. In 1848 his parents came to America with all the members of their family excepting himself. He was educated according to the law of his country and when he was at the age of conscription he was assigned to the artillery service in the Prussian army. He was trained in a school of instruction and learned the profession of artilleryman; he was a non-commissioned officer in the "flying artillery" and served three years. After his family came to America he determined to follow and reached New York, May 1, 1848, and went immediately to the farm of his father in Lomira, Dodge county, Wisconsin. The next winter he engaged in lumbering and built a sawmill on one of the water courses and continued his operations in that line of business until 1854, when he determined to follow his inclination and entered the ministry. He took the necessary steps to connect himself with the Evangelical Association of North America and entered upon active ministerial life which has been his profession and in which he has operated actively for 34 years with the exception of the time passed in the army. Nov. 25, 1861, he received from Governor Randall a recruiting commission and recruited men for the 12th Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery and was mustered March 1, 1862, as Senior 1st Lieutenant. July 18, 1862, he was made captain and was mustered out as such June 12, 1865. The command left the State for St. Louis where they received their equipments, consisting of two 24-pound howitzers and two 20-pound Parrots. May 7th the command started for Pittsburg Landing and went via Cairo and Paducah and up the Tennessee River to Hamburg and thence to Farmington where they were detailed to the 1st Missouri Light Artillery for which the organization was recruited. The battery was in action at Farmington and went thence to the siege of Corinth where Lieutenant Zickerick was in command of his section in a heavy artillery fight and afterwards pursued the flying rebels to Booneville, and Ripley, Miss., marching back to Clear Creek. June 15th they went back to Ripley and returned to Clear Creek. August 14th they went to Jacinto and thence to fight at Iuka September 12th. Captain Zickerick was there taken sick with fever and sent to the hospital at Corinth; on the 24th he received sick furlough for 20 days which was afterwards extended and he came home to Wisconsin. November 13, 1852, he rejoined his com-

mand at Davis Mills and entered upon his duty as chief officer. The battery was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee and Captain Zickerick was with the troops of Grant on the Oxford raid to Holly Springs and went to the Oriskany Swamp, rejoining the body of Grant's command between Germantown and Colliersville. His battery acted as railroad guard until February 7, 1863, when the command started for Memphis and was stationed near that city until March 1st when the battery went aboard the transport Campbell and started on the Yazoo expedition, the transport leading the fleet and the 12th battery shelling the right side of the river to protect the other vessels. They disembarked near Green Lake Station, Ark., and after two days resumed their course on the river. March 8th they debarked five miles below Helena and camped on a sand bank until March 24th when they cut the levee at Moon Lake and they were on the Yazoo pass expedition 10 days. They were on that stream and run their boat through dense woods, the river being so obstructed that they could sometimes see the place at evening which they had left in the morning. Friday, April 3rd, they landed above Yazoo City and opened fire on the fort the next day. On that night they went on board the boat and started back, arriving on the sand bank near Helena, April 10th. April 16th they went aboard the steamer Blackhawk and reached Milliken's Bend the next day. They were there when the naval force under Commodore Porter sailed past Vicksburg. April 25th Captain Zickerick left Milliken's Bend to go to Richmond in the rear of Vicksburg and was stationed at Holmes' Plantation and in the soft earth the gun carriages sunk to the hubs, the men being obliged to help the horses. They crossed the Mississippi below Grand Gulf and at the battle of Port Gibson were in a sharp fight May 1st and 2nd. May 4th the command went to the Black River and May 12th, Captain Zickerick was in the battle at Raymond. Two days after he fought at Jackson and on the 16th at Champion's Hill. In that fight, Captain Zickerick formed 42 pieces of artillery in line of battle and Grant gave him personal orders to hold the position at all hazards. On the morning of the 17th the force moved to Vicksburg with a large number of prisoners and on the 20th the siege of Vicksburg began. Captain Zickerick was stationed with his battery 300 yards from one of the strongest outposts of the city on the Jack-

son Road. On the morning of the 24th, with Lieutenants Harlow and Amsden, with whom he had served his battery all night, were lying near their guns when they received a volley from the rebels. Captain Zickerick had six holes in his blanket. The confederate battery which assaulted them was very annoying to the Federal infantry and Captain Zickerick removed a gun to an elevation from which he could secure sufficient depression and sent them a spherical case shot which silenced them and, afterwards, when the rebels hung out their flag of truce found that the shot killed 12 men and wounded 16. (This was the rebel statement of the case to the gunner of Captain Zickerick's section.) After the surrender of July 4th the battery went into the breastworks. September 11th they went on the steamer John Roe, to Helena into camp. September 26 they started for Memphis and went thence to Corinth. (After the siege of Vicksburg Captain Zickerick served as Chief of Artillery on the staff of General J. E. Smith.)

The battery marched to Chattanooga to the relief of General Thomas and Captain Zickerick commanded his men during the battle of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge and went into camp at Huntsville. He received orders to return to Wisconsin on recruiting service and opened his office at Janesville, where he remained until March 2, 1864, and enlisted 43 men for his battery, going to Huntsville and resuming command of his battery, March 16th. In June, his command went to Kingston and guarded the railway and in July moved to Alatoona to garrison that place. Captain Zickerick was engaged in the work of rendering the forts effective and was in the fight with General French October 5, 1864. Half his horses and seven men were killed. Fifteen men were wounded and they fired 100 rounds of cannister and from morning until 2 p. m. the rebels were repulsed five times. November 12th they made connection with Sherman's army and marched through Georgia to Savannah. The battery was in heavy action there and for about 10 days carried on an artillery duel with the rebels. Captain Zickerick lost the hearing of his left ear from the explosion of the shells and is still deaf. December 21st his command entered Savannah and after two weeks went to Beaufort and thence to Columbia and Fayetteville and Bentonville and at the latter place was in a three days fight. The battery pro-

ceeded with the columns of Sherman to Petersburg, Richmond and Washington and his battery fired the signal gun for the columns of troops to start in Review. He reached Wisconsin June 7th and was mustered out of military service. During the whole of his service he was only slightly injured, receiving small wounds in his foot, right ankle and right side at Vicksburg, and in the back of his head at Savannah. His brother, Frederick D., was a soldier in the 3rd Wisconsin Infantry and his brother Charles is a resident of Fond du Lac. After the war was over Captain Zickerick was offered a captaincy in the 2nd U. S. Artillery but he had taken a solemn pledge to return to the ministry and he did so.

He was married April 20, 1853, to Henrietta Zimmermann and they have two surviving children named Emma Rebecca and Silas Benjamin. Anna Lydia and Sarah Esther died in infancy. The daughter is married to Rufus C. Reed of Oshkosh; their son is named Leon. Silas B. is in the employ of the Milwaukee Northern railroad company.



DAVID JOHNSTON RYAN, Appleton, Wis., was born at Fort Howard, June 20, 1840, and came to Appleton in the fall of 1853, locating at Menasha in the summer of 1854. The record of his parents appears in connection with the sketch of his brother, Hon. Sam. Ryan. He was a loyal hearted boy and felt his obligations to his parents, and when the civil war came on strove to quiet his inclinations and to remain at home, but finally yielded to the spirit that possessed him and enlisted at Menasha, August 5, 1862, in Company I, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. In less than a month after he left Wisconsin, he was shot on the field of Perryville and left for dead. Twenty-four hours afterwards, he was discovered by Rev. O. P. Clinton, of Appleton, Chaplain of the regiment, and properly cared for. March 21, 1863, as soon as he was able to travel, he was discharged and sent home, partially disabled for life. When the 100-day regiments were formed, he enlisted in Company D, 41st Wisconsin Infantry, (May 19, 1864) and went with the command to perform post duty in Tennessee

and served until mustered out in September following. He returned to Menasha where he performed clerical duty in the Land Office, serving a short time as receiver; he also served a short time as Town and Village Clerk, although adverse to holding public office. He became a prominent Free Mason before the war and is a Knight Templar; he has also belonged to the Odd Fellows for many years. Soon after the death of his father, he removed with his mother to Appleton where he has since resided. He is an influential member of the G. A. R. and has filled various offices in the local post; and, so far as his health permits, is an active business man. He has never married.



SUMNER LEROY FERGUSON, of Antigo, Wis., and a member of Post No. 78, was born May 10, 1833, at Dalton, Berkshire, Co., Mass. He went to

the State of New York with his parents when seven years old and was 13 when the family removed to Sheboygan, Wis. His father was a farmer and was one of the early settlers in that locality, building the second sawmill in that county at a place called Glenbeulah, where the son passed the years of his youth until he learned the business of a mason, in 1849. This has been his occupation through life, and in it he has earned a substantial reputation as a man and artisan. He was, in early manhood, also interested in current events and the assault on the National flag in Charleston harbor bore to him a special message. He enlisted April 27, 1861, in Company K, 4th Wisconsin Infantry, at Chilton, Calumet county, for three years, and was discharged at New Orleans, Sept. 26th, 1865, at the termination of the war. The Wisconsin 4th was in the service a longer period than any other from the State.

Mr. Ferguson was in the detail that seized and attached a locomotive at Corning to the regimental train, the authorities having refused to run it to Elmira. At Harrisburg, the colonel borrowed muskets to be in readiness for action, as the spirit roused by the defeat at Bull Run was rife. The fall was passed in a triumphant march through the counties of the "Eastern Shore" and after considerable service went to New Orleans, making the journey there

by ship transportation. He saw the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the extinction of the rebel fleet engaged. The detailed account of his experiences would make a volume and half that transpired in the regimental roster has never been told. He was in the command when it marched, in May, to the St. Charles, led by the national music, and surrounded by infuriated rebels. He was on provost guard in the city until sent to the destruction of the Jackson & Mississippi railroad, and all the month of May was passed after leaving New Orleans, in decisive warfare. On the last days of the month they went to Baton Rouge and on the way were in a sharp encounter. In June he went to Vicksburg and was engaged in the dispersion of a rebel battery at Bayou Black at Grand Gulf, where he aided in firing the buildings and he was in the detachment which assisted in the construction of one of the canals at Vicksburg. August 5th, he was in the fight with Breckenridge and helped teach him that "God was not dead, if the 4th Wisconsin was badly broken by disease." He was among those who prepared to destroy Baton Rouge, which was saved by the intervention of the colonel, Halbert E. Paine. In September he fought at Bonne Carre Point, and was in the subsequent work between that and the siege of Port Hudson, in which he participated from May 26th to July 8th, 1863. Four days after he went again to Baton Rouge. (He was in the action known as Camp Bisland previous to the siege.) On arrival at that place the regiment was equipped and made the "4th Wisconsin Cavalry" and passed many months in all manner of desultory warfare conducive to peace. In October he was in a detail for duty along the left bank of the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to Donaldsonville, and in January he veteranised. He went with the command to Mobile and was in the reserve until the surrender, when he went to Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely after the surrenders there, and then on to Georgia, arriving at Vicksburg after seventy days in the saddle with little intermission. Thence he went to Texas, where he operated in the protection of the people, the feeling being very bitter and troops being required to aid in the readjustment of affairs. Mr. Ferguson acted as Quarter-Master's Sergeant at New Orleans, passing the grades of promotion from Corporal.

After discharge he returned to Chilton, and removed to Merrill in 1877, remaining two years, when he went to Antigo, then in its wilderness days. He has since been identified with its growth and progress and has been prominent in the construction of its buildings. He is also a farmer, his landed property lying in the township of Vilas. In the town of Rolling, Langlade county, he officiated as Town Treasurer two years.

His parents, William and Electa (Abbey) Ferguson, were natives of Massachusetts. The forbears of the latter were among the first settlers of the Bay State, and those of the former were from Scotland. Mr. Ferguson was married Oct. 30, 1852, to Mary S. Pettis, and their children are Mary Jane, Eugene N., Matilda A. and Nellie B. Three children are deceased. Ada Belle died at 26, Frank when aged one year and Francesca when six months old. The oldest daughter is Mrs. Edward Pratt. The oldest son married Rose Pettis and they have a daughter named Florence. Matilda is the wife of George Remington. The deceased daughter was the wife of Edward Teipner, and left three children—Maud M., Oscar M. and Mabel.

Hiram K. Pettis, the brother of Mrs. Ferguson, was an enlisted man in Company K., 4th Wisconsin, and died while in the service from disease contracted in the malarial swamps. Mr. Ferguson was wounded in both shoulders at Port Hudson, but remained in camp until fit for duty. He was ill at Baton Rouge and in hospital there with typhoid pneumonia in the spring of 1864, for two months, just escaping with life. He was in the regimental hospital in 1862, while in front of Vicksburg, with chronic bowel troubles from which he has suffered since.



WILLIAM JOHN MYERS HALL, of Menominee, Mich., a member of Lyon G. A. R. Post, No. 266, was born Sep. 16, 1837, in Huntington Co., Pa. He is the son of John Wesley and Sarah (Stewart) Hall, his father being a soldier in two wars of his country. He fought with distinction in the war with Mexico and enlisted in one of the first three-months regiments from the State of New York. On the

expiration of that term he immediately re-enlisted in a New York Cavalry regiment, afterwards veteranized, and survived the war to be killed by the explosion of a well in Virginia. The family removed from Huntington to Iowa City, when the son was a small child and the father engaged in locating government land and remained two years, returning at the end of that time to Meadville, Crawford Co., Pa. The son was there educated and lived until he enlisted as a soldier of the civil war—Sep. 13, 1864. He enrolled in Battery H, Pittsburg Light Artillery, in the city of smoke, for one year. He received honorable discharge at Vienna, Va., June 30th, 1865, the war being at an end. His discharge papers make the showing of his release from military service from D Company, 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, his battery having become so decimated by losses in action as to lose its organization, when it was assigned to the battery mentioned. Not only did he serve in the war himself, but, prior to his enlistment, when his business prevented his going he sent a substitute. He enlisted as a recruit and on reporting, he was sent by mistake to the 2nd Pennsylvania regiment of infantry and, fought with that command in the trenches in front of Petersburg under Meade, where he received a wound on the left knee-cap, but did not leave the ranks. After the battle he made connection with his battery in the rear of Arlington Heights, where the command was stationed to receive recruits and went thence to the valley of the Shenandoah, two days after making connection therewith. The battery was assigned to the command of Sheridan and joined in the pursuit of Early in his attempt to reach Washington. He was in the threat of disaster at Winchester and rallied to return with his commander to "lick the rebels out of their boots" and helped to do it. He was afterwards in the skirmishing with the guerilla bands of Mosby and Kinslow. Returning by the same route, the battery wintered on the line of the railway at a fort. The command built two block houses for the defense of that portion of the road, and in the spring went thence to Vienna, Va., where the battery to which they had been transferred remained until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

Mr. Hall returned home via Washington and was mustered out at Camp Reynolds, July 11, 1865, 12 miles from Pittsburg. He was made

Corporal by appointment and was discharged as such. An incident in which he was much interested while in the service was one in which, with several others, he was gathering chesnuts a few miles from camp, when Mosby's men suddenly appeared on the scene and captured all of the party save two, Mr. Hall being one of the fortunates. Prior to enlistment, Mr. Hall was a miner in the coal beds of his native State and returned to Meadville, where he lived two years. He next opened a grocer's business at Oil City and, three years later, went to DeWitt, Clinton Co., Iowa, and remained four years, operating as a carpenter. In 1873 he came to Menominee, Mich., which has since been his place of abode. He operated as a contractor and builder until 1882 when he erected a skating rink and has since devoted his energies to its management. He was married Dec. 25, 1867, to Susan Jane Hunter. They have one daughter—Rosa Mina, the wife of George A. Dorn. She is the mother of a daughter named Cornelia and she has two step-children—Gracie and Nellie. Mrs. Hall was born in Armstrong Co., Pa., and represents an old family there, as does Mr. Hall in both lines of his descent. His wife is of Scotch and Scotch-Irish ancestry, the original stock of her parents being of those races, and she also inherits a strain of German blood from her paternal grandfather.



WILLIAM HENRY BEYER, of Marshfield, and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 110, was born April 27, 1841, in Cold Spring, Queens Co., New York. He is the son of Peter and Martha (Eldridge) Beyer and the latter was a daughter of William Eldridge, a farmer of Queens county and a soldier of the war of 1812. The paternal grandfather, Jabez Beyer, was a native of Pennsylvania and was a soldier in the Patriot war in Canada. The father of Mr. Beyer was also in the war of 1812.

The son was reared in his father's family until the age of 13 years. When he was 12 they removed to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and after two years they removed again to Waushara county. The son went to Green county where he remained until he entered the army. He enlisted in July, 1862, in the United States

Navy, entering the service as a landsman and was afterwards promoted to able seaman on the "Hastings." The transports on the White River in Arkansas were in constant need of protection and the "Hastings", commanded by Captain J. R. Grace of New York, was detailed for the service. Mr. Beyer was connected with her a year and a month when he received honorable discharge at Memphis, Tenn., July 5, 1863. He was in several skirmishes with the rebels on the shores of the White River between its mouth and Duvall's Bluff. Aug. 20, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and was finally discharged at Fort Farnsworth, Washington, June 27, 1865, at the termination of hostilities. He reached Milwaukee July 3, 1865. During his connection with the "Hastings" the boat alternated in patrolling the White River with the "Queen City." The latter was captured and everything on her taken off, preparatory to sinking her opposite Clarendon, where her heavy guns were mounted as a battery and operated against the "Hastings" the next day. The gunboat "Tyler", a double-decker, came to their relief, opened on the shore batteries and silenced them and the rebels retreated. This intervention saved the remnant of the crew of the "Hastings" which lost 13 killed and 21 wounded from a complement of 85 seamen; no officers were killed. The pilot (Bartlett of Missouri) was the first man killed. The "Hastings" was towed down the White River and up the Mississippi River to Memphis for repairs; her smoke-stack was shot away and other damage was inflicted. After three weeks she was fit for duty and returned to her station. Mr. Beyer was afterwards engaged almost daily in shelling the banks of the river in behalf of concealed guerrillas. At Fort Farnsworth he was in garrison and was instructed in artillery and infantry drill and performed severe labor while stationed for the defense of the National Capital.

After his return he went to Minnesota and settled in LeSoeur county. He was married there March 14, 1869, to Emma A. Heath of Elysian, LeSoeur county. He returned after seven years to Wisconsin and located at Sheboygan, where he was a resident 12 years, coming thence to Marshfield. His first home there was burned in the great fire of June 27, 1887. He has been employed at Marshfield in a furniture factory and has since acted in the

capacity of watchman in the establishment of Wm. H. Upham.

The children of the family were born as follows:—Ida L., May 30, 1870; Mabel, Oct. 23, 1873; George, Jan. 27, 1877; Grace, April 6, 1879; Earl, Jan. 18, 1883.

Two brothers of Mr. Beyer, Townsend and Jacob, were in the service. The former enlisted in the 6th Minnesota Infantry and died of disease at Napoleon on the Arkansas River; the latter died in Tennessee. A sister, Mary Elizabeth, married John H. Cole of Tulare, Cal. Another sister, named Martha, died at 16 years of age. George Beyer, a half-brother, lives in Marshfield.



HENRY ENSIGN WELCH, of Marion, Waupaca, Co., Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 79, is a citizen of Wisconsin by adoption, having been born in Marshal, Calhoun Co., Mich., Sept. 1, 1839. When he was in early childhood his father removed his family to Union City, Ind., where they remained about five years. A transfer to South Bend, Ind., was made and later to Niles, Michigan. He had then attained to manhood and was in the employ of the Toledo, Wabash & Western railroad as an assistant in their shops. In 1873 he located at Marion for a permanent residence.

He was brought up with an understanding of his obligations as a citizen of the Republic and was just past the date of legal manhood when the rebellion struck at the vitality of the Nation. The first call for assistance came from the Government three days after the echoing gun at Sumter had awakened the interest of the civilized world. Three days after that, April 18, 1861, he enlisted as a private in E Company, 9th Regiment Indiana Infantry for three months, at Fort Wayne, Ind. He served during that time and was discharged honorably with his command at the expiration of his time of enlistment, July 30, 1861. Dec. 27, 1861, he re-enlisted in the same command on its reconstruction, for three years or the war. He veteranized in December, 1863, was made Corporal in April, 1864, and afterwards was promoted to 3rd Sergeant. He was with his company in a great number of skirmishes of greater or less importance and in the more severe actions of

Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and in the siege of Corinth. He was disabled from disease for a time and was in the hospital at Indianapolis. He received his final discharge Dec. 2, 1865, at Marietta, Ga.

Mr. Welch was married to Miss Mary B. Long, March 3, 1867. They had two sons and a daughter. Mr. Welch contracted a second marriage with Mrs. Harriet A. Fenton, Sept. 29, 1881. They have one son.

Mr. Welch sustains the reputation of a reliable, energetic man and is prominent for his devotion to patriotic interests.



ZEKIEL PULFORD, of Oconto, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post, No. 74, was born in 1834 in Lincoln, Chenango Co., New York. He is the son of Samuel and Avis (Maxwell) Pulford, and both were natives of Connecticut. They removed from the "land of wooden nutmegs" to New York, and, later to Wisconsin. They located in Oconto county where the son was engaged in lumbering. He was occupied in that calling until he enlisted in 1861 in Company F, 12th Wisconsin Infantry. He left the State with the regiment and was with the command in the marches and movements until he was taken sick and he was discharged as permanently disabled July 25, 1862. Subsequent to his return to Wisconsin, when precautions about the soundness of recruits was relaxed on account of scarcity of men, he was drafted and secured his release on payment of \$300.

After his return to Wisconsin he again became a lumberman and is in the employ of the Holt Lumber Company of Oconto. He was married in 1862 to Joanna Donovan and they have three children—Avis, Ida and Herbert. His brother Samuel resides in Tuxton, N. Y.; William lives in Iowa and Woodward in Juneau county in Wisconsin. His sister Caroline lives in Illinois and Avis resides in Wisconsin.



JOSEPH LAISURE, JR., of Peshtigo, Wis., was born Sept. 10, 1838, in Louisville, St. Lawrence Co., New York. He is the son of Joseph and Mary (Mackell) Laisure, and he was a resident of the Empire

State nearly 30 years. He was a farmer and brought up to a knowledge of that business in his native place. Within the first few months of the war he determined to enlist and Aug. 30, '61, he went to Canton in the same county where he resided and enlisted in Company A, 60th New York Infantry, for three years. Oct. 29, 1864, he received honorable discharge as "Joseph Lasier," at Atlanta, Ga., his term having expired. April 1, 1865, he enlisted as a substitute in the 96th New York Infantry. The regiment made connection with the Army of the Potomac soon after his enlistment and was assigned to the forces in the Shenandoah valley under Banks and he was in the first battle of Winchester. The regiment was assigned afterwards to McDowell's corps and Mr. Laisure was in the movements on the Rappahannock. The attempt of McDowell to form connection with McClellan prevented his participating in the horrors of the movements in the Chickahominy Swamps. Mr. Laisure fought at the 2nd Bull Run, at Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg and, later, the regiment was re-assigned and sent to the Army of the Tennessee. He was in the fight at Wauhatchie, at Lookout Mountain, at Bald Hill, Dallas, Burnt Hickory, and Peach Tree Creek, and in the actions called by the general name of Kenesaw Mountain. He received final and honorable discharge at Bristol, Tenn., in January, 1866. A reminiscence to which Mr. Laisure refers with the satisfaction of a patriot and Union soldier occurred on the field at Chancellorsville. Darkness had overtaken the fighting columns and he was on picket, and standing quietly among the leaves. He heard approaching footsteps and springing to his feet halted several men, his bayonet striking the breast of a man in the rebel uniform. A confederate captain and sergeant had captured two Union soldiers whom they were conducting to the rebel lines. Mr. Laisure took the two into custody and called the Sergeant of the guard who conducted the rebels to headquarters as prisoners of war.

In 1867 Mr. Laisure removed to Peshtigo where he became interested in farming. He was married previously, and had a wife and five children when the place was visited by the scourge of fire that will forever make one of the most pathetic pages in the history of this country. Their home and all that they possessed was destroyed by the fire, and with

their little accumulations, the mother with all her children were consumed to death. Her name before marriage was Julia Ann Mackell. The children who suffered were named John, Florence, Edwin, Herbert and Morrissey. The date of the fire was October 8th, 1871. Mr. Laisure was again married to Elizabeth Kelly. Their children are named William Henry, Orilla Belle, Nancy Elizabeth, Joseph Merrill and Ewen Wesley. Edwin and Eunice are deceased. The father of Mr. Laisure was a soldier in the same regiment with his son—the 60th New York. His grandfather was a soldier in 1812.



JOSIAH FILLER, of Kaukauna, Wis., and a former soldier for the Union, was born Aug. 8, 1834, in Frederick City, Md. His parents, John and Mary (Tuell) Filler were natives respectively of Prussia and Ireland and, when he was six years of age, they became residents of Pickaway Co., Ohio, where they belonged to the agricultural class. The son was bred to the same calling and was actively engaged in farming when he decided to enlist. In March, 1864, he enrolled in G Company, 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Columbus, Ohio, for three years. July 27, 1865, he received honorable discharge at Louisville, Ky. He made two unsuccessful attempts to enter the military service of his country before the date given of his accomplishment of his desires. In 1861 he offered himself as a recruit of the 30th Ohio Infantry but was rejected on account of a wen on his left hip. Subsequently, he made another offer to the same effect to be rejected a second time. He was permitted to become a member of the 46th when it veteranzied. The command was attached to the 15th Army Corps, General John A. Logan commanding, being a part of the army of General Sherman and at the point of advance on the march through Georgia and the Carolinas. Mr. Filler joined the regiment at Woodville, Ala., and Scottsburg. The route was begun and he was soon after attacked with measles and was left at Huntsville, Ala., whence he was removed, at his own request to the convalescent camp at the same place. He continued there until July, 1864, when he was detailed as a clerk in the Christian Commission. Oct. 1st

he returned to the general hospital, sick with chronic diarrhoea. As soon as he was able, he was detailed as chief of a command of 40 convalescents, as guard on the Burns Plantation, where there were 200 disabled horses belonging to cavalry and artillery, to be taken care of, and the force remained there until Hood made his appearance at Decatur just previous to the fight at Nashville, when it became necessary to abandon the line of railway extending from Stevenson to Nashville via Decatur. The detail was ordered to Stevenson with all the government property and reported to Colonel Lyon of the 13th Wisconsin. At Paint Rock Bridge the rebels assailed the force, including G Company of Colonel Lyons' command. The scrimmage was a lively one and the rebels succeeded in cutting off the contraband followers of the train, but did no damage of much account. The detail was assigned to the 10th Indiana Cavalry, which command, in connection with the 2nd Tennessee and 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and portions of the 12th and 13th Indiana Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Palmer of the Pennsylvania regiment, returned to Paint Rock Creek and thence went to Huntsville. From there they made a sortie to Brownsboro and Maysville where sharp fighting with the 4th Alabama under Colonel Russell took place, resulting in a complete rout of the rebels.

The command proceeded to Decatur, where there was another encounter with Russell, after which they crossed the river three miles below Decatur. A start from that point in pursuit of Hood's wagon train was made; it was overtaken on the morning of New Year's Day, 1865, and they captured 300 wagons and 1,500 mules. The day was celebrated by a bonfire in which the captured property of a combustible nature figured prominently, including muskets and ammunition supplies. The rebel General Rodney was close in the rear, and it became a matter of interest that they should put safe distance between themselves and his 5,000 cavalry. Accordingly, they pressed guides into service and took to the woods, arriving safely at Huntsville. Mr. Filler was sent thence to Richmond and from there to the place where he was mustered out as mentioned.

In 1865 he came to Wisconsin and engaged in the operations of lumbering at Watertown, in Jefferson county. He removed to Kaukauna

in 1867 and first engaged in teaming and in other business as opportunity presented. Finally, he engaged in the vocation of a grocer and is now operating in that line of traffic on the island between the two divisions of the town.

He was married Dec. 25, 1856, to Lucinda Pratt, and their children are named John C., Allen D., Edward W. and George H. Mary died at two and Blanche at the age of eleven. Mr. Filler is now living with a second wife, formerly Miss Eva Price, to whom he was married in June, 1883. Their children are named Joseph and Grover. Mr. Filler has officiated two years as Clerk of Kaukauna and for the same length of time as Assessor.

JOHAN C. KROLL, of New London, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 46, was born Dec. 11, 1831, in Usczendorf, Prussia. He is the son of Martin and Elizabeth (Hardin) Kroll. He came to Wisconsin and located in Winnebago county. Feb. 14, 1865, he enlisted at Oshkosh, in Company C, 46th Wisconsin Infantry, for one year, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 27th following. The regiment was in rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison, and left the State in March under orders to proceed to Athens, Ala., where it was engaged in guarding the Nashville and Decatur railroad until mustered out. Mr. Kroll was attacked with bloody flux and hemorrhoids and passed four weeks in the hospital at Athens. He was excused from duty after leaving the hospital, being too weak for service. After being discharged, the regiment returned to Madison and, about the middle of October, Mr. Kroll went to Oshkosh, and, after becoming strong enough, tried to work, but could not do so. In the fall of 1865, he sold his place at Oshkosh and moved to a farm near New London. He managed the place about five years, when he was taken sick with the same disease he contracted in the army and was obliged to sell his farm. He is at present following the business of a carpenter. He was married July 23, 1856, to Wilhelmina Frederick, at Oshkosh. Following is the record of their children: Sophie was born October 18, 1857; Augusta A. O., July 29, 1859; Henrietta

M., July 16, 1861; William R., June 21, 1863; Wilhelmina L., April 21, 1865. Augusta A. O. died April 29, 1863, and was buried at Oshkosh, Wis.



DAVID H. HOWE, of Stevens Point, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 156, was born August 8, 1835, in Norwich, Windsor Co., Vt., and he is the son of Joseph F. and Hannah (Miles) Howe. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in 1812. Mr. Howe resided in his native State until he was 13 years old, and in 1848 went with his parents to New Hampshire. In 1853 he went to New York. During the first year of the war, he determined to enter the army, and he enlisted September 14, 1861, in Company K., 60th New York Infantry, at Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., New York, for three years. He received honorable discharge Oct. 29, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga. His regiment was assigned to service at Harper's Ferry under General Banks and went to the valley of the Shenandoah. After the fight at Winchester and the famous retreat, he was in the fight at Cedar Mountain, and afterwards at Antietam, and in May, 1863, fought at Chancellorsville, followed Lee in his invasion of the North and was in the battle of Gettysburg. The command went to re-enforce Grant under "fighting Joe Hooker," and after the battle at Wauhatchie joined the Army of the West, and he was in the battle of Lookout Mountain. November 25th, he was wounded and passed some months in the hospitals at Tullahoma and Chattanooga. The action at Mission Ridge was the last in which he participated until the troops were organized for the Atlanta campaign, and he was in the fights in Georgia preceding the siege of Atlanta and including Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Allatoona, Peach Tree Creek and received honorable discharge just previous to the movement of the 20th Corps in the march to the sea.

He returned to New York and in 1865 went to Michigan where he resided eight years and removed to Wisconsin in 1873. Since the war, he has operated as a carpenter and builder. He was married in October, 1872, to Sarah Goodale. Their children who are living are named Sarah E., Hattie M. and Cora L. Two

children, who were named successively John G., died in infancy; Lilly A. is also deceased.

He was first married Oct. 14, 1858, to Matilda Emlaw who died Jan. 17, 1872, after becoming the mother of three children, named Ella M., Ida E., and Willie D.

When Mr. Howe was injured in the war, he was charging up the hill at Mission Ridge, when a rebel shell struck a rock and threw it against his hip, inflicting a serious wound; two men were necessary to release him from the rock under which he was crushed, and also in the same action a minie ball passed through his left hand, rendering it entirely useless.



CHARLES H. HILFERT, of Appleton, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post Geo. D. Eggleston, No. 133, was born March 29, 1845, in Langenbielan,

Province of Silesia, Prussia. His father, Carl Hilfert, died when he was two years old and his widowed mother brought him to America in 1854. They came direct from New York to Mayville, Wis., and, in 1856, went to Menasha. He was little more than a lad when the attack was made on Fort Sumter in 1861, and within the next year he decided to enroll in the regular service, and enlisted May 29, 1862, in D Company, 1st Battalion, 14th United States Regular Infantry. He joined the command at Newport News as soon as possible after enrollment, and was in the fight at Antietam. At the second Bull Run battle the company of which he was a member acted as train guard. He fell ill and was sent to the hospital at Frederick in October, 1862, and remained 11 weeks, when he was transferred to the Convalescent Camp in the vicinity of Washington to be discharged Jan. 31, 1863.

He returned to Menasha where he recruited his health, preparatory to a second enlistment, which he made Jan. 8, 1864, at Madison as a recruit in the Wisconsin 21st Infantry. He joined the regiment at Lookout Mountain where it was stationed until May 2, 1864. Mr. Hilfert took part in the splendid flank movement at Snake Gap and was in the fight at Resaca, May 14th. Pumpkin Vine Creek, Big Shanty, and Kenesaw Mountain followed, in all of which he participated. At the siege of

Atlanta he was in active warfare and fought at Jonesboro. In November he set out on the march to the sea and was connected with all that was done in the way of burning cities, destroying and building roads, foraging and driving rebels. Savannah was taken, after which the Carolina campaign commenced in which he took part. When the active operations of the 21st ceased, Mr. Hilfert was mustered out of that command and assigned to the Wisconsin 3d, with which he was connected until July 26, 1865, when he was finally discharged and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal of D Company.

He returned to Menasha and passed two years in boating on Lake Winnebago, after which he was occupied as a laborer in various capacities until 1872, when he became a maker of spokes and is now foreman of the factory of Marston & Beveridge at Appleton, with which he has been connected 14 years. In 1885 he was elected Alderman and still holds that office. (1887).

Oct. 9, 1870, he was married to Caroline Morrey and they have six children—Henry O., Clara, Ida, Francis, Albert and Edward.



WILLIAM E. WHEELER, of Menasha, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 44 was born in Canada near Lake Champlain, March

4, 1842. He is the son of Jonathan and Mary (Scott) Wheeler and the former was a soldier in the British service in 1826-7. Following is the record of the brothers and sisters of Mr. Wheeler. Miles H. lives at Neenah. Louisa, wife of Bernard Mathewson, lives on Doty Island, Menasha. Margarie married Edward Landing, of Alburgh, Vt. Mary is the widow of W. W. Freeman, former postmaster of Menasha, who died in April, 1881. Joseph R. lives at Downing, Wis. Thomas D. lives at Elmwood, Wis. Viola married Benjamin Roby, of Webster City, Iowa. Henry lives at St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Wheeler has been a resident of Menasha since 1860 and he first worked there in a wooden ware factory, and afterwards as a teamster. Sept. 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 10th Wisconsin Infantry, Captain Richardson, for three years or during the war.

The regiment was organized at Milwaukee and left the State Nov. 9th for Louisville, Ky., going thence to Shepherdsville, Ky., where they were stationed as railroad guard and went to winter quarters at Bacon Creek.

In February he went to Bowling Green and thence to Nashville, from there to Murfreesboro, and marched successively through Alabama and Tennessee, helping to destroy a railroad bridge near Chattanooga by which act, 40,000 men were prevented reinforcing Beauregard. Mr. Wheeler was in several skirmishes, but saw his first battle at Perryville, where Company C lost heavily in killed and wounded, among the latter being all the commissioned officers. He was in the pursuit of the rebels and went into camp at Nashville. December 26th he went to fight at Stone River, where he was in action three days and was next in battle at Chickamauga, where he acted as Color Sergeant and was captured with 12 others of his company, at the close of the second day's fight, all the regiment on the field being taken prisoners. Ten days were consumed in the journey to Richmond, during which time three meals were served to the prisoners, consisting of meager rations of corn bread and something that was politely called beef. He was confined in Libby three months, taken thence to Danville and in the latter part of April, 1864, was transferred to the stockade prison at Andersonville, where he remained during the summer. He became so reduced by starvation and cruelty that he was unable to walk and was placed in a convalescent camp outside the stockade, where he received a little better treatment. In November, 1864, he was paroled and went to hospital at Annapolis, Md. On the date of his capture, Sept. 20, 1863, he weighed 185 pounds and was considered the most robust man in the regiment; when he reached Annapolis his weight was 95 pounds. He had lived on the meanest and scantiest food which included "nigger pea-soup." (When this was made, the boys would squabble for the bugs that covered its top, their acid taste relieving the parched sensation in their mouths). Only two of his comrades, Hiram Eldridge and Martin Hoffman came out alive from the "hell-holes" of the South. He went home on a furlough and was discharged at Milwaukee, in January, 1865, and returned to Menasha. (See sketches of J. H. Jenkins, Dr. W. H. Chilson and others.) He was married Oct. 20, 1866, to Mary, daugh-

ter of C. C. Taylor, of Menasha. Their children are Josie, W. L., Bertie, Willie, Cora and Bessie. Mr. Wheeler is a radical Republican, a man of integrity and warmly interested in everything pertaining to the interests of the soldiers. He is an active member of his Post and two of his sons belong to the Order of the Sons of Veterans. The parents of Mr. Wheeler came to Wisconsin in 1861 where his father died in 1875 and his mother in 1887.



JOHAN ALYEA, of Winneconne, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 7, at Omro, a pioneer of Winnebago county, was born in Ohio, in 1817, and was reared on a farm. He was married in 1848, to Hannah Lumley, a native of England, who came from that country with her parents when four years old.

Mr. Alyea came to Wisconsin in 1849, locating in the town of Winneconne, where he was a farmer until he became a soldier. He enlisted August 14, 1862, at Oshkosh, in Company B, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, for three years, or during the war. Before leaving the State he was transferred to the Fond du Lac Company, "F," remaining in that organization about six months when he was transferred at Mitchellsville, Tenn., serving two years and was again transferred to Company I, 1st U. S. Veteran Engineer Corps, in which he served through the war. Prior to his exchange, he fought at Perryville and in the skirmishes preceding the fight at Stone River, and was in the action of Dec. 30th, when Wheeler's cavalry attacked the brigade train. The command to which he was transferred was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and was in the actions at Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and he went thence to Hoover's Gap, being in the battles of Resaca, and others that preceded the siege and finally returned to Chattanooga where he was discharged June 27, 1865. The work of the engineers in the war included repairs and building of fortifications, felling trees and constructing and removing obstacles and contributing every variety of mechanical skill to the general result.

Mr. Alyea returned to Winneconne where he has since resided. He is a decided Republican

in political principles and a citizen who has sustained his record as a soldier in his subsequent career. Mr. Alyea and his wife have several children named as follows:—Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy, Louis, Alice, John Franklin, Susan Delia, Ellen, Ettie Melinda and George. Mr. Alyea left his wife and nine small children to do duty for his country. Mrs. Alyea struggled successfully with many obstacles to keep the family together, suffering many hardships and privations, contingent upon her husband's absence and the small pittance of depreciated money he received as recompense.



JOHAN HOWARD STEVER, of Oshkosh, was born April 1, 1843, in Farmington, Trumbull Co., Ohio. Oct. 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. May 17th, 1863, he re-enlisted in the one hundred day service as a private in Company C, 41st Wisconsin Infantry. In the last year of the war, Feb. 4, 1865, he again enlisted, enrolling in Company I, 47th Wisconsin Infantry. He received three honorable discharges. The first time he was released from the terms of his enrollment at Alexandria, on account of disability, Dec. 6, 1862; he was discharged at Milwaukee, Sept. 28, 1864, from the 41st on the expiration of his time. He received final discharge Sept. 4, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. The war experiences of Mr. Stever include every variety from which the soldiers for the Union suffered. The "18th" is mentioned as composed of men of more than ordinary value as soldiers from their occupations, most of them being farmers and from the frontier settlements. Their Colonel, James S. Alban, was a man of fine character and more than common abilities. He was mortally wounded in the first battle in which the command was involved—Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing. The command reported for the field without equipments of any kind, without rations, and were without food from the day preceding the fight until the night of April 6th. The 18th was assigned to the command of General Prentiss and John H. Stever was, with his commanding officer, and 2,000 men in the hands of the rebels,

a prisoner of war at nightfall of the 6th. The rebels took their captives to Montgomery, Ala., where Mr. Stever encountered the least of his troubles as a prisoner and where he remained seven weeks. At the expiration of that time he was transferred to Macon, Ga., where he was made to undergo the horrors that have been so often encountered on these pages. He contracted disease of the heart from the exposure, starvation and privations there, and on being paroled six months later, he was discharged from service. He was an inmate of rebel prisons six months and thirteen days. The hundred days' service was commenced June 15, 1864. In August he participated in the action in the raid on Memphis but as one of the reserve. The 47th Infantry was mustered in, in February, 1865. They were detailed for guard duty and, happily, there was no need of their services in any other capacity, as the war was practically at an end a few months later.

Five brothers of Mr. Stever were also soldiers for the Union. They enlisted in the following regiments:—George Henry enrolled in the 46th and returned unhurt. Orange W. was in the 31st and did not suffer from the casualties of war; William R. enrolled in the 21st, and died from disease and was buried near Chattanooga. (May 23, 1864.) Robinson W. was in the 2nd Wisconsin and was wounded in the second battle of Bull Run, where a bullet shattered the shin bone of one of his legs. Robert Wells was in the 2nd Wisconsin in the same battle and was mortally wounded in the breast. He was buried at Georgetown.

Mr. Stever of this sketch was seven years of age when his parents came to Wisconsin. They engaged in farming in Algoma and he was occupied in that calling when he decided to enlist, which he did at the age of eighteen. At the end of the war he returned to Algoma and interested himself in the same business in which his father had reared him and which he has since pursued. February 19, 1864, he was married to Miss E. J. Coley. They have two children—George H. and Bessie I.

Jacob Andrew Stever, the father of Mr. Stever, was a native of the State of New York and was a descendant of the Mohawk Dutch of that portion of the country. He married Harriet Henry, the daughter of a soldier of the war of 1812. They deserve permanent record in the annals of Wisconsin soldiers, for the sake of six sons who fought in the ranks and for the memory of

two of the number who sleep on battle fields. The family included twelve children--ten sons and two daughters. In 1887 (current year) seven sons and the daughters are living.



JAMES HARLAND HEATH, of Antigo, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born Oct. 19, 1845, in Pewaukee, Wis., where his parents, James Nelson and Melinda (Otis) Heath, located. His mother died when he was three years old and he received such education as he could obtain after the age of twelve. When he was 14, he engaged with the corporation of the LaCrosse railroad as a brakeman and, a year later, accompanied his father to Appleton, where the senior Heath bought an interest in a hub and spoke factory and he worked in the establishment until the civil war presented greater attractions than the life of a civilian and he determined to enlist, which he did June 6, 1863, in E Company, 40th Wisconsin Volunteers, at Appleton, Wis., for three months. He received honorable discharge Oct. 3rd in the same year at Madison. The regiment arrived at Memphis about the middle of June and was detailed to assist in the defences of the outposts of the city and to guard trains on the railroad. The only action in which the command participated was on the occasion of Forrest's raid on Memphis, when it proceeded to the place where the rebels made their entry, on the double-quick, a distance of three miles, and was ordered to support a battery which was engaged with the enemy. The soldiers were placed between the two lines of firing and maintained themselves with the coolness and discretion of veterans, winning the special commendation of one of the best soldiers and bravest men of the war, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Fallows, now Bishop Fallows of Chicago (1888). The regiment suffered much from illness consequent upon the situation of the camp in a marshy location, and was mustered out September 16th.

On his return from the army Mr. Heath was again employed in a hub and spoke factory by Captain J. H. Marston, of Appleton. He remained in the situation seven years and in 1876 he began to operate as a painter, which he followed six years in the proper seasons, lumber-

ing alternate winters. In 1881 he adopted the business of a barber which has since occupied his attention and he is the proprietor of a creditable establishment in a prominent place in Antigo, whither he removed in 1884.

He was married to Anna Starks, May 14, 1883, and they have one child--Ruby Leon. Mrs. Heath was born in Hortonville, Wis. Her father was a native of Germany and was a Wisconsin soldier in the late war.



GEORGE E. SWEET, of Merrill, a member of G. A. R. Post, Lysander Cutler No. 55 at Wausau, was born in Oswego in the county of the same name in New York State, May 30, 1849. The first event of his life of importance enough to note was his enlistment, which took place at Palermo, N. Y., June 23rd, after he was 13 years old. He stated his age to the recruiting officer as 16 to secure admission to the ranks of I Company, 184th New York Infantry. He went into camp at Elmira, five days later started for Bermuda Hundred and the regiment was there assigned to the command of General Butler. The plans of General Grant to capture or disperse the army of Lee were being put in operation one after another, and Butler had returned from the fight at Cold Harbor. In August the actions along the line of the Weldon railroad, a part of the same plan, were begun, in which Mr. Sweet was in contact with many of the emergencies of war. In October, the operations of Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah were commenced for which that general had been organizing since August. Mr. Sweet's regiment was one that contributed to the force of 30,000 which were arrayed to control the movements of General Early and he saw all the lively service of that memorable campaign, which reflected the highest credit on all connected therewith, and particularly the New York regiments. The march to Perryville, the dispersion of the rebels and their consequent flight to the entrenchments at Fisher's Hill, the capture of 75 wagons of rebel supplies at Port Republic, and the grand encounter at Cedar Creek with the satisfaction of knowing that the movement had been an unequivocal success, outlines the experiences of Mr. Sweet



1. Dr. E. S. MacCaunt.
2. William Sans Johnson.

3. James C. Raymond.
4. Levy Day Randall.

as a soldier for the Union in the months immediately succeeding his enlistment. He followed Sheridan in the subsequent work in the closing scenes of the conquest and surrender of the rebel chief at Appomattox and was discharged at City Point, Va., June 29, 1865. He was not absent from duty during his service, and though he suffered at one time with a felon on his finger he was only assigned to light duty. The Colonel of the 184th New York was the well-known Ward G. Robinson, with W. P. McKenley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. Wetmore, Captain of I Company and Edgar Morris, 1st Lieutenant.

After leaving the army Mr. Sweet returned to Syracuse and, shortly after went to East Saginaw, Mich., where he engaged in the lumber business and was so occupied until the spring of 1887, when he removed to Merrill. He purchased a bus line in the city and is prosecuting a successful business.

He was married Nov. 2, 1869, to Margaret Jane Wells, of Fulton, N. Y. Two sons, George Henry and Freddie Luther, have since been added to the household. Mr. Sweet is the son of Benjamin P. and Mary B. (Sparks) Sweet. Both parents were born in Oswego and were descendants of Hartford, Conn., stock. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812 and also in the Crimean war in the British service. His maternal grandfather was in the war of 1812, in the Crimean and in the Mexican war. Mrs. Sweet's grandfather, Joshua Wells, was a soldier in the Mexican war. Hiram R., Roland H. and Arvis B. Sweet, brothers of George, were enlisted men in the 110th New York Volunteers. Roland was killed at Port Hudson. John W. and Albert H. Sweet, also brothers, were soldiers in the 184th New York.



LOUIS B. LACOUNT, a leading physician of the allopathic school at Merrill, Wis., and a member and Surgeon of Lincoln Post No. 131, was born at Manitowoc, Wis., Feb. 28, 1843. He had only the advantages of common schools in early youth and had hardly passed that period when he decided on a professional career. He was just past 18 when his plans were interrupted by the apparent disaster of a disrupted

country, and he responded to the convictions which were the ingrained inheritance of the young men of that time, and enlisted in June, 1861, at Manitowoc, in Company A, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. He served through the term of his enlistment and received discharge at Washington, in June, 1864.

The character of the service seen by Dr. La Count is shown by the mention of his regiment. It was the nucleus of the "Iron Brigade" and was the hope and dependence of General Rufus King. (See sketch.) But, in September, it was transferred to Hancock's Brigade, and in March of the next year, the command went to Fairfax, C. H., returning to Alexandria to embark for the Peninsular campaign. Dr. La Count was in the advance on the rebels from Hampton and Young's Mills, and was in the support of a battery near Lee's Mills. In the chase after rebels through swamps and over rough ground he was in action, and fought at the battle of Williamsburg after a day of heavy work. He was in the skirmish line when the onset was made and was among those to whom McClellan made his only address to soldiers during his command. (See sketch of John F. Leykom.) He fought at Golden's Farm and at Malvern Hill, and Antietam and Fredericksburg are on his battle roster. He was a member of the "Light Brigade" whose stye designates the service for which it was intended, and he was in the detail which led the charge at Marye's Heights. This took place while the disastrous engagement at Chancellorsville was in progress, and he was hit in the right leg by a mimic ball which struck three inches below the joint of the knee, destroying the bone. An ugly reminiscence remains on the leg in which the generations of to-day may read the proof of the actualities of the period which is now on the pages of history. The injury was inflicted May 3, 1863, and he remained in Judiciary Square hospital until September 29th, when he came to Wisconsin on a furlough which was extended to 90 days. On going again to the front, he was made a member of the 144th Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Invalid Corps, Lieutenant Wilson commanding, and stationed at Georgetown, where he was detailed as clerk at Seminary hospital. (Officer's.) There he fulfilled his enlisted term.

At 15, young La Count became an assistant in the office of the *Chilton Times*, where he remained two years, then entering school and

studying a year, meanwhile giving some attention to medicine. On his return from the war, he resumed medical study in earnest. In 1865 he was appointed enrolling clerk under the Provost Marshal at Green Bay, and on the closing of the office four months later, he obtained a situation in the office of the *Green Bay Advocate*. He was next appointed express messenger from Green Bay to Marquette, a trip which included 130 miles travel on the lake and 72 by rail, and required two days time. At the close of navigation he entered Rush College, Chicago, whence he was graduated Feb. 5, 1868. He commenced his first active practice as the associate of Dr. J. M. Adams of Oconto, and, later, located at Shawano. In the spring of 1881, he established his business at Merrill, and has since operated there with satisfactory results.

The doctor is the son of Joseph and Jane (Wood) La Count. The former was of French extraction and born in Canada. The latter was born at Waddington, near Ogdensburg, New York, was of Parisian French lineage, and had several sisters in America. Dr. La Count was married April 12, 1869, to Olive Le Claire, a daughter of one of the pioneers of Green Bay, who was born in Canada. He came thence to Wisconsin in a canoe, passing through the straits of Lake Michigan. He became prominent in business in this section of the Badger State, owning a line of transportation vessels on the lakes. He married a French lady at Green Bay. Mary (Mrs. Gorron), Josephine, Emily, Cecelia (Mrs. Max Myers, of Appleton,) Lucy, (Mrs. Porrier) and Rose are the sisters of Mrs. La Count. The second is a well-known singer and the third also has a fine reputation in musical circles. All are gifted with uncommon musical talents.

Several brothers of Dr. La Count were in the war. David La Count of Chilton was 1st Assistant Surgeon of the 14th Wisconsin, (see sketch); James was 1st Lieutenant in Company G, in the same, and he came home disabled; after recovery, associated with Captain Myers of Stevens Point, he recruited a company and went again to the war as 1st Lieutenant of Company D, 5th Wisconsin, and fought through the remainder of the conflict. Joseph Jr., Orderly Sergeant of Company E, 14th Wisconsin, was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and trans-

ferred to the 21st Wisconsin, was promoted to Captain and served through the campaign with Sherman. After the war he went to Mexico as railroad contractor and died of climatic disease. Henry enlisted in the 14th Wisconsin, was attacked with typhoid fever at Camp Randall, Madison, and discharged; on recovery he enlisted in the 27th Wisconsin. George is a stockman at Livermore, Iowa. Eliza is the wife of Amos Hewett, also a stockman in Iowa. The mother died in 1862, aged 83 years, the doctor receiving the intelligence on the battle field of Antietam.

To Dr. and Mrs. La Count three children have been born. Charles died when three years old; Mary Isabel at three months and an infant unnamed is also deceased. May, adopted daughter, is nine years old. She became a member of the household at the age of four months. The portrait of Dr. La Count appears on page 480.



JAMES O. RAYMOND, a pioneer of Portage county, Wis., resident at Stevens Point and member of G. A. R. Post No. 146, was born May 30, 1881, at McDonough, Chenango county, New York. He is descended from ancestral stock in the paternal line which dates to the days of the Pilgrim fathers of the Massachusetts Bay colony in the 17th century. Edward Raymond, his grandfather, removed from Massachusetts to Chenango county about 1810 and died in New York when 87 years old. Edward Raymond was born in 1805 in Athol, Worcester Co., Mass., and was only five years old when his parents located in the State of New York. He was a farmer by inheritance and training and was occupied in that business until he was 39 years old when he was killed in 1844, by a horse. The mother of Mr. Raymond, Maria Osborn before marriage, was born in Washington Co., New York, in 1805 and, as nearly as can be ascertained, her ancestry was of Holland extraction. In the maternal line of descent she belonged to a family named Hillebert. She died at the home of her daughter in Three Rivers, Mich., when 71 years old.

Mr. Raymond is the third child of his parents in order of birth and is one of a family of six

sons and three daughters. After he became old enough to labor, he worked on the farm summers and went to school winters. On the death of his father, when he was 13 years old, he assumed the management of his own affairs and attended school at Newark Valley in Tioga county in his native State and studied and taught until he was 22 years old, when he commenced the study of law under the instructions of the Hon. John M. Parker, of Owego, with whom he read three years with the exception of about three months of each year, which he spent in teaching in Pennsylvania and New York. In 1855, he came to Fond du Lac, Wis., and studied with Edward S. Bragg, a name that was prominent in military circles during the Mexican war and in the civil war and which is now known to the general public as that of U. S. Minister to Mexico. In the fall of the same year he went first to Portage county, where he taught a term of school and in the spring of 1856, he was admitted to practice in the State courts at Plover, Wis. He formed a partnership with Luther Hanchett of that place and their relations continued to exist until 1862, when they were terminated by the death of Mr. Hanchett, then a member of Congress.

Mr. Raymond pursued the practice of his profession at Plover until he became a soldier. Feb. 1, 1865, he enlisted in Company C, 52nd Wisconsin Infantry. As fast as the companies of the 52nd were enrolled they were mustered and sent forward to relieve veteran troops in guarding positions which required the presence of experienced military organizations. Company C went to St. Louis and thence to Pilot Knob, Warrensburg, Holden and Fort Leavenworth, and Mr. Raymond officiated as Orderly Sergeant of his company, which was engaged in guarding railroads and skirmishing with guerrillas and bushwackers, who infested the country and were destructive to the peace of the people and the safety of property. He was discharged August 28, 1865, when the situation became improved through the system of reconstruction.

In the fall after his return to Wisconsin he was elected from his District to the Assembly of Wisconsin and served in the session of 1866. Prior to his entering the army he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Portage county in 1856, and re-elected in 1858, and in 1866, he received a third election to the same incumbency, making an aggregate of six years in

that official relation. In 1873, he located at Stevens Point, where he formed a partnership with William H. Packard and the law firm of Raymond & Packard continued operations until 1875. Mr. Raymond continued his practice about two years alone, when he formed a business relation with W. W. Haseltine which continued until the death of the latter, April 3, 1888. After that date, Mr. Raymond conducted his business alone until Sept. 10th, when he formed a partnership with John C. Gaveney, as Raymond & Gaveney. In 1881, he was appointed Postmaster at Stevens Point by President Garfield and served four years.

Mr. Raymond was married Oct. 15, 1857, to Mary E., daughter of Nathaniel and Maria (Slanker) Harris, of Canton, Ohio. She died Oct. 17, 1864, leaving one surviving son, Mitchell Harris Raymond, who is in the employ of Brown Brothers at Rhinelander, Wis. Two other children died in infancy. April 15, 1867, Mr. Raymond was married to Mrs. Lucinda Hanchett, widow of Hon. Luther Hanchett, his late partner. Mrs. Raymond was born in Canton, Ohio, and is the daughter of James S. and Amanda (Harris) Alban. Her father was the Colonel of the 18th Wisconsin Infantry, and was killed in his first battle at Pittsburg Landing. (See sketch of R. H. Johnson.)

Mr. Raymond is an original Republican and cast his first vote for president in 1852, for General Winfield Scott, and has since the existence of the Republican party, been its firm ally and its staunch supporter. He was the first Commander of the G. A. R. Post at Stevens Point and is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at Stevens Point. He was made a Mason in 1857 at Plover, Wis. He is a man who commands the respect and esteem of the community to which he belongs and is second to none in the quality of his citizenship and manhood. His portrait appears on page 480.



WILLIAM BOAZ JOHNS, a prominent business man of Antigo, Wis., was born in Newport, Monmouthshire, England, Oct. 15, 1846. His parents, Daniel and Ann (Davis) Johns, were born in the same country and

came to America in 1851. They resided at Troy, N. Y., for a short time and came thence to Milwaukee, where they located on a farm for a brief period, removing thence to Meeme, Manitowoc Co., Wis., where the son remained on a farm until he was ten years old. He was not destined for an agricultural life and he went into a machine shop at the age of 10 and attended to getting such schooling as he best could and retain his place. He obtained a comprehensive understanding of all the details of the business of a machinist and of pattern making. His forefathers in England were skilled mechanics and he inherited their natural proclivities for the business which requires the best qualities of discretion and judgment. He also became a competent draughtsman and has the reputation of excelling in mechanical genius.

When the war broke out he was determined to enlist and applied to the recruiting officer to be enrolled in the 39th Wisconsin, 100 days' regiment. But he was small in size and was rejected. He renewed the application soon after, and on examination, it was found that he was liable to attacks of hernia and was again rejected. But he had determined to follow the regiment and its members had determined to take him to the front, when Captain Patchin of G Company made arrangements for his enlistment. The regiment left the State June 13, 1864. Two days later, the command arrived at Memphis and in July the regiment supported the 7th Wisconsin Battery in a repulse of 5,000 rebels under Forrest, who made a dash into Memphis. The command was mustered out at Milwaukee, Sept. 22, 1864, having served past its time. G Company was officered by A. J. Patchin, Captain, J. G. Meserve, 1st Lieutenant, and G. Soule, 2nd Lieutenant, with G. F. Barker, Orderly Sergeant.

On his return from the army Mr. Johns established his business at Hartland, Shawano Co., Wis., and his mill was afterwards burned. He entered the service of G. M. Beach as foreman of a mill at Brillion, Wis., where he operated four years. In 1884 he located at Antigo, and conducted the relations of an iron foundry and machine shop, and built the "Pioneer Iron Works." His business includes a general machine shop and foundry and Mr. Johns gives his personal attention to the details of the working department.

He is a member of the School Board of An-

tigo and is considered as a factor in the progress of the city to which the whole State refers with just pride. In the spring of 1888, Mr. Johns was elected to the Common Council of Antigo and was also made Chief of the Fire Department. In June, 1871, he was married to Amanda C. Nellis and their only child is a daughter named Florence E. An only son, —William—died when three years old. Mrs. Johns was born in New York and represents an old family there. Her father, William Nellis, was a soldier in the Seminole war in Florida and lost an eye. Seward and Marvin, her brothers, were soldiers in the late war. The latter was in the 27th Wisconsin and both were wounded. The portrait of Mr. Johns appears on page 480.



LEVI LAY RANDALL, of Appleton, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 133, was born June 22, 1829, in Sandgate, Bennington Co., Vt. He is the son of Levi and Anna (Hurd) Randall and belongs to New England Puritan stock in both lines of descent. His great grandfather in the paternal line was Judge William Lay of Connecticut and held his office under warrant of George III. of England. The family held honorable position and General Washington was their guest on one occasion. His father, Levi Randall, was born in Saybrook, Conn. The son received his education primarily in Vermont and attended Troy Conference Academy at Poughkeepsie. He was reared on a farm and when he was twenty-one, he came to Appleton to enter Lawrence University to take a course of study. Later, he fitted for the business of a carpenter which he followed until he became a soldier. When he was seventeen he acquired a knowledge of the cornet and at that age was the owner of his first instrument, and he was a member of various bands prior to enlisting as a musician in the 6th Wisconsin Regiment at Appleton, July 16, 1861. He was discharged Sept. 27th of the same year at Washington on account of hemorrhage of the lungs and consequent disability. He acted as a member of the regimental band and officiated in hospital duty until his discharge. Three of his brothers were in the service during the war. A. B.

Randall was chaplain of a colored regiment and now resides at Claremont, Va. R. H. Randall was a soldier and musician in the 6th Wisconsin (see sketch) and R. K. Randall of Grundy Center, Iowa, was a soldier in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry through its entire period of service.

Mr. Randall returned from the war to Appleton and engaged in farming. His property is situated at the city limits and is separated from the corporation by 2nd Avenue. July 8, 1856, he was married to Jeanette J. Gridley and they had two daughters. Clarissa Anna married A. C. Tucker and her daughter is named Corinne. Lillian Harriet has been married and has a son—Levi Randall Gridley. Mrs. Randall died Dec. 24, 1886. She was the daughter of Rev. Cyprian H. Gridley, who was spiritual adviser of two deserters who were shot at Plattsburg in the war of 1812. His family dated back to Pilgrim stock and was of Scotch lineage. His wife was Clarissa Peck, and Bishop Peck of the M. E. Church belonged to the same family. "Father" Gridley was one of the first ministers of the New York Conference and was ordained by Bishop Asbury, who arrived in the United States in 1784 and who was associated with Rev. Thomas Coke (ordained by Wesley in England) in the organization of the Methodist Church in America. (Dec. 24th, of the same year.) Mr. Randall's middle name perpetuates that of his ancestor, Judge Lay. Mr. Randall returned from the war to Appleton and has since been interested in farming. He is making a specialty of horticulture in which he takes an enthusiastic interest. He is a progressionist in the best sense and has prosecuted such experiments as have seemed to him adapted to the conditions of the locality. He became convinced of the practicability of adapting the Russian fruits to this climate and in his experiments has found the law of propagation which is generally admitted as controlling in this climate to be inverted, *viz.*: "Nature seems to have provided that not one seedling in twenty is fit for propagation; the Russian seedlings have, without exception, proved worthy of general cultivation." Mr. Randall's love for the work he has been interested in is such as marks the genuine child of Nature, and he combines with his fruit culture, floriculture, regarding the beautiful as much of a necessity to the proper and complete education of the human race as the pursuit of the useful and profitable. As stated in his own

words: "There is an ineffable charm and delicacy in watching the growth of fruit and flowers that constantly tends towards a higher moral and intellectual life for he 'who has no inward beauty never perceives, though all around is beautiful.'" He is justly proud of his orchard of Russian seedlings and considers it a better monument than the most skillfully chiseled shaft of marble.

The portrait of Mr. Randall on page 480 was copied from a photograph taken in 1888.



ABRAM DENNEY, a resident at Shawano, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 51, is a native citizen of the Badger State, having been born in Green Bay, Brown county, Feb. 20, 1843. His parents, Amos and Maria (Balcock) Denney, were natives of New York and are both deceased. When he was four years old they removed to Calumet county, where his mother died. His father died in Oneida county when he was 16 years old and he went to Fond du Lac, where he lived with his uncle and worked in a livery stable. He obtained but little education in school, but he has become well qualified as a business man by association and observation and he has learned the several trades of carpenter, tinsmith, blacksmith and machinist, and is thoroughly competent in all. He enlisted at Fond du Lac in the first year of his legal manhood, enrolling September 12, 1864, in Company H, 5th Wisconsin Infantry for one year and received honorable discharge June 20, 1865, at Arlington Heights, Va., the war being ended. The 5th Wisconsin regiment is one that made its record as one of the best in the service both before and after its re-organization. Mr. Denney belonged to the re-organized command and left the State in less than a month after his enrollment. He went to Washington about the first of October, received equipments at Washington and, after a few days stay at Alexandria, started for Cedar Creek, Va., to join the forces of Sheridan, and in December joined Grant in front of Petersburg. He was in the action at Hatcher's Run in February and in the activities in March. He was in the charge at Petersburg on the morning of April 2nd and went into Petersburg with his command when

the United States colors were hoisted over the captured rebel works and he was in the skirmishing on the South Side railroad which followed on the same day. He was in the pursuit the next day and in the fight at Little Sailor's Creek on the 7th. He was in the continued pursuit of Lee and witnessed the surrender at Appomattox C. H. The regiment was detailed to move to the assistance of Sherman and the troops marched to Burke's Station and to Danville, going thence by rail to Wilson's Station, whence they marched to Richmond; intelligence being received of the surrender of Johnston they started for the North and marched through Virginia to Washington and, as soon as possible afterwards, came to Wisconsin. Mr. Denney was sick in Baltimore at Camden hospital and at the hospital at City Point, Va., with fever and mumps and has never recovered from the effects of typhoid fever contracted in the army. He returned to Fond du Lac and in 1874 came to Shawano where he has been variously employed as a mechanic and has operated seven years as a machinist. He was married July 5, 1884, to Jane Stannard, and they have two daughters named Maud and Lulu Pearl. Mr. Denney is a man of excellent character and is serving as Town Constable; he is Senior Vice Commander of Post William Hawley at Shawano. He is independent in politics.



WILLIAM B. PHILBRICK, of Wausau, Wis., Adjutant of G. A. R. Post No. 55, Lysander Cutler, (1888) at that place is a native of the Empire State. He was born Oct. 7, 1844, in Philadelphia, Jefferson county and is the son of Clawson and Jane (Busbin) Philbrick. When he was a lad of six years his parents settled in Sycamore, Ills., and removed from there to Wausau in 1853. There the son grew to an age to comprehend the duties of his approaching citizenship, and, before he was 17 years old, he wore the regulation blue of the volunteer service of his country. War had been inaugurated less than half a year, when he felt that his manhood's strength and energy belonged to the land of his birth and he enlisted Sept. 20, 1861, at Wausau in the 8th Wisconsin

Battery for three years. He fulfilled the responsibilities of his enrollment as a defender of the national flag and received his discharge Aug. 10, 1865, at Milwaukee, Wis. He was in the military service three years and eleven months, nearly, having veteranized in January, 1864.

The command in which Mr. Philbrick was enrolled was known as "Lyon's Pinery Battery" and was mustered into service Jan. 8, 1862. They left Wisconsin in March, having received orders to report at Leavenworth preparatory to participation in the projected southwestern expedition which was abandoned in May following. June 9th they were at Corinth and in August had a sharp engagement with the rebels, Mr. Philbrick making his first acquaintance with rebel powder and ball. On the 14th day of the same month they took possession of Iuka. October 3-4 the battery was in the hot action at Corinth where its operations were the source of comment of most flattering character. On the 8th of the same month at Perryville, the command fought in the brilliant action and took a prominent part in driving the rebels from their position at Lancaster. In a severe battle in the vicinity of Greensboro on Stone River on the last day of 1862, the battery won distinguished mention from the commanding general—Woodruff. Mr. Philbrick was in the movement to Tullahoma, and fought with the battery at Chickamauga, going thence to Chattanooga. November 24th he was again in battle at Mission Ridge removing thence to Nashville. Mr. Philbrick was remustered after veteranizing Jan. 26, 1864 and, March 12th, came to Wisconsin on a veteran's furlough. April 25th he returned to the scenes of action and joined his battery at Murfreesboro, being assigned to Fort Rosecrans, and they remained there until mustered out. Mr. Philbrick passed through some of the most important portions of the struggle between the North and the South. The battery to which he belonged was especially effective from the perfection of its drill and the spirit of the members composing the command. He passed a short time in each of the hospitals at Iuka, Louisville and Nashville, but managed to be in trim for fighting whenever it was on hand. At Stone River, he was taken prisoner by the rebels and placed in a building for safe keeping. He was kept there safely just long enough to walk to a window and take a flying leave of his captors, for

whom he left the consolation of the vacancy he created.

He returned from the war to Milwaukee, where he lived until 1881 when he located at Wausau. He is engaged in commercial business. In 1856 he married Mary Enos. They have a surviving son and daughter:—Fleeta and Willie B. Irwin died when three months old; Jessie died at the age of six months and Gracie at three and a half years of age.



ALONZO V. HOWE, Marinette, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born Sept. 12, 1842, in Marengo, McHenry Co., Ill. His father, Phineas Howe, was born in Randolph, Cattaraugus Co., New York, and was a lineal descendant of the family of the celebrated English general who led the British forces in the Revolution. The mother, Mary Woodford, before marriage, was a native of the same place and was a granddaughter of Nelson Woodford, a captain of 1812. Her brother Nelson was a soldier in the same war. The spirit of his ancestors descended to him by natural heritage and before he was 20 he enlisted in the war for the Union, 12 days after the attack on Fort Sumter in Company D, 15th Illinois Infantry at Marengo for three years. On the formation of his company he was made Corporal and received his discharge at Springfield, Ill., June 17, 1864, two months after the expiration of his term. The regiment went into rendezvous at Alton, Ills., and was assigned to Fremont's command, going to make connection with that commander at Raleigh, Mo., where they performed guard duty and skirmished in pursuit of bushwhackers. After several very lively months, the regiment was transferred to the command of General Grant and went to his assistance at Fort Donelson, arriving on the morning after the surrender. They went next to Pittsburg Landing where the regiment was assigned to the Division under Colonel Veatch. The suffering was great from insufficient rations and exposure of the regiment during the fight and 243 were lost in killed and wounded. The regiment was at the siege of Corinth and went thence to Memphis and Vicksburg and participated in the protracted siege of that city.

After being engaged in the fight at Jackson, Miss., they returned to Natchez and to Vicksburg, after which the command went with Grant on the Meridian campaign and meanwhile fought at Champion's Hill and Enterprise and, returning, encountered Wheeler's cavalry near Jackson. They went next to Cairo, Ill., and successively to Clifton, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala., where Mr. Howe remained until the expiration of his enlistment. During the entire time he was never wounded nor in the hospital. He returned to Marengo and Feb. 9, 1865, he again enlisted in the 9th Illinois Cavalry as a recruit and went to Springfield, Ill., and performed duty as commander of the barracks for three months. He was mustered out May 24th of the same year. His brother Malcolm was a soldier of the 141st Illinois Infantry, enlisting as soon as he was old enough. Martin, George and David Howe, cousins, were soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. George was killed in action; the others died in the service from disabilities incurred while in military life.

May 28, 1866, Mr. Howe was married to Josephine Chatfield. Their only surviving child is named John Henry. Devillo died at two and Lottie at two years and one month. Silas, Oliver and Fremont, three brothers of Mrs. Howe, were soldiers in the Civil War. Mr. Howe's position in the Post is Sergeant-Major, and he officiates as janitor of the Garfield high school building.



JOSEPH R. BAXTER, a resident of Marshfield, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 110, was born Dec. 2, 1839, in Province of Ontario, Canada. He is the son of David and Olive (Covey) Baxter, who were born respectively in Vermont and Massachusetts; the parents died in September, 1855, on successive days. Asa Baxter, the paternal grandfather was born in Vermont, and died there at there at the age of 97 years. In early youth Mr. Baxter removed with his parents to Milford, Ill., where he resided until he entered the army. He enlisted Sept. 13, 1861, in Company F, 45th Illinois Infantry, the regiment which was called the Washburn Lead Mine regiment. He enrolled at Cherry Valley, for three years, and was promoted

March 21, 1865, to 1st Lieutenant and was discharged on that day at Goldsboro, to be mustered as such. He veteranized Jan. 5, 1864, at Black River, Miss. The roster of his battles includes Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Meridian, Thompson Hill, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, siege of Atlanta and Peach Orchard, and every battle in which his regiment participated on the march to the sea with the command of General Sherman.

After the war Mr. Baxter spent a year with his brother in Iowa, after which he traveled through Wyoming and Colorado and a large portion of the unsettled West, finally locating at Omro, Wis. After a residence there of nine years he removed to Marshfield. At that date, Marshfield included about two houses and he has since been engaged as a general contractor and has built and sold several houses. He has acted in the capacity of Assessor and, in 1888, served as Commander of the Post.

He was married Dec. 24, 1871, to Daxara Jane, daughter of Henry Covey, of Rushford, Wis., at Omro. They have one son named Henry Joseph, who was born July 31, 1880. Sarah died April 3, 1884. Leslie F. Baxter, a brother, lives in Marshfield. Nathan C. lives in Bremer Co., Iowa. Richard P. resides in Fayette Co., Iowa. Mary, a sister, married William Hinckley, of Frederika, Bremer Co., Iowa. Harriet Susannah married Jerry Stuttlebean. Richard P. was in the same company and regiment with his brother. George and Thos. Richards enlisted from New York; they were uncles of Mrs. Baxter.

AUGUST GROSSTUECK, of Manitowoc, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born Feb. 16, 1834, in the kingdom of Saxe Weimar, Germany. He came to America in 1853 and, after passing five years in various places, he located in Manitowoc, which has since been his place of abode.

He enlisted Sept. 6, 1861, in Company B, 9th Wisconsin Infantry, which was recruited wholly from the German population of Wisconsin. The first service to which the regiment was assigned was located in Kansas and

they marched 160 miles to Fort Scott, and his first service was in July, when he was engaged in the dispersion of a force of rebel Indians. He was engaged in several similar encounters and was in all the heavy marches of the regiment, including nearly 400 miles, after which the army of the frontier was re-organized and he fought at Newtonia, Camden, Jenkin's Ferry, Pea Ridge, Huntsville, Prairie Grove, Cane Hill and Spoonsville. The latter engagement was fought in April, 1863. April 30, 1864, Mr. Grosstueck was made captain by brevet for bravery at Jenkin's Ferry. Previous to that he was acting as sergeant and he was mustered out Dec. 3, 1864, with the other non-veterans of the regiment, his term of service having expired.

He was married in 1858 to Catherine Kennedy, and they have two sons and two daughters.

(See sketch of Henry Buhse, a comrade of Mr. Grosstueck, whose experiences were similar.



WILLIAM CHURCHILL, of Marion, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, I. Ramsdell, No. 79, was born at Cortland Corners, Cortland Co., New York, April 17, 1835. He enlisted Sept. 10, 1862, as a private in Company A, 149th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The regiment is known throughout the history of the civil war as "The Bucktail Rangers." Mr. Churchill received honorable discharge at Washington, Nov. 15, 1864, on account of a wound. He joined the regiment, which was already in the field, in time to take part in the second battle of Bull Run, and fought at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. At the latter he was severely wounded, a considerable portion of his left hand being shot away. He was transferred from the field hospital to Washington whence he was discharged as stated.

Mr. Churchill is the son of David and Martha Churchill, both of whom were natives of New York. Aug. 15, 1864, he was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Sands. They have two sons and four daughters. In 1879 Mr.

Churchill located at Marion and is the owner of a farm not far from the village limits. He is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of Marion.



CHARLES HENRY FORESTAL, of Oconto, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 74, was born May 10, 1838, in Bellville, Canada West. He is the son of Tobias and Theresa (Bailey) Forestal. His father was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to Canada at 20 years of age and engaged in teaching. His grandfather was a captain in the British army and died in that service. The former received a land warrant from the Government on account of his father's military service and, as soon as he could obtain leave of absence from his school, he located a farm in the vicinity of Toronto. The mother was born at St. Gabrielle, Canada East. Her parents died in that place. The surviving children of the family are John, Edward, Margaret, Adelaide and Susan. Those deceased are James, who died at 56, William at 24 and Tobias aged 26, who was killed by Indians in Minnesota in a massacre. He was engaged in building a mill with a gang of men, and all were killed. Ellen is also dead.

Mr. Forestal came to Illinois and enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, in Company I, 11th Illinois Infantry, at Lacon, Marshal county, for three years. He joined his regiment as a recruit at Paducah, Ky., and went thence to fight at Forts Henry and Donelson, and afterwards fought at Cassville and at Lake Providence in the same vicinity. After the surrender of Clarksville, the 11th returned to Paducah, fighting on the way at Moscow. They were in the movement of Grant's forces southward and returned to Holly Springs. After a skirmish with a portion of the troops of Van Dorn, they started on the Oxford raid and returned to Memphis, fighting at Abbeyville. They returned to Memphis to re-enforce General Washburn who was fighting Forrest and, three days later, went to Lake Providence and to Young's Point, near Vicksburg, where they engaged in work on the canals. They went on transports a short distance up the Mississippi, running the blockade, and went to Grand Gulf and took part in an engagement at Raymond, Miss. They chased

the rebels and skirmished to Champion's Hill, where a severe fight took place. They went next to Black River which they crossed and went thence to the rear of Vicksburg where they were in the siege 47 days. While there Mr. Forestal was made Corporal and Sergeant. Their first movement after Vicksburg was to the battle of Jackson, and they had another fight on their way to Clintonville, whither they were pursued by the rebels. Near that place the 11th charged and drove the rebels back. They went successively to Vicksburg and Natchez, where the regiment was mounted and assigned to skirmish duty and afterwards returned to Natchez. (After the surrender of Vicksburg Mr. Forestal was engaged in a skirmish on the route to Jackson in which the rebels suffered heavily. At Black River he was wounded in the calf of his right leg and remained a month in the hospital at Natchez. When the regiment was ordered to Natchez, he was left in charge of regimental property which he afterwards took to Natchez.) In August, 1864, he went to Morganza Bend and in September to the White River. In October, he went to Memphis and in December to Kennersville, La., and thence to New Orleans and Lake Ponchartrain and thence to Fort Gaines in February, 1865, and in March to Fort Morgan. The next move was made to Spanish Fort where the command built seven miles of corduroy road over a swamp. After the surrender of Spanish Fort they went to Fort Blakely and on its surrender they proceeded to Mobile. Mr. Forestal went next 40 miles up the Alabama River and returned to Mobile and was there when the arsenal exploded and assisted in the removal of the injured. In May, 1865, he went to Baton Rouge and thence to Alexandria where they received the surrender and arms of Price and Kirby Smith and went next to Baton Rouge and then to Springfield, Ill., where Mr. Forestal was discharged in September, 1865. Among the actions in which he participated not already named are those of Yazoo City, Greenwood and Liverpool. At Yazoo City the engagement was sharp and resulted in a repulse of the rebels after repeated demands for the surrender of the "Yanks."

Mr. Forestal returned to Canada and resumed farming which he was obliged to quit on account of ill health. In 1868 he came to Wisconsin and located at Fond du Lac in November. In 1871 he removed to Oconto where

he has since operated as a carpenter and builder. He is considered a reliable and honorable man and has served in the capacity of Alderman of Oconto. He was married Aug. 20, 1870, to Agnes Franey of Osceola, Fond du Lac county. Their children are named William Edward and George Wallace. The former was born July 18, 1871, and the latter in September, 1875.



WILLIAM MAAS, of New London, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 46, was born February 12, 1834, in Stateen, Germany. He is the son of John F. and Charlotte (Silbersdorf) Maas, and the parents came to America, and died at Hortonville, Wis., in 1884. They had six sons and three daughters. Charles was drowned in the Erie Canal, Carolina died at Tonawanda, N. Y., and Wilhelmina at New London; Ernest enlisted early in the war in a Missouri battery and afterwards enrolled in the 17th Wisconsin Infantry. Christian was also a soldier in the civil war. Mr. Maas enlisted at Hortonville, October 1, 1864, in Company I, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry for one year and received honorable discharge Aug. 21, 1865, at De Camp hospital for disability. After a stay at Madison of a week, he joined his regiment at Atlanta and, a week later, started with Sherman on the march to the sea. They skirmished all the way to Savannah, destroying rebel property and, near the city found the rebels ready to meet them and had a sharp engagement. The rebels were driven from place to place and the 32nd Wisconsin camped eight miles from the city until the evacuation, when they commenced destroying railroad property again and before taking transports to Beaufort Island, were three days without rations, except a little coffee. From that place the march through South Carolina began and they had a skirmish at Wallhourville and also on the Sal-kahatchia, when the engagement continued two days and on the second they took possession of the works. The regiment lost heavily and among the wounded was August Schultz, brother-in-law of Mr. Maas. A minie ball passed through his thigh and came out at his back, and he was taken back to Beaufort. The regiment went to Columbia, marching and

skirmishing, and, on arrival there, saw the place where the Union prisoners were held. After the city had been destroyed, they went to Bentonville, where Mr. Maas was taken sick and was sent to the brigade hospital and thence to Goldsboro, where he was transferred to the hospital at Newbern, N. C., travelling there on a flat car. He went from there to David's Island, New York Harbor, and remained until his discharge. His brother, Ernest, went to the hospital and escorted him home. He was suffering from ankylosis of the right knee and which resulted in disability. On his arrival home he was helpless as a child and has been entirely disabled ever since.

He was married in Hortonville, Wis., Feb. 22, 1858, to Augusta Hiddie; their children are Charles F., Anna M., Helena M. and Maria L. The oldest son was married October 5, 1884, to Anna Zieldsdorf and is a merchant at New London. Anna married Gustav A. Schultz of Milwaukee.



RICHARD O. FISHER of Peshtigo, member of G. A. R. Post No. 207 at Marinette, was born Nov. 1, 1846, at Hempstead, Queens Co., New York. He is the son of Edward Fisher and grew to manhood in his native State, where he lived through one of the most important portions of the history of the country. In July, 1861, when 15 years old, he became interested in the service of the sea and determined to become a sailor and accordingly enrolled as second-class powder boy shipping at Cherry street, New York, and was assigned to the main top in the starboard watch. He enrolled in the harbor of New York for three years and served through the war on the sailing frigate Potomac, Captain Bonnell, afterwards commanded by Gibson and Lieutenants Marcy and Kemberly, and received honorable discharge Sept. 20, 1864, at the Brooklyn Navy yard, on the expiration of his term. His vessel was assigned to the Gulf Squadron and went South. The boat was at Vera Cruz in 1861 when Maximilian landed there to take possession of Mexico as Emperor. Mr. Fisher performed duty in the blockade of Mobile, was in the service which converted the boat into a hospital vessel, and

also when she was assigned to coast service to intercept blockade runners loaded with cotton or ammunition or other supplies for the rebels. He also saw service in the river and channel expeditions and went on board the *Swanee* as a common seaman for two years after the war closed.

In 1868 he removed from New York to Fond du Lac and thence to Sheboygan, where he found a situation on the lakes and was again a seaman for six years. In 1878 he located at Peshtigo and has since operated as a farmer. He married Emma Pettet and they have five children. Their names are Lillian A., Ida, Albert O., Effie M. and Walter.



ANDREAS JOHNSON, Stevens Point, Wis., belonging to G. A. R. Post No. 149, (1888), was born Jan. 16, 1826, in Norway, and came to America in 1851. His parents were lifelong residents of Norway where he was reared to the business of a carpenter. On coming to America he came to Wisconsin and in 1852, removed from Iowa county to Portage county. In 1858, he located at Iola where he engaged in the business to which he had been trained. Nov. 1, 1864, he was mustered into United States service as a recruit in Company C, 11th Wisconsin Infantry in which organization he enlisted for one year. In company with other recruits, he joined his regiment at Brasher City and, in February, started for New Orleans to be assigned to the troops which were in preparation to go to the city of Mobile. He marched part of the distance and went on a transport afterward and was detailed as guard in the rear of the column which proceeded to the siege of Spanish Fort; he went thence to the assistance of the besieging forces at Fort Blakely, where the 11th Wisconsin was under heavy fire and on the day of the surrender, the 11th Wisconsin led the assault and Mr. Johnson was with his regiment when the colors of the 11th Wisconsin were raised over the fortifications. He went next to Montgomery where he was on garrison duty, going thence in July to Mobile, where he performed guard duty until sent to Wisconsin to be mustered out. While on the way from Blakely to Montgom-

ery, he learned of the surrender of Lee and the assassination of the President. During the siege at Blakely, a bullet passed through the top of his hat and, on one occasion, when the rebels charged, he was very near being captured. He returned to his home the last of September, having been mustered out at Mobile, September 4, 1865. After his return from the service he was a resident of Iola, where he remained three years, removing thence to Stevens Point. Nov. 19, 1854, he was married to Anna Anderson of Stevens Point; their children are named John, Tilly, Sam, Anna, Theodore, Louise, Henry, August and Frank.



REUBEN WHITTIER, of Kaukauna, Wis., was born Nov. 22, 1845, in the province of New Brunswick. His father removed his family to Calais, Maine, in his infancy, where he passed the years of childhood and youth, receiving a common school education. When he was 18 years old, he enlisted in an organization in his State designed for coast defence, and went to rendezvous at Camp Coburn, Augusta. When he arrived there, the complement was filled and he returned to Calais. He enlisted again in January, 1864, and went to Augusta as a member of the unassigned infantry, entered Company G on its formation and performed frontier duty on the coast and State line. Six weeks before receiving his discharge, he was ordered to Augusta where he did provost duty, acting as Sergeant, until July 8, 1865, when he was discharged at Augusta.

Soon after, he came to Oshkosh, where he entered upon an apprenticeship in the shops of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company and remained in the employ of that corporation 18 years. At the same time he made a thorough study of mechanical drawing and engineering, and, as time advanced, he passed through the promotions due to his energy, determination and industry. He was first made wrecking master, and later, gang boss and assistant foreman of the round house. His next position was as foreman of the floor under the master mechanic, Geo. H. White, at Escanaba. This situation was one requiring first class judgment and mechanical skill, and it involved the responsibility of engine repairs and rebuild-

ing. He passed nine months in the employ of the Milwaukee & Northern railway, and at the end of that time accepted a position as foreman of the round house of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western railway at Kaukauna, under master mechanic, John A. Hickey. His duties are responsible and laborious, as the building has facilities for extensive business pertaining to the motive power of the road. Executive abilities and discriminating judgment of paramount quality are the necessities in the individual who undertakes the management of the business with which Mr. Whittier is intrusted. Another indispensable trait is instant perception and decision, in order to be in readiness for emergencies, seen and unforeseen.

Mr. Whittier was married Aug. 24, 1868, to Anne M. Kenny and they have seven children living. Their names are Edward H., Reuben W., Catherine, John G., Frank, Maudie and Mamie. George Washington died when a little past three years of age. Olive Helen was seven months old when she died. Henry L. and Catherine (McFarland) Whittier were the parents of the gentleman whose sketch is presented here. The former was a soldier in the 1st Maine Battery and died at New Orleans of disability incurred in the service, "sacrificing his aged life on the altar of his country." He was born in New Hampshire, and his wife was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. The parents of Mrs. Whittier were of Irish origin. Mr. Whittier is descended from Henry, Samuel and Malcolm Whittier, three brothers of New England origin who went from New Hampshire to New Brunswick and located in a portion of that province known as Rolling Dam. They became landed proprietors and engaged in all the branches of lumbering. Henry, the paternal grandfather of Mr. Whittier, was a man of inventive genius and on one of his trips to Washinton to attend to his interests as a patentee died and was buried in the vicinity of New York. Samuel and Malcolm Whittier were sea captains in the British service early in life.



GEORGE VAN HEUKELOM, of Appleton, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 133, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, May 19, 1841. His parents, Otto and Cornelia (Van Willagan)

Van Heukelom, came with five children to America in 1844, when George was less than three years old. Two children were born to them after coming to America. The father served five years in his native country as a soldier. Proceeding from New York to Milwaukee, the family resided there four years. One year subsequent was passed on a farm at Neenah and, after farming four years at Fort Howard, a permanent residence at Appleton was effected. At the time the senior Van Heukelom came to look at Appleton it was almost wholly a wilderness. Surveying was just commenced in behalf of Reeder Smith, (still living in 1887) the first settler who had made a claim and was cutting brush, and who offered him the half of the block now occupied by Pettibone's store if he would clear away the brush and build and occupy a shanty. This seemed so hopeless a task that he returned to Neenah and came to Appleton afterwards, where he lived until his death. At the date of his settlement there, only one house had been built, occupied by George Lamphier, and two claim shanties, and he purchased a piece of land for a homestead. Mr. Van Heukelom was 19 years old when he enlisted, Oct. 10, 1861, in the independent company which enrolled with Sam Ryan as captain. (See sketch.) The organization went to the camp of rendezvous at Fond du Lac, where they remained idle and unassigned three months. In January, 1862, the 14th Wisconsin was organized and, tired of no assignment and no prospects of such, the company was mustered into that regiment as "A" with pay from date of first enlistment, Captain Ryan resigning, and the first lieutenant being made first line officer. In March, the command went to St. Louis and thence to Pittsburg Landing, where they made a record of distinction, receiving the title of "Wisconsin Regulars." After the battle they remained at the Landing, without tents, fatigued and drenched with rain for days. In July, the command moved to Hamburg and did reconnoitering preparatory to the siege of Corinth, and went next to luka. From there the regiment went to Chewalla and next day were in the fight at Corinth. They pursued the flying rebels to Ripley, went later to Grand Junction and prepared to move southward, when the disaster at Holly Springs sent them to take possession of that place. They went to Moscow and to Memphis and thence to the trenches

at Vicksburg. In February, they went to Lake Providence and thence to Milliken's Bend. Reaching Grand Gulf, they set out to join the forces in the field and arrived at Raymond while the fight at Champion's Hill was in progress. Next, to the Black River, and thence to Vicksburg to take part in the charge of June 22nd, and to engage in the siege until July 4th, is the history of Mr. Van Heukelom in brief. He went next to Natchez and thence back to Vicksburg for the winter, where he veteranized. He took his veteran furlough and, after rejoining the command, went with Sherman's grand army to Atlanta. Mr. Van Heukelom went on the Tupelo expedition and was in the arduous service up to the fight at Nashville, and after the battle there assisted in the pursuit of Price. Thence he went to Mobile and Spanish Fort and took part in the later operations, remaining at Mobile until mustered out. He was in the service four years, lacking a day. At Vicksburg he was wounded in the left arm and remained until ordered to leave the field with more emphasis than elegance by his colonel. He went to the field hospital, where a surgeon cut the ball from his arm, and he remained a month in hospital. At Corinth a piece of shell or grape shot shattered his cartridge box and knocked him senseless. As he thought he must be dead he was proportionately astonished on recovering his understanding. At Mobile he was on detached duty, guarding a Union family. About the close of the war he was ill, but refused to go to hospital and was cured in camp. He was reported at home as dead. His brother James enlisted in the same company and regiment. Jan. 3rd, 1868, Mr. Van Heukelom was married to Catherine Jansen, and they have four children—John O., Nellie C., Martha Louisa and Willard A. The ancestors of the wife and mother were natives of Holland.

GBERT MCLEES, of Marshfield, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 110, was born Oct. 8, 1833, at Norwich, Canada. His parents, Adam and Orinda (Emigh) McLees, were both natives of Dutchess Co., New York. The paternal grandfather, Peter McLees, was born in New

York and moved to the Dominion of Canada. George Emigh, maternal grandfather of Mr. McLees, was a native of Canada.

Mr. McLees was reared on a farm in his native province until 1853, when he removed to Wisconsin and located in Chester, Dodge county. He enlisted at Fort Lyon, Va., April 9, 1865, in Company I, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and there performed garrison and guard duty and received thorough drill in artillery tactics of every variety and also infantry drill which entailed a great amount of very hard labor. June 26, 1865, Mr. McLees was mustered out of service and finally discharged at Milwaukee, July 13th following. He resumed farming on his return to Wisconsin and afterwards engaged in the manufacture of furniture in which he was interested until 1884, when he entered the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Company at Marshfield. He was married June 14, 1862, to Mary, daughter of Alonzo Merwin, of Chester, Wis. She was born in the city of New York, April 24, 1847, and they have four children living—Sarah, married to George Lee of Berlin, Clara, John G. and Bert. John G., only brother of Mr. McLees, died in Dodge county in June, 1866. One sister, Sarah, is married to G. W. Barker. Jane, another sister, is the wife of C. F. Barker, who was a soldier in the same command with Mr. McLees.

FRANKLIN M. STOWE, of Winneconne, Wis., formerly a soldier in the civil war, was born in Caledonia Co., Vermont, March 11, 1844. He is the son of Joseph and Priscilla (Page) Stowe and came to Wisconsin with his parents when seven months old. They remained in Milwaukee a year and then removed to Fond du Lac where they resided 12 years. The family afterwards removed to Appleton, where he resided at the time he entered the army. He enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Appleton, in Company D, 21st Wisconsin Infantry. His captain was John Jewett of Appleton. The command went to rendezvous at Oshkosh and Mr. Stowe was a participant in all the vicissitudes of war until July 5, 1864, when he was assigned to the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn. He went with the regiment to Cincinnati, and as it was be-

lieved that Covington was in danger, the regiment was assigned to the trenches there, where much suffering was undergone through the lack of equipments. Proceeding thence to the same duty at Louisville, they were soon put in condition for encountering the contingencies of war. He was in the battle of Perryville, and exposed to the fire of both armies for a time and was wounded slightly in his hand. He was in the marching and performed guard duty in Kentucky and was in the fight at Jefferson Pike in the battle of Stone River. He was in the action at Stone River and went on the march to Atlanta and fought at Resaca and the several actions that preceded the siege of Atlanta, and went into the actions of that fight and fought as long as he could stand. He carried his musket until he fell exhausted with the excessive heat and fatigue and went to the hospital at Murfreesboro, July 5th, 1864. He received honorable discharge July 22nd following and returned to Wisconsin.

He came to Appleton and removed thence to Winneconne in 1869. He was married Sept. 30, 1866, to Carrie A. Ashby. Their children are named Jessie and Phebe. The former is the wife of Julius Ulrich of Winneconne and the latter resides at home. Mr. Stowe is a Prohibitionist in politics; he is an excellent citizen and much respected.



SAMUEL J. WHITNACK, Neenah, Wis., was born May 12, 1836, in Groton, Tompkins Co. New York. He is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 129, and has permanently recorded himself on the list of the defenders of the heritage of his fathers, as an American citizen.

Mr. Whitnack traces his ancestral stock to Holland, where Wolfert Webber married Anneke Wallis in 1630 and came with his household to the New World in 1649. Another branch originated with Charles Fontine, who married Catherine Cady, having come hither from Holland in 1658. These were the two lines from which sprung his paternal grandfather, Peter Whitnack, a soldier in 1812. The wife of the latter was Elizabeth, sister of Peter Johnson, and a direct descendant of the two houses named. The Webber lineage preserve the traditions of their progenitors, which re-

late that the arms of the family transmitted through the seals on the will of Wolfert Webber, consisted of a bunch of grapes, signifying plenty and a skull and cross bones, signifying the ultimate end of earth, which were on reverse sides. The instrument was dated 1621, nine years prior to the marriage of the testator.

Mr. Whitnack is the son of Henry and Margaret (Johnson) Whitnack, and was taken by them to Mt. Morris, Livingston county in his native State when a year old. He was reared on a farm and obtained a common school education. At 20, in 1856 he came alone to Wisconsin locating at Neenah, then in its first days as a municipality.

His first business was in the capacity of clerk in a grocery, and in two years he went again to Mt. Morris to pass eight months with friends. On his return to Neenah, he engaged in farming in his own interest for four years, and meantime, watched the progress of the war. Becoming satisfied that his duty was to assist in settling the difficulties under which the Nation was tottering, he determined to enlist and enrolled Aug. 30, 1864, in Company E, 42nd Wisconsin Infantry for the war, and received honorable discharge June 20, 1865, according to General Order, May 29th preceding.

Prior to this enlistment, he had been elected and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Company I, 11th Wisconsin Infantry, and he held his papers a month, waiting to arrange his business in order to go with his command, but he was unable to do so and resigned, being honorably mustered out at Neenah. The 42nd Wisconsin was mustered in in September and proceeded to Cairo under orders. At Cairo, three days after arrival there, he was made Corporal and June 13, 1865, was made Sergeant. His commission in the first capacity was signed by the Lieut.-Colonel commanding the regiment and the Captain, Duncan McGregor, of Company A, commanding, affixed his signature to the second.

The soldiers were there assigned to garrison duty and in October, the company to which Mr. Whitnack belonged, was sent with four others to Springfield, Ill., for provost duty. The proximity of that section to Secessia made military discipline necessary and the time of the soldiers thereafter was passed in the duties contingent upon the period and place until discharged.

Mr. Whitnack returned to Neenah and soon

after went to Canada (1866) and engaged in oil business for a year, returning to Neenah and in 1868 engaged in flour milling business in which he operated nine years. In 1877 he went to the Rocky Mountains and passed one year in the manufacture of lime from white spar. Returning to Neenah, he embarked in general trade until January, 1879, when he went to Mt. Morris for a year. In 1881, he came back to Neenah and has since been interested in general speculation as a jobber, etc.

He is prominent in his connection with fine stock in horses, and has been the proprietor of some of the leading speeders of Sweigert and Hambletonian stock in Winnebago county. His judgment in relation to horses is considered reliable and he has operated as a medium between the markets of the East and West to considerable extent.

He was married Nov. 18, 1862, to Mary J. Henry. Their only child, Charles A., is completing a course of preparation for the profession of dentist at the North Western College of Dental Surgery at Chicago. Albert, another son, died before he was a year old.

Mrs. Whitnack was born at Honeoye, Ontario Co., New York. Her parents, Albert Smith and Delia (Frink) Henry, were natives of New York. Samuel Frink Henry, her brother, was a soldier in the 21st Wisconsin. Her grandfather, Smith Henry, was a Colonel in the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Whitnack is Quartermaster of his Post (1888); he is also Senior Vice Commander.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DORR, of Antigo, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born Aug. 7, 1833, in Lockport, Niagara Co., New York, and is son of Gridley and Roxey (Kimball) Dorr, both natives of Cornish, New Hampshire, and descendants of John Cotton and Elder Brewster and of Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts. (The christening blanket of Elder Brewster has been divided and distributed among the branches of the Dorr family.) When Mr. Dorr was four years old he came to Fremont, Ohio, with his mother with the expectation that his father would very soon join them, but he died suddenly. The son received his

primary education in Ohio, after which he went to New Hampshire, where he fitted himself for the business of a civil engineer, and went to Iowa in 1859. Prior to that, in the fall of 1856, he came from Ohio to New London, Wis., where he was occupied in the prosecution of his profession and in teaching until the summer of 1859, when he went to the plains.

Feb. 20, 1864, he enlisted in G Company, 2nd Regiment Iowa Cavalry at Davenport, for three years, and received honorable discharge at Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1865. He enrolled as a recruit and before joining his regiment was assigned to the Quartermaster's Department at Davenport. He connected with his command July 1st following his enlistment at Memphis and was there about two months, engaged meanwhile in a raid that consumed thirty days. From Memphis, the regiment went to La Grange and thence to Tupelo, Miss. At Ripley, Miss., in a skirmish, his regiment drove a body of rebels. He fought all day at Tupelo (July 14th) returning to Memphis to start for Holly Springs in the pursuit of Forrest and bushwhackers in which business the regiment had been occupied about two years.

During this period Mr. Dorr was detailed to the headquarters of the 2nd Brigade, Grierson's Cavalry Corps, District of West Tennessee by order of Datus E. Coon, Colonel, commanding the brigade. July 31, 1864, he was detailed by special order to the headquarters of the 1st Division of the same Corps by command of General Edward Hatch, where he remained until mustered out of the military service of the United States. The nature of the service he rendered may be understood by the following:—Headquarters of the 5th Division Military Division of the Mississippi, Talladega, Sept. 5, 1865. "To whom it may concern: It gives me great pleasure to recommend to your favorable notice Frank Dorr of the 2nd Iowa Cavalry. No better soldier ever served in the field or office. As Chief Clerk in the District and Division Headquarters office, he has rendered most valuable service. Any favor shown him will be duly appreciated and reciprocated by your obedient servant, Edward Hatch, Brevet Major General." During the time, he was a participant in all the dangers of the battle fields where his division fought. He was in the detail with Sherman in the advance movement to the sea and was in the three days fight at Nashville. Orders of General Hatch dated at Nashville,

Dec. 14, 1854, are held by Mr. Dorr, which direct the division to fight dismounted, with the exception of a single regiment, carrying one hundred rounds in cartridge boxes and on their persons, their horses to be led at a distance between 500 and 1,000 yards in the rear. Section V reads "Brigade Commanders will attack vigorously and push the enemy home whenever the attack commences, losing no opportunity for throwing their mounted regiments in on the charge whenever opportunity offers." In the fight of the 14th the division took 12 brass 12-pounders from Hood's mud forts. Gen. A. J. Smith said this was the first time he had seen cavalry charge fortifications. The rebs were in a semicircle and the division turned their left back on their center, the result being most disastrous and contributing largely to the final defeat of Hood. The division was afterward left as guard at Eastport, Miss., where supplies did not reach them for some time and they subsisted on parched and boiled corn and wished they were horses or swine in order that they might have their craving for food satisfied. Their number were here increased by recruits to 10,000. In July they went to Montgomery, Ala., where General Hatch commanded the department, transferring later to Talladega where they remained until discharged, Selma being a few miles from that place.

Mr. Dorr was married Feb. 28, 1867, to Harriet Chandler. Their children are Roy Kumball and Ruth Colcord. Lucia died when three months old, Winnie at six and a half years, Daisy at five, and Ethel at three years old; the last three died within two weeks of each other in January, 1877, of diphtheria. The mother was born in Hanover, N. H., and is a descendant of Governor William Slade of Vermont.

Samuel Chandler was a soldier in the 21st Wisconsin. Henry Chandler enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and died in hospital. These were brothers of Mrs. Dorr.

Mr. Dorr went to West Liberty, Iowa, and passed the winter after the war, going thence to New London, Wis., and prospected two years for pine on the Menominee River, after which he passed several years on a farm in Linn Co., Iowa. Six years subsequent he was in Wau-paca and New London and in February, 1882, he located at Antigo, where he is engaged in the business of a surveyor, land agent and Notary Public. In 1883 he was Chairman of the Board and has been prominent in the progress

of the fair little city. Mr. Dorr is a leader in his profession which he regards as equal to any other branch of business and has embodied his experience and views in a work called the "Surveyor's Guide and Pocket Table Book." It is unique and prized by purchasers as containing information not found in any other work of similar character; and not easy accessible.



ANSON M. BRAINERD, a citizen of Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 10, was born Oct. 8, 1833, at Leyden, Lewis Co., New York. His father, Asher Brainerd, was a native of Haddam, Conn., and represented stock that shared the labors and struggles of the early settlers in the country, his father, Jesse Brainerd, having fought in the war of the Revolution. Asher Brainerd proved the valor of his inherited blood by fighting in 1812 and was in the action known to history as Sackett's Harbor. Clarissa (Palmer) Brainerd, the mother, was born near the city of Albany, New York. Her mother was a Van Rennselaer and belonged to Holland Dutch ancestry. Her father also fought at Sackett's Harbor.

Mr. Brainerd passed his youth in his native place, and, when 19 years old, went to Cleveland, Ohio, with his parents. Their removal there was effected in 1852. The son was a pupil in the common schools through his early boyhood and, when 11 years old, became his father's assistant on the homestead. After arrival at Cleveland he entered the service of the well-known journal, the *Plaindealer*, and worked in the press-room of that newspaper until 1855, when he came to Oshkosh with his mother, his father having died in 1853. He engaged in steamboating on the Fox and Wolf Rivers in which he was interested until he entered the army. He enlisted Nov. 25, 1861, in Company B, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. He was mustered in as a private and was afterwards promoted to Corporal, Duty and Quartermaster's and Orderly Sergeant and was discharged while acting in the latter capacity at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 8, 1865.

The regiment left the State March 26, 1862, to report for duty and assignment at St. Louis, and in May went to Fort Leavenworth. They

were there supplied with horses and divided into battalions, Company B being in the "3rd" and stationed at Fort Leavenworth with Companies D, K and H. The portion of the command remaining there, performed provost duty and were at times engaged in chasing Quantrell's guerrillas and in fighting bushwhackers in endless skirmishes which will never be adequately recorded from the desultory character of the service. September 11th, Companies B and H were left at Fort Leavenworth and in May, 1863, went to Fort Scott and Mr. Brainerd was soon after in active service as escort to the supply train en route to Fort Blunt. He was engaged in repulsing the attacking rebels and was again in the same service at Cabin Creek in the Cherokee Nation. In both actions he had the satisfaction of helping to win victory. In June, with 200 men commanded by Captain Stout of Company H en route from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson, he was escorting 600 wagons, and when within 40 miles of the latter place Company B took 40 wagons and set out for Fort Gibson, making a forced march and returned to meet the main command 30 miles from Fort Gibson. The next morning Mr. Brainerd took two Cherokee Indians and started to return with despatches. Within five miles of the fort on the Verdigris River, while looking for the Union picket post, they found themselves suddenly among the rebels, commanded by Colonel Cooper, who had captured the men they were looking for. He signaled to the Indians to go back, but received signals from them to follow, and they crossed the river and conducted him in safety to Fort Gibson.

He was in the fight at Honey Springs July 17th under the command of General Blunt of the Army of the Frontier, and was also in the fighting which filled many days with incident while following the rebels in the chase and the evacuation of Perryville, and he assisted in the destruction of that rebel stronghold. Until October he was engaged in scouting with the guerrillas as an incentive for activity and went next to Fort Scott and thence to Van Buren, Ark. He was in countless raids and in driving rebel Indians and veteranized at Little Rock. Afterwards, he was engaged in duty incident to cavalry life on the frontier in connection with the 7th Army Corps. In June, 1865, he went to St. Louis and thence to Springfield, Mo., whence he marched to Fort Leavenworth where he remained until September. He was

there mustered out of the service of the United States and returned to Wisconsin.

He located at Oshkosh, where he has since been interested in the business of a nurseryman and gardener. He is the owner of five acres of land in a valuable state of improvement and located within the city limits, where he is pursuing his calling with success. His grounds are fitted with every appurtenance for the prosecution of his business, and he has also a comfortable and pleasant home connected therewith. He was married March 1st, 1869, to Carrie Harron, who is now deceased. She left a son named Ralph E. Mr. Brainerd was again married in February, 1884, to Mrs. Mary E. Murray. She was formerly Miss Shortridge. Her brother enlisted from Wisconsin and afterwards connected himself with the regular service, losing his life in the taking of New Orleans in 1862. Carlos M., a brother of Mr. Brainerd, was an enlisted man in the 118th New York Infantry. Mr. Brainerd has served the city of Oshkosh in the capacity of Alderman of the 4th Ward and has acted as Junior Vice Commander of Post 10 and, in the current year, 1888, was made Officer of the Day.



FRANCIS STIRN, of Manitowoc, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born August 17, 1841, in Prague, a prominent city of Austria.

When he was 11 years old he came to America in 1852, joining his father in New York, with his brothers and sisters. His father was a prominent man in Austria, and was one of the leaders of the rebellion of 1848, and was obliged to leave his family and fly to the protection of the United States. After six years of struggle, the mother with her flock of children started for the New World and died during the passage. The father came to Manitowoc with his family.

Just one week after the assault on the forts in Charleston Harbor, April 19, 1861, Mr. Stirn enlisted in Company A, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years, and on the organization of his company was made Corporal. The regiment was assigned to the brigade of General Rufus King (see sketch), and soon after was transferred to Hancock's brigade and he per-

formed camp duty until March, 1862, when he was in the advance against Manassas and went with the command to Alexandria, preparatory to the Peninsula Campaign. He was in the action at Young's Mills and Williamsburg, fought at Golden's Farm, at Savage Station and White Oak Swamp. He was in the action at Malvern Hill and participated later in the fight at Crampton's Gap and was present at Antietam and at Fredericksburg. May 3rd, 1863, he was in the storming of Marye's Heights under Colonel Allen (see sketch) and was wounded in the charge. He went to the field hospital with a severe wound in his leg and was mentioned in the dispatches. He was wholly disabled for field service and was transferred Sept. 1, 1863, to the Veteran Reserve Corps at Washington and remained on duty until the expiration of his term of service, July 13, 1864. He was on duty at the Capital during Early's raid in the defense of the city.

Mr. Stirn was married Oct. 8, 1865, to Bertha Eckardt, of Manitowoc. They are childless, but have the care of three children, orphaned by the death of a brother of Mr. Stirn, and a fourth, who is the orphan child of Mrs. Stirn's sister.

Mr. Stirn is the City Treasurer of Manitowoc (1888) and has held various other positions of responsibility and trust.



HERMAN WALTHER, of Merrill, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post Lincoln, No. 131, was born Feb. 5, 1838, in the capital city of Prussia—Berlin. He is the son of Julius and Louisa (Von Kochendorfer) Walther. On the mother's side he is of princely extraction, his maternal house being of the same rank as that of Bismarck with whose wife his mother was a schoolmate. His father was a manufacturer and prominent in the upper circles of his native country. He was active in the disturbances in Europe in the spring of 1848 and for his prominence in the affairs of that period was compelled to fly for safety in 1849. He died at Fond du Lac where he is buried and where his wife is still living. The son was 10 years old when the removal to America was effected. His parents lived a year in Chicago and went

thence to Sheboygan, Wis., removing thence to Fond du Lac in the fall of 1852. Mr. Walther lived there until he came to Merrill in 1880. After reaching a suitable age, he engaged in the sawmill business there and on coming to Merrill was engaged in a sash and door factory for a year, after which he began hotel business as the proprietor of the Park House on the west side of the river, in which he is still operating as landlord. At Fond du Lac he officiated three years in a municipal office and has served as Alderman for one year.

He was married Dec. 25, 1863, to Kate Blasius. Their children are named Lizzie, Annie, Mary, Herman, Theodore and Kate. The wife is a native of Luxemburg, where her father was a grower of grapes and a manufacturer of wine. Her mother's name was Leidwein and her brother was a General in the French Army. She was brought to America in infancy.

Mr. Walther was one of the first to respond to the requisition made on the State of Wisconsin, April 16, 1861, and enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin regiment that organized at Camp Scott, Milwaukee, and reported as ready for duty on the 22nd of the same month. He was enrolled in Company I and was with the command through its experiences in the transportation to Maryland where it was attached to the brigade of General Abercrombie. He was in the first action in which Wisconsin troops were engaged and where the first Wisconsin blood was spilled in defence of the flag—Falling Waters, July 2, 1861. In August, the command returned to Wisconsin to be reorganized, and Mr. Walther re-enlisted in K Company. In October, the command was once more on the way to the scene of active warfare and arrived at Louisville two days after. Thence to the mouth of Salt River, to Elizabethtown on the Ohio, to Bacon Creek, to Nashville, and to Edgeville comprised the immediate movements of the regiment. In April, 1862, the captain of K Company was made Provost Marshal of Columbia and the company assigned to guard duty. In May the company was one of four sent to attempt an attack on Chattanooga, which was unsuccessful and the regiment was again reached at Huntsville, Ala. There was a skirmish in July, and in August the regiment was sent to Nashville. In September the command was again moving towards active warfare in pursuit of General Bragg. October 8th, Mr.

Walther was in the battle at Chaplin Hills (Perryville) and at Stone River, Dec. 31st and Jan. 1st. In the summer of 1863, he was seized with dropsy and was finally sent on sick leave to the hospital at Mumfordsville, Ky., where he remained five months and was discharged thence after a connection of two years and ten months with the army.



GOSHE FREDERICK SCHWEERS, Shawano, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 81, was born March 2, 1837, in Germany, and is the son of Christian and Anna Schweers, who removed with their family to America in 1861 and located at Shawano where they both died. (See sketch of John M. Schweers.)

Mr. Schweers came to Wisconsin with his parents, having received his education and training as a blacksmith in his native country and he worked at that business until he entered the army. He enlisted August 19, 1862, in Company I, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry at Shawano for three years and received honorable discharge at Washington, June 14, 1865. He went with his command from the rendezvous at Oshkosh to West Tennessee where the regiment was assigned to the command of Sherman and was attached to the forces of Grant in readiness to move in the operations against Vicksburg, which were brought to a sudden termination by the disaster at Holly Springs, and Mr. Schweers was a participant in the heavy and exhaustive marching consequent upon the change of base and afterwards to the relief of Colonel Hatch. He was on scout duty in looking after Forrest and in the operations of the Meridian Expedition, returning to Vicksburg. He was in the movements against General Forrest afterward and performed guard and garrison duty at Decatur and was in the skirmishes in the vicinity of Courtland which were several times repeated. He was in the continuous siege of Atlanta for more than a week and was in the raids on the Macon Railroad and followed the rebels to Lovejoy Station and was afterwards at Atlanta preparing for the march through the heart of rebeldom with Sherman and was engaged in the activities with which his regiment was connected in Georgia

and the Carolinas and in the final long march through Virginia to Washington.

He returned from the war to Shawano where he has since followed his trade. He was married September 20, 1866, to Augusta Healat and their children are named William, Emma, Lucelia and Alma. Mr. Schweers is of the Democratic persuasion in politics and is a respected citizen of Shawano.



BENSON S. PHILBRICK, of Wausau, Wis., and a member of Lysander Cutler Post, G. A. R., No. 55, was born in Philadelphia, Jefferson Co., New York, and is the son of Clawson and Jane Philbrick. He is a brother of William Philbrick whose war record appears on another page. He was 11 years old when his father removed his family from the Empire State to Illinois and two years later they settled at Wausau. In 1857, Mr. Philbrick became a student at Lawrence University at Appleton and studied there two years, going in 1859, to Michigan, where he remained until the advent of Civil War. Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in B Company, 27th Michigan Volunteer Infantry at Hancock, Mich., for three years. Oct. 7, 1862, on the organization of his company he was made Corporal, and later was promoted successively to the positions of 2nd and 1st Sergeant. July 25, 1865, he received honorable discharge at Washington, D. C., after the termination of the war. His regiment was assigned to the central division of the army of the North and he fought with little interruption in the various battles in which his regiment was engaged. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, at Jackson, Miss., at Knoxville, Tenn., in the battles of the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania, Petersburg, Fort Mahone, and in the continuous skirmishing and guarding of the Weldon railroad. At Spotsylvania he was captured, (May 13, 1864) and, like his brother, remained in the custody of his captors until an opportunity presented, when he leaped from the window of the building in which he had been shut up for safe keeping. He was slightly wounded the same day. When the assault was made on Fort Mahone in front of Petersburg, his regiment was in the assaulting column, and he was

the first man to enter the earthworks. His position was in front and he was impelled by the force of the charge into the very front. But the fact that the quality of his bravery in the assault was beyond question and that it was appreciated by his commanding officers is demonstrated by his having received a Lieutenant's commission for special gallantry in front of Petersburg.

In 1853, Mr. Philbrick settled at Wausau, where he has since pursued his business as a contractor and builder. He was married in June, 1866, to Mary M. Atkinson and they have five sons and a daughter, named Clarence E., Ralph L., Benson S. P., Edgar A., Arthur G. and Pearl. Ralph L., sixteen years old in 1888, was Captain of the U. S. Grant Light Guards and took first prize in the manual of arms at Iron Mountain, Mich., July 4, 1886, three companies competing. The membership of the company were lads of from 12 to 15 years old. He is known as the "Boy Orator" from his uncommon natural gift in that direction. Mr. Philbrick is one of the honored and respected citizens of Wausau and he has established his record as a citizen, a man and patriot.



DANIEL McDONALD, Menominee, Mich., was born Sept. 17, 1830, in Armstrong Co., Pennsylvania. He was brought up in that State and moved to Ohio after marriage. He had very little advantage for obtaining an education, as he belonged to the laboring class in early life, and the schools in an unsettled country partook of the character usual in such localities. In the course of his life in Ohio, he enlisted Oct. 27, 1861, in A Company, 56th Ohio Infantry, at Portsmouth for three years. He received honorable discharge at New Orleans, Dec. 27, 1864. He was 32 years old when he enlisted and fully realized the importance of the work in which he proposed to assist. His regiment was assigned to the command of General Grant, 13th Army Corps, 12th Division and 2nd Brigade, the corps commander being General McClelland, Division, General Hovey and Brigade, General Slack. The regiment made connection with the army of Grant and was assigned to service in the plans for the capture of Vicksburg. The 56th Ohio was in the

action at Port Gibson where it lost a considerable number of men. At Champion's Hill the regiment again suffered severely and was engaged in the 47-days siege of Vicksburg. After the occupation of that city by Grant, the 56th Ohio went to Jackson, Miss., to participate in that battle, meeting with heavy loss a third time. From there the command went to Corinth and in the spring of 1864 was assigned to the Red River expedition and Mr. McDonald was in the action at Sabine Cross Roads, in Louisiana, and fought the following day at Pleasant Hill. Later, the command proceeded to New Orleans where Mr. McDonald was released from military obligations and returned to Ohio. In 1873 he came to Marinette, arriving May 10th. He found employment as a laborer in the lumber mills at a dollar a day, working one summer. In the fall he took up a homestead claim at Stevenson, 22 miles distant, on which he was a resident five years; in 1879 he sold his property, comprising 160 acres of good and valuable land and moved to Marinette. After a summer there he returned to Stevenson and purchased two lots and built a house. He was a resident of that place 12 years, then sold out and went back to Marinette for a three-years stay when he settled in Menominee and resides in the 3rd Ward. (Frenchtown.)

He is the son of John McDonald, a native of Scotland and who lived to be more than a hundred years old; he married Mary Gould a native of Pennsylvania. Of eight children born to them four are not living. The maternal grandfather, Daniel Gould, was 94 years of age when his life ended. He was a German. The father is buried in Ohio and the mother in Pennsylvania.

April 12, 1855, Mr. McDonald was married to Susan Gould and eight of their nine children are living—Mary Jane, John Henry, Geo. Isaac, Barbara Jane, Hannah Melissa, Thomas, Martha and James. Sarah is dead.



WILLIAM S. HALLADAY of Plover, Wis., and member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born June 11, 1839, in Manchester, Ontario Co., New York. He is the son of Cornelius and Ursula (Piper) Halladay, and an ac-

count of the family of his parents may be found on another page. (See sketch following.) In the first year of his life, his parents located in the town of Groton a few miles from Sandusky, Ohio and he went with them successively to Hudson, Mich., and finally located at Plover, Wis. His father was a farmer and, in connection with that business, was interested in the improvement of speeding horses and in rearing fine stock for racing. When Mr. Halladay was 16 years old he left school and surrendered himself to his natural tastes and operated as a rider on running horses during the seasons commonly appropriated to that business. Through the winter seasons intervening, he engaged as a clerk and followed these vocations until he became a family man. He was married Nov. 22, 1863, to Augusta, daughter of George and Elmira (Camp) Prouty, residents of Oswego county New York. Her parents were born and reared in the Empire State and were there married in 1844. Mrs. Halladay is their oldest child and was born in 1845. Her only sister, Mrs. Mary Jane Beach of Plover, was born in 1846. They are the only children. Mrs. Halladay removed to Wisconsin with her parents in 1856, when she was 11 years old and has since lived in Plover. Her father died in 1879, aged 60 years. Her mother resides with her daughters and is 68 years old. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Halladay located at Bellevue, Ohio, and a year later they went to Pike Creek where they resided two years and went thence to Hudson, Mich. These several transfers were made in pioneer fashion with teams, the family and household effects being removed together. Their stay in Michigan was short and they removed to Plover where they settled permanently.

Mr. Halladay engaged in mercantile interests until he entered the army. He enlisted in the work of raising soldiers as soon as the war commenced and continued his active operations in that line until his own enlistment August 16, 1864, at Grand Rapids, Wis., in Company H, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. He was in the rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison, a few days, when he was sent to St. Louis and was in Scofield Barracks No. 3 until he joined the command at Little Rock, Ark., and went thence into camp at Duvall's Bluff. On the way down the river, Mr. Halladay made his first practical acquaintance with rebel venom, the confeder-

ates firing on the transport from their ambuscades on the banks of the river. The re-organized command was equipped at Little Rock and their first active duty was the dispersion of the forces of Kirby Smith and in skirmishing with the guerrillas of Quantrell, with whom they had encounters near Fort Smith and at Dardanelles and in the spring of 1865 they were busily engaged in all the localities within their reach, which were infested with guerrillas and bushwhackers. Mr. Halladay enlisted in Company H and, when the consolidation took place, he was assigned to Company A. He was in a detail with his captain, Julius Giesler, in a raid after guerrillas and they were led by their guide into a rebel ambush, when a volley of balls flew from an unexpected quarter and Captain Giesler was mortally wounded. The service in which Mr. Halladay was engaged, included almost daily skirmishing in Missouri and Arkansas, and he was in numberless engagements which, like much cavalry service, disappears in the light of prominent activities and some of the most dangerous and most effective service of the civil war has thereby been lost to history. He received honorable discharge June 19, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo. Returning to Plover, he resumed connection with mercantile life, in which he was interested until 1868 when he went to Topeka, Kansas, returning thence after a sojourn of three months. He sold his business and located at New Lisbon, Juneau Co., Wis., and, after a stay of a year, he returned to Plover, where he has since resided with the exception of a short stay in Kansas. His family includes his wife and two sons. William Seward was born April 29, 1866, and Fred George, Jan. 13, 1871. The oldest is in the employ of the United States Express Company at Appleton, Wis. Mr. Halladay is prosecuting his business as a merchant at Plover and is a prominent member of the G. A. R. Post, in which he is serving as Senior Vice Commander.

He is descended from ancestral stock that participated in the early struggles of the country. His paternal great grandfather fought in the Revolution and the old canteen, shaped like a small barrel, is in his possession.

Mr. Halladay and three brothers, John H., Edwin and Eugene were all soldiers in the civil war. A detailed account of their service, experiences and the death of two of them is found in connection with the sketch of Mrs.

Halladay above referred to. The family is one that has been identified with the history of Plover for 40 years, and their record of integrity, uprightness and social standing in the community to which they belong is unexcelled.

Mr. Halliday is a staunch Republican in politics and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.



MRS. URSULA HALLADAY, of Plover, Wis., widow of Cornelius Halladay, a former citizen of that place and mother of two of the martyrs of the civil war, was born in 1816 at Manchester, Ontario Co., New York. She is the daughter of Jabez P. and Polly (Sawyer) Piper, and her parents were long time residents of the Empire State where they reared 10 children on the homestead in Manchester, where the daughter resided until her marriage to Mr. Cornelius Halladay. With one brother, she is the survivor of all the other members of her family. Edward Piper is a resident at Battle Creek, Mich. The deceased brothers and sisters were named Truman, Nathaniel, Simon, Fannie, Rachel, Mary Ann, Elmira and Philander.

Cornelius Halladay was born in 1807. In 1839, with his wife, he went to a place eight miles from Sandusky, Ohio, in the town of Groton and located for two years on a farm. They went thence to Hudson, Mich., and, a year later, in 1842, removed to Plover, Wis. Mr. Halladay died on his farm in Plover at the age of 77 years. The family included nine children. W. S., John H., Edwin, Eugene, and Franklin F. were the names of the sons. Four of them became defenders of the United States flag in the civil war. W. S. Halladay is a merchant at Plover and a sketch of his life as a civilian and soldier precedes this. John H. enlisted and returned in safety. Edwin enlisted and his command was sent to the frontier, where he was taken sick at Fort Zorah. His illness was caused by the exposure to which he was subjected, the soldiers of the command living in dugouts and all the hospital shelter available was that of a tent. He was removed to Fort Leavenworth and left that place March 17, 1865, for home. He reached Omro where

he died April 1st following, aged 21 years. He was buried in the cemetery at Plover. Eugene enlisted in Company E, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, Feb. 22, 1862, at Linwood for three years. The regiment was in the Department of the West and he was in the action at Pittsburg Landing, where he was injured and was finally sent to the hospital at Washington. It was apparent that he could not survive long and he received a pass North. He succeeded in reaching the home of his sister at Collins Center, Erie Co., Pa., where he died Jan. 10, 1865. He was 19 years old.

The widowed mother is a resident of Plover, where she is respected and beloved and is the center of deep interest and affection. She is 72 years old. Her daughter, Emoretta, married Ben S. Jackson and is a resident of Cavour, Beadle Co., Dak. She is the mother of three children. Franklin, another son, is a resident of Plover and is Surveyor of Portage County. John H. lives at Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.



WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Marion, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 79, is a citizen of the United States by adoption. He was born in Kingston, Canada, July 21, 1832. He was interested from the firing of the first gun of the rebellion in the results to the land of his hopes and, under the pressure of events following the first battle of Bull Run, he determined to enlist and he enrolled as a soldier for the defense of the Union in the State of Pennsylvania, Aug. 26, 1861, in G Company, 46th Pennsylvania Infantry, and was discharged on account of physical disability, May 22, 1862. After his recovery, he again enlisted for a year in the 171st Pennsylvania Infantry and on the organization of Company B, was made 2nd Lieutenant. He came to Wisconsin on being released at the expiration of his time, and, Sept. 21, 1864, enlisted in the 42nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry at Madison, for three years. He was made First Lieutenant of G Company the day he enlisted. The regiment had been mustered in on the 7th of the month and left the State the day Mr. Brown enrolled in its ranks. He received final discharge at Madison, July 25, 1865, and has since enjoyed the privi-

leges of citizenship in a united country, with the satisfaction of a true patriot who has risked the emergencies of the battle field to secure them. During the period of his service in the army he fought at Winchester, Gettysburg, Newburn, and Little Washington, N. C.

The 46th Pennsylvania was sent to Williamsport, Md., and thence to Hancock in the same State. The next change of base was to Martinsburg, Va., the regiment being all the time on picket guard.

From there the command went to Winchester, where Mr. Brown was on guard duty, going thence to Strasburg and to Staunton. In both the last named places there was heavy skirmishing. While a member of the 17th Pennsylvania he was in the hot fight at Gettysburg. He also participated in the actions at Newburn and Little Washington, N. C. The 42nd Wisconsin was raised to perform service as required at various points and its companies were distributed according to emergencies. Company G was sent to Marshall, Ill., on the border of Indiana to assist in the enforcement of the draft, where the soldiers were chiefly engaged in post and guard duty. Later, they were sent to Camp Butler, Ill., and thence to Cairo. The cessation of hostilities having made their services no longer a necessity, the company was ordered to report at Madison for discharge.

Since the war, Mr. Brown has resided in Marion. He is a contractor and builder by profession and one of the reliable citizens of this portion of the Badger State.



JAMES A. DON LEVY, of Oconto, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 74, was born July 30, 1845, at Waterloo, Seneca Co., New York. His father, James Don Levy, was a native of Ireland and his mother, Elizabeth Morton previous to marriage, was born in Vermont. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the British army. Mr. Don Levy passed a part of his youth in his native place and in 1857 came to West Wisconsin and located at Oconto, where he enlisted May 16, 1864, in Company II, 39th Wisconsin Infantry for 100 days. He was in the rendezvous camp at Madison, went thence to Milwaukee to be assigned and went to Memphis. The 39th was

assigned to the 3rd Brigade and was stationed near the city as guard, and relieved veteran troops needed elsewhere where raw recruits were of little avail. Mr. Don Levy was employed in picket duty all the time and was in line of battle at the time of Forrest's raid on Memphis. The pickets on duty at that time were of the 39th and were driven in by the advance of the rebels. Mr. Don Levy was made 1st Sergeant on the formation of his company and was absent from home four months. He was mustered out Sept. 22, 1864, and returned to Wisconsin.

After the war he located again at Oconto and is employed by the Oconto Lumber Company as head bookkeeper. He was married April 14, 1872, to Ellen Creedon, a lady from Boston, Mass.

Mr. Don Levy has been most prominent in the affairs pertaining to Ramsay Post at Oconto and has been largely instrumental in preserving its continuance. He is present Commander. (1888.) Three of his brothers were soldiers for the Union in the civil war. William and Homer were enlisted men in the 11th Wisconsin Battery and Peter enlisted in Company H, 39th Wisconsin Infantry. The only sister, Mrs. William Wagner, resides at Green Bay. Mr. Don Levy is a man who has sustained his record as a patriot in the affairs of every day life since his return from the army. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him and in all his relations to business and society, reflects credit on his career as a man and citizen.



BENJAMIN F. SHIPLEY, of New London, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 46, was born June 17, 1835, at Troy, Waldo Co., Maine.

He came from his native State to Waupaca county, where he owned a farm. He enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Company G, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. In February, 1864, he was made Corporal and received honorable discharge June 8, 1865, at Washington, D. C. The roster of his battles and skirmishes includes 20 names and among them are Perryville, Stone River (Jefferson Pike), Tullahoma, Hoover's Gap, Dug Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Rocky Face Ridge,

Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Big Shanty, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Bentonville. The regiment left the State September 11, 1862, and was first in action at Perryville, October 8th, and was constantly in active military duty, fighting, marching, scouting and skirmishing until the winter of 1863—64 which was passed on Lookout Mountain. The regiment remained there until the 2nd day of May. Mr. Shipley was a witness of the destruction of Atlanta and participated in the fighting, skirmishing, destruction and construction of roads, and in the marching through Georgia, South and North Carolina, going to Goldsboro and thence to Raleigh after the surrender of Johnston. He discussed the question of the surrender with many rebels who stated that they were glad that the war was over, although most of them supposed their homes were destroyed. The 21st experienced some of its hardest marching through Virginia to Washington, and in the Grand Review Mr. Shipley saw Andrew Johnson, Generals Grant and Sherman and other prominent men. He saw the doors of the Capitol opened for the inspection of the soldiers of Sherman's army and passed a whole day in the Government buildings. After their muster rolls were made out, the regiment had its first ride from Washington to Milwaukee. Mr. Shipley reached home the day after his 30th birthday. In the fall of 1865, he went to a farm five miles from New London which he managed four years. Selling the place, he went to New London in 1870 and has since been occupied as a mason. He was married at New London in 1858 to Olive Benedict. Their children were born as follows:—Franklin B., May 7, 1860; Isaac W., June 30, 1862; Mary A., Aug. 16, 1866; Ernest F., Feb. 8, 1869; John L., Nov. 13, 1871; George W., Sept. 9, 1875. Isaac died March 15, 1863, at Kenosha, Wis.



JAMES ISAAC JONES, dental surgeon at Kaukauna, Wis., was born Dec. 25, 1847, in Cassopolis, Cass Co., Mich. To the age of 15 years he lived in his native place with his parents, attending the common schools and growing up with all the inherent patriotism and spirit that characterised the boys of his

generation. He was but a lad when the horrors of the civil war engaged his attention and he did not rest until he succeeded in entering the army for the Union. His parents had the natural objection to a son's taking such a step while in immature years and steadily opposed his declared determination to enlist. He was 14 on Christmas Day, 1861, and, on the third of January, following, he enrolled as a soldier. Immediately after the attack on the forts in Charleston harbor he ran away with two companions and went to Kalamazoo, Mich., with the intention of enlisting in the 11th Michigan Infantry. But his watchful father intercepted and brought him home. On the day mentioned, which followed his failure, he started for Indiana. On reaching La Porte he enlisted under the name of Duncan Proctor, in I Company, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. By that name he is recorded on the archives of the Hoosier State as a defender of the Union, and, by it will be honored, when the future historian shall register that cognomen as one inscribed on the roll of honor of Indiana. The regiment in which he enrolled had served a three months term, and in January, 1861, was reorganizing for the war. From La Porte, the command went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General Grant. Mr. Jones first acquaintance with rebel powder and shot was at Shiloh, and he was a participant in the actions in which his regiment was involved until his health failed. They included the important engagements at Memphis, siege of Knoxville and many skirmishes, and he also performed the laborious duties pertaining to the progress of affairs in Western Tennessee. He was finally sent to the hospital at Memphis, whence he was discharged for disabilities incurred in the service, June 7, 1863.

He returned to the home of his parents and, after recruiting his health, he obtained employ in a furniture factory at Cassopolis, in which situation he remained until 1872. At that date he entered upon the study of dental surgery, finishing his preparation for his practice at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He commenced his business as a dentist at Cassopolis and continued to operate there until his removal to Wisconsin in August, 1883, when he he located, for an experiment at Neenah. A little more than a year later, he settled at Kaukauna.

He was married April 25, 1867, to Annette Emily Morse, and they are the parents of four children.

Wm. Byron, Sidney George and Edith are living; Ella died at the age of three weeks. Daniel Smith Jones, the father of Dr. Jones was born in Butler Co., Ohio., and was the descendant in the third remove from Welsh ancestors. Selina (Miller) Jones, the mother, was a native of Genesee Co., New York, and of lineage that dates back for several generations in the Empire State.



EDWARD MCGLACHLIN, one of the editors and proprietors of the Stevens Point *Journal*, (Wis.), and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 156, was born Dec. 19, 1840, in Watson, Lewis Co., New York. He is the son of Ephraim and Eunice (Fenton) McGlachlin, and his father was a native of the Empire State, born of lineage which came from Scotland in the early history of the country. His great grandfather was captured by the Indians in the war of the Revolution and was drowned while being taken across the St. Lawrence River. The mother was born in the State of New York and was the daughter of a sire who was born in Massachusetts and connected with the stock from which Governor Fenton of New York descended.

Previous to his 17th year, Mr. McGlachlin attended the common school in Watson and in 1857, came to Wisconsin. He entered the employ of Hiram Smith, a prominent dairyman at Sheboygan Falls, in whose employ he remained nearly two years, part of the time doing chores for his board and going to school. He went next to Elmwood in the vicinity of Peoria, Ill., where he entered the coal mines. The country was overstocked with laborers of all classes, the panic of 1857 having closed many avenues of labor, and it was almost impossible to obtain work. Mr. McGlachlin was glad to be employed even in digging coal and, part of the winter of 1859-60, he paid for his board by husking corn. In the following spring he went to Fond du Lac and entered the office of the *Commonwealth*, to learn the business of a printer and was occupied there 18 months when he determined to enter the army. He enlisted at Fond du Lac Sept. 21, 1861, in Company K, 1st

Wisconsin Infantry, on the re-organization of the first regiment which went from Wisconsin to the war. He enrolled for three years and in June, 1863, was made Corporal and later was promoted to Sergeant. His term of service expired in September, 1864, but he was not able to be mustered out at that date, nor when the regiment was discharged, as he was a prisoner of war and held by the rebels in the prison pen at Florence, S. C., and he was not mustered out until December following. From the rendezvous at Camp Scott, Milwaukee, the regiment went to Jeffersonville, Ind., and thence to West Point and Green River, where Mr. McGlachlin worked on fortifications, fought guerrillas and bushwhackers and helped to build bridges, the command having been assigned to the Army of the Ohio. He marched from Green River to Nashville, and thence to Mount Pleasant, Tenn., Company K being stationed on provost duty at Columbia and, when the company rejoined the regiment he went with three other companies on a 16-day march to Chattanooga and the small force bombarded the now historic city, the key of the situation, wrested afterwards from the possession of the confederates. It was an idle attempt and the companies marched back to Stevenson and Bridgeport and Mr. McGlachlin was on duty as guard at the ford at Muscle Shoals. He went back to Nashville to perform provost duty there, after which he was in the famous pursuit of Bragg between the line of the rebel march and that of Buell. At Louisville he was for several weeks, confined in a hospital, rejoining his regiment at Mitchellsville. He went thence to Nashville and was next in action in the battle of Stone River, assisting in the expulsion of the rebels from the rifle pits and in the capture of Murfreesboro. He was occupied on the fortifications there until the advance to Tullahoma when he was in the fight at Hoover's Gap. He was in the fight near Dug Gap, and was next in action at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th. Between sundown and dark of the second day he was taken prisoner by the rebels and taken to Dalton whence he was conveyed on the cars to Atlanta. He passed a night there and proceeded thence to Richmond where he was confined a week on Belle Island in the James River. He was then placed in Smith's Building, near Libby and in December was removed to Danville, Va., and in April following to the stockade prison at Andersonville,

Ga., where he was confined until September and went to Charleston, where the prisoners whom the rebels were transferring from point to point, in the endeavor to anticipate Sherman's operations, were turned onto the race track. They occupied the delectable quarters about one month and went next to Florence where, on the 9th of December, 1864, he was paroled. He was taken to Charleston where the federal transport lay in the harbor about a mile from Fort Sumter, to which the paroled prisoners were transferred by rebel transports. Mr. McGlachlin was conveyed to to Annapolis, where he received a 30-day furlough, when he reported to Columbus, Ohio, and received orders to go to Milwaukee for final discharge, where his regiment had been mustered out five months before. He had endured the horrors of prison life in the South ten days less than 15 months. The circumstances of his receiving parole were these:—Arrangements were in progress to parole 10,000 sick and wounded and, as his health was comparatively good, he feared he would not be passed. When he was examined by the rebel surgeon he was asked how long he had been a prisoner. He answered that he had been confined nearly 15 months. "Where are you from?" asked the surgeon. "From Wisconsin," was the reply. "You are a long way from home and I guess you had better go," said the surgeon. Mr. McGlachlin says this was the happiest moment he ever experienced and he took a seat with those who had been passed. One of his comrades called to him, "Ed, did you pass?" and on his reply in the affirmative an officer named Butler, every whit as brutal as Wirz, came to him and enquired what surgeon had passed him and Butler started towards the surgeon, the hopes of Mr. McGlachlin falling like lead, as he moved away, but they were ordered to fall in and were marched out of the stockade just in time to prevent his being remanded to further bondage.

On his return to Wisconsin he resumed his position in the *Commonwealth* office, where he acquired a complete knowledge of all details connected with the profession and afterwards he occupied the position of local editor until 1869, when he became associated in the management with Col. A. J. Watrous and T. B. Reid. A year later he sold his interest to his partners and went to Clinton, Iowa, to assume

the duties of foreman of the *Herald*; 18 months later he went to Oshkosh where he became foreman of the *Northwestern* and discharged the duties of the situation until August, 1873, when he became proprietary owner of the journal which he is now conducting. In 1875 he sold a half interest to T. J. Simons, with whom he is still associated. The journal is a Republican organ and is the leading paper of Portage county. The office is in complete condition as to fixtures and facilities and is well equipped for first-class job work.

Mr. McGlachlin was married August 21, 1867, to Mary F. Lawrence and they have three children named Edward Fenton, Lucy K., and Thomas L. The oldest son is a student in the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he is a member of the 1st class and expects to graduate in June, 1889. William Lawrence, the father of Mrs. McGlachlin, was an old line Whig and an abolitionist and was an enlisted man in Company H, 10th Wisconsin Infantry. Her brother, James, enlisted in Company E, 6th Wisconsin Infantry, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. Oscar was in Company C, 29th Wisconsin Infantry. Mr. McGlachlin has served on the School Board at Stevens Point and in several official positions in the Post. His brother, Alexander, was a soldier in the 8th Wisconsin Infantry and Dighton was an enlisted man in an Iowa regiment.



RYER HURD RANDALL, of Appleton, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 133, is a pioneer citizen of Outagamie county. He was born Aug. 11, 1825, in Sandgate, Bennington Co., Vermont, and is the son of Levi and Anna (Hurd) Randall. The original ancestry on the father's side belonged to the number who settled at Saybrook in Connecticut, in 1635, whither the grandfather of Mr. Randall removed to Sandgate. On the maternal side his grandmother belonged to the old aristocracy of New England, who were slaveholders in Connecticut. Mr. Randall was brought up on a farm and was employed in a sawmill located on his father's place where, and when about 18 he was injured in the head and has never entirely recovered. He came West in 1845, going to Albany and Buffalo

and thence on the lakes to Milwaukee, then in an undeveloped state. He lived in that county four years and engaged in farming. In June, 1849, he came to Appleton, arriving before the first framed building was completed. With his wife and several men he started from Milwaukee with a team and arrived at Fond du Lac, the rain falling in torrents on the way and his wife walking 20 miles of the distance, resting when the team was stuck in the mud. At Fond du Lac, they took a boat to cross Lake Winnebago and, on the first day tacked back and forth, only making seven miles. There were seven men and one woman and they went ashore and cooked their dinner. They reached Menasha and took an Indian canoe to cross Lake Buttes Des Mortes to Craft's Landing, two miles from Menasha, whence, with his wife, Mr. Randall walked to Appleton—four miles. He had 50 cents as capital wherewith to begin the world. They traced their ways about Appleton all that summer by blazed trees. They had nothing to eat but pork and bread, varied with bread and pork. Mr. Randall obtained employ on the claims in the vicinity which the owners were clearing and, in the fall he made a claim on which he built a log cabin, which was his habitation six years. The first night in Appleton they slept in a log pen without a roof and had no covering. His claim included 60 acres and it has since been his property and is separated by 2nd Avenue from the city limits. The place is known as "The Pines." Mr. Randall has seen the growth of Appleton from a wooded tract to a city of thousands of inhabitants, and has been a factor in its progress. He operated on his farm until July 11, 1861, when he enrolled as a musician in the 6th Wisconsin Infantry at Appleton, for three years. He was discharged September 27th following at Washington, on account of vertigo, incident to the injury already mentioned. October 1, 1864, he again enlisted in the 22nd Wisconsin Infantry, and was unassigned, being placed on detached duty at Madison, and served on provost guard, in which he was occupied until the close of the war, receiving his second discharge May 7, 1865.

He was married Jan. 1, 1845, at Sandgate, Vermont, to Sarah Ann Prindle. Their daughter is now Mrs. Viola Fox, and is a resident of Appleton. Her children are named George Randall and Eugene. Mrs. Randall is the

daughter of Zenas Prindle and Hannah (Cogswell) Prindle. The former was a native of Sandgate. The Prindles were prominent in the early history of the country and fought in the Revolution. The Hurd family from which the present generation of Randalls descended belonged to the Scotch-Irish, and in the other line are English. Mr. Randall has been connected with the municipal management of his township and is considered one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the county. He was accompanied to Appleton by a brother, Asa Bronson Randall, who was a chaplain of a regiment of colored troops, and lives in Claremont, Virginia, engaged in farming and raising fruit. Roswell Kelley Randall, another brother, enlisted in the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry, with which he served three years. He resides in Iowa and is a carpenter. (See sketch of Levi Lay Randall.)



STEPHEN E. PLATT, Marshfield, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 48 at Nielsville, was born March 2, 1845, in Fort Ann, Washington Co., New York. He was about eight years old when he removed with his father and mother, Philo and Polly (Grant) Platt, to Wisconsin. The latter is living in Loyal, Wis.; the mother was born in Vermont and died in June, 1884. Otis Platt, an only brother, died in Clark Co., Wis. Mr. Platt has one sister named Myra who resides in Wisconsin. When he was 19 years old Mr. Platt enlisted Feb. 8, 1864, in Company I, 29th Wisconsin Infantry at Hartford for three years. He received honorable discharge Oct. 9, 1865, at Madison. July 1, 1865, he was transferred to Company C, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, the greater part of the regiment having been discharged. He joined his regiment at Berwick City, and went thence on the Red River expedition. He was in the skirmishes previous to the heavy engagement at Sabine Cross Roads and afterwards was in frequent skirmishes until May, when the regiment joined the command of Colonel Bailey, who was constructing the famous dam across the Red River. Mr. Platt was in the battle at Simmsport and accompanied the regiment in the subsequent movements in Louisiana, Mississippi and Ar-

kansas. The command went to New Orleans and thence to Mobile where they built roads across the swamp and acted as guard for a supply train. After the surrender of Mobile, the 29th was the second regiment which entered the city where they performed provost duty until discharged. After he was transferred to the 14th, Mr. Platt performed the same duty in the same place. He has since suffered from rheumatism which he contracted in the service.

Mr. Platt was married Oct. 9, 1862, to Mary Fletcher of Ohio, who died Jan. 6, 1881, at Colby, Wis. He was again married in February, 1884, to Julia Rhodes of Wythee, Clark Co. When he came to Wisconsin, his first residence was at Oak Grove in Dodge county, and he was employed there as a woodsman until 1870, when he removed to Clark county. He has been a resident of Marshfield since 1887.



JOHAN BERCH, resident at Winneconne, Wis., and a former soldier of the civil war, was born Jan. 11, 1837, in Germany. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Engert) Berch and his parents removed from their native country to the New York World when he was 14 years old.

He is an unmarried man and has passed all his life with his father and mother who are both living on their fine farm. Mr. Berch has one brother named Nicholas, who was an enlisted man in the 24th Wisconsin Infantry. Mr. Berch enlisted May 18, 1861, at Oshkosh in a company which was being recruited for three months service and, when the order was issued from the War Department to muster no more three months men, he re-enrolled June 11th in the three years service in Company E, 2nd Wisconsin Infantry for three years or during the war. He was mustered out with the non-veterans of his regiment at the expiration of his period of service, and was discharged in October, 1864, at Philadelphia under the provisions of an order from the War Department relating to incurable cases. Mr. Berch was in rendezvous with his regiment and went to the front where the command was assigned to the Army of Virginia and passed about a month in moving from place to place and in the per-

formance of camp duty until the commencement of active hostilities. He was in the skirmish at Blackburn's Ford three days previous to the battle of Bull Run and was in the fight and rout of the first Virginia battle field. In September, the organization of the Iron Brigade was completed and the services of that organization for two years forms the history of Mr. Berch. During the winter following Bull Run, he was in quarters near Arlington and was in the vain march to Manassas in the spring. He fought in the skirmish at Beverly Ford in July and went next to Sulphur Springs where he was in a skirmish and soon after was in one of the bloodiest battles of the war which was fought by his brigade alone at Gainesville. He was in all the movements connected with the second battle at Bull Run, fought at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh's Crossing, and Chancellorsville and afterwards marched nearly 200 miles to the battle field of Gettysburg. He had hitherto escaped injury and on the first day of the fight, his command moved to position on the double-quick, loading as they ran. In the first fire of the rebels Mr. Berch was severely wounded and his name leads the list of privates from his company reported from that day's fight. Mr. Berch had fired seven shots to his own satisfaction, when he received a bullet which passed through his left lung and out of his body near his spine. He was carried to a house in the vicinity where he lay four days bleeding and unattended. He was then carried to the town where he remained three days and was then conveyed to Summit House hospital at Philadelphia, where he was mustered out 15 months later. The wound he received has never healed and has since remained open and discharges, and he is frequently called to experience violent hemorrhages. He owes his life to his splendid constitution and his powerful will without which he would have died on the field of battle. Mr. Berch returned to the home of his parents and has since been a resident of Winneconne.

Mr. Berch belongs to the class which forms a large proportion of the nationality of America who honor their citizenship in every phase of their careers. He has been called to suffer more than even most of soldiers and has borne the trials of an incurable wound for 25 years with the patience and fortitude of a man made of the material which characterizes true heroes.

His character and resignation have won for him the permanent respect and esteem of the community to which he belongs and he has the earnest sympathy of all who know him. He is a Republican in politics and rejoices in the resumption of the reins of government by the party in whose interests he fought.



COLUMBUS CALDWELL, Waupaca, Wis., belonging to G. A. R. Post No. 21, was born September 25, 1830, in Charlotte, Chautauqua Co., New York. He came to Wisconsin with his parents, Tyler and Mary (Warner) Caldwell in the spring of 1836, and they located in Kenosha county. A little later his father removed to the western part of Racine county, where he was a prominent farmer and the local postoffice at Caldwell's Prairie received its name from him. When he was 19 years old, Mr. Caldwell removed to Waupaca and in 1852, he crossed the plains to California where he remained until 1859, and returned to Waupaca. He was interested in the course of the civil war and determined soon after it commenced to unite his fortunes with those of his country and he enlisted December 6, 1861, at Waupaca in Company M, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry for three years. On the formation of his company Mr. Caldwell was made Sergeant and he passed the various grades of non-commissioned offices and was made 2nd Lieutenant Nov. 20, 1862. In December, 1862, he was appointed acting regimental Quartermaster and Commissary, which was the hardest part of his whole service. He was afterwards promoted to 1st Lieutenant and Captain, but did not muster under the last as his commission did not reach the regiment until the day following that on which he was made prisoner of war. Up to the date of his capture he had acted most of the time in command of his company and in one instance was at the head of a detachment including details from several companies. He was in the actions at Cape Girardeau, three in number, and in the scouting and skirmishing in Missouri and Arkansas, and he was in the action at Chalk Bluff in the early days of his service and his roster includes several expeditions of guerrilla warfare, in that locality, until the regiment was attached to the Army of the

Cumberland and was afterwards in much of the same service. The scouting, skirmishing and raiding after crossing the Cumberland River was of very active character and Lieutenant Caldwell was in the movement which resulted in the capture of Shelbyville and afterwards chased Bragg and fought at Chickamauga Creek, going on the next day to fight in the battle of Chickamauga. He was at Chattanooga during the stay there and fought Wheeler's cavalry at Anderson's Gap, about the 1st of October. Later he was in the pursuit of the rebel cavalry and was in the actions at Maysville, Strawberry Plains and Mossy Creek. He was sick and sent to hospital at Nashville, and joined his regiment afterwards. In one of the scouting expeditions in the vicinity of Cleveland he was captured April 13, 1864. He was in command of a detachment of 25 men, 19 of whom were taken prisoners by three brigades of cavalry under Wheeler, and only three survived Andersonville. They were 12 miles in advance of the Union lines and had not the slightest chance against such a force. Lieutenant Caldwell and his squad had just relieved 150 men of the regiment under Col. Brownlow, son of Parson Brownlow, and General Wheeler afterwards told him that he had received information that Brownlow's regiment was stationed at that place and he came thither with three brigades to capture the command of the fiery Tennessee parson. Lieutenant Caldwell rode five miles by the side of Wheeler, who asked many questions. At the first point of encampment, Wheeler and his three brigades started for Tunnel Hill, leaving a detail of 25 men to conduct the men to Dalton. Soon after, Wheeler's adjutant rode back and demanded the surrender of Lieutenant Caldwell's rubber coat and enforced the order at the muzzle of a revolver. Caldwell was obliged to surrender the article, but assured the rebel that he would remember him. He was a prisoner nearly 11 months and was confined one night at Andersonville and went thence to Macon, where he passed four weeks in jail and went thence to the stockade prison at that place whence he was removed in July, to Savannah. He went next to Charleston where the federal officers were taken and placed immediately under the fire of the batteries which were shelling Charleston at intervals. (See sketch of N. M. Edwards.) Lieutenant Caldwell was in Charleston three weeks and went afterwards successively to Columbia,

Charlotte, Raleigh and Goldsboro and was exchanged March 1, 1865. He received a furlough and returned to Wisconsin and he was mustered out, May 15th following at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Lieutenant Caldwell has been a resident in Waupaca county since the war. In 1867, he was elected Register of Deeds and in 1872 and 1873, was elected member of the Legislature of Wisconsin and served in the sessions of 1873-4, and was a member of the Assembly at the time of the passage of the Potter Railroad Bill. In 1882, he assumed charge of the Waupaca county poorhouse and farm which he managed until 1887, and on the 1st day of December of that year he was made Superintendent of the Wisconsin Veteran's Home at Waupaca and he is still (1888), the incumbent of that position.

He was married just before he enlisted Nov. 21, 1861, to Mary L. Taggart who died in January, 1866, leaving two daughters. Their names are Minnie L. and Ida S. Mr. Caldwell was married May 11, 1868, to Ida J. Taggart, sister of his first wife and their three sons and two daughters are named Geo. T., Warner F., Otis L., Beatrice and Eunice; these are at home. Minnie L. teaches in Appleton and Ida S. is a telegraph operator at Chicago.



JOSEPH STAUDENRAUS, one of the substantial citizens of Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 241, was born in Laupheim, Germany. When he was 20 years old he came to America. The customs of his native country had awakened the sense of justice which was his due and he left his Fatherland to become the possessor of a manhood for which he could afford to struggle and, when rebellion uprose to destroy his hopes he felt that he had a personal interest in aiding in the preservation of the Union. When the call for 75,000 men was made April 15, 1861, he went to St. Louis, where he enlisted in the 2nd Missouri Regiment. He was still enough of a German to affiliate with his countrymen and enrolled for three months in Company C of the organization mentioned. He was mustered in as a Sergeant and his command was sent to the front in Missouri to be in action May 10th in the capture of Camp Jackson. He

was a participant in the taking of Jefferson City, June 15th and was present at the raising of the National flag. June 17th, two days later, he was in the fight at Booneville. He was with the command of the brave Lyon and was in his last fight under his first enlistment at Wilson's Creek. Aug. 10th, in that action he endured the brunt of heavy battle in which Lyon, one of the best beloved commanders of the war, fell. On the last day of the same month Mr. Staudenraus received honorable discharge and returned to Wisconsin. Jan. 29, 1862, he again enlisted in Company F, 19th Wisconsin Infantry, and on the organization was made Orderly Sergeant. Aug. 31, 1864, he was discharged to muster as 2nd Lieutenant of his company at Chapin's Farm. His papers of promotion to 1st Lieutenant bear date of November 28, 1864, but he was in the field and unable to receive them and, when that obstacle was removed, the end of the war was so close at hand as to make such action practically unnecessary. He was finally mustered out April 29, 1865.

The 19th Wisconsin was mustered in and left the State June 2nd, having performed guard duty over the rebel prisoners that were transferred to Chicago and Mr. Staudenraus was in service as provost guard at Norfolk, Va., and assisted in the construction of fortifications on the Elizabeth River. He went thence with the command to Suffolk where he was in equally laborious duty for weeks, exposed to inclement weather and working in mud and rain. He was in the varied movements afterward and was with his company at Havelock Station, N. C. Afterwards he went to Fort Spinola, going thence to Plymouth. He returned to Newbern and, afterwards joined the command of Butler and again built fortifications at Point of Rocks and performed duty in the destruction of the railroad. He was in the skirmish line at Fort Darling and in the furious action of May 16th. He was in the trenches in front of Petersburg and also at New Market Race Course. After veteran's furlough, the command was in the action known as the Wilderness and Mr. Staudenraus was in the reconnoissance of Oct. 27th. He was in the fight on the old battle field of Fair Oaks where his ranking officer, Lieutenant Spiegelberg was wounded. Captain Scerff of F and Bates of K Companies were captured and, under his first commission, Lieutenant Staudenraus, acted as superior officer of both

named organizations. Thenceforward the command was engaged in picket duty in front of Richmond. April 3rd the regiment led the advance into the city and it was the first to enter the confederate capitol, and to raise the regimental colors over the conquered citadel of Jeff Davis. Lieutenant Staudenraus passed one week in hospital while in front of Petersburg but was not injured in action. He was a brave soldier and while with the 2nd Missouri, Captain Hiram Bendell especially mentioned his services. In December, 1864, he was furloughed at Havelock Station for two months and passed the time in recruiting, returning in February with his company of recruits, most of whom enrolled in Company F.

On receiving his discharge Mr. Staudenraus returned to Oshkosh and went, soon after, to his native country where he was married Aug. 26, 1865, to Mary Denzel. They are the parents of four children—Lena, Albert A., Bertha J., and Emma. Ignatz and Magdalena (Aich) Staudenraus, his parents, were Germans of unmixed descent and died in their native country where the father was, at one time, a soldier in the national army. Two of their sons besides Mr. Staudenraus of this account are in America. Roman S. is a citizen of Oshkosh. Jacob lives in Dakota. Mr. Staudenraus came to New York in May, 1854, and thence to Toledo, Ohio, where he operated as a shoemaker until June 26th, when he came to Oshkosh and passed several years in varied business relations. Returning to Oshkosh in the autumn of 1865 he engaged in the hotel business and is the owner of the Tremont, a leading hotel of that city. He leases the house and is living in retirement.



JOHAN A. LIEBERT, Manitowoc, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born August 18, 1842, in Posen, Germany. His parents, Mathias and Anna Rosina (Kurtzmann) Liebert, came with their family to America in 1861 and located at Manitowoc. March 22, 1863, he enlisted in Company L, 4th Wisconsin Infantry, at Madison, for three years. He joined the regiment in time to participate in both attacks on Port Hudson and was with it when it was converted

into a cavalry command. He was in all the variety of service, which included the fights at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson previous to being mounted, and afterwards was engaged in scouting, picket duty and foraging and was in many skirmishes in which supplies were captured, rebels dispersed and taken prisoners and, August 20, 1865, was transferred to Company E of the same regiment, the command serving in Texas, where he was discharged at Brownsville, May 28, 1866, two months after his term of service had expired. The regiment performed much heavy marching and, on one occasion, he was in a forced march from Mobile to Memphis. Before reaching that place they received orders to go to Vicksburg and for four weeks had only corn meal for food. When General Grierson received orders to move from Port Hudson to Mobile, he sent 1,800 men, including the 4th Wisconsin, with a train of wagons to obtain forage for the horses. One night, during a heavy rain, they camped in the vicinity of 5,000 rebels. One of the Union scouts entered the rebel camp and obtained his supper and heard the discussion of plans to capture the entire Yankee force during the night, but the attack was prevented by the rain. The next day a train of wagons which went out for corn was captured by the rebels, but the escort all escaped. It was composed of the 2nd Texas regiment, and the rebels captured the surgeon of the 4th Wisconsin. They were about to hang him on the supposition that he was a Texan, but he claimed to belong to the 4th Wisconsin, and they held him two weeks until he could prove his identity, when he was released. On the same trip, in an encounter with the rebels, the Union force captured as many prisoners as they themselves numbered. After the close of the war, the regiment marched through to Texas and spent some time in watching the borders during the process of reconstruction. Previous to this, after the virtual close of hostilities, the column encountered a rebel force that showed fight, although Lee had surrendered, but, in view of the superior numbers of the Union troops, they changed their minds. At this place, the regiment obtained rations for the first time after a long and heavy march. While the regiment was passing through Alabama, endeavoring to find Jeff Davis, they encountered a body of Confederates who shouted to them, "hello Yanks, you have got to keep on marching

until you get home, but we are through." The reply "Yes, that is all right, but our money is good, and yours ain't," was not appreciated. On one occasion when Mr. Liebert was on picket, a lady and a little girl came along on a pony. They had to cross a slough and the undertaking was a dangerous one; Mr. Liebert left his post, contrary to orders, took the child and the lady across on his horse, leading the pony. Although the lady was a rebel, she thanked him cordially for his courtesy and promised him entertainment, if he would call at her residence. Mr. Liebert enlisted in 1862 in the 27th Wisconsin Infantry, but was rejected on account of his size. Of his company of 112 men but 28 came back at the close of the war. He returned from the war to Manitowoc, where he is engaged in the business of a merchant tailor. He was married in 1869 to Amelia Rietz. His parents reside near Manitowoc, his father being 78 years old, yet he walks frequently from his residence to Manitowoc, three miles. His mother is 76 years of age.



JEFFERSON F. CANON, of Merrill, Wis., a member of Lincoln Post, No. 131, at that place, was born March 6, 1843, in Callacoon, Sullivan Co., New York. When he was six years old his parents removed from the Empire State to Walworth Co., Wis. They returned three years later to Callacoon and the next year the father died. The mother and her children came in 1857 to Portage Co., Wis., where Mr. Canon lived at Kilbourne City until the challenge of war echoed from the walls of Fort Sumter. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 6th Wisconsin Infantry in Company H for three years. He was discharged June 6, 1865, after a continuous service of nearly four years, during which time he was absent from his company but four months. He was wounded in the right foot at the battle of Hatcher's Run and went to the general hospital in Philadelphia.

August 29th the regiment made connection with the organization known to history as the "Iron Brigade." Early in September they were assigned to a position. Mr. Canon was in the actions at Gainesville, second Bull Run, South

Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, and at the second battle at Hatcher's Run, in February, 1865, he received his wound in the intrenchments. He passed the remainder of the time in the hospital. This is one of the most complete records of action and endurance in this volume, where those of similar character are to be counted by hundreds. Mr. Canon was also engaged in the heavy and unremitting skirmishing before the battle of Gettysburg and encountered the risks of war in every variety of service pertaining to the struggle which, in most particulars, eclipses any of ancient or modern times. Mr. Canon was 18 when he became a soldier.

After his discharge he returned to Wisconsin and located at Plainfield, where he engaged in blacksmithing, of which he had a little knowledge before going to the war. He followed it as a vocation until 1871, when he went to Washburn, Clark county, and engaged in lumbering and logging for three years. In the fall of 1874 he was elected Clerk of Clark county and held the position eight years. Prior to that time he had officiated two years as Chairman of the Board of the town of Washburn. He was also active in the affairs of the County Agricultural Society and served one year in each of the positions of Secretary, Treasurer and President of the organization. In April, 1883, he came to Merrill, where he has been connected with municipal affairs ever since. He has acted as Supervisor from his Ward one year, two years as a member of the Common Council, and three years as City Treasurer, in which he is still officiating. He is also Deputy Postmaster under his brother, Wm. H. Canon.

He is the son of Henry and Catherine (Schermerhorn) Canon. The former was born in Massachusetts of Puritan descent. His father James Canon, is still living in Ohio, aged ninety-five, (Dec., 1887.) He was a soldier in 1812. The mother belonged to the famous Schermerhorn family and her father was a soldier of 1812, and was wounded at Plattsburg. He was a son of a Revolutionary soldier. Two brothers of Mr. Canon were in the late war. John R. enlisted in Company K, 25th Wisconsin, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. Solomon R. was in the 6th and 8th Wisconsin Batteries, Light Artillery. Charles, George, Henry,

Orlando, James and Alvertius Rozell, brothers of Mrs. Canon, were soldiers in the war for the Union. The latter, after a service of two years and ten months, was killed on the field of battle.

Jefferson F. Canon and Catherine Rozell were joined in marriage April 5, 1867, and they have seven children—Mary J., Henry A., Libbie, Nellie, Frankie, Dora and Joe Jefferson. The father of Mrs. Canon was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was of French descent.

Mary L. Lewis of Grand Rapids, April 1, 1867, and they have six children living. Hattie May married Samuel Howard of Shawano. Clarissa A. married William Riley of Shawano. Francis N. is a farmer in Dakota. Russel, Andrew G., and Flora live at home. William H., the oldest son, died in 1879. Mr. Smith is a Democrat in politics and is a citizen of good repute.



RUSSEL R. SMITH, Shawano, Wis., and member of G. A. R. Post No. 81, was born August 15, 1840, in the State of New York. He is the son of Hile D. and Mary Smith, who are both deceased. His mother died when he was five years old and when he was still young he went from his native State to Michigan. His brother, Andros B., enlisted in the service from Illinois. Mr. Smith enlisted in September, 1863, in Grand Rapids, Mich., in Company B, 10th Michigan Cavalry, for three years or during the war and received honorable discharge at Memphis, Tenn., in September, 1866. He joined his regiment in Tennessee and among the first actions in which he participated was Wheeler's movement against Burnside with the command of Longstreet at Knoxville, where he was one of 100 who made a charge on Wheeler's cavalry. After the battle of Knoxville, he was engaged in skirmish and picket duty and in raiding and foraging and in other varieties of cavalry service until the battle of Strawberry Plains. At that battle, which took place Jan. 10, 1864, he was wounded by a minie ball which struck him in the left shoulder and still remains as a reminder of the rebels. He was taken to the field hospital where he remained two or three months and as soon as able he assisted in hospital duty and after 60 days furlough rejoined his command and performed cavalry service, being frequently detailed to do blacksmithing which was his trade. After he was discharged, he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., and afterwards to Vermont, whence he returned to Michigan and thence to Omro, Wis. In 1876 he removed to Shawano, where he has since been engaged at his trade. He was married to

JOSEPH SUSOR, of Wausau, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 55, Ly-sander Cutler, at the same place, was born Aug. 6, 1840, at Monroe, Mich. His parents, Lewis and Agnes Susor, were of American birth and natives of the same State in which their son was born. The latter passed the years of youth in the city of his nativity, and there he was educated in the avenues which trained his perceptions in the line of patriotic duty. He was thoroughly aroused by the events of April 12th, 1861, and when the fall of Fort Sumter was announced he obeyed the summons that followed the next day. April 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 4th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, at Monroe, and was in active service until he received a disabling wound, in June, 1862. He was in the hospital until his discharge, April 14, 1863, two years after he enrolled in defense of the stars and stripes. His regiment was in the action at the battle of Bull Run, at Yorktown, White House Point, New Bridge, Fair Oaks, Culpepper Court House, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run and Antietam. The roster of the battles given, marks the period and character of the service through which he passed. A soldier who enlisted in the first days of the war and endured the uncertainty of the first Bull Run, the movements down the Potomac and survived the horrors of the swamps of the Chickahominy, participating in half a dozen or more of the active engagements within that mephitic region has a record that requires no comment from the historian's pen. After he was wounded, Mr. Susor was sent to the hospital at Crany Island and rejoined his regiment in time for the action at the Second Bull Run. After the fight at Antietam, he succumbed to disease and he was discharged with

honor at Stoneman's Switch, Va., April 14, 1863.

After the war, Mr. Susor returned home for a short time and then removed to Wood Co., Ohio. Soon after he returned to Monroe, whence he went to Wyandotte, Mich. Six years later he went to Prince Arthur's Landing on Lake Superior, where he was interested two years. He went back in 1878 to Monroe and a year later went to Marquette, Mich., where he remained four years in the iron mines at Republic. He came to Wisconsin in 1883, and located at Commonwealth, Florence county. He operated in the same manner there as at the mines in Marquette county, where he managed a diamond drill. In 1886 he was employed by the State government of Nebraska to drill for salt at Lincoln. He made a drilled well 2,000 feet deep, in the exploration for salt at that place. April 14, 1887, he returned to Commonwealth and continued to reside there until June of the same year when he removed to Wausau.

He was married Oct. 17, 1864, to Miss Jane Gaffney, and they have six children living named Sarah Jane, Bridget Annie, Elizabeth Agnes, Louis Michael, Katie Melissa, Albert Charles. Joseph Alexander died at the age of eleven months; Mary Frances died at the age of six years and eight months.



JAMES O'CONNELL, of Marinette, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born Nov. 8, 1845, in Limerick, Ireland. His parents, Dennis and Mary (Ryan) O'Connell were natives of the land of Erin and belonged to the agricultural class. The latter is still living at Marinette. When the son was three years old they came to America, landing at the port of Boston and locating at Chicopee, Mass., where their home was located from 1848 to 1852, in which year they came to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and the children were reared on a farm and received a common school education. He was only 16 when the civil war commenced and, belonging to an enthusiastic and warm-hearted people with a natural proclivity to aid an aggrieved party, he was determined to throw what strength and understanding he had into this business, whose monstrosity he clearly comprehended. He enlisted by

stealth in November, 1861, in the 17th Wisconsin Infantry, Company D, at Watertown, running away to accomplish his purpose. But he received a decisive visit from the ruler of his destiny in the shape of his father and decided that it was wholesome to return to his home. But he did not change his purpose and after five days escaped and returned to Camp Randall, to be again sought and found by his parent. He remained at home until November, 1864, and on the 11th day of that month enrolled in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry as a recruit in Company B. He made connection with the command at Louisville, Ky., and was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division of Wilson's Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, the entire brigade receiving fresh equipments. The brigade comprised the 1st Wisconsin, 2nd and 4th Indiana and 7th Kentucky regiments commanded by the old colonel of the first—O. H. La Grange, one of the best and most popular officers of the war. Louisville was left December 4th and the rebel Lyon was encountered at Hoskinsville, Ky., and the command was on the move continually until the 29th when the brigade arrived at Nashville. Thence a start was made for the Tennessee River and the regiment remained in winter quarters at Waterloo, Chickasaw and Eastport until March 22nd, when they set forth for Mobile, and soon after taking up the line of march, the order was countermanded. They went to take Selma which they captured, and went thence to Montgomery. Five miles from the city the surrender was made by the city officials. A charge was made on the forces of General Buford and his command was either dispersed or captured. From there the regiment went to West Point, Ga., and, on April 16th, were engaged in an action which lasted all the afternoon. Fort Taylor was reduced and the rebel commander, General Tyler, was killed. On the 18th, the regiment crossed the Chattahoochie river, destroyed the bridges and left four locomotives in the river. From there they went to LaGrange and thence to Griffin, a days' march southeast of Atlanta. At that place, General McCook, commanding the division, called for 80 volunteers to follow the line of the Macon railway, Mr. O'Connell being one: they destroyed tracks, telegraph lines and did all the mischief that suggested itself. They proceeded to Forsyth, the county seat of the county of the same name, halted there and

were placed under orders to saddle at a moment's notice. They loosened girths, took out bridles and, within 15 minutes, heard a locomotive whistle and formed a line to receive the incoming train, literally covered with the emblem of surrender—the white flag, having on board Howell Cobb, who came out to meet them. Twelve men were detailed to conduct the abominable rebel to the custody of General Wilson. At nine the next morning the command started to meet their general and outside of the city heard the bugler on the commander's personal staff, calling to water. The detachment joined the command and went into Macon April 19th, remaining there until May 24, 1865. They turned their mount over to a regiment that was to remain there and mounted on mules, returned by way of Atlanta, Resaca, Memphis, Chattanooga and other places to Nashville. They camped at Edgefield across the river and July 19th, 1865, were mustered out, received discharge on the 23rd and started for home.

In 1869, Mr. O'Connell went to Kansas to engage as a foreman of a section on the St. Joe & Denver City road. He operated in all the branches of practical railroad construction and remained through the years 1870-1-2. In the fall of the latter year he went to Marinette, where he was occupied two years as track foreman between that place and Escanaba, and in June, 1874, went to work for the Whitbeck Company, remaining in their employ 13 years. In March, 1887, he took the position of under Sheriff to which he had been appointed in January. On the 12th of April he received the election of City Marshal and holds both offices and is, *ex-officio*, Chief of Police of the city.

He was married May 7, 1881, to Margaret T. Cox and their surviving children are James Matthew and David Joseph. A daughter, Mary Ellen, died at the age of five weeks. The younger brother of Mr. O'Connell, Charles, served in the 43rd Wisconsin Infantry. (See sketch.) Mrs. O'Connell's brother, John Cox, was a soldier in the civil war. (See sketch.)



JOSEPH CHARLES BRAHIER, member of I. Ramsdell Post, No. 79, at Marion, Wis., of which place he is a citizen, was born Jan. 10, 1834, in Autsaune, France. He came to America when he was 20

years of age, in 1854, and after a residence of short duration in the city of New York he went successively to Newark, N. J., Fort Wayne, Ind., Chicago, Detroit and Portage Lake, Mich., where he lived at the date of the rebellious action of the authorities of South Carolina in Charleston harbor. He decided to enlist in defense of the country he had adopted as his own and which he already loved with the true devotion of her own sons, and enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, as a private in B Company, 27th Michigan Infantry, at Portage Lake. He received honorable discharge May 1, 1865, at Camp Nelson, Ky., on account of disabilities from wounds, and other infirmities acquired in the army. A considerable portion of the time he passed in military life, he was on detail in the construction of forts and also acted as wagon master, meanwhile discharging the duties of 2nd Lieutenant of his company. Later he was detailed to carry the mail from Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, Tenn. Among the hard fought battles, in which he was a participant, were Shiloh, Vicksburg and the battles of the Wilderness. He was wounded in July, 1863, and was removed to the hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio. While his regiment was at Jackson, Miss., he received injuries to his eyes which have proved incurable. One day, in the spring of 1863, while on detailed duty, carrying water for the sick, he slipped on an icy road and injured one of his knees. From this he is also permanently a sufferer.

Mr. Brahier was married Sept. 28, 1865, in Antwerp, Ohio, to Miss Sallie B. Shoop and they have five sons and five daughters. One boy and one girl are deceased.

In 1879 Mr. Brahier located at Marion, Waupaca Co., Wis., where he has since resided and has enjoyed the respect and confidence of the community of which he is a member.



EDWIN HART, of Oconto, Wis., was born May 5, 1807, in Norwich, Connecticut. He grew up there to the age of 16 years, a lad without resources save his energies, and his understanding that his future depended on himself and with a New England conscience in his bosom. He received the barest common school education, and removed in 1824 to Brownhelm, Ohio,

and worked on a farm. His parents died in August, 1824, and in the month of January following, he gathered his small possessions, tied them up in a handkerchief and started for Cleveland. He traveled a distance of 36 miles and arrived there the same night. He made arrangements with a builder, Philo Scoville, to become an apprentice, and remained in that connection until 1829. In the spring of that year he went to Mackinaw for the purpose of building a light-house and dwelling for the U. S. Government on Bois Blanc Island, and Sept. 2nd returned to Mackinaw and built a church for the benefit of the Chippewa Indians. His next employ was in the garrison in the Government interests and in November he returned to Cleveland. In the spring of 1830 he went to Green Bay, Wis., on a schooner, where he arrived April 17th and built the first Catholic Church at Shantytown. In the fall he went to Navarino (Green Bay) and took a contract to erect a warehouse. When it was partially built the earth settled and the walls fell. Mr. Hart was standing on a stay lath on the top and, as he fell, struck against a timber which tore the flesh from the breast bone, cut his chin, broke his jaw and knocked out several teeth. The plank tipped and tilted him into the air and in his descent he passed from above the building to the cellar, and was taken out for dead. A friend removed a blood clot from his mouth and he recovered breath but not consciousness. In a few weeks he was sufficiently recovered to work. About a dozen workmen were injured at the same time and five were taken to the house of the father of the present wife of Mr. Hart, himself among them. April 19, 1832, he was married at Green Bay to Eliza Jane Glass. In 1833 he assumed charge of the rebuilding of Fort Howard, originally constructed of logs and hewn timbers, which he replaced with a frame structure. At that date, the 5th Regiment U. S. A. was stationed there, General Brooks commanding. He spent three years in the fortifications and cut a road from Green Bay to Manitowoc. He was afterwards engaged in the business of a builder until 1851, at Green Bay, and then engaged in the vocation of a lumberman. He was associated in that interest with Richard Huckerbone. At the time named they sold out and bought a mill-site at Oconto Falls, which they managed two years. During this period he removed his family to the place where they still reside. He

sold his interests in the mill to his partner and transferred all his transactions to Oconto. He erected and established the first general store at Oconto, and in his house the first Sunday School was convened, and through the efforts of Mr. Hart the first sermon was preached in the place. In 1855 he took the census of the county and found there were 1,500 whites therein. In 1858 he was instrumental in securing the running of a steamboat "The Pioneer" from Green Bay. Her successor was the "Morgan L. Martin," which ran one season and was succeeded by the "Fanny Fiske." About the same time John B. Jacobs, of Marinette, bought the "Queen City" and placed her on the route, which was extended to Menominee, Mich., in 1860. Mr. Hart built the "May Queen" and run her one season, removing her after that rebuilding and enlarging her, after which she was called "The Northwest." The advent of the railroad (C. & N. W.) spoiled the steamboat business and Mr. Hart engaged in real estate interests. He was at one time the owner of the bulk of real estate of the East Ward of the city.

When the family removed hither from Green Bay, they came on a schooner-rigged scow, on which was loaded all their household effects and also pigs, horses and a cow and chickens. They encountered all the peculiar features of pioneer life, having to eat from an improvised table, and tea and potatoes were boiled alternately in the teakettle. They had no dishes and all drank from the same dipper. The household included eight children and a servant girl. Mr. Hart cut the meat with his pocket knife. (Their dishes had not arrived on Saturday night and they would not break the Sabbath by sending for them.) The servant wept continually for several days from homesickness and, when she was gone, Mrs. Hart supplied her place, tears and all. Just a week after locating they established a school. But the staple of Wisconsin was there before them—a saloon.

Mr. Hart has been identified with the settlement and progress of Oconto and has officiated in most of the municipal positions. He was Justice at Green Bay and, during the war for the Union, he was at the head of affairs generally relating to the raising of troops under the various calls. He was Justice at that time at Oconto and served in that capacity from 1856 to 1883. In the winter of 1858 he was

instrumental in the establishment of a bank at Oconto, procured the drawing of a document to present to the Comptroller at Madison, petitioning for a charter for a bank with a capital of \$50,000. He operated until he secured the necessary subscriptions and completed the business of the establishment of the "Bank of Oconto." He was made President and J. F. Woodworth, cashier. Arrangements were pressed for the printing and signing of the bills, and a little more than a month elapsed from the inception of the project before they were in circulation. At the end of five years, the stockholders withdrew their stock and it was discontinued.

Mr. Hart is the son of Judah and Abigail (Belden) Hart. The former, with four brothers, came to this country from England and settled in Jefferson county, Connecticut. The marriage of the parents took place at Saybrook and soon after they located at Norwich. There the father carried on his business as a watch-maker and silversmith. The father of Mrs. Hart, Bildad Belden, was a ship builder. William Hart, the only brother of Mr. Hart, lives in Bradford, Pa. The eight children before referred to comprised the whole number. George E. lives in California; Clifford B. lives at Green Bay; William H. is a resident at the same place and is the owner of the well known Hart steamboat line in business on Lake Michigan and others in the chain of great lakes. The sketch of Cyrus S. appears in another place. Levi W. was killed in the Ashtabula disaster. He was a soldier for the Union in the civil war and enlisted at Chicago, Ill., in 1861, with a number of young friends in the organization known as Taylor's Battery. On the formation of his company he was made 2nd Lieutenant and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant afterwards, and later to Captain. He was transferred to "Silverspear" Battery. He was in 12 of the hardest fought actions of the war, beginning with Fort Henry, and at Vicksburg he was in command of a battery of siege guns and was promoted for effective service and bravery. Franklin died at Oconto. Mary A. is the wife of S. A. Coleman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Eliza Jane married B. J. Brown, of Menominee, Mich.

In 1885 the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hart was destroyed by fire and most of its contents. No help could be obtained as the neighbors were in the woods. He and his wife are aged re-

spectively 81 and 72 years. They preserve all the freshness of appearance and spirit of persons of less years and are enjoying the reminiscences of lives of well-directed and earnest efforts.



ROBERT L. BAILEY, a citizen of Plover, Wis., was born Oct. 20, 1806, in Tiverton, Newport Co., Rhode Island. His parents, Howard and Eliza Bailey, went to the State of New York when he was in extreme youth, and he was brought up on his father's farm in Seneca county, remaining in that vicinity until the period of the war. He was in the prime of manhood when he enlisted October, 1, 1861, at Seneca Falls in Company G, 8th New York Cavalry for three years. When McClellan arranged his plan of operation to be put into effect in the early spring of 1862, the 8th New York Cavalry was assigned to the 5th Corps under Banks to operate in the Valley of the Shenandoah and Mr. Bailey was in the actions in that locality in the operations against Jackson. He was in the retreat from the valley, participating in the heavy skirmishing during its progress and fought in the battle of Cedar Mountain, after which he was in the command of McClellan in defense of Washington and went thence in the brigade of General Pleasanton to fight at Antietam, after South Mountain and Sharpsburg. He was in the battle of Fredericksburg and fought in 1863 at Gettysburg. He was in the action at Brandy Station August 1, 1862, where he was wounded. He was taken prisoner at Warrenton Junction Jan. 1, 1863, and sent to Libby Prison at Richmond and was paroled after 12 days and sent to Annapolis, where he was exchanged May 12, 1863, in time for the operations in the Army of the Potomac previous to the invasion of Lee, after Chancellorsville. The roster of his battles includes 64 names of greater or less importance and he received honorable discharge in January, 1864, at Rochester, New York, his term of service having expired. He returned to the homestead in Seneca county where his parents died at advanced age. He remained in his native State engaged in farming two years and removed with his wife in 1876 to Wisconsin and

purchased a farm in the vicinity of Plover on which he has since resided.

He was married Feb. 5, 1867, to Sarah McGowan and they have three children. Eddie was born August 20, 1868; Jennie is 17 and Eva is 12 years of age. (1888). Mr. Bailey is a prominent member of Plover Post and a citizen who sustains in his private career the character and principles which led him to the defense of his country. He is faithfully remembered at the rate of eight dollars a month from the government which he served.



CYRUS S. HART, of the "Reporter Publishing Company" at Oconto, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 74, was born Aug. 31, 1844, at Green Bay. Mr. Hart is to "the manor born" and may be considered essentially a factor in the growth and substantial progress of the section of the Badger State where he is connected with business interests and the general welfare of the community.

He is the son of Edwin Hart, of whom a full account is presented on another page. He was reared amid pioneer influence and early adopted the principles of his father in relation to adding all in his power to the advancement of the place of which he has been a resident since its earliest days. He was sent to school at Cleveland and entered the office of the "Pioneer" at Oconto to prepare for the life of a publisher. He afterwards became the owner of the journal by purchase which he continued about three years. He sold the business at that date and engaged in the steamboat business in connection with his brothers. In 1873 he bought the "Reporter" at Oconto. It was worth hardly a thousand dollars at that time *in toto* and he advanced its value until it now, in its several relations, represents \$20,000. He managed it for nine years, when he disposed of his interest and was released from its affairs four and a half years, when he became owner again by repurchase in 1885. It had been, meanwhile, converted into a stock company and he bought a half interest. At the first time he owned it, he employed two men and at present (1888) he has 13 assistants. The establishment in every item is one of the finest and foremost in the North-

west. He has several salesmen on the road and is transacting a heavy business.

He was married in 1871 to Kittie E. Snover, of Oconto. Their daughter, Mabel E., was born in 1880.



SAMUEL W. STOWE, a prominent citizen of Oxford, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 143, was born November 14, 1836, in Grafton, Worcester Co., Massachusetts, and he is the son of Sumner and Nancy (Fay) Stowe. When he was 14 years old his parents removed to the State of New York and Mr. Stowe located at Oxford in 1860, of which place he has since been a resident. His grandfather Stowe was a soldier in 1812, and was a Lieutenant; his maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The active life of Mr. Stowe until 1886 was passed in farming and in that year he began operations as a hotel keeper at Oxford.

He enlisted May 7, 1861, at Kilbourn City, in Company D, 4th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. He was promoted to Corporal in 1863, and was discharged Feb. 9, 1865, his term of service having expired. The regiment was in rendezvous at Racine and, before reaching Baltimore where it was ordered, it commenced its historical record. At Corning the colonel, H. E. Paine, was obliged to provide for the transportation of the command, and took possession of a locomotive which was run to Elmira by an engineer from the regiment whose sketch is on another page of this work. At Harrisburg, the command was equipped as it was apprehended they might be called into immediate service, the disaster at Bull Run, having occurred. Mr. Stowe was engaged in guard duty near Baltimore until November, when he was in an expedition in Virginia and in February joined the command of Butler to go to Ship Island. The transport ran the gauntlet of fire at Sewell's Point and suffered all the horrors of the passage on the transport from confinement. He was on Ship Island until April, when he embarked on the Great Republic and afterwards went to the city of New Orleans. He was next engaged in the destruction of railroads and took possession of

Baton Rouge with the command not long after, and a week later started for Vicksburg. He was in a skirmish at Warrenton and on the return was in the attack on Grand Gulf. He was in another expedition to Vicksburg and assisted in the destruction of Grand Gulf and was also employed in digging the canal. He returned again to Baton Rouge where he was in a fight and went next to Carrollton and was in a guerilla fight at Bonne Carre Point. He was in the movement to Plaquemine, in a reconnaissance afterwards and went next to the attack on Port Hudson. He was in the Teche expedition, including the battle of Bisland, after which the regiment was mounted and followed the rebels. He again went to Port Hudson where he was in battle, after which the command was reorganized as the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry. After the reorganization as cavalry, Mr. Stowe was on scout and picket duty until January, 1864. The closing activities of Mr. Stowe's life in the war were in immediate connection with the command of Lieutenant Earl, who was in charge of the special scouts of whom Mr. Stowe was one. January 10, 1864, a scouting expedition left the camp and after riding all night and swimming a river near which a party of rebels were known to be, they met a negro who advised them not to proceed, as the rebels were there in large numbers but they pressed forward and soon came upon their videttes. One of them fired, which alarmed the horse Mr. Stowe rode and he ran forward and Mr. Stowe overtook and captured three rebels. Soon after, three other rebels appeared in the road in front and both parties tried their best to shoot each other but their guns were damp from a rain in the night and Mr. Stowe tried to club them; two of them started to run; one of them stood his ground until Mr. Stowe came up to him and took away his gun and, while fastening it to his saddle the rebel started over the hill with Mr. Stowe after him. He found himself surrounded and ran back about three miles when the command was overtaken by a large force of rebel cavalry and Lieutenant Earl gave the order to his men to cut their way out; 15 of the command, with the Lieutenant, were captured and taken to the camp of Wirt Adams, commander of the rebel cavalry. Mr. Stowe was searched and robbed of his blanket, rubber overcoat, hat, watch and \$52.50 in good currency and they also took from him the picture of his "best girl." The prisoners

were taken about three-quarters of a mile to the "Olive Branch," where they were made to wade the stream instead of crossing the bridge, the water being up to the middle of their bodies, after which they were taken to Clinton, La., and confined in a shed where they were nearly frozen. They were hastened forward to Cahawba, Ala., whence they were sent to the stockade prison at Andersonville and finally to Florence to another stockade prison where Mr. Stowe was paroled December 10, 1864, and was sent home and discharged as stated. A full account of the sufferings incident to all phases of prison experience in the South, may be found in the sketches of J. H. Jenkins and C. C. Mitchell and on many other pages of this work.

Mr. Stowe was first married to Mary E. Garnet from New York. Their children are Florence, Elta, Harriet B., and Alice. His second marriage to Georgiette Carvey occurred July 11, 1874, and their children are named Maud and Sylvia. Albert is deceased. Mr. Stowe is a Republican of decided stamp; he has served on the Town Board and as Treasurer.



NATHAN MCCASLIN, of New London, Wis., was born Sept. 25, 1833, at Rockport, Genesee Co., New York. He enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, in Company G., 1st Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters at Madison, for three years. He received honorable discharge Sept. 5, 1864, at Lincoln hospital, Washington, D. C. The roster of his battles includes Jones Bridge, Sulphur Springs, and Manassas Gap, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and numberless skirmishes in which he was equally exposed to the chances of war. He went from Madison on the day of his enlistment and arrived at Washington, whence he went to Alexandria where Ellsworth was shot and was first in action at Jones Bridge and was in the skirmishes that preceded the fight at Fredericksburg. A full account of the work accomplished by sharpshooters, cavalrymen and artillerymen cannot be given because of its nature and, save through personal remini-

sciences, much of the most valuable history of the war must be lost. The sharpshooters were always in the posts of danger and always relied on themselves for protection, as their service was, so to speak, independent and detached. In one of the skirmishes in which Mr. McCaslin was engaged while pursuing Lee from Maryland to Pennsylvania, he was lying down to aim, when the bullet of a rebel sharpshooter shivered his gunstock and destroyed the barrel in order that it might be of no service to the rebels. After the first day's fight in the Wilderness, the rebels and "Yanks" amused themselves by shooting ramrods back and forth to hear the peculiar sound they made. This was a sample of the spirit of fraternity between the common soldiers in both armies. After the actions in the Wilderness, the Union soldiers were not permitted for 18 days to make a fire. At Sulphur Springs Mr. McCaslin observed a comrade trying in vain to fire his rifle and went to his assistance, receiving a caution as to the tree behind which he shielded himself, as it was the mark for the rebel sharpshooters and as the caution was given a bullet whistled through the whiskers of Mr. McCaslin. He returned another bullet politely and as no other leaden message came back, he concluded the one he sent was decisive. After that, they skirmished all the way to Petersburg, where he was in constant action in the rifle pits until June 18, 1864, when he determined to have some coffee. He left his pit and went a little distance where he could obtain the twigs of trees for a fire which he built and made a pail of coffee. He started back, walking upright and answering to a comrade who remonstrated that the "bullet to shoot him was not made," when a rifle ball struck his right side, cut his vest through and cut the "S" from the dial of his watch. (The watch is still in his possession.) At the same time a bullet struck his left elbow and shattered it to fragments. He was taken to the field hospital, where his arm was amputated and he was transferred to Lincoln Hospital at Washington and, three months later, received his discharge. He returned to his home in Albany, Green Co., Wis., and was occupied there in farming until 1874, when he removed to a farm in Green county, on which he resided until 1884, when he located at New London.

He married Cordelia Gilbert and she died in October, 1865, leaving three sons and three

daughters—Frank, George, Leon, Lillie, Florence and Rhoda. Mr. McCaslin married Mary O'Connors in January, 1866, and they have one son and two daughters—Cora, Rhoda and Stephen.



ANDREW J. BROWER, of Kaukauna, Wis., was born Feb. 17, 1842, in Broadalbin, Fulton Co., New York. He was reared to manhood in his native State and educated in the common schools. His first important step was to enroll as a soldier for the Union when he was three years under his majority. He enlisted in October, 1861, at Troy, New York, in the 7th Northern New York Cavalry, in F Company. The regiment was an independent organization and at that time the cavalry was in a wholly disorganized condition, the influence of General Scott, who repudiated that branch of the military, still governing to a certain extent the action of the War Department. The 7th New York proceeded to Washington and remained through the winter without assignment, engaged in drill and preparation for active service when good fortune should favor them. In April, 1862, they were discharged at the Capital of the United States, it being decided that the assigned cavalry was adequate to the emergency. Mr. Brower returned to his home in Fulton county and remained in his accustomed employment until the autumn of the same year, when he again determined to become a soldier. He then enlisted in Company II, 95th New York Infantry, and the command went to the scene of action on the Potomac. They joined that body at Alexandria and proceeded to Culpeper which was the first action in which Mr. Brower was introduced to all the variety and excitement, as well as other contingencies of warfare. He was in the actions of the Wilderness, covering the included period of May 1-5, 1863, at Mine Run, at Hatcher's Run, Kelley's Ford, Poplar Springs Church, Weldon Railroad, Laurel Hill, in the siege and fighting at Petersburg and in the fall of Richmond; his service included all the military record of his regiment which presented a roster of battles and skirmishes second to none. He had the extraordinary experience of being in excellent health all the time, never passing a day away

from his command. He passed through his almost three years of military life, without encountering any of the exigencies of exposure to hardship, disease or injury from ball or shell. He received honorable discharge at Washington just after the Grand Review in which he was present in the ranks with his command.

He returned to Broadalbin and in 1866 came to Wisconsin. He made his first location at Sparta, where he operated five years and acquired a familiarity with the trade of a paper maker. He went thence to Fond du Lac, where he was similarly occupied and remained there five years. In 1876 he came to Kaukauna and entered the employ of Colonel Frambach of the "Badger Mill." (See sketch.) He was employed in that establishment three years as a workman, when he was made foreman and is still officiating in that capacity.

Mr. Brower was married Dec. 1, 1865, to Sarah Lucas, and they have five surviving children—Mary, Rosa, William, Abraham and Bell. Bertha died when four years and Lilly when five months old. William H. Brower, the father of Mr. Brower, was a native of New York and married Mary Ann Peck. His remoter ancestor in the paternal line was a soldier in the Revolution. The mother was also born in the State of New York. Two of her brothers were soldiers in the Civil War—Abraham, a private in the 115th New York Infantry, and David, a soldier unassigned on account of sickness. Moses Peck, the father of Mrs. Brower, was a descendant from Yankee stock of New England.



WILLIAM HENRY CHILSON, dentist at Appleton, Wis., and a member of Post Geo. D. Eggleston, No. 133, G. A. R., was born in Esperence, Schoharie Co., New York, April 1, 1884. His parents, William and Rachel (Westfall) Chilson, represented families of long standing in this country and are still in Illinois. When the son was five years old they transferred their residence and interests to Darien, Walworth Co., Wisconsin, and removed successively to Lake Co., Illinois, to the old home in New York and to their present residence in Lawrence, McHenry Co., Illinois.

Dr. Chilson was educated in the public schools of the several places where his father located and was just at manhood's dawn when the civil war in America engaged the attention of the civilized world. Political events had for years been the subject of daily discussion in his hearing and the feeling that "this was too good a country to be lost in fraternal discord and conflict" was then, as now, his absorbing conviction. The most interesting book in the world would be a history of the peculiar emotions which sent so many mere boys into the ranks to re-establish this Republic. The war was a little more than a year old when he decided to become a soldier. It was not a movement of enthusiasm; he had viewed every contingency and weighed every consideration and acted from sober conviction. He enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, at Big Foot, McHenry county, in C Company for three years, enrolling in the 95th Illinois Infantry. The regiment went into rendezvous at Rockford, and left the State under orders to report at the "front" in the Army of the Tennessee, and was assigned to Dietzler's Brigade, in McArthur's division. (Grant's command.) Army headquarters were at Grand Junction, Tenn., and the troops were stationed there or in the vicinity to await developments. The 95th went to Grand Junction and prepared to take part in the expedition to Vicksburg. They were engaged in a scrimmage on the Tallahatchie River while en route and, a few days later, pressed forward in the southward movement upon Vicksburg. The unexpected intelligence of the surrender of Murphy at Holly Springs changed the plans of Grant and he fell back to his base—Holly Springs, and the 95th went to Ripley to engage in the pursuit of Van Dorn, who was having his own way with things generally. Dr. Chilson became ill and was carried in an ambulance two days, proceeding with his regiment to Collierville, Tenn., on the way to Memphis, where he went to Adams hospital and underwent a siege of sickness, lying insensible for a considerable time and passing the period between January and March under treatment. April 1st he joined his regiment at Lake Providence, and soon after was stricken with remitting fever and went to the regimental hospital. He recovered in time to join his regiment for the final expedition against Vicksburg and, May 7th his regiment was assigned to Ransom's Brigade at Milliken's Bend, crossing the "peninsula" to Carthage (Hard Times Landing), and, on the

12th of May, crossed the Mississippi River at Grand Gulf, moving to join the command of McPherson near Jackson. The regiment pushed forward, and arrived at Raymond the night before the battle of Champion's Hill. Orders next morning sent them on the double quick to reinforce General McPherson who was hotly engaged at Champion's Hill, and they went thence to Black River Bridge, crossed to the rear of Vicksburg and took position under the guns of the fortifications, bivouacking in the ravine on the night of the 18th. In the charge of the next day, the fruitless 19th, Dr. Chilson, by chance was in a detail to the "left" and being on the extreme outpost of the advance skirmish line, the orders were not clearly understood and he and several comrades going forward close to the fortifications, commenced the firing in the assault. He was wounded, losing the first joint of the index finger of his left hand, but passed no time in the hospital save such as was necessary on the field to be properly cared for. The regiment was in the assault on the 22nd where Ransom with his "95th" led the advance and where the gallant commander seized the regimental flag (after seeing four stalwart color bearers go down successively,) and himself led for his men to follow. When Vicksburg surrendered, the 95th had the post of honor as reward for not flinching under a hail storm of grape and cannister, such as few regiments ever confronted. After a spirited engagement, Natchez fell and 6,000 cattle, in transit to Lee's army were taken. July 14th, Ransom's brigade went to Natchez and thence back to Vicksburg in October and performed camp and guard duty until March, when the regiment was assigned to the command of General A. J. Smith, and moved to join the Red River expedition. Dr. Chilson was present at the capture of Fort De Russy, marching all the night before, and accomplishing 45 miles, to fight the next day without rest. He aided in the work of destruction that followed, and went thence to join Banks above Alexandria, on a reconnoitering expedition, which brought them in close quarters with the famous military academy of which General Sherman was principal when the war came on. From Alexandria he went to Bayou Clotile, and Grand Ecore to start for Shreveport on the transports, and to undergo the most harassing experience of the ill-fated adventure, the banks of the river being lined with rebels with every available means of war-

fare, who constantly sent missiles upon the boats loaded with soldiers. While removing a sunken transport in the river, news came of the disaster at Sabine Cross Roads and the return to Grand Ecore was a repetition of the same experiences on the river. At Pleasant Hill Landing, Dr. Chilson fought on the gunboat which captured the body of Greene, the rebel leader, in that bloody encounter. He went to Alexandria, witnessed Bailey's successful completion of the historic dam, and skirmished all the way to Simmsport, participated in the scrimmages at Clouterville, Marksville and Yellow Bayou, and went to Vicksburg. During much of this period he was in the skirmish business every day and marched nearly every night.

He arrived with his regiment a few days after the middle of May at Vicksburg while the blood of everybody was still boiling over the atrocities at Fort Pillow. At Memphis the 95th was attached to the forces under General Sturgis sent to fight Forrest and Dr. Chilson was among the victims of the shameful mismanagement of that expedition. He was captured on the retreat from Guntown by Forrest's cavalry and, was stripped of everything valuable. Negro troops who were captured were shot down and their bodies placed in the roads over which the force traveled. Dr. Chilson was three days without food, save one hardtack given him by the rebels. With the hundreds who that day set their faces towards the South and the atrocities of rebel prisons, he started for Andersonville. All he suffered and saw there would fill a large volume and no single story has yet covered the whole history of that place which will scar the South until the judgment day. On one occasion he saw a negro outside of the stockade laid across a log and whipped to death. He saw 78 blows laid on his body with a "cat" and the castigation still went on after he could look no longer. Several hundred colored men were in the stockade when he went there but long before he left the prison they had disappeared and nobody knew whither they had gone. They were principally from Foster's command and were for the most part free men who refused to work on the fortifications. The doctor was an eye witness of the hanging of six men who had operated among the prisoners as pirates, and even committing murder to enable them to rob their victims. Under rebel protection, the

boys held a court-martial and with regular proceedings sentenced and hung the depredators, sending a report of the finding of their court to the War Department at Washington through General Sherman who returned it approved without sending it to the Department. General Sherman mentions the case in his memoirs.

Among his reminiscences are papers which he has preserved, which are historical in view of their significance at the time of their issuance. Mr. Chilson, although a boy, was elected Sergeant of a division of 500 in which capacity he attended to such duties as pertained to the distribution of food and reports of the numbers under his care in those particulars. He was one of those who devised the scheme of answering at roll-call to the names of such as had died, thereby securing about 80 rations in excess of the actual number for which he received supplies, receiving 20 per cent more rations than intended. For this offence, when it was discovered, he was "bucked and gagged." Nature was more merciful than his captors for he became insensible and remained so from exhaustion, until his release in the morning, when he recovered as best he could. Here is a copy of a paper which tells its own story: "H'd Qrs. C. S. M. Prisons, Camp Sumter, Ga., March 3, 1865, Special Order No. S.—1. All sutlers' stores kept by Prisoners inside the Stockade are hereby abolished. Twenty-four hours time is given to those engaged in sutling to dispose of their provisions, goods, &c. Anything exhibited for sale after the expiration of that time will be seized and the transgressor punished. II. Anyone wishing to keep a sutler's store in future will make application to these headquarters through the sutler of the prison. III. No permit to keep a sutler's store will be granted unless the one who intends to keep it, makes his purchases from the Sutler of the prison, and from no one else will he be allowed to buy anything under penalty of having his permit cancelled and his goods cancelled. H. Wirz, Capt. Commanding Prison." Exactly what is meant by the threat to "cancel goods" is not clear. Here is another copy of "speaking significance." "Hd'qrs. C. S. Military Prisons, West of Savannah River, Augusta, Ga., Feb. 15, 1865. General Order No. 2—I. In consequence of a recent meeting and attempted escape of prisoners from the Military Prisons at Cahawba, Ala., it is ordered that if any prisoner

or prisoners of war confined in any of the Military prisons in the States of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi shall engage in such meeting, or attempt to escape, the guard shall instantly fire upon the mutineers and, if necessary, upon the whole body of prisoners until perfect order is restored, and every prisoner found with arms in his hands at the time of any meeting or forcible attempt to escape shall be instantly shot to death, and this penalty will in no case be remitted when such armed prisoners are overpowered by or surrendered to the guard on the suppression of a mutiny. II. The brigadier general commanding directs that all prisoners of war who conduct themselves in an orderly manner shall be treated with that humanity becoming the Christian people of these Confederate States, who, notwithstanding the barbarous atrocities inflicted upon them by a cruel and merciless foe, have not yet learned to forget their own high civilization. But he is resolved that ruffianism shall not be tolerated among the prisoners under his control. III. This order will be published to those confined in the prisons of this Department and their own conduct will then determine whether their lives shall be spared or not. By order of Brig-Gen'l J. D. Imboden. (Signed) G. W. McPhail, A. D. C. & A. A. A. G. Official. (Signed) R. B. Thomas, A. A. D. H'd Qrs. C. S. Military Prison, Camp Sumter, Ga., Feb. 22, 1865. The roll-call Sergeant will turn over to each Division Sergeant one of these orders to be read to each division. By order of H. Wirz, Capt. Commanding Prison." These papers are water—and time-stained, and were carried in an inner pocket of the blouse worn throughout his imprisonment by Dr. Chilson. Once he was absolutely *sans culotte* and a pair of pants was an imperative necessity. Rations were delivered to him in sacks and their amplitude suggested the feasibility of obtaining two of them from which to construct the required garment. He devised a scheme to cut off a piece from successive sacks that fell into his hands, until he had enough to piece together to make a sack of bona fide appearance, when he passed it in and received in its place one that was whole. Repeating the performance, he obtained a second sack and a sailor made the trowsers, receiving two days' rations as payment, the doctor sacrificing his small allowance of food to the little matter of

a pair of pants. He wore them until he was within the Union lines, where the United States flag floated over their ashes and witnessed the holocaust of Southern greybacks that constituted his body-guard during his visit to rebeldom. Dr. Chilson was a personal witness of the Special Order of Providence which established Providence Springs on the hillside above the stockade quarters. Who but a pitying God sent a torrent of water from the heavens that cleansed every nook from its accumulated filth and cut another channel through the grounds through which was to flow a never failing stream of pure water? For a few days the stream from the hill was not observed, the prisoners thinking it the result of the flood, but as the days passed and it continued to flow, it gradually dawned upon their understandings that it was a perennial fountain, and to-day its crystal purity sparkles on the hillside near the National Cemetery at Andersonville. Dr. Chilson saw four soldiers sleeping near the dead line, when the guard fired upon them, blowing off the head of one of them. The reward for such an act was a furlough for the man who did it. How gentle sisters, sweethearts and mothers must have welcomed the privilege bought at such a price. One morning he was bathing, when a disturbance attracted his notice and he saw a man fly across the dead line, delirious with fever, and approach the guard, holding up his wasted and shivering hands. His companions shouted to the guard that the man had become crazed and not to shoot. A higher authority was summoned and called a higher official, who decided that the man's condition did not exempt him and he was shot. New prisoners were never instructed about regulations and, in one case, when, after Atlanta, the prisoners from Sherman's command were brought in, Dr. Chilson saw a ruddy, vigorous, Saxon-faced man stoop across the dead line to dip a cup of water and the next instant his blood was mingled with the gliding water, while his lifeless body toppled over into the stream.

In September, a detail of prisoners, including Dr. Chilson, was sent to Savannah, thence to Milan, to the stockade prison, in October back to Savannah and to Blackshire, thence to Savannah again, back to Thompsonville, thence to Albany and finally, to Andersonville again. He was taken from there in the last days of March and, with thousands of others, was sent

through Georgia and Alabama to Jackson, Miss., on cars and marched from there to Vicksburg. When streams were crossed those who could not swim were left to drown. At Champion's Hill Dr. Chilson and several comrades stopped at a negro cabin and asked for food. An old aunty with tears answered their appeal with "Laws a massy, bless ye chile, I'se not a thing for ye." Over their heads was a string of red peppers and Dr. Chilson asked her for one which he boiled in an old tin can over the fire that blazed in the fireplace, and he and the others drank the decoction—one of the best possible things in their condition. Then they went to a cotton gin in the vicinity and crawled into the soft white cotton, where he slept for the first time in 11 months under a cover of any description. The sleep seemed to him short as a flip of his fingers. He saw the ensign of liberty again for the first time on the day he reached legal manhood—April 1st, 1865. A fact not mentioned in Wisconsin history is related by Dr. Chilson. Mrs. Cornelia Harvey was at Vicksburg and carried to the hospital in her arms the poor emaciated bodies of the soldiers who fell exhausted to the ground as they came into the Union lines. He was sent North on the Henry Ames, the consort of the Sultana whose true story was told for the first time about the date of this writing, (1888.) He went to Springfield where he was discharged in August under the regulations of the telegram of the President dated June 12, 1865.

Dr. Chilson returned to his father's house in May, and, as soon as recruited, began his preparatory preparations for his profession. He commenced active practice in 1866, in Jefferson, Wisconsin, and in 1874, located his business and interests at Appleton, where he is a leader in his calling. He has attained to the highest position in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, and discharges the obligations of manhood and citizenship in a manner becoming the record he made in the defense of the Union.

His marriage to Grace E. Winans occurred Nov. 7, 1867, and they have four sturdy, intelligent and active children, named respectively, Thaddeus Stevens, Henry Lee, Blanche and Luella. For their sakes, Dr. Chilson tells the abbreviated story of what he has confronted to substantiate his home and re-establish the Re-

public, in which they will, in the days to come, take an active interest.



DANIEL A. KENYON, of Seymour, Wisconsin, was born in Hartland, Niagara Co., New York, Dec. 31, 1834. He moved with his parents' to Wisconsin in childhood and is practically a son of the Badger State, identified with her self-made citizens and with the record of her heroes in the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. Kenyon was nearly 27 years of age when the rebellion lifted its hateful head to sting to death the Government of the Union. He was actuated by no enthusiasm or influence, but by hard conviction of the enormity of the crime of the South and the imperative necessity of suppressing it and its train of consequences, with all possible haste. Mr. Kenyon enlisted April 23, 1861, at Sparta, Monroe Co., Wis., in the Monroe County Volunteers for three months, but re-enlisted when the proclamation abolishing three months regiments was issued, and in June following, his company mustered as Company I.

The well known experiences of the 4th Wisconsin, to which Company I was assigned, need no elaboration here. Detained while en route, its commander exhibited the stuff in him by taking control of the railroad over which they must pass, supplying the equipment of a train from his ranks, proceeding to Harrisburg to hear of the disaster at Bull Run, borrowing smooth bore rifles as armament and pushing on to Baltimore July 22nd, the roiled blood of the command being at fever heat and eager to get into the imbroglio. August, September and October were passed in guard duty between Baltimore and Washington and about the first of November the command was connected with the Eastern Shore expedition to Virginia. December 2nd they were on their return and remained in Baltimore until the last of January, 1862. About the middle of February the command started for Newport News to join the expedition of Butler to New Orleans. March 5th they started for Ship Island, where they remained from the 12th of the month until April 16th, the men succumbing to the malaria to which they were exposed. On that day, with numbers lessened by about 150, the regiment set out

on the ship *Great Republic*, to the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River to await results of the attack on Forts Jackson and Philips, United States property in the possession of rebels. The work accomplished by the 4th Wisconsin in the preliminaries to the occupation of New Orleans would fill a volume in detail and its severity and the manner of the achievement won hearty commendation from all authorities. The command took possession of the Crescent City April 30, 1862, to the tune of Yankee Doodle. In the first week in May the regiment started to ascend the Mississippi River, accomplishing a vast labor in marches through cypress swamps and in the destruction of transportation facilities. May 12th they reached Baton Rouge and went to Natchez three days later. On the 19th they were skirmishing with rebels near Vicksburg where they remained a week and returned without accomplishing anything. While on their way, the action at Grand Gulf was fought and repeated with success in June. Mr. Kenyon was with his company at the sacking of New Orleans in July, at Carrollton doing garrison duty in August, and in the expedition to Bonnet Carre Point in September. In December he returned to Baton Rouge, and in February, 1863, went to Bayou Plaquemine. In March he returned to Baton Rouge and was in the attack on Port Hudson. The Teche expedition was commenced in April. Mr. Kenyon accompanied it and was in the pursuit of the rebels. On reaching Opelousas the regiment took possession of rebel horses and converted themselves into cavalry to continue the chase. Six days later they abandoned their mount and joined their brigade. May 27th Mr. Kenyon was in the assault on Port Hudson. The 4th Wisconsin silenced the guns of the rebel batteries, but at terrible cost. Mr. Kenyon was detailed as Orderly on the personal staff of Colonel Bean and, under his orders, May 29th, crept from his position to one on a fallen tree which slanted upwards, to obtain knowledge of the location of a battery which was giving trouble. A ball in close proximity to his head warned him that he was seen by the sharpshooters, and he retired to report the results of his observation to his officer. Colonel Bean desired to see for himself and repeated the action of Mr. Kenyon. In a few minutes he was instantly killed by a sharpshooter. The action continued until June 14th, when a second assault was made. In September, the command was converted into a

cavalry regiment, receiving equipments at Baton Rouge.

At the camp of instruction at the Relay House Mr. Kenyon was made Corporal, (July 8, 1861.) At Carrollton, La., he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, (Nov. 20, 1862) and, at the close of the siege of Port Hudson, he was made Sergeant Major of his regiment, (June 24, 1863.) In the latter part of December, 1863, he was detailed on recruiting service and returned to Wisconsin. He opened his office at Tomah, Monroe county, and later transferred his operations to Hartford, Washington county. He recruited half a hundred men, a part of whom he sent forward in charge of Sergeant Peck and conducted a considerable number himself on his return to his command in June, 1864. He received special orders to report to the Colonel, afterwards General Bailey at Vicksburg, where the latter was in service as Department Engineer. He was placed in charge of two saw mills in that vicinity and was there mustered out, his term having expired, (July 4, 1864.) At the last assault on Port Hudson the regiment was without officers, everyone having been killed or wounded. Mr. Kenyon, holding the rank of Orderly Sergeant, found himself the senior in the field and took charge as superior officer, filling the position, preserving the organization and attending to the necessities of the remaining men as he best could do, until midnight of that day. The regiment went into the action of June 14th with about 400 men and at roll call 36 answered to their names. For a period of about 10 days he remained ranking officer, and at the expiration of that time the 1st Lieutenant rejoined the regiment and assumed charge.

When he was 10 years old the parents of Mr. Kenyon removed to Spring Prairie, Racine County. He obtained such education as he could, and when 17 he engaged with Colonel Whelpley in a surveying expedition in Michigan, (1851) and received no compensation through the failure of his employer to fulfill his contract. He learned the business of a carpenter at Hartford and passed the years 1854-5 in the employ of the old Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad company. He went then to the employ of the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Co., and worked for that corporation two years. He went next to Nebraska City where he was one of the first carpenters, and remained eight months. In 1857 he went to Memphis to work

for Maxwell, Salpan & Co., bridge builders, by whom he was employed until the outbreak of the war.

Returning from the war he established his business at Tomah, where he operated as a carpenter eight years. He served there as Town Treasurer and three terms as Deputy Sheriff. In 1872 he entered the employ of the American Sewing Machine Company of Philadelphia as traveling salesman, in whose interests he traversed the entire United States and part of Mexico. In 1878 he established a mercantile business at Seymour, which he has since prosecuted with satisfactory results. He has been a member of the Council three terms.

He was married June 4, 1865, to Mercy Ann Kneeland, and they had three children of whom William survives. Augustus died when eight years old, and Lottie at four months. The mother died and Mr. Kenyon was married in August, 1878, to Mahala V. Woodward. His parents, Daniel and Eleanor (Van Aken) Kenyon were born in New York, where their progenitors settled in the early history of the State. The mother was of Mohawk Dutch lineage and both were descended from patriots of the Revolution.



HUBBARD TREFETEN, of Winnebago, Wis., formerly a soldier of the civil war, was born August 2, 1836, in Rye, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire. He is the son of Sebastian and Elizabeth Trefeten and has very little recollection of either, as his mother died when he was still young and his father went to the far West while he was still a boy and disappeared from the knowledge of his friends. Mr. Trefeten was brought up in his native State and obtained such education as a country school afforded. He acquired a knowledge of the business of an engineer and blacksmith which he followed until he became a soldier. He was in Illinois during the first months of the war and he enlisted August 8, 1862, at Fulton, in Company 1, 75th Illinois Infantry for three years or during the war, and received honorable discharge June 22, 1865, at Quincy, Ill. Prior to his discharge he was transferred to the Pioneer service. On moving to the front to take part

in active hostilities the regiment was assigned to the 3d Brigade under General J. C. Davis and to the 20th Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland and was attached to the right wing of Rosecrans' command under McCook. The first battle in which Mr. Trefeten was engaged was at Perryville, where the regiment lost 314 men. He was afterwards stationed at Crab Orchard and was in his next battle at Stone River where he fought in water and ice knee deep throughout the action. He was in all the subsequent actions in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged, was in camp at Murfreesboro, went to Tullahoma and was taken sick and sent to general hospital until after the battle of Chattanooga and Chickamauga. While there he was stung in his left eye by a scorpion which caused intense suffering and finally the loss of the eye and his sight is now almost totally destroyed. His constitution was permanently injured by the calomel administered to him. He was also in the hospital at Mound City, Ill. After his recovery he rejoined his regiment in season to participate in the battles in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged and fought at Resaca and Kenesaw.

After the war he came to Wisconsin and located at Fond du Lac whence he came to Winneconne. He was married there to Teah Olson and their only child, Bessie, is six years old.

His army experience wholly unfitted him for work at his trade and he has since been otherwise occupied. In political sentiment he is a Republican of decided type and has fixed Abraham Lincoln in his remembrance as a model hero and President.



RUDOLPH J. WEISBROD, member of Oshkosh Post No. 241, was born Aug. 21, 1837, in Simmern, Province of the Rhine, Prussia. He became a resident of Oshkosh in 1851, in which year his parents came with their family to America, Rudolph being then 14 years of age. In 1859, he went to the city of New York and was still there when the Civil War was inaugurated. Eleven days after the attack on Sumter, he enlisted for two years, enrolling in Company D, 8th New York Infantry. He was made Sergeant on the organization of his company and served in that capacity during the extent of his

connection with the "8th." September 14, 1862, he was honorably discharged at Halls' Hill, Va., in order that he might accept a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in Company E, 21st Wisconsin Infantry. October 14th he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and, February 20, 1863, he received a commission as Captain of his Company. He was finally discharged Jan. 1, 1865, at Savannah, Ga., for disability.

Mr. Weisbrod was a member of the 8th New York, a year and five months, and, during that time, was in active service. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and was commanded by Colonel, afterwards General Blenker, a Division Commander. Among the battles in which Mr. Weisbrod fought was the first Bull Run, Republic or Cross Keys, Port Republic and Culpepper Court-House. He participated in the fights and skirmishes on the Rapidan and at the 2nd battle of Bull Run. After receiving his discharge he remained with the New York regiment two weeks, as he saw no opportunity to detach himself, so active was the fighting. Among the principal engagements in which he took part after his discharge papers were in his pocket, was Antietam. September 28th, he reported to the regiment to which he was transferred at Louisville, Ky., where the command was in camp. The first battle in which the regiment was engaged was that of Perryville. Through mistake, it was assigned to a wrong position and occupied a place in front of the main line, thus receiving the fire of both armies. It was therefore driven to the rear in a short time, having sustained great loss. In December following the regiment went to Nashville and thence to Stone River. The 14th Corps to which it belonged, commanded by General Thomas, occupied the center of the line of attack in that battle and the fighting of the 21st was specially mentioned in the brigade dispatches. June 24, 1863, the regiment participated in a heavy skirmish at Tullahoma and drove the rebels from their position. September 19th and 20th, were two of the most eventful days in the history of the 21st.

The regiment was in arms from early morning until midnight of the 19th, and it was one of the first in the advance line of battle on the following morning. The last engagement he was in before going into winter quarters was at Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

In May, 1864, the 21st Wisconsin joined the forces of Sherman, to engage in the expedition

planned to "break the heart of the Confederacy." In the actions at Snake Creek Gap and Resaca the regiment sustained its record, being the last to retire at the close of the latter action. It was the same story at Pumpkin Vine Creek and there the action of Company E was a small edition of the charge at Mission Ridge. At Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, the regiment was in action of the severest kind. For four months the regiment had been continuously in arms and only a third of its original number was left when the command went into the action at Atlanta. In November the regiment joined the legion organized for "splitting the Confederacy in the middle." In the march to the sea, there was labor such as no troops ever before encountered. They burned cities and towns, and they saved others from the flames. They destroyed railroads and bridges and they swept from their route, like dew from the grass, the rebels who attempted to obstruct their progress. The 21st Wisconsin was engaged in the siege of Savannah from first to last and, after the evacuation of the city, encamped within the corporation limits. Here Captain Weisbrod received honorable discharge. During his period of service, he received four wounds, but not sufficiently severe to interfere with his operations as a soldier.

After his return to Oshkosh he engaged in the furniture business in which he was interested about 15 years. At the end of that time his business was destroyed by fire with total loss. He acted seven years as Chief of the Fire Department and, in 1887 was appointed Chief of Police of Oshkosh, a position for which he is fitted by nature and character. He is of stalwart build and of prompt, energetic action in emergency.

He was married at Oshkosh, April 5, 1865, to Sophia Arnold and they are the parents of two children, named Clara and Edward W. The parents of Mr. Weisbrod, P. W. and Catherine Weisbrod, are both deceased and are buried at Oshkosh.



LE R. OLESON, of Waupaca, Wis., dealer in real estate and member of J. A. Garfield Post No. 21, was born October 20, 1841, in Skjoldrup on Island Falster, kingdom of Denmark. He

came to America in 1862, arriving on the last day of May, and was followed, 16 years later, by his parents, Rasmus and Bodel (Hanson) Oleson. They reached America in June, 1878, and both are still living with their daughter, Mrs. Maria Anderson. The senior Oleson was a farmer in his native country and a man of prominent position, serving in the Danish Parliament a quarter of a century. The mother of Mr. Oleson belonged to a family of prominent social standing; she is 73 years old and the mother of six children, four of whom died in infancy. Mr. Oleson was reared on his father's farm in Denmark and attended school in accordance with the law of his country, spending every other day in study to the age of 14, and, as soon as released from school, he shipped as a sailor on a vessel with the intention of making that his profession. At the end of a year he returned home and passed two years on the homestead. He then entered an institution called the Farmer's Agricultural High School, where he studied two years and was graduated in April, 1862, and, soon after, sailed for America. He landed at New York and came to Waupaca, Wis., as stated. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, 21st Wisconsin Infantry. He was not able to speak English and was betrayed into becoming a soldier by a renegade countryman who assured him and several others equally unsophisticated, that they would receive \$100 and 160 acres of land, if they would enlist. They acceded to the scheme and they afterwards learned that their adviser, *who did not enlist*, received \$5.00 for each one whom he induced to enroll. But Mr. Oleson was not made of material that shirked duty under any circumstances and cheerfully marched away to fight for the flag which protected him as much as its sons to the manor born. The regiment went from Oshkosh to Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Oleson passed through the entire period for which he enlisted. (See sketch of Charles F. Constance.) During the march to the sea, he and two comrades, John Harkness and Orville A. Rice, were detailed on a foraging trip and, straying from the command, were lost three weeks. They secured several mules and, in foraging for themselves, obtained a quantity of food which was of good service. They came to a dismantled rebel house where were four ladies in distress for food. One was a secessionist of the darkest stripe and another as strongly the friend of the



1. Clayton Wittman. 4. George Cuddy. 7. C. Bergesen.
2. Credit Colman. 5. C. E. Owen. 8. Andrew Fairbrell.
3. S. S. Chapman. 6. Stephen Walker. 9. John H. Shinn.

North. The rangers told them, if they would cook them a meal they should have food enough for a week, and they complied. The Union soldiers went to sleep in an old granary, and about midnight their Union friend awoke them, saying their lives were not safe, as her sister had given rebel bushwhackers information of their presence. They rushed out and overtook Kilpatrick's troops the next evening. The camp was on a high knoll and before morning they were surprised by the rebels who murdered many in their sleep. Those who escaped did so without shoes or blankets and retreated under sharp fire to the protection of a hill. There they formed in line of battle under Kilpatrick who came to join them in scant attire and they charged the rebs, whom they drove out of the way. After the surrender of Johnston, Mr. Oleson went to the Grand Review at Washington and on arrival at Raleigh, N. C., received the intelligence of the assassination of the President. He was discharged with his regiment at Washington in June, 1865, and thence proceeded to Milwaukee where he was mustered out. He went to Wood county, where he was employed as a lumberman at Port Edwards until the middle of October, 1865, when he returned to Denmark to visit his family. In May, 1866, he returned to America and on the passage about 400 on board died from disease. The remainder were detained nine weeks in quarantine. He engaged with the same firm at Port Edwards on his return to Wisconsin and, in the winter following, in the business of a miller in which he was occupied until the fall of 1867. He went back again to Denmark and again returned to America in May, 1868. He was employed in the mills and as a clerk until October, 1869, when he was married to Maren Christina Behm, who lived in Lind, Waupaca county, and he remained in the employ of Mr. Nordwi, until the fall of 1870 when he was engaged with N. Miller in the same capacity and remained with him until the following fall. At that date he was elected Register of Deeds of Waupaca county and filled the position two terms. In January, 1876, he again visited the old country, taking with him his wife and son. He returned in July of the same year and opened an abstract office, associated with Charles Churchhill, Clerk of the Court. Their relation continued until April 1st, 1880, when Mr. Oleson was appointed corresponding clerk in the

State Land Office under H. B. Warner, Secretary of State. He filled the position seven years and resigned and returned to Waupaca, being appointed by Governor Rusk as State Timber Agent for the 6th District of Wisconsin and he still holds the position.

Mr. and Mrs. Oleson have one son, Louis, born Aug. 26, 1870, who is connected with the drug business of H. B. B. Boppe of Waupaca. Mr. Oleson is one of the class who constitute an important element of the Nationality of America. He brought to this country the sturdy honesty and trained capacity for which the better classes of his native land are conspicuous and fought through the bitter struggle in which the land was already involved when he came to the shores of the New World. He has discharged his obligations as a citizen in a manner in every way creditable to his manhood and citizenship.



ADOLPH F. R. WITTMANN, Manitowoc, Wis., publisher of the *Post* and member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born March 31, 1825, at Berlin, Prussia. He emigrated to America in 1843, and landed at the port of New York on the 15th day of October. He made no tarry, but proceeded to Wisconsin, which had just been admitted as a State, and located at Manitowoc. He established his business there and, at the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, was conducting the relations of a large drug business, which he could not leave, but a number of his relatives made haste to enlist, leaving their families in his care. Finally, one of his brothers-in-law returned and Mr. Wittmann placed his business in his care and reported for service. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Company F, 48th Wisconsin Infantry, by Governor J. T. Lewis, Jan. 26, 1865. Feb. 23rd following, he was made Captain, and on the organization of the regiment, his company was assigned to the 4th place and went to the field as Company D. When eight companies were organized they received marching orders and they left Camp Washburn early in March, under Lieutenant-Colonel Shears with orders for St. Louis. Orders were there received for the command to march to Fort Scott, Kansas, and,

on the route, the information of Lee's surrender and the murder of Lincoln was received. About the last of April the regiment reached Fort Scott. May 11th, Captain Wittmann, commanding Companies I and D, was ordered to Humboldt, Kansas, where they remained until August 17th, when they went to Mound City and afterwards joined the regiment at Lawrence. The war was over and the command expected discharge, but was ordered to proceed to the plains, where the Indians were holding high carnival along the Santa Fe road, under the supposition, that the whites were at war among themselves and the President being dead, that their opportunity had come, and they were killing all the whites who fell into their hands. Captain Wittmann, commanding Companies D and F, was sent to Fort Aubrey, 570 miles distant. He marched there with his command, the distance mentioned being greatly increased by the necessity of keeping in the vicinity of the Arkansas River, a crooked water course. The smaller streams being dry and there being no shade or water, the command suffered much on account of spoiled provisions. They reached their destination to find a dilapidated company of Kansas cavalry, which was replaced soon after by a company of U. S. Cavalry. The winter quarters consisted of holes in the ground, each of which sheltered six or eight men and, before enough of these dugouts could be constructed for the use of the command, winter was upon them and Captain Wittmann became very ill, but a good constitution and competent medical care pulled him through. The Indians held themselves at a safe distance and the duty of the garrison consisted in the protection of the road and the mail coaches and the care of travelers. The hardships may be illustrated by a single case. About the middle of December a train of 64 wagons, each drawn by six mules or eight oxen, passed the fort going west.

Two feet of snow lay on the ground and, soon after, a furious snow storm set in and about the first of January, four men came to the fort and asked for supplies sufficient to take them to the next fort and stating that their party, a pony and a young steer, which they brought with them, were all that was left of the train, the escort and teams having all been lost in the storm. January 19th, a company of U. S. Infantry reached Fort Aubrey and Cap-

tain Wittmann was told that two companies sent previously to relieve him had frozen in near Fort Zarah, and had lost about half their number, and the present relief had been ordered there first.

Captain Wittmann left Fort Aubrey for home soon after and the command was obliged to carry wood along to make their coffee, other cooking being done only when they reached a fort and took a day of rest. They suffered on going out from heat, drouth and spoiled provision and, returning, endured as much from cold, storm and want of wood for cooking and warmth. However, the command was in tolerable condition on arrival at Fort Leavenworth, whence Companies D and F were sent to Madison by rail and Captain Wittmann was mustered out March 10, 1866.

He was married Nov. 4, 1850, to Anna Christina Heinemann, of Chicago. They have four sons and a daughter. Herman resides at Rudolph, Wis.; Walter is the editor of two papers at West Bend, Wis., where he publishes the *Beobachter* in German, and the *Democrat*. Adolph is a practicing physician at St. Wendels, Manitowoc county, and Rudolph is a traveling salesman for a Milwaukee house.

The three oldest sons are married. Otilie, the only daughter, remains with her parents. Mr. Wittmann has been engaged since 1881 in publication of the *Manitowoc Post*, a German weekly newspaper. His portrait appears on page 528.



ROBERT BRAND, of Oshkosh, and a former soldier and sailor in the service of the United States during the civil war, was born Jan. 12, 1840, in Dundee, Scotland. His parents, Robert and Cecilia (Fenton) Brand, were natives of "Auld Scotia" and belonged to the seafaring class. His father was a boat builder and had a wide reputation in his business. When their son was seven years old, in 1847, they removed to America. They landed at the port of New York and came thence to Milwaukee. The senior Brand was a practical mechanic and a skilled worker in wood and, after his arrival in Milwaukee, engaged in the manufacture of ornamental wood work and operated at that point until

1854, when the family transferred their residence to Janesville.

Mr. Brand was a pupil in the schools of Scotland until he crossed the sea to become identified with the interests and progress of an adopted country. He was at school in Milwaukee attending Buck's academy after completing a primary course of education. As he grew to manhood, he acquired a complete knowledge of his father's trade and was engaged in his office until he determined to enter the army. He enlisted in May, 1861, in the 5th Wisconsin Infantry at Janesville, and he was in rendezvous with the regiment at Camp Randall at Madison. The organization of the "5th" was completed in the place of rendezvous in about a month and, in the latter days of July Mr. Brand found himself en route for the front at Washington. In September, the regiment was placed under the command of General Smith and, soon after, was transferred from King's brigade (who had designed the 5th for the nucleus of the organization afterwards known as the Iron Brigade), to the command of Hancock and Mr. Brand encountered most varieties of military service except heavy battle while at Camp Griffin in the vicinity of Lewinsville. On the historical March 10, 1862, he was in McClellan's advance to Manassas and endured wearisome and fruitless marching. He was in the reconnoissance and fought in the action opposite Fortress Monroe, enjoying the satisfaction of winning in the contest which expelled the rebels from their position. April 4th he was in another action at Young's Mills and continued in the activities that followed, known as the siege of Yorktown. He fought at Williamsburg where the regiment distinguished itself as a fighting body in a conspicuous manner. He was with the command in the movement at Chickahominy and the battle at Golden's Farm was opened by the driving in of the pickets of the 5th Wisconsin and Mr. Brand was in the successive actions known as the "Seven Days' Fight." He was in the rear during the movement of McClellan's troops and exposed to rebel shot and shell at Savage Station, White Oak Swamp Bridge and Malvern Hill. He enlisted as a musician and, on the order which abolished regimental bands, received honorable discharge Aug. 12, 1862, at Harrison's Landing where the regiment was in camp. He returned to Janesville and a year later yielded to the inherited inclination to try naval experience and he went to Brooklyn to

enlist in the sea service. He enrolled at the navy yard as acting carpenter and was assigned to the receiving ship, North Carolina, to await assignment. He remained there until October, 1864, when he was detailed to make connection with the "Aphrodite," a supply ship, which was dispatched to the Gulf Squadron. She was wrecked on the passage just south of Cape Hatteras on the coast of North Carolina on Cedar Bank. It was a terrific experience, 500 souls being aboard, 50 of whom were lost. Those who saved their lives did so by the merest chance, the life boats swamping in the surf. Three days were passed by the forlorn party on the sandy shoals, without food, and clad only in shirts and trousers. At the end of that time they were reached by boats called "turpentine flats" sent to their relief by Admiral Porter and conveyed to Beaufort, N. C. The sailors were variously disposed of and Mr. Brand was assigned to the "Meredith." She was a wooden vessel and had been in an engagement in Charleston Harbor the last day of January, 1864. She was under condemnation and, after a sail of a short distance, a gale came on in which her boiler braces gave way and she was compelled to make Charleston harbor. Mr. Brand was transferred to the U. S. sloop, "Pawnee," which was assigned to the South Atlantic Squadron. Later, Mr. Brand was assigned to the "New Hampshire," a sailing frigate carrying 74 guns. (She is incorrectly designated in reports as a steamer). The peculiar abilities of Mr. Brand as a carpenter were in demand, the supply being far short of the necessities in various quarters and Mr. Brand was subjected to frequent transfers to places where his services were in immediate demand. He was then assigned to the "Acacia" which became famous for the capture of the "Julia," a rebel steamer which sought the protection of the rebel guns at the mouth of Alligator Creek. She was a blockade runner and was cut out from the protection of the rebel battery Oct. 23rd, 1864, by six boat loads of men under Captain Barrymore, of Hartford, Conn. The work was accomplished under a storm of grape and canister and the steamer was taken while broadside aground, where she had been chased by the "Acacia." The injuries she had received were disabling and Mr. Brand, with the chief engineer, proceeded to repair her steam pipes and fit her for movement. Her load of sea-island cotton was made

into embrasures as defense and preparations were made for steam to be raised as soon as tide served. The capture was made at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 23rd and about 10 in the evening a turmoil on the beach led them to believe that an attempt to recapture would be made. A private signal was made to the "Acacia" to be in readiness to assist if necessary and the prize crew heard plainly the approach of the rebel boats. Their boat howitzers were loaded to the muzzle with canister and the men stood armed with muskets to repel an attack. No response was made to the advances of the rebels who, finding themselves unable to draw the fire of the prize crew on the "Julia," withdrew. She lay three-fourths of a mile from the fort and, after she had moved a little distance, the battery opened fire on the spot she had just left. The "Acacia" responded in her best manner, which entertained the rebels firing from the fort, until the "Julia" was out of range of her guns. She was taken alongside the "Acacia" and the cheering of her crew could be plainly heard at the fort. She sold for \$285,000, Mr. Brand's share being \$998. She was delivered at Charleston harbor Dec. 25th, as a Christmas present to Admiral Dahlgren whose share of the prize money was a considerable sum. Mr. Brand assisted in the final scenes in the taking of Charleston Harbor harbor and aided in the capture of the "Wren" and "Siren," Feb. 18, 1864. He was present at the ceremonies of April 14, 1865, when the United States flag was raised over the battlements of Sumter. (See sketch of Captain N. M. Edwards). He heard the speech of Henry Ward Beecher and has a photograph of the scene. Sumter was brilliant with roses and the festivities were under the management of Major Anderson, who saluted the ensign of his country for the last time on Southern soil exactly four years before, as he and his little band submitted to superior, but not braver might. Mr. Brand was in the service during the remainder of the spring along the coast, and received honorable discharge Aug. 10, 1865, at the navy yard at Philadelphia.

He returned to Janesville and, a year later, removed to Oshkosh, where he located March 1, 1867. He established the business interests in which he has since been engaged and his factory is located on Ceape street. He has become conspicuous in the manufacture of finely carved and designed furniture of which he is

the maker and designer. His orders are for the furnishing of church chancels, club rooms, offices, hotels and saloons and other places where artistic wood ornamentation is a desideratum. He is no less noted as a boat builder and the fruits of his industry, genius and energy are to be found on all the inland lakes and include both steam and sailing craft. His boats have long carried the palm for speed. Congressman Clark of Neenah is the owner of a fine yacht of his building.

Mr. Brand has officiated for four years as Alderman at Oshkosh. He was married Feb. 18, 1860, to Ann Thompson and their surviving children are named William and Robert. Eddie died when a year old. Mrs. Brand is the daughter of Robert and Janet (Laurie) Thompson, and was born on Loch Leven, between the counties of Inverness and Argyle, and near the castle where Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned on her arrival from France, located on an island in the middle of the channel. Robert Thompson was a musician and played "the pipes;" he was a weaver by profession and manufactured the beautiful carpets used only in the homes of aristocracy, known as Wiltous.



A. SHEPHERD, a resident of Fond du Lac, Wis., was born Feb. 8, 1837, at Newsted, Erie Co., N. Y., and he is the son of Abraham and Maria (Bennett) Shepherd. In 1858 he commenced to operate in the capacity of wagoner and carried supplies by wagon trains between Leavenworth, Kas., and Santa Fe, N. M. He came to Wisconsin in 1844 when seven years old and enlisted about the last of May, 1861, at Ripon, in Company B, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry for three years. He was in camp at Kenosha until the fall, when he went to St. Louis, and moved thence to Cape Girardeau, Mo. Two days after arrival, the command commenced active operations and Mr. Shepherd captured a live rebel in the action at Girardeau. Skirmishing continued without intermission 15 days, which resulted in driving the rebels into Arkansas. Mr. Shepherd was assigned to the position of wagon and forage master and run trains from the Cape to Bloomfield, where a portion of the regiment was stationed. One

morning he was captured by bushwhackers near West Prairie. He dismounted under orders from his captors, but his horse "being a new recruit," ran back to the camp. Three rebels took him to a log house, occupied by three women, who engaged the attentions of the rebels, who neglected their guns as well as their prisoner. He threw away a rifle and started for camp with two shotguns and, when his absence was noticed, he had scaled a seven-rail fence around the clearing. The rebels commenced to climb the fence regardless of his order to halt, and he fired twice, two of the rebels dismounting with haste, totally disabled from farther use to the confederacy. The third went in a opposite direction to Mr. Shepherd who soon overtook a party looking for him, who had been informed of something wrong by the arrival of his horse. On another occasion he received orders from Captain Hyde, Post Commander at Bloomfield, to remove a sick camp from West Prairie thence. He started with 10 trusty men besides the drivers and skirmished all the way. "Rebs" were nearly in possession of the situation when he arrived, endeavoring to bring about the capitulation of the camp. A small cannon, captured at Bloomfield, was loaded and their return to Bloomfield entered upon. Skirmishing took place on the way and two brave soldiers were killed. The two months following were passed in foraging for the stock and the sick while the remainder went on the "wild goose chase" to Helena under Colonel Daniels. The force under Mr. Shepherd rigged up the old cannon with which they practiced every morning, and they were finally made safe by the arrival of two pieces of artillery from the Cape. A squad of convalescents were detailed to escort 200 contraband horses to the Cape and, accompanied by a few well men, a start was made and 52 miles traversed in 24 hours. Bloomfield was attacked the night after, one of the guns captured and several convalescents killed. Captain Hyde evacuated the place Sept. 11th and went to Greenville. The party who were out heard of the move and a lieutenant whose name is not considered suited to these annals, was detailed to reconnoiter and learn of the whereabouts of the commandant. He discovered a negro in the woods and his magnifying discernment multiplied the single darkey until he filled the woods with rebels, and the squad was ordered to return to the Cape. A

call was made for volunteers to proceed, and 20 marched on to meet a negro who told them where the commandant was, and they slept that night in Bloomfield. The regiment re-assembled at the Cape and, soon after, the raid of Price and Marmaduke commenced. Mr. Shepherd relates that the 1st Wisconsin set out to harass their flank which resulted in a sudden movement of the rebels southward, *the 1st Wisconsin leading*. Reaching Cape Girardeau, he proceeds to say "there was a royal fight." General McNeill was in their rear, and reinforcements and arms arriving, the tables turned and Price's army led the retrograde movement. At the Whitewater Mr. Shepherd was detailed to ascertain the location of the rebels and, before he reached the river at nightfall, he found himself in the rebel camp, which he had supposed to be at Bloomfield. He answered in reply to questions that he was sick and was ordered to dismount, as he had a valuable horse. Everything in his possession, save pants, boots and shirt, were taken from him and he was taken to where several "Yanks" were held prisoners. They were in charge of a detail of Texas Rangers who were tired and one rebel slept in a road that led to the river. One of the "Yanks" was a former driver for Mr. Shepherd and he remarked "Shep, if I had a knife, I could fix that fellow so we could get away." The rebels had overlooked a knife in the cavalry boot of Mr. S. which he quietly gave to the man and the rebel went on a far journey, where he did not intercept the file of prisoners who forded the river immediately after, one being drowned in crossing. Mr. Shepherd received the acknowledgments of General McNeill. The 1st Wisconsin continued the raid nearly to Batesville, Ark., and, after recruiting at Genevieve for a few weeks, the work of clearing that section of rebels was completed. Many skirmishes took place. In the spring of 1863, the regiment joined the Army of the Cumberland at Triune, Tenn. From Missouri through Kentucky, Mr. Shepherd was in charge of the wagon train and on one occasion stopped at a house to obtain food, having no idea of finding rebels. The train moved on and left him to take his lunch. About three score rebels appeared and took him and his equipments. He asked the officer to permit a guard to go with him on a necessary errand to a field in the rear of the house and, as the guard loitered, he obtained a start and

struck out for the woods. He met a negro who told him there were Union people in the vicinity and found them a mile away. Arrangements were made for his being conducted during the night to his regiment and a young woman appeared about seven o'clock with two mules which she had borrowed (?) from a rebel planter. Camp was reached about midnight and the girl received in exchange for the mules an elegant saddle horse with equipments and \$50 in cash from Colonel LaGrange for her bravery and Union principles.

After making connection with General Ed. McCook's brigade, the experiences of the command changed. Confronting veteran cavalrymen was another matter than skirmishing with buskwhackers and that ilk, and Wheeler, one of the bravest and most skillful officers in the rebel service, was making things entertaining. Mr. Shepherd's first action was on the Shelbyville Pike and he was in action two hours. He had been ill with chronic diarrhoea from drinking cypress swamp water and, although he had controlled the difficulty with dover powders and morphine to avoid going to the hospital, he was compelled to go to Murfreesboro. After passing some time at Camp hospital he went to hospital No. 3 at Nashville and remained a month, rejoining the command in time to start on a raid after Wheeler. The rebel was chased through Tennessee into Kentucky and back again, and for six weeks there was skirmishing every day. Mr. Shepherd instances the capture of a commissary train in the Sequatchie Valley as "one of the finest small fights" of the war. It was a "red hot" hand-to-hand action; his horse was shot and he was clubbed with a reversed musket and carries the depression in his skull to this date. After recovering his senses, he took the horse of a rebel officer and engaged in a hand-to-hand saber fight with one of Wheeler's staff. He would have been "downed" but for what the rebel characterized a "damned Yankee trick." Mr. Shepherd carries the scar of the saber wound he received but he "got there all the same." Mr. Shepherd was in the fights previous to and at Chickamauga Creek, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, where he fought for the first time with a Spencer carbine. In this action, a rebel charge was met by the command in such a manner that the "butternuts" reported two corps of "Yanks". At Murfreesboro he had his first rest after joining the Army

of the Cumberland and his first full rations. The regiment went next to Knoxville and skirmished there and at Strawberry Plains. Soon afterwards, the command was ordered across the Tennessee and he forded the stream with them, the water mingled with ice, reaching his horse's side, and three times afterwards with dispatches. His horse had to be abandoned, but he took one from the stable of a rebel the same day. The command found themselves in a pocket and their progress was strongly contested. A hot action followed and the rebels were driven to Newmarket and across Mossy Creek. Headquarters were, as usual on the skirmish line and at midnight the rebels attacked. The assaulting force was checked until the arrival of the bulk of the command, including the 1st Wisconsin and the 2nd Indiana, when a repulse followed. In the morning an artillery duel commenced, and Mr. Shepherd was sent with dispatches and his horse was shot under him by a rebel cannon ball. He mounted his mare "Lucky" and was in action all day, carrying orders on the skirmish line. For many days afterwards, hot work was encountered within the rebel lines in pursuit of forage for the stock. The command lived on corn and coffee, as nothing else could be obtained. Once, Mr. Shepherd obtained an old goose—so old that she was repudiated by the rebels. His cook and stable boy, Darky Tom, advised him to take off his hat in respect for the age of the bird, which was boiled all night and for successive days, without becoming fit to eat, but furnished good material for soup. About the seventh day after arriving at Mossy Creek, a part of the command was ordered to go to Dandridge to reconnoiter. Finding that the force was divided the rebels attacked the camp in charge of the artillery, and the charge was met by defensive fighting, not surpassed in quality during the war. They were finally relieved by the return of their comrades. The following night, while encamped in the woods, Hinman, a scout, informed LaGrange that there was a rebel picket post in an old church in the vicinity. Colonel LaGrange took Mr. Shepherd and started to examine for himself. Hinman captured and killed the vidette and the church was found to contain 45 sleeping rebels. They were awakened by the clarion voice of LaGrange, who ordered them to surrender, while the two others rode around with noisy clatter, giving orders

with great rapidity and with the guard of three, the 45 rebels marched within the Union lines, mad enough to find they had surrendered under such conditions. Hinman started to find their command and discovered a regiment, which was charged by the 1st Wisconsin and 4th Indiana, and nearly 700 were captured and safely corralled before breakfast. Mr. Shepherd was in a "rattling" skirmish of four hours that day. He was next in action at Dandridge, where the combined forces of Longstreet and Wheeler were to be met. The first of the action occurred on Monday, Jan. 15th, 1864, and on the 17th, the 1st Wisconsin and the 2nd Indiana were preparing to go after a barn full of corn that had been discovered by a scout there. Mr. Shepherd was sent to hurry the command and LaGrange was, meanwhile, surrounded. His staff and officers held the position until aid arrived, LaGrange having a horse shot under him which Mr. Shepherd immediately replaced with one which had been ridden to the field by a rebel officer. After the Indiana troops came up "the rebel saddles were emptied fast" and the Union commands were able to retire. The action was in progress in another portion of the field and continued until dark, when Mr. Shepherd was sent to withdraw a Kentucky regiment, but found the place occupied by rebel Kentuckians and he withdrew without discovery. Retreat was ordered at midnight, and the 1st Wisconsin guarded the rear of 15,000 infantry. Daylight found them 15 miles from their former position and, as the rebels had gone the same distance in an opposite direction, 30 miles lay between the contending forces of the previous day. Captain LaGrange, the brother of the General, was mortally wounded at Dandridge and was conveyed to Knoxville. Mr. Shepherd spent most of the nights foraging for the sick man, after skirmishing through the day. But he was materially assisted by a new variety of bushwhackers in that country who being for "we 'nns" afforded much help in obtaining supplies.

While there the 1st Wisconsin engaged in several skirmishes and one battle in which a number of rebels and a half dozen pieces of artillery were captured. During the action, Mr. Shepherd was sent by Colonel LaGrange to the company nearest the rebel artillery with orders to charge the cannon and to remain while the movement progressed, and it resulted

in the capture of the pieces referred to. The guard attempted to escape through a cut and Mr. Shepherd shot one of the horses and a sergeant shot the rider and the cut was blocked. Soon after, the command went to the Little Tennessee River. While there, Mr. Shepherd was one of a scouting party in North Carolina and he took back a noted stallion, "Copper Bottom," and another equally well known, "War Eagle" and a running mare. He kept the latter, Colonel LaGrange taking Copper Bottom, and General McCook, War Eagle. March 12, 1864, the command went into camp at Cleveland, where the regiment recruited and skirmishing and scouting was again resumed. April 11th, 20 men were captured by the rebels. In May the regiment started on the Atlanta campaign and skirmished every day until arrival on the 7th at Varnell's Station. On the 9th, the regiment with the 2nd Brigade commanded by Colonel LaGrange, developed the position of Wheeler who was supported by a division of infantry. During the advance Mr. Shepherd was detailed to go to Major Torrey with orders instructing that officer to advance rapidly. On the route he discovered rebel artillery, infantry and cavalry which seemed to him to comprise the whole confederate army. He delivered the dispatches to Major Torrey, reporting what he had seen and returned to LaGrange, who ordered a retreat. The rebels immediately charged and in a few minutes Colonel LaGrange was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, Mr. Shepherd being about 20 rods from him, but his excellent horse bore him to safety. She got a bullet in her foot and he received one in his leg, which he has carried ever since. LaGrange saved the brigade from capture, by assuring Wheeler that a large infantry force was in the adjacent woods. On the accession of Major Torrey, Mr. Shepherd acted on his staff as he had done on that of the former chief. The regiment moved next to Buzzard's Roost and thence to Resaca, skirmishing all the way. May 21st, he was in a hot action and was in the charge five days later at Burnt Hickory. June 4th, he was in action at Ackworth and, two days later, at Big Shanty and soon after came to Wisconsin with the horses of Colonel LaGrange and another officer, who had been captured and he rejoined the regiment 12 days later at Lost Mountain. He was in constant skirmishes until the march to Howell's Ferry, July 1st. In

the action at Marietta he was on the top of Kenesaw Mountain and witnessed the entire course of the fight. He was in the siege of Atlanta and in almost daily skirmishes. July 27th, a movement was made to the rear of Atlanta and the command was engaged in an action at Campbelltown. July 30th, the regiment was in the raid on the Macon railroad near Jonesboro and in the rebel charge, Torrey, who had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel was killed. Mr. Shepherd says of him, "a braver soldier never rode a horse than Colonel Torrey; he was one of the best cavalry officers that went from Wisconsin and should have been a corps commander. No more reckless rider nor a rasher than General La Grange ever led his men to action." From Jonesboro the command returned to Marietta and went thence to Cartersville, where Mr. Shepherd was mustered out Sept. 1, 1864.

He was married May 13, 1874, to Martha A. Phelps, and their children are Lulu L. and Lenox A. Mr. Shepherd is the General Land Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railway corporation. (1888). His portrait appears on page 528.



GEORGE CROSBY, Fond du Lac, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 130, was born Dec. 13, 1847, in Oswego, New York, and is the son of Jeremiah and Eliza (Green) Crosby. He came to Wisconsin with his parents when he was eight years old and the family located on a farm in Fond du Lac county until the spring of 1857, when they moved into the city.

He was only 14 years old when the South opened the war of the rebellion and he was two months over 16 years old when he enlisted at Fond du Lac. He enrolled Feb. 19, 1864, in Company A, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, as a recruit, entering the service for three years. About the 1st of April, he joined the regiment at Vicksburg, after the main portion of the command had gone on the Red River expedition, and he belonged to the organization known as "Worden's Battalion." The two portions of the regiment were not reunited until after the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Crosby was in the actions of that movement, and

was in the several repulses of the rebels at Bald Hill on July 22nd, under General Leggett, by whose name the hill is now known. Towards night of that day he was one of a detail who moved a 12-pound howitzer into the rebel infantry line and routed the rebels in their last charge. On the 28th of July, at Ezra Church, he was in the movement of the battalion when they "doubled quicked" to assist the 15th Corps in repelling an expected charge of the rebels, which did not take place. He was also engaged in the destruction of the West Point railroad to cut off communications of the rebels from Atlanta. After the fall of that city the 14th returned to assist in expelling Hood after the battle of Nashville, from Tennessee, and the regiment moved next to Clifton and thence to Eastport. During this period, recruits without equipments were constantly arriving, and the veterans who were sent back were required to surrender their arms to the new arrivals and await new supplies until they returned to Nashville, and "Worden's Battalion," with detachments from other regiments numbering several hundred, went back without arms. In the battle of Franklin, they narrowly escaped capture as they were unarmed, but they received new equipments before the battle of Nashville. On the first day of the fight there, the battalion was under orders to charge a rebel fort, but was superseded by a cavalry force who made better time and made the charge, supported by the battalion. From Eastport, Mr. Crosby went down the river to Vicksburg, having been engaged in a raid to Corinth in pursuit of guerrillas. On this raid great haste was made in order to return to Eastport the same night, and the march was kept up until midnight, when the 72nd Illinois, connected with the command, began a musketry fire and the leaders, apprehensive of an attack along on the column, halted the command and went into camp, after throwing out strong picket guards. By this stratagem a night's rest was obtained and march was resumed on the following morning. The battalion went from Vicksburg to New Orleans, and thence to take part in the reduction of Mobile, and Mr. Crosby was in the siege of Spanish Fort and at the evacuation of Mobile, when he went to Montgomery and was with the subsequent movements of the regiment. He was mustered out Oct. 9, 1865, at Mobile, and returned to Fond du Lac. He has since been

connected with the fire department of that city and is Captain of Hose Company No. 1. (1888). His portrait is presented on page 528.



CHARLES G. ODELL, a resident of Eagle Bend, Todd Co., Minn., is a member of Wood Post No. 100, Department of Minnesota and belongs to the Camp of Sons of Veterans of the same Department. He is also a member of the Order of Masonry, belonging to Federal Lodge, No. 1, at Washington, D. C., since 1861. He is President of the Association of Crippled Union Soldiers of the United States and a member of the Union Veteran's Union.

He was born Nov. 25, 1836, in Cleveland, Ohio, and his deceased father, Jacob G. Odell, was a soldier in the Mexican war and, previous to that, was in the Seminole war in Florida; he was afterwards a soldier of the Union in the war of the rebellion, being an enlisted man in Company E, 19th Wisconsin Infantry. He had two brothers who were pensioners of the war of 1812.

The paternal ancestry of Mr. Odell dates back to the Mayflower and to two representatives of the family from the North of Ireland who came to America, one settling in Vermont and the other in Connecticut. The mother of Mr. Odell was Margaret Haskins before her marriage, and was of Welch descent. The subject of this sketch came to Wisconsin in 1862. He enlisted in Company G, Berdan's Sharpshooters and went to Washington where he was transferred to Company F, the Vermont company. He remained in camp of instruction at Washington until March, 1862, when he went to Fortress Monroe, Va., and proceeded thence to Little Bethel, Big Bethel, and Siege of Yorktown and was there wounded, April 5, 1862, sustaining concussion of the brain from a blow on the head by a ball or shell, which felled him senseless to the ground. As he fell, his foot caught under the rails in a fence resulting in a strain which cracked the right femur. Afterwards he caught cold while lying on the ground at White House, Va., and from this the cords of the right leg are permanently contracted, making it shorter than the other. He was conveyed first to the field hospital at Yorktown,

May 4th; upon the evacuation of that place, he went on a gunboat to West Point, Va. When Franklin's division was engaged with the rebels he left the boat and took a position behind a stump and fired at the rebels until they were in retreat. He returned to the river to find the gunboat gone, and he went to White House Landing on foot and lay upon the ground through a storm. He was discovered by Dr. Marshall, surgeon of his regiment, who examined his case and, on finding the leg badly swollen, ordered him to go to the Landing whence he was sent to the general hospital on the corner of Broad and Cherry streets, Philadelphia. The resulting condition of his leg was equal to its loss, and he was discharged from the last named hospital Aug. 2, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of permanent disability. He is now drawing a pension. During the period of his service, he was adventurous and reckless and was in the habit of going into rebeledom with Truman Head, (California Joe), an old scout, with whom he often investigated the state of affairs in his vicinity among the confederates. This was the cause of the only reprimand he ever received from the authorities, Colonel, (now General) Berdan once disapproving his temerity. He was an independent volunteer and not amenable to surveillance and often ventured beyond the limits of prudence.

After receiving discharge he went to Wau-pun, Wis., and, while still on crutches, he kept a set of books for Starkweather & Elmore, hardware merchants, until appointed station agent at Kaukauna, on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and he also had charge of all goods shipped to and from Little Chute, there being no station house there at that date. While there he took the enrollment and served the notices upon those liable to draft in the 105th sub-district of Wisconsin. His next business was in the capacity of fireman and locomotive engineer on the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. His wife became uneasy about the dangerous risks in that position and he abandoned it, receiving testimonials as to his efficiency from Dwight Goodrich, Superintendent of Motive Power, and P. M. Plumb, foreman of the shops at LaCrosse, Wis. He went to Eagle Bend, Minn., and engaged in general merchandising and, after two years serving in the capacity of Notary Public in Todd county, he was commissioned as such for seven years. He was the first postmaster at Eagle Bend. Dur-

ing his residence in Wisconsin he acted for seven years as Justice of the Peace in Modena, and was also Town Clerk; he also taught school there and worked in the printing office of the *Alma Journal* as foreman for George W. Gilkey. He learned the printing business in the *Whig* office at Saratoga Springs, New York, in the employ of F. J. Huling. Mr. Odell was accepted in the F. & A. M. Lodge at West Randolph, Vermont, but could not receive the degrees as he left the place before they could be given and he received them under dispensation in Federal Lodge, No. 1, at Washington. He was afterwards a charter member of Lodge No. 148 at Alma, Wis.

He was married to Mariva A. Rice in 1862, and they have had nine children, of whom six are deceased. Lilly M. is the wife of Henry Lowrey of Melrose, Minn. Hiram and Ambrose are the names of the two youngest children. Mrs. Odell is of Irish descent in remote degree, her parents having been of that nationality and born in St. Lawrence Co., New York.

Mr. Odell is in favor of the Union and America against all parties and foreign nations. His portrait may be seen on page 528.




STEPHEN DURKEE, of Wausau, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 55, was born Nov. 6, 1830, in the town of Jackson, Washington Co., New York. He is the son of John and the grandson of Moses Durkee, and the latter was a soldier in the Revolution. He used to relate an incident in which he was brought in personal contact with the Commander-in-Chief which illustrates the character of Washington. He was in a mess in which it was the custom to distribute the effects of a comrade who went out on detached service from which he did not return and, on one occasion, on which a dispute arose, Washington was called as arbitrator. He enquired as to the custom in such instances and remarked, "Gentlemen, your custom is my law." The grandmother's name was Eunice Perigo. Their family included six children—three sons and three daughters. They were named Moses J., John, Joseph, Sarah, Nancy and Catherine. When he was eight years old, his parents removed to Clay, Onondaga Co.,

New York, and, eight years later, to the town of Taylor, Cortland county, where he grew to manhood and resided there until August, 1855, when he emigrated to Wisconsin and located at Little Bull Falls, now Mosinee, on the Wisconsin River, in Marathon county. He was occupied in the calling of a lumberman in the various avenues of that vocation until the spring of 1861. At that date he located at Big Eau Claire, now Scofield, and entered into a contract with Dickey & Daniels to pile lumber. He was occupied with that firm until he entered the army. Aug. 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, at Grand Rapids, Captain Samuel Stephens. The organization was first known as the "Grand Rapids Union Guards." Mr. Durkee received honorable discharge June 6, 1864, on account of wounds. He shared the fortunes and misfortunes of the Iron Brigade through its campaigns until the 1st day of July, 1863. About 4 o'clock p. m. he received a musket shot in the left leg which caused a compound, comminuted fracture of the tibia. He was assisted from the field by his tentmate, Lyman Carpenter, who was killed June 18, 1864, in the trenches at Petersburg. Mr. Durkee was sent to the Theological Seminary hospital, which was within the rebel lines during the remainder of the battle, and he has many pleasant memories of the kind and excellent treatment he received at the hands of his foes. He mentions this in direct contrast to the conduct of Dr. Loring, of New York, who was in charge of the hospital. When the rebels took possession of the seminary, one of the surgeons ordered the wounded men to throw their cartridge boxes out of the window, but Mr. Durkee placed his under his rubber blanket to make sure that it did not fall into the hands of the rebels. He received no surgical treatment until July 18th, when his leg was bandaged and he was placed on the cars and transferred to York, Pa., for treatment and was cared for faithfully by Dr. Henry L. Palmer, of Janesville, Wis., 1st Surgeon of the 7th Wisconsin Infantry. July 21st the ball, which was compressed between the bones, was removed. He lay on his cot four months and a part of the time he was unable to assist himself. Dec. 10, 1863, he was transferred to Harvey hospital at Madison, being still on crutches. During the journey to Madison, Major General Couch took his papers to the quartermaster and obtained his transpor-

tation, although Mr. Durkee was unaware of the rank and identity of his benefactor. The hospital corps consisted of Howard Culbertson, Drs. Faville and Brown, hospital steward Brooks, head clerk, T. D. Kanouse of Appleton, afterwards G. W. C. T. of the I. O. of G. T. of Wisconsin, and Edward Kanouse, ward master, and to the special care of the latter Mr. Durkee attributes much advantage in his wounded condition. He is a resident of Wausau and a sketch of his life may be found elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Durkee returned to his home in Wisconsin where he has since been a private citizen and has sustained his record in the field by his blameless career. He has officiated three years as Assessor, as Town Clerk four years, and has served continuously as Justice of the Peace, since May, 1872. In 1887 he was made Town Treasurer and re-elected in 1888. He was married August 27, 1851, to Lydia, daughter of Benjamin and Rosannah Alexander, of Taylor, Cortland Co., New York. His family has included 14 children—Lydia, John A., Harriet I., Albert C., Harriet (2nd), Hannah R., Mary E., Edgar A., Hattie J., Hiram B., Delbert J., Leroy S., Ella S., Ida M. The first Harriet and Albert died in infancy. The second child of that name died when a girl of 16 years. Hiram Alexander, brother of Mrs. Durkee, was a soldier in an Iowa regiment; he died of fever on the Yazoo River about the date of the wound of Mr. Durkee, the wife and sister receiving information of the two events at the same time. James H., brother of Mr. Durkee, was a soldier in the 32nd Wisconsin. James D. Miller, a brother-in-law, enlisted in the 14th Wisconsin Infantry. Alonzo Priest, a cousin, belonged to the 6th Wisconsin, Company H, and was transferred to Battery B, 4th U. S. Artillery. Mr. Durkee's portrait appears on page 528.



 CHARLES FERGUSON, of Antigo, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, was born at Holderman, Canada, Feb. 18, 1850. He remained in the Dominion until December, 1863, when he came thence to Sheboygan, Wis., coming to the

United States for the purpose of enlisting, and was 14 years and six days old, when his name was placed on the muster roll of E Company, 35th Wisconsin Infantry. He enrolled Feb. 24, 1864, at Port Washington for three years or during the war, and was discharged April 3, 1866, at Madison. He joined his regiment at Milwaukee, and went thence to St. Louis and to Port Hudson, La. In June he went to Morganzia Bend and was detailed for skirmishing on the Atchafalaya River. From Morganzia, after the return there, he went to New Orleans and later, was on guard duty to intercept rebels between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, Price being more active than interesting. In February, 1865, he went to New Orleans to prepare to join in the attack on Mobile. Late in the month, he landed at Mobile Point and, a month later, went into position in front of Spanish Fort, and was in the siege until the evacuation, April 8th. Fort Blakely surrendered the day of their arrival there, and they crossed the bay to Mobile, drove the rebels out of that city and from Cold Springs and performed garrison duty at Mobile. While there the magazine explosion occurred which was so disastrous to the soldiers and sunk the boats in the bay. In August, he went to Brownsville, Texas, where his regiment was mustered out March 15, 1866. During his stay there he was employed in guard duty in and around the town and made several trips on government business to Brazos Santiago.

Mr. Ferguson returned to Sheboygan county and engaged in farming. In 1885 he bought a farm in Langlade county and lives at Antigo.

He is the son of Richard and Emma (Preston) Ferguson, both natives of the Dominion. They had eight sons and six daughters. Mr. Ferguson was married to Amanda Seemann Oct. 23, 1883, and they have two children—Dora Ida May and Hattie Elonora. They have lost an infant son named Charles. Mrs. Ferguson is a native of Milwaukee; her parents were born in Prussia.

At the siege of Spanish Fort, the 35th Wisconsin was supporting the 7th Massachusetts Battery, having for protection earthworks surmounted with logs. Mr. Ferguson was watching the maneuvers of the rebel batteries, and seeing a solid shot aimed at their position, he called out to his comrades and threw himself to the ground. The shot struck the logs down, one of them falling on his outstretched arms

and breaking both wrists. This accident to a boy, enlisted sympathy at once and without delay the surgeon of the Bay State battery performed the necessary operations of setting the dislocations and fractures. The bones of the left wrist were imperfectly set and still protrude and occasion suffering, requiring bandaging for active labor. His portrait appears on page 528.



ANDREW TURNBULL, of Grand Rapids, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 22, was born April 1, 1828, at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and he is the son of Daniel and Margaret (Mitchell) Turnbull. His father was of Scotch extraction and his mother was born in Ireland. His maternal grandfather was a British soldier in the Revolution. He lived in his native province and had good school advantages until he was 12 years old, when he engaged on a fishing vessel and was occupied in that business two years. At 14 he went to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to fit for the position of a pilot and, after spending a season under competent instruction, he abandoned the business and engaged in the manufacture of anchors and chains at Pictou, on the St. Lawrence River, for three years, when he engaged in farming and was occupied with agriculture until 1855, when he came to Wisconsin, and located at Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the saloon and grocery business, associated with his brother-in-law, Samuel Hingley. In 1853, while living at Tatamagouche, N. S., he was billeted to report at Halifax as a recruit for the Crimean service but was not mustered. Two years later he changed his business for that of a carpenter and, after a year, engaged in rafting on the Wisconsin River. He enlisted May 9, 1861, in Company D, 5th Wisconsin Infantry at Grand Rapids for three years and, on the formation of his company was made Corporal under Captain Theodore B. Catlin. During his service he was made Color Corporal. The regiment was in rendezvous at Camp Randall and left the State in the last week in July for Washington, and in September was transferred from the command which became the Iron Brigade, to that of General Hancock. In April, 1862, he was in a skirmish at Young's

Mills and supported a battery in the attack at Lee's Mills, participating in the siege of Yorktown and pursuing the rebels to fight at Williamsburg. He was under fire at Savage Station, at White Oak Swamp Bridge and Malvern Hill. He was on the field at Antietam and in the battle of Fredericksburg, was wounded. A ball from a bursting shell killed a drummer boy beside him and struck him over the heart, penetrating his clothing and making a bruised wound. It was too far spent to penetrate his body which would have been certain death. He was in the terrific charge at Marye's Heights in the battle of Chancellorsville and went thence in pursuit of Lee and fought at Gettysburg. He went North with his regiment to New York City to assist in quelling the riot and in enforcing the draft and returned to fight at Rappahannock Station. He was in the engagement at Locust Grove and was next in battle in the Wilderness and May 5th he was wounded. It should have been stated previously, that he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant May 9, 1863, and had been conspicuous on every field in which he had participated. In the attack on the rebel flank in which Companies D and G captured the 25th Virginia with its colors, he was wounded by a rifle ball from a sharpshooter which passed through his right shoulder, tearing the cords and muscles; he was conveyed to the rear where it was ascertained that his blue overcoat had been pierced by 27 bullets. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Crane who sent him from the field hospital to report to Dr. Davis at Spottsylvania C. H., and he rode thither on his horse, which chanced to be at the front. Dr. Davis sent him by transport to Washington and, as he was not wholly disabled, he was furloughed and allowed to return to Grand Rapids, where he remained until the expiration of his term of service, when he went to Madison and was mustered out with his regiment Aug. 2, 1864. Up to the time of receiving his wound he was not absent a day from his regiment. After recovering, he resumed carpenter work in which he was occupied until 1885, when he was made City Marshal and is still filling the position. (1888.) By his first wife, nee Margaret Hingley, he had four children. Bethiah is the only one living, who is married and lives in Columbus, Neb. Mary, Samuel and Sarah are deceased. Mr. Turnbull was married in 1880 to Mary Davis. Her parents, John and Elizabeth (Jarrett) Davis, were natives of Pennsyl-

vania. She was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y. The portrait of Mr. Turnbull is presented on page 528.



JOHAN HENRY ELKINS, deceased, formerly a citizen of Waupun, Wis., and a charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 114, was born Dec. 26, 1841, in Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis. He was the son of H. H. and Emily (Rollins) Elkins and was a descendant of ancestral stock which fought in the Revolution. His father was born March 31, 1813, in Grafton Co., N. H., and was the son of Josiah and Nancy Elkins. In 1834 he removed to White Pigeon, Mich., and, in May following, went to Milwaukee, where he was engaged in the service of the Government in the State survey and returned to White Pigeon in 1837 and was married Feb. 12th of that year. His wife was born Dec. 5, 1819, in Haverhill, N. H., and was the daughter of David and Emily Rollins. Not long after that event he removed to Chicago and thence to Wisconsin in 1842, when he located in the town of Burnett. At that date there were but four houses in the township and he was among the earliest settlers there. He attended the first political caucus held in Dodge county, which assembled at Highland Prairie. In 1851 he engaged in mercantile business, operating at the same time as a wheat buyer and also managed his farm. He continued his joint operations there until 1863.

Mr. Elkins passed his early youth under the authority of his parents and received a common school education. He was at home on the farm until the date of the war, his father desiring that he should make agriculture his calling in life. He was a boy of unusual promise and the hope and pride of his parents, and they believed that he would find his best interest subserved in the life of a farmer. He grew dissatisfied and restless and determined to enter the army. He was only 18 when he did so, much against the wishes of his friends. He enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, in Company K, 29th Wisconsin Infantry for three years or during the war at Rolling Prairie. He was made Corporal of his company Feb. 4, 1863, and, July 13th following,

was made Sergeant. July 22, 1864, he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant for valor on the field and for manliness of character and conspicuous abilities, receiving his promotion from Col. Wm. A. Green with words of high commendation.

Mr. Elkins left the State with his regiment Nov. 2, 1862, moved to Cairo and thence to Helena, Ark. In January he was in an expedition up the White River and was in a skirmish at Duvall's Bluff. He returned to Helena and started in February on another expedition to the Yazoo River, returning again to Helena in March. In April he went with a detail commanded by the captain of his company to a conquering expedition against the rebels on the St. Francis River, just in time to accompany the brigade to join Grant at Vicksburg. He was in the skirmish at Magnolia Church and fought the next day at Port Gibson. This was a sharp action and the first heavy battle in which the "29th" was engaged. Company K particularly distinguished itself. Mr. Elkins fought at Champion's Hill and in the siege of Vicksburg. He was in the battle of Jackson and, after the transfer of the regiment to the Gulf Department, was in the Teche expedition and went, afterwards to Texas. He was in the Red River expedition and fought at Sabine Cross Roads. He aided in the construction of the famous Bailey's dam and, afterwards, went to Morganza. He was seized with illness about the fast of 1864, the result of exposure to cold and hardship and, after passing some time in the hospital at Mound City, Ill., he returned home on sick furlough. After recuperating to some extent, he rejoined his regiment and was soon after discharged from the service at the general hospital at Mound City, receiving his release from military allegiance to his country, April 28, 1865.

He left the army in impaired health but with unabated energy and ambition and went, soon after, to Racine to learn the chosen business of his boyish ambitions, with his uncle, John Elkins, a jeweler. Having acquired a comprehensive understanding of the trade, he located at Waupun in the autumn of 1867 and was engaged in that avocation until his death.

May 6, 1868, he was married to Miss M. E. Collier, who died Jan. 9, 1875. March 15, 1876, he was married to Miss Eva Heath, who, with his three daughters, Edith and Mamie by his

first wife, and Emily by the latter, survive him.

Throughout his life Mr. Elkins sustained the character he earned as a soldier. He possessed a brave, true, indomitable spirit, which kept him in active life long after his health was hopelessly undermined. He was honored and esteemed in his business associations, beloved by his friends and a prominent and popular "comrade" among army associates. During the two last years of his life he was deeply interested in his connection with Company L, 2nd Regiment, Wisconsin National Guards, and to that organization he devoted all the ability and knowledge of military tactics he had acquired in the army until the regimen and drill of the company was such as to reflect the greatest credit on himself and his comrades. He was prominent also in the Orders of Masonry and Odd Fellows and his obsequies were conducted according to the rituals of the several organizations to which he belonged.

The portrait which may be found on page 528 of Mr. Elkins was copied from a photograph taken in 1878.



WILLIAM H. TEAL, of Weyauwega, Wis., and a soldier of the Mexican war, was born at Matilda, Canada, Feb. 18, 1828. His paternal grandfather, Cyrus Teal, came from England to America, arriving in time to fight in the war of the Revolution, and died when 97 years of age, his wife dying two years later, aged 99 years. The maternal great grandparents, were natives of Prussia and came to America about 1780, and located at Stone "Rubie," Montgomery Co., New York. Mathias Link was a soldier of the Revolution and he and his wife were murdered by Indians connected with the British army, who made sorties from the British fortifications among the people. Mary M. Link, the mother of Mr. Teal was born in Canada, and was the grand daughter of Mathias Link. She married Cyrus Teal in January, 1827, still living at Stevens Point, and is 81 years old, (1888.) She is in full possession of her faculties and is the object of devoted affection for her fine traits of character. Cyrus Teal was born in New York in 1786, and was a cabinet maker and millwright.

He removed from the Empire State to Canada, and was married to Matilda Link in 1836. On the advent of the struggle called the Patriot or McKenzie's war in the Dominion, he went thence to Clyde, Wayne Co., New York, and removed to Wisconsin in the fall of 1845, locating at Jamesville. In 1855, he located at Weyauwega and died, aged 69 years, in 1878. His family included nine children and all are living except a son who fell on the battle field. Mr. Teal was eight years old when his parents removed to New York. He passed his youth at school and in clerking and endeavored to fulfil a desire to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church by studying two years, but the illness of his mother prevented. He was 17 when he came to Wisconsin and in the following year he enlisted as a recruit for the Mexican war in the 15th U. S. Infantry and was assigned to the division of Worth in Scott's command as a musician. He went to Vera Cruz with the regiment and followed the fortunes of the command until he received honorable discharge at Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1848. After his release he was ill from malarial disease, contracted in Mexico while in the line of duty. The illness cost him all he had earned and his land warrant also. He was treated in Milwaukee, and went thence to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he learned the trade of a tinner. In 1850 he went to Chicago and worked until 1856 when he was obliged to change his vocation for one better adapted to his state of health, as he was still suffering from the effects of sunstroke received in Mexico. He came to Weyauwega in March of the year mentioned and embarked in the hardware business and has continued to prosecute his interests in that direction ever since. When intelligence of the attack on the Star of the West in Charleston harbor reached Chicago, Mr. Teal was there purchasing goods and enlisted, under the first impulse, for three months. On examination he was rejected on account of disability. During the civil war he enlisted four times, to be rejected. He was drafted twice and twice rejected. His desire to enlist awakened a spirit among enlisting men and he was elected 1st Lieutenant of Company B, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, but was discovered by the captain who defeated his purpose by exposing his disability. Mr. Teal had four brothers in the service. L. E. Teal enlisted in the 20th Wisconsin Infantry and was killed in action at Prairie Grove,

Ark., in the same battle with Gen. Lyon. L. D. Teal was a soldier in the 8th Missouri. Peter and George Teal enlisted in the 14th Wisconsin and were in the campaign with Grant following "Unconditional Surrender" to the collapse of the rebellion.

Mr. Teal of this sketch married Lelia Landon, daughter of A. W. S. T. Lavinia, a prominent lawyer of Chicago. The union took place in 1853 and they have had seven children, three of whom died in infancy. Three of the survivors are married and have families. Mr. Teal is one of the most enthusiastic patriots in his locality. Disappointed in his desire to enroll as a soldier for the Union, he aided in every other way which lay in his power. He reflects the spirit of the Union army which made victory in that awful struggle possible to the North.



HENRY SCHMIDT, Manitowoc, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born Feb. 20, 1840, at Halle, Braunschweig, Germany. He was 17 years of age when, in 1857, he came to America and located at the place in which he has since been a resident. He was married Jan. 7, 1859, to Julia Zinnus at Manitowoc. Their children are named Josephine, Matilda, Albert, Rosa and Willie. Mr. Schmidt has been prosecuting the business of a liveryman at Manitowoc since 1876.

He enlisted Sept. 23, 1861, in Company B, 9th Wisconsin Infantry at Manitowoc for three years. He was made Corporal in the course of his service and received honorable discharge Dec. 4, 1864, at Milwaukee, the period of his enlistment having expired. Following is the roster of his principal battles: Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Jenkins Ferry, Prairie d'Anc, Camden, Newtonia, Prairie Grove, Rheas' Mills, Pea Ridge and many others. At Camden and again at Jenkins Ferry he was nearly captured by the rebels. At the former place, the regiment was guarding the rear in the retreat and was harassed by Texan rangers. Mr. Schmidt was struggling to assist a wounded comrade to keep up when the rebels came upon them and they escaped with great difficulty. His rubber blanket was folded and strapped to his knap-

sack and a shot cut 32 holes in it. At Jenkins Ferry the company was detailed as skirmishers and the whole squad narrowly escaped capture in a fierce onset by the rebels. They had to cross an open field under fire, closely pursued by the butternuts. After the capture of Camden the command of Steele was attacked by the rebels who had brought disaster on the expedition of Banks and for a month, while getting back to Little Rock the fighting continued every day. The engagement at Jenkins Ferry closed the chase, the rebels being repulsed. Their repeated charges throughout the pursuit were repulsed in every instance until they received a satisfactory thrashing.



CHARLES J. ELLIS, of Marinette, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born Jan. 31, 1838, in Old Town, Penobscot Co., Maine. He came of New England stock, of the quality that established the Government on a permanent basis and has in his veins the blood of ancestors who participated in the struggle for independent existence as a Nation. His father, William Ellis, was the son of a Revolutionary patriot, and was born in Topsham, Maine; he married Miranda Pattee, a daughter of a family whose history was incorporated with that of the Pine Tree State in its earliest period.

Mr. Ellis was 23 years old when the war of the rebellion monopolized the attention of the civilized world, and answered to the first summons of his country. April 25th, 1861, 10 days after the first call of President Lincoln for troops, he enlisted at Old Town in Company K, 2nd Maine Volunteers. He enrolled for three months and was mustered into the State service, the regiment being the first to leave the State. While on the way to New York to be connected with the military service of the United States, the measles broke out in the regiment and the command was sent to Willett's Point, into quarantine, where they remained until after the quota of troops was filled. Three-months men were no longer needed and the regiment re-enlisted for three years or during the war. May 27th they proceeded to Washington and went into camp at Meriden Hill, where the 2nd Wisconsin was

stationed. Soon after, the command was assigned to the brigade of General Keyes, Army of the Potomac, and fought in the battle of Bull Run. It suffered heavily in killed and wounded in that conflict, and in the retreat, fell back to Washington, going into camp afterwards at Arlington Heights, where it remained throughout the winter of 1861-2, moving to Hall's Hill in the spring, prior to the Peninsular campaign. The regiment was connected with the movements known to history as belonging to that fruitless series of operations and Mr. Ellis was in active service at the Siege of Yorktown and Hanover C. H. In the latter action he received a severe wound, a bullet striking him in the left side of his face posterior to the left jaw, passing under and shattering the bone, breaking out several of his teeth and cutting off an inch of his tongue and passing out of the right side of his mouth. He was taken to a temporary hospital and after 30 days received a furlough from Fitz John Porter, commanding the Provisional Corps to which the 2nd Maine Regiment had been assigned. (His brigade was commanded by General Martindale.) Arriving at New York, he was unable to proceed and went to the Ladies' Home Hospital, on the corner of 21st street and Lexington avenue, where he remained about a month. He then applied for a discharge and went home, his papers releasing him from military service, following in due course of time. On the formation of his company he was made Corporal, was promoted to Sergeant, afterwards to Sergeant-Major and was discharged as such. Oakman E. Ellis, his brother, was a soldier in the 28th Maine Infantry, and served in a nine-months regiment.

Mr. Ellis was bred in his native State to industry as the only basis of manhood and citizenship, and to this theory and practice of New England can be directly traced the prosperity and permanence of the Republic. In early youth he was sent to the common school and, as soon as he had attained to the requisite degree of size and strength, he began life as a laborer, finding employ in the lumber industry of Maine. He was so engaged to the date of his enlistment, and after his return home and recovery, he resumed his occupation in the mills where he had formerly worked. In the autumn of 1863 he came West to Peshtigo, Wis., and passed the succeeding winter in the woods as a scaler of logs. In the next year he came

to Marinette and entered the employ of the N. Ludington Lumber Company as a clerk, remaining in that connection until the spring of 1866, when he became book-keeper in the interests of the Kirby, Carpenter Co., occupying the position three years. In the spring of 1869 he accepted a situation with the business organization known as the Menominee River Boom Company, and was elected its Secretary and Treasurer, and discharged the duties of his trust for 16 years. Since 1875 he has been pressing his individual interest in the manufacture of cedar posts and ties.

The abilities and reliable character of Mr. Ellis have been recognized and utilized in various public capacities. In 1871 he was made Treasurer of the town of Marinette and operated in that capacity five years. During that time he served a year on the School Board. He is present (1885) Poor Commissioner of Marinette. In 1877 he was commissioned Postmaster of Marinette by President Hayes and was reappointed by President Arthur, serving through his term until 1886, serving nine successive years and discharging the obligations of the position in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public. He was made first Commander of the Grand Army Post at Marinette and is its present Adjutant.

The marriage of Mr. Ellis to Martha J. Oakes took place Oct. 1, 1864, and they have four surviving children—Fannie O., Charles Oakman, Sidney C. and Howard. Helen O. died at six months old. William Oakes, the father of Mrs. Ellis, was a citizen of Maine, and belonged to one of the early families who settled there.

The career and character of Mr. Ellis may be considered representative. In this country, which is founded on personal effort and where every resource has been developed by labor of head or hand, every man who has contributed by muscle or brain to the grand result which is manifest in all sections and in all business connections, is a factor in the sum total of achievement whose relations command recognition. While no man of the several classes referred to may take precedence, his successes are no less prominent and his life-work stand forth as inestimably valuable and influential. Hence, the records of the laborer, the soldier, the business man and honorable citizen form an addition to the solidity and stability of American institutions. Such are the relations which Mr.

Ellis and thousands of others of similar character hold to the history of the past and the promise of the future.



JAMES K. POLK COON, of Merrill, Wis., Commander of Lincoln Post No. 131, G. A. R. in 1886, was born at West Edmeston, Otsego Co., New York, Sept. 27, 1844. When he was four years old he went to Deposit, N. Y., and, five years later, to Nile, in Allegany County in that State. At 17 he made his entrance into active life as a defender of the flag, under which he was born to manhood's highest privileges. When he became convinced that the rebellion of the South was not an event of a moment, he resolved to risk the fate of war and became a soldier. He enlisted at Friendship in Allegany county, in Company C, 85th New York Volunteer Infantry, Oct. 14, 1861, for three years. He received honorable discharge at Elmira, New York, April 24, 1865, his term of service having expired and the end of the war being at hand.

The quality of the service experienced by Mr. Coon included every variety afforded by the civil war. He was not spared one feature of its severity, and can tell the story of rebel diabolism from personal acquaintance with every detail. He went from the camp of rendezvous at Elmira to Washington where the command was assigned to the Casey Division. With little delay Mr. Coon was in active warfare. He was in the siege of Yorktown in May, 1862, and, on the evacuation of that place, followed the rebels to Williamsburg. Thence he went to Fair Oaks and participated in the seven days fights in the swamps of the Chickahominy in the early summer of 1862. He accompanied McClellan's Army on the retreat to Harrison's Landing and fought and skirmished all along the route to Fortress Monroe. Thence the command proceeded to Suffolk where the 85th New York was detailed to aid in the defense of the advantages gained in the capture of the navy yard at Norfolk and in that portion of Virginia. The command camped for a time on the Blackwater River and in November, 1862, went from Suffolk to Newbern, N. C., on transports, leaving all baggage and Mr. Coon was two months without change of cloth-

ing. He was in the campaign along the line of railroad between Newbern and Goldsboro, engaged in its destruction and was under rebel fire seven successive days. From there the regiment went to Roanoke Island about May, 1, 1863, and thence to Plymouth, the northern outpost of the U. S. forces, where they remained until April 17th, engaged in skirmishing and outpost duty. Sunday, April 17, 1865, late in the day, the Union pickets were driven in and soon after the attack on Fort Gray commenced. On the following day, hot war was at hand and the rebel iron-clad ram, "Albemarle" taking a hand in the contest, prevented reinforcements and rendered the fleet of Union gunboats useless.

On the third day, Brigadier-General H. W. Wessels, one of the bravest of the Union officers, surrendered with his whole force. At noon of the 21st the soldiers started for the "interior of Secessia," through Foster's Mills, Jamesville, to Williamston, thence to Hamilton and to Tarboro. There the prisoners, 2,197 in number, started for Goldsboro in the worst possible description of cars, traveling like cattle and worse. From Goldsboro, they went to Wilmington and thence to Charleston, Savannah, Macon, Ga., and Andersonville, which had been, since the preceding fall, the Gehenna of Southern prisons. (Sumter Co., Ga.) For a full account of the experiences there, the reader can see the story written by Sergeant-Major Kellogg, of the 16th Connecticut, who, in "Life and Death in Rebel Prisons" has given full details of all that was suffered and endured by Mr. Coon and others. Sept. 6, 1864, the news came to the prisoners that they were to be exchanged and, three days later, the detachment to which Mr. Coon was assigned, started for Charleston, where they were undecieved and learned that their removal had been caused by the lively and entertaining movements and apparent intentions of General Sherman, (Uncle Billy). For a month they occupied the race-course, with all the horrors that had accompanied them from Andersonville, while the stockade prison at Florence was being prepared for them. About the 8th of October, Mr. Coon found himself there and the horrors of the route of travel eclipsed everything previously undergone. Mr. Coon determined to escape at the first opportunity that presented a reasonable chance of success, and he succeeded in the effort Jan. 3, 1865. He, with four others, set out on his way North

but his absence was soon discovered and he was tracked by bloodhounds to be taken on the banks of the Little Pedee River seven days after flight. The squad of captured men, Mr. Coon, Billy Fay, John Moore, Alvia Jordan and George Benjamin of the same regiment were taken to Wilmington and while they were there the fall of Fort Fisher occurred, the guns being distinctly heard 25 miles distant. From Wilmington they went to Goldsboro and Raleigh and thence to the stockade prison at Salisbury, short stops being made at either place on account of the exceedingly uncertain operations of "Uncle Billy." Feb. 26, 1865, a change came which was preliminary to the end. On that day the prisoners left Salisbury for a march of 52 miles to Greenboro, where they were "carred" for Goldsboro, to be paroled. There the host of emaciated, ragged, starved men were turned loose to make their way to Wilmington where Mr. Coon arrived March 1st. (See sketch of J. H. Jenkins and C. C. Mitchell). History is still eloquent over the sufferings of Valley Forge and reeks with Indian horrors but on recorded pages of ancient or modern annals of barbarities or endurance of humanity, nowhere is there a parallel for all that was borne by Union soldiers at the hands of the rebels of the South. The procession that staggered, crawled, run, walked and limped its way to the shelter of the Stars and Stripes at Wilmington will, we trust in God, never again be duplicated in the history of *inhumanity*. From Wilmington, Mr. Coon went to the Parole Camp at Annapolis, where he was ill with fever. He had passed the period of delirium and the first rays of his consciousness were illumined with the intelligence of the surrender of the rebel chief at Appomattox. The soldiers tore down their barracks and appropriated every combustible they could lay their hands on to swell the blaze of the bonfires, which sent towards the heavens their expression of delight. Mr. Coon received a furlough and started "for home and mother." Until he wrote to her from Annapolis she had supposed him dead. He reached home the night that the President was assassinated—April 14th.

Mr. Coon did not attempt any business until the expiration of a year. In 1866 he commenced the manufacture of cheese in which he was occupied for 12 years. In 1878 he became a citizen of "Jenney," now Merrill, and was at

first in the employ of P. B. Champagne. In the spring of 1879 he went to Illinois where he made cheese in the vicinity of Peoria two years, retaining his residence in Wisconsin. In 1880 he became a permanent resident in the Badger State and again entered the employ of Mr. Champagne in November. June 7, 1881, that gentleman opened a general mercantile business which was placed under the management of Mr. Coon. Dec. 10, 1884, the P. B. Champagne Lumber Co. was formed with Mr. Coon as its Secretary and Treasurer. He acted in that capacity until July 1, 1886, when he rested from active labor and attended the 20th anniversary of the G. A. R. at San Francisco, Cal. Feb. 1, 1887, he became associated with Mr. J. W. Bruce, (see sketch), in real estate and insurance business and they are at present writing (1888) engaged in a popular and prosperous business. Mr. Coon has been prominent in the interests of the Grand Army organization and in 1886 and 1887 acted as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of General Lucius Fairchild by appointment.

He was married Dec. 5, 1865, to Alice V. Withey and their children are Mamie G. and Georgia Prue. Mr. Coon is the son of Elijah H. and Prudence C. (Bowler) Coon, natives of Rhode Island. Two brothers of Mr. Coon were in the service during the war. Morgan was in the 52nd Pennsylvania and returned in safety. Courtland J. was in the navy and was with General Terry at Fort Fisher. Mr. Coon was an alternate delegate at large to represent the G. A. R. of the State of Wisconsin in the 22d National encampment held at Columbus, Ohio, the second week in September of the current year (1888).



JOHAN M. SCHWEERS, Shawano, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 81, was born in Germany, Dec. 13, 1835, and is the son of Christian and Anna (Krauger) Schweers, who removed with their family to America in 1860, and made a location at Shawano, where they lived until their respective deaths. Mr. Schweers was 19 years old when he came to America, and had received a good education in his native country. Four of his brothers are living. Fred S., was a soldier in

the 32nd Wisconsin, and his sketch appears on another page. August was a sailor on a transport connected with the command of Butler, and is a resident of Shawano. Peter is engaged in the real estate business at the same place. William Schweers was a lieutenant of light artillery in Charleston, and fought in the confederate army. He died in Charleston, August 16, 1865, of cholera. The sister of Mr. Schweers married H. Naber, of Shawano.

When Mr. Schweers came to America in 1855, he located in Wisconsin and was in Dodge county when the war came on. He was among the first to enlist and enrolled April 22, 1861, under the first call for three months volunteers, the company expecting to be enrolled in the first regiment that left the State, but companies reported so fast that the Dodge county organization was enrolled for the 3rd regiment as Company H, and before the command left the State it was mustered into the three years service. Mr. Schweers went to the war as a private, and was made 2nd Sergeant soon after; after the battle of Cedar Mountain he was made Orderly Sergeant. After the battle of Chancellorsville, he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and in 1863 he was made 1st Lieutenant. After the battle of Atlanta he was promoted to Captain of his company, of which he had been in command for some time. His promotions were for bravery on the field, and he was with the regiment from the time it left the State in June, 1861, to his discharge, July 25, 1865, and was in the hard fought battles in which it was engaged without exception, and was never sick a day or had a day's leave of absence during the whole period. He was with his company when on an expedition to Bolivar, near Harper's Ferry, to take possession of a quantity of grain, and was in the actions during the progress of the regiment to Western Virginia, in the fight at Cedar Mountain, at Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and went to Tennessee, where he veteranized. He was in the battle of Resaca, and in the actions which followed the rebel retreat, fighting at Dallas and Pine Knob, and was in the action at Peach Tree Creek. After the capture of Atlanta, he went to the sea with Sherman, having fought at Lookout Mountain. While in the front of Atlanta, he was sitting in his tent writing, when a shell fell in their midst and killed Captain Orton. Mr. Schweers

was in all the varied service in the march to the sea, and fought near Bluff Church, N. C., and afterwards at Averysboro and Bentonville. He was in the closing marches and in the Grand Review before he returned to Louisville, to be mustered out as stated. After the war he returned to Shawano and engaged in the hardware business, which he has pursued with success. He is a man of prominent ability and has won his position in civil life, as in military, by his own efforts. He was one of the first to move in the establishment of a local post, and was the first commander of "S. I." He has been on the staff of the State Commander. He has been prominent in the progress and prosperity of Shawano, served six years as County Clerk, has officiated as Sheriff and Treasurer, and is Supervisor of Shawano. (1888.)

He was married Jan. 10, 1864, to Theresa Koger, while at home on veteran furlough. Three children are living named John F., Frank S. and Mary.



JAMES J. PERRY, of Wausau, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 55, is a native of Constable, Franklin Co., New York, where he was born Feb. 20, 1828. He was a resident of that place until he was five years of age, when his parents removed with their family to Orville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. Six years after they made another transfer of their interests to Illinois, where the son remained until 1851, when he became a citizen of Wisconsin, locating at Wausau. There and at Stevens' Point, he has since lived. His business, with the exception of his army service and five years passed in varied engagements, has been rafting and piloting on the river.

Dec. 25, 1861, he enlisted in the 8th Wisconsin Battery, for three years, enrolling at Wausau. The rendezvous of the battery was at Camp Utley, Racine, which they left March 18th of the next year for St. Louis, and remained at Benton Barracks until the first of April, when the command went up the Missouri River to Fort Leavenworth, whence they marched to Fort Scott and thence to Fort Riley to take part in the New Mexico Expedition, which was abandoned and the battery returned

to Leavenworth City. From there they went to Columbus, Ky., and marched to Humboldt, where they performed guard duty on the railroad until the first day of July. Thence to Corinth, and Iuka, encountering a considerable body of rebels who gave them their first taste of rebel powder, transfer to the Army of the Tennessee, marching to Nashville whence they went to participate in the battle of Perryville, were the succeeding experiences. After the action and during the same day, the battery followed the rebels to Crab Orchard and, on the way, shelled them from their position at Lancaster, whence they returned to Nashville. In December they went to connect themselves with the force gathering for the fight at Stone River, where they made a famous record in a special action on the second day. They were assigned to the command of Rosecrans, whom they accompanied to Tullahoma and moved with the corps of McCook, taking part in the fight at Chickamauga, retiring to Chattanooga and crossing the Tennessee at Moccasin Point with Turchin's brigade to aid in the most glorious fight of the West at Mission Ridge. Returning to Nashville, Mr. Perry veteranized Jan. 26, 1864, and passed his furlough at home. He rejoined his battery at Murfreesboro, which was assigned to the garrison of Fort Rosecrans, where the command remained until the termination of the war. He received honorable discharge Aug. 10, 1865, at Milwaukee.

He is the son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Campbell) Perry, his father being a native of New Hampshire and second cousin of Commodore Perry, with whom he fought in the battle on Lake Erie in 1812 and was wounded. He was carrying the trail of a gun when the piece was struck by a cannon ball and himself paralyzed by the shock. He had been a soldier of the Revolution and held the rank of captain in the United States navy. Asa Perry, his brother, uncle of Mr. Perry of this account, was a captain of infantry in 1812 and died at Troy, Walworth Co., Wis. Alfred, a brother of Mr. Perry, was an enlisted man of the 8th Wisconsin Battery and died of pneumonia at Camp Utley. He is buried at Wausau, Wis. One of the incidents of Mr. Perry's experience is a sample of the narrow chances of the battle field. At the Stone River fight, he and a comrade were carrying the wounded from the field and placing them in ambulances, when they lifted a

wounded man, whose hands were closely locked. His cap fell to the ground and Mr. Perry stooped to recover it. As he did so his assistant was hit in his head by a shot and his brains were distributed over the person of Mr. Perry, who was saved by his bent position to pick up the cap. Mr. Perry is unmarried.




**WASHINGTON IRVING RAMSD-
DELL**, deceased, formerly a resi-
dent of Marion, Waupaca Co.,
Wis., whose memory is perpetu-
ated in the name of Post I. Ramsdell, No. 79,
was born Jan. 26, 1835, at Shoreham, Addison
Co., Vt. He is the son of Erastus Ramsdell, of
whom a sketch appears on another page. He
came with the family of his father to Wiscon-
sin and at the date of the precipitation of the
rebellion was engaged in the transportation
service on Lake Michigan. He owned a
vessel in company with his brother, Daniel A.,
of whom a sketch is presented elsewhere. At
the termination of a trip in the summer of
1861, they learned at Manitowoc of the disaster
at Bull Run. They had discussed the chances
of the war and had determined to enter the
United States navy. But on talking the matter
over at home, their mother remarked that "if
she were a man she should enlist in the army."
That settled the matter and the day following,
Daniel enlisted in the 14th Wisconsin Volun-
teer Infantry. It was impossible for both to go
until their business was arranged and Irving
returned to the transportation traffic on the
lake until he could arrange to make the desired
change. As soon as the vessel was in winter
quarters he hastened to Fond du Lac where the
regiment had rendezvoused and arrived there
on the day the inspections were being made.
The work had just begun and Daniel A. Rams-
dell was the first to pass the necessary exam-
ination. Irving was the second and he passed
examination previous to enlistment. He im-
mediately after enrolled in B Company (Dec.
20, 1862.) He was made Second Lieutenant
and March 18, 1864, resigned to re-enlist as a
veteran. June 16, 1865, he was made First
Lieutenant. He was in the actions at Shiloh,
April 7, 1862 at Iuka, September 19, Corinth,
Oct. 3, Siege of Vicksburg, from May 1st to

July 4th, 1863, and in the siege of Atlanta, in 1864. He marched through the Carolinas with Sherman's army and received honorable discharge at Mobile, Ala., Oct. 9, 1865, after a service of four years and ten months. At Shiloh a bullet passed through his hat and two through his blouse. At Vicksburg, May 2, 1863, a bullet passed into his head below his left eye, went around his head and lodged in his right ear. None of these sent him from the field and in all his military experience he did not once go to the hospital for treatment. His brother was severely wounded in the same charge, but Irving only waited long enough to say "good-bye." The action of that day was one of the severest to which they were subjected. The charge mentioned was made with 32 men and but 16 responded to their names at roll-call.

Mr. Ramsdell returned to Wisconsin after the war and in 1869, located at Marion. He died there of consumption June 6, 1873. He left a wife and two children. Pearl is now an interesting young lady. The oldest is a son named Charles. Mrs. Ramsdell is now the wife of John Seigert of Marion.



 RSEMUS MORRIS SIMONDS, of Plover, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born August 1, 1827, at Wyoming, N. Y. He is a descendant of Yankee stock, his maternal grandfather, Joseph Buttrig, removing in the early history of the country from Connecticut to New York. His father, Shubael Simonds, was born at Cooperstown, Otsego Co., New York, in 1796. His mother, Polly (Buttrig) Simonds, was born in Connecticut and went to the State of New York with her father. She is survived by six children:—Pamelia, Sarah, Morris, Adeline, Harriet and Chauncy. Mr. Simonds of this sketch was born in Wyoming county, New York, and, until he was 24 years old, he was variously engaged in his native State, removing in 1851, to Ionia, Mich., where he became interested in lumbering. In 1856 he came to Plover where he was a resident until the period of the civil war. He enlisted August 12, 1862, in Company E, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry. He joined the regi-

ment at Oshkosh and accompanied the command to Memphis. He was first in action at Colliersville, 30 miles east of Memphis, and he afterwards was a participant in several engagements with the rebel Forrest. After participating in the siege of Vicksburg, he went on the Meridian expedition and assisted in the destruction of an arsenal and railroads and other rebel property and returned to Vicksburg. On their way there they camped over night at Hillsboro and several men who were not well dropped in the rear of the command just in front of the rear guard. Not long after posses of citizens rode out of the woods into the road and began to fire on the helpless men, killing several of them; one boy 18 years old received five wounds. The affair was reported to General Sherman and, by his express order, the town of Hillsboro was burned in retaliation. The regiment went from Vicksburg to Cairo and moved thence to Paducah to assist in the repulse of Forrest. Mr. Simonds and a detail of his comrades were ordered to the relief of the fort and they went thither on a steamboat and got inside without the knowledge of the rebels. On the following morning Forrest sent a flag of truce and a demand to surrender and the officer in charge, General Matthias, sent word to him to come along and bring some boards for collins as he did not propose to surrender and it was probable some of the rebels would be killed. After Forrest retired, they went to Decatur and were sent next to Atlanta. Mr. Simonds was in constant action in the siege of Atlanta 55 days and, after the occupation of the city, he was in the fight at Jonesboro. After pursuing the enemy he returned to Atlanta and a few weeks later, started on the campaign to Savannah. He was in the skirmishes near that city and went thence to Beaufort on Port Royal Island and thence to Pocotaligo. He was in the skirmish at that place and fought a day or two afterwards at River's Bridge on the Salkahatchie, in which his captain, Irving Eckles, and several comrades were killed. Feb. 9th they reached Orangeburg and after another fight captured the rebel flag at headquarters. (This action is called Bitnmaker's Bridge and South Edisto.) They were again in action near Columbia and went thence and fought at Bentonville and proceeded to Goldsboro and thence to Raleigh where they remained until after the surrender of Johnston. Mr. Simonds was with his command in their subsequent movement, and returned to Wisconsin.

sin and was mustered out at Milwaukee June 12, 1865.

He returned after the war to Plover and engaged in farming. He was married May 8, 1853, to Cynthia Baxter, who survived her marriage less than two years. Mr. Simonds was again married to Jane, daughter of John and Chloe (Scovill) James, who resided at that time in Waukesha county. His parents were both natives of New York and removed to Wisconsin about 1840. They are both living in the vicinity of Plover. Mr. and Mrs. Simonds have had seven children born in the following order:—John M., Oct. 20, 1868; Frank L., April 30, 1871; Cynthia May, June 25, 1873; Cora Ann, May 8, 1876, Ira H., July 27, 1878, Mary, March 1, 1886. One child died in infancy. Mr. Simonds is a man of strong Republican principles.



WILLIAM LUCK, of Oconto, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 74, was born in 1840, in Beekmantown, Clinton Co., New York. He is the son of Samuel and Sallie (Lucia) Luck and his parents were natives respectively of Beekmantown and Moorestown, New York. Mr. Luck has one brother named George Nelson Luck. Addison Samuel is dead. The parents reside with the brother at Prescott, New York. Lucella is the only daughter.

Mr. Luck removed to Wisconsin before the civil war and enlisted Sep. 28, 1861, when he was at legal manhood. He enrolled in Company F, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, at Oconto for three years. He received honorable discharge at Natchez, Miss., Jan. 3, 1864, to enable him to re-enlist as a veteran which he did the following day. He received final discharge at Louisville, Ky., with the regiment after the close of the war. Mr. Luck left the State Jan. 11, 1862, and was first in action in guerrilla warfare after endless marching and exposure and repeated assignments to expeditions which never materialized. Among them were the "Southwest" and after that they went to Kansas and there received orders to go to Tennessee. Again their orders were countermanded and they entered upon the work of repairing railroads and scouting after bushwhackers. Again

they started for the south to assist in the plans of Grant, but were again frustrated by the surrender of Murphy at Holly Springs. Mr. Luck was in first regular battle at Coldwater when Grierson was entering upon his raid and afterwards moved with his regiment to take part in the siege of Vicksburg. He was there until the surrender of the city and went thence to Jackson. After re-enlisting, he was in the Meridian expedition and fought in the several actions of that movement. He fought at Bolton's Station, Baker's Creek, Brandon, Decatur, Enterprise and went back to Vicksburg. He was in another skirmish near Canton and afterwards took his veteran's furlough. On rejoining his regiment Mr. Luck again had the pleasure of a long march, after which the command became a part of the army of Sherman and went to fight in the actions at Kenesaw. At Bald Hill Mr. Luck was wounded in the left elbow and went to the hospital where he was held on sick leave a month and 10 days. He was furloughed and went home for two months when he rejoined his regiment and recommenced his business of marching. He was in many skirmishes, performed a large amount of guard, fatigue and forage duty, destroyed railroads, waded swamps and scouted and skirmished until the engagements at Salkahatchie and Orangeburg. He was in another action at Cheraw and at Fayetteville and was in line of battle at Bentonville. He went to Goldsboro and after the surrender of Johnston went to Raleigh and went thence to Washington for the final scenes.

He returned to Oconto and in 1866 engaged in the business of a drayman in which he is still interested. He was married April 1, 1866, to Helen Donovan, of Oconto, and they have two children named Willie and Veronica. Mr. Luck is a reliable and honorable man and enjoys the confidence of his fellow men where he resides.



MELVIN BARNES PATCHEN, attorney at New London, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 46, was born Sept. 1, 1824, at Plattsburg, Clinton Co., New York. His father, Isaac H. Patchen, was born in North Adams,

Mass., and was the son of Stephen Francis Hutinac. The latter changed the patronymic to that by which the branch of the family to which he belongs has since been known. The grandfather of Mr. Patchen of this sketch was born on the boundary of France and Switzerland and was one of the organization of the Swiss Body Guards of the King of France, which was broken up in the revolution in Paris. He was afterwards connected with another military organization which was sent to Canada at the time of the contest for territory between the English and French. He went thence to Connecticut, where he was married to a Miss Patchen and was employed as a teacher for many years and resided there until his death. The grandfather of Lieutenant Patchen was a soldier of the Revolution, which he entered when he was 16 years old and in which he served three years. I. H. Patchen participated as a volunteer in the battle of Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814. He married Abigail Hilliard, a native of Plattsburg and the daughter of a New England seaman, who was a marine in the navy during the Revolution and was captured and confined on the prison ship in New York harbor.

Mr. Patchen was educated in the schools at Plattsburg and finished his primary education at an academy in the same place. After teaching for a time, he studied law under the direction of Gardner Stowe at Keeseville. He was admitted to practice at the general term of the Supreme Court at Canton, St. Lawrence Co., New York, in September, 1852, entered upon the practice of his profession and operated at the same time as a surveyor. In July, 1857, he started westward and landed at Milwaukee, whence he proceeded to Fremont and while there platted a 40-acre addition to the town. He returned to Milwaukee and went thence to Minnesota, returning to the Cream City. He formed a purpose to locate at Waupaca, but was persuaded to fix his residence in Fremont, where he practiced his profession from November, 1857, until the civil war absorbed all other interests and questions. A war meeting was held at Fremont and a large number of enrollments took place. A similar meeting was held at Waupaca with similar results, and it was decided to unite these forces, and a captain's commission was issued to Josiah Redfield by Governor Randall and that of 1st Lieutenant to Mr. Patchen and to R. J. Baker that of 2nd

Lieutenant. The company having been organized, its services were placed at the disposal of the State about the 1st of June. Much excitement was at that time prevalent and, as men of wider influence were raising companies, the one under consideration failed to receive assignment. In their eagerness to go to the front many of the members offered themselves to other regiments and became connected with the first seven regiments enlisted in Wisconsin. The remainder of the company were ordered into quarters at Waupaca about the middle of August, its officers retaining their relations to the organization. Recruiting was entered into with vigor and the ranks filled speedily. September 1st they were ordered to Madison and were mustered in September 4th as Company A, 8th Wisconsin Infantry. (The Eagle regiment.) Prior to this they had been known as the Waupaca Union Rifles. They left the State October 12th and reached Benton Barracks on the 14th. On the following day, the right wing of the command went on the Iron Mountain railroad to De Soto. Jeff Thompson had burned the bridge just south of that place and on the following day, the remainder of the regiment, with the Colonel, joined the detail under the lieutenant-colonel, bringing the camp equipage, when the regiment marched to the river and crossed. Lieutenant Patchen was sent forward in command of a platoon of his company to obtain teams to move the necessary supplies and went as far as Blackwell Station, obtaining many teams, which he sent to the rear under guard to his regiment. The situation became dangerous for Lieutenant Patchen, as Jeff Thompson was reported in his neighborhood and his force was reduced by sending men to guard the teams, and he was re-enforced by Captain Green who reached Blackwell Station with his company. The regimental supplies had been taken across the river and were placed under guard of a company; and the remaining companies boarded a train which came from Pilot Knob. Company F and Lieutenant Patchen returned to the bridge in time to go to Pilot Knob, where they arrived at midnight and remained until Sunday, October 20th, when they marched in search of Jeff Thompson to Frederickton. (Colonel Corlin was in command of the post at Pilot Knob.) At Frederickton the force included 3,000 men and a battery and, on learning that Thompson

had retreated towards Gainesville, they stacked arms in the street preparatory to obtaining their breakfast. They had been on the march all night and after their meal sought rest under trees and in other places and slept until noon. Colonel Plummer, stationed at Cape Girardeau, reached Frederickton and proposed to pursue Thompson. His column led the advance and he had proceeded about a quarter of a mile westward when the column halted and an aide rode back to inform Colonel Plummer that Thompson was in his front. It was a fact that the rebel was there supporting a masked battery in a cornfield. Plummer ordered a gun into position which was fired, and the position of the battery disclosed by the response. The 8th Wisconsin was held in reserve by Plummer until Thompson was driven from the field and pursued until sunset. He was followed 12 miles on the following day by the infantry who left the cavalry to continue the chase and returned to Frederickton and to Pilot Knob. Mr. Patchen was next in an expedition to Indian Ford on the St. Francis River in search of Thompson, spending 10 days in a vain pursuit. He afterwards performed camp duty at Pilot Knob until November 25th when the regiment went to Sulphur Springs, Mo., where he was on camp and guard duty until January 20, 1862, when the regiment went to Cairo and in February started on an expedition to besiege Columbus, Ky. The confederate commander sent a flag of truce and a proposition to evacuate the place and not a shot was fired. A fleet of gunboats had moved down the river under command of Commodore Foote to co operate with the land force. They returned to Cairo and crossed on March 4th to Bird's Point and moved to a location beyond Charleston, where the railroad track had been destroyed by Thompson. Lieutenant Patchen was sent with a detail to look up and locate a route for a wagon road to Sykestown which was opened while his regiment was repairing the track, after which they marched to Sykestown and moved to New Madrid. A detour was made around New Madrid to Point Pleasant 12 miles below for the purpose of blockading the Mississippi. Here they built and occupied rifle pits until the evacuation of Island No. 10, being frequently under fire from the enemy's batteries across the river. The sound of the fight in progress at Pittsburg Landing on the

6th of April was heard at Point Pleasant and the next day the regiment marched to New Madrid and boarded a transport and went to Riddel's Point where Company A was detailed for picket duty during the balance of the night. The next day a small squad of the company brought in a brass howitzer which the enemy had abandoned. The command returned to New Madrid where they received their pay and General Pope obtained transportation for Memphis. Lieutenant Patchen was ordered to headquarters and was placed in command of the teams left behind belonging to the division. He removed them as soon as he could obtain transportation to Hamburg, Tenn., and rejoined his regiment. He marched to Corinth to participate in the siege and on the 8th of May his command made a reconnoissance across a swamp toward the outworks and on the same evening Company A was stationed on picket on one of the main roads leading to Corinth and received the first fire in the battle of Farmington about 10 o'clock on the 9th of May. They were under constant fire until after four o'clock in the afternoon when they fell back across the swamp. They built roads a few days on which Pope's command crossed the swamp to Farmington and entrenched. On the 28th day of June they advanced to a position near the enemy's works at Corinth and assisted in repulsing the charge of the rebels in their endeavors to capture the Union batteries. The next night they dug rifle pits and passed the following day in an artillery battle and found the next morning that Corinth was evacuated. The rebels were pursued to Booneville, where the command remained until June 12, when they marched back to camp at Clear Creek, six miles south of Corinth. This was a very severe experience. August 17, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Tuscumbia and, on the same day Lieutenant Patchen went to the hospital at luka, suffering with a complication of diseases and remained until September 12th when he and all others able to be removed went to Jackson, Tenn., and were placed under treatment. Two weeks later he went to Columbus where he remained until October 6th. On that day he started to rejoin his regiment and at Jackson he went to the hospital, being unable to proceed further. An acceptance of his resignation which he had offered in August awaited him, and he started for the North, remaining in Chicago until December, awaiting his pay.

He returned to Fremont and in August, 1864, he connected himself with the quartermaster's department of the Army of Arkansas under General Steele at Little Rock and sustained his relations with that organization until March, 1865, when he returned to his home at Fremont. In January, 1871, he removed to New London.

Mr. Patchen has been prominent throughout his public life in local office. In Clinton county, New York, he was clerk of the Board of Supervisors where he also officiated as inspector of elections. He was also Assistant Postmaster at Schuyler Falls, New York. He represented his county in the Legislative Assembly in 1860 and has served two terms as School Superintendent in Weyauwega, has acted in the capacities of Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk and Supervisor, and has been Notary Public nearly every year since he came to the State. In January, 1853, he was married to Frances E. Parsons of Saranac, New York. Two of their children, George M. and Mary E. are living. Frances died at seven years of age. Mary E. married Leslie Signor of Plattsburg, New York. George M. Patchen is the publisher of the *New London Times*. He married Marion Bownam who is deceased. His son, George M., is still living. Harry died at the age of two years. Mr. Patchen was married in June, 1863, to Hannah B. Taggart and their only child is named Melvin T.



THOMAS HLAWACEK, a resident of Kewaunee, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 155, was born in 1843 in Bohemia. He is the son of Wenzel and Magdalena (Albrecht) Hlawacek, and was 11 years of age when his father and mother came to America. The family located in Kewaunee Co., Wis., on a farm in the town of Carlton, where was the home of the son until his removal to Kewaunee in 1885. Mr. Hlawacek was a youth of observant habits and became interested in the course of the war as soon as the calls for troops to defend his adopted country were made, but he remained at home until his majority. He enlisted May 28, 1864, in Company G, 39th Wisconsin Infantry, for 100 days and went to the front with the regi-

ment at Memphis where he was an active participant in the action when Forrest made his celebrated dash through the city. He returned to his home to take an active stand in local affairs and has been most of the time since in official positions. He has served six years as Town Clerk and as Justice of the Peace 12 years. He acted one year as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and held other situations of responsibility and trust in Carlton. In 1885 he was made Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kewaunee county and removed to the place where he is now a resident. He established his business in the sale of agricultural implements which he is still prosecuting.

He was married June 27, 1866, to Mary Stef-fel of Franklin, Kewaunee county, and they have two sons and seven daughters—Annie, Mary, Sofie, Vincent, Emil, Antonie, Fannie, Lucy, Celestine.



AVERY CHRISTOPHER GRANT, of Kaukauna, Wis., and a former soldier of the war, was born May 26, 1823, in Attica, Genesee Co., New York. He resided in the place of his nativity until he was 15 years old and in the fall of 1838 he came to Milwaukee, Wis., and was occupied in the vicinity of that city for 11 years in farming, in which vocation he has passed his life. In 1850 he came to Ellington, Outagamie county, where he remained until 1875, when he effected his removal to the place where he now lives. Aug. 19, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry for three years, enrolling at Appleton. Feb. 16, 1863, he was discharged at Memphis, Tenn., on account of disabilities incurred in the service. His regiment was mustered in September 25th and left the State the last of October. The first of November, the command went into camp at Memphis and were assigned to the 5th Brigade, 1st Division, 16th Army Corps of Sherman's command. They proceeded successively towards Jackson and Holly Springs and December 6th found them at Hurricane Creek. December 20th, they arrived at Oxford where Mr. Grant succumbed to illness and was sent to the general hospital. He was there about 10 days and went thence to Holly Springs, whence word had

come from General Grant of terrible disaster, Van Dorn having captured all supplies at Holly Springs. He was in hospital there about a week and went next to Overton hospital at Memphis, where he remained until discharged.

He returned to his farm and, for a time, gave his entire attention to recruiting his health. He was married in Milwaukee Dec. 31, 1845, to Ann W. Wickware. Nine of their children are living. They are named Mazilla M., Lorenzo Perry, Julius A., Adelbert R., Estella E., Frank A., Anna Mabel, Marlon Wesley and Leon Lester. George Washington died in infancy; Llewellyn Marshal died when 24 years old. Lana Alice was a babe when she died; Elizabeth Albertina had reached the age of five years and four months when she died. John Grant, the father of Mr. Grant, was born in Stonington, Conn., and married Sarah Osgood, a native of Washington county, New York. The former was of Scotch extraction and his ancestors were early settlers in Connecticut. The latter was of mixed English and Irish lineage. Mrs. Grant was born in Horton, Kings Co., Nova Scotia. Her people were originally settlers in Massachusetts and were among those who abandoned their property for opinion's sake and found a home in the British provinces. The father of Mr. Grant was a soldier in the war of 1812 and his grandfather fought in the Revolution, as did one of the brothers of the latter. The brother of his grandmother, Nathaniel Lewis, was on the personal staff of General Washington. William C. O. Grant, his brother, fell at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847. Sanford Spencer Grant, another brother, served in the Mexican war one year and, afterwards entered the United States Navy; he is a resident of Chicago.



DANIEL A. RAMSDELL, Commander of G. A. R. Post I. Ramsdell No. 79, at Marion (1887) was born May 2, 1838, in Panton, Addison Co., Vt. He enlisted at Manitowoc, Wis., in the fall of 1861, as a private in E Company, 14th Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment was organized in November of that year, and mustered into service January 30th. The company to which Mr. Ramsdell belonged was organized as "Manitowoc and Kewaunee County Guards." The

month of February he passed at Camp Fond du Lac, drilling and obtaining practical knowledge of military life and, early in March, accompanied the command to Savannah, Tenn., to report to General Grant. April 6th, he went to Pittsburgh Landing (Shiloh) and was in the action there. He was one of the color guards and was in the assault on the rebel battery, which gave the regiment its distinctive title of "Wisconsin Regulars." He carried the State flag and participated in the capture of a battery of seven pieces. Four separate charges were made, the last of which was successful. In the excitement of the attack Mr. Ramsdell sprang on one of the guns while the air was blue with rebel bullets, the infantry in the rear pouring a storm of shot into the attacking party. The flag he carried was pierced several times, two balls passing through his blouse and one through his pantaloons, drawing blood and cooling his ardor materially. He brought off his colors and soon after the Major (Hancock, afterwards Colonel of the regiment) halted the squad with the colors on their way to the rear. Hancock rode in front of them and drawing his revolver ordered "Plant those colors." He was instantly obeyed, and the next second his order "Forward 14th Wisconsin," rang out. Their rations were exhausted before their arrival at Pittsburg Landing, and they went into the fight without food, remaining on guard all night, and the next day were assigned to provost duty there, remaining until the last of July, 1862. Mr. Ramsdell was in the siege of Corinth and, Oct. 3rd, was in the deploy of skirmishers. The first captain of the company had been killed at Shiloh, and here his successor met his death. Mr. Ramsdell was created 2nd Lieutenant on that day and continued in that capacity until his discharge in September, 1864, at Vicksburg, on account of wounds there received during the long and bloody siege. May 22nd, 1864, the 14th Wisconsin inscribed further honors on its banners and made a prominent record for courage in a conspicuous position. Mr. Ramsdell was wounded by a minie ball in his left hip, which weighed an ounce and fifteen grains. He was taken to the hospital at Vicksburg, and remained there on detached duty as Assistant Quartermaster about a year, when he was discharged. The ball remained in his body six years, baffling all efforts to remove it, although he underwent

three separate operations, suffering indescribably during that time. In 1870, while on a vessel on Lake Michigan he received a blow from the fore-boom, which fell directly upon the place of the wound, and the imbedded bullet was thrown out of its resting place and was afterwards removed, from which time permanent improvement began. The blow from the mast was sufficiently sharp to throw him into the water. He has been a staunch Republican since 1861, and has put in solid work for his party.

In 1875 Mr. Ramsdell located in Marion, Wis., where he is operating as a lumberman and merchant. He is also interested in mining stock in Gogebic range in Northern Wisconsin. He has a wife and one son. The latter, Edward Ramsdell, is a prosperous business man at Keshena, Wis., where he has charge of the Government trading-post.



GEORGE W. STALKER, a resident at Oxford, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 143, was born in Berne, Albany Co., New York, August 6, 1843. In 1857 his parents removed from the State of New York to Oxford, where he has since resided. (An account of his father and mother is to be found in connection with the personal sketches of his brothers Eugene and Theodore.) During the first months of the war he resolved to enter the army, and as soon as he was 18 years old he decided to enlist. He enrolled Sep. 10, 1861, in Company G, 2nd Wisconsin Infantry, at Portage, and accompanied his command from the rendezvous at Camp Randall to Washington, where he joined the regiment and passed the winter in quarters at Arlington Heights. He was in the movement in the spring to Manassas, the organization having been formed previously, which afterwards became the Iron Brigade, and he was in the fight at Beverly Ford and Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitz Hugh's Crossing and Chancellorsville. When the regiment was about a mile from Gainesville, Mr. Stalker and a comrade started to go to the wagon train for supplies, but did not reach it in time to return the same night on account of storm and dark-

ness. During the night, Stewart's cavalry camped in their vicinity and, when the rebels discovered their proximity, they made a charge which was repulsed by the escort and the train was saved, although defended by only 30 men. When the rebels fell back, Mr. Stalker was a prisoner in their hands, but he escaped in the darkness and returned to the train which was joined by the forces of McClellan in the morning. After Antietam, the regiment spent the winter at Smoky Hollow near Alexandria and in the spring went with Buruside to the Wilderness, having previously been in the "Mud Campaign." Among the important actions in which he participated was the charge at Marye's Heights and after Chancellorsville he was in the march to Gettysburg, where the Iron Brigade opened the battle of July 1st, and Mr. Stalker was among the wounded of the first day's action and is mentioned in the dispatches. This terminated his active service on the field. He passed the winter of 1863-4 at Acquia Creek on the Potomac, and in the spring the Veteran Reserve Corps to which he had been transferred March 15th, went down the river on a foraging expedition and secured grain, hay and provisions enough to load six canal boats, and also about 200 horses and mules. Mr. Stalker was sent to Washington soon after his transfer to the 24th V. R. C. and was discharged October 12, 1864.

After his release from military service he went to Filmont, Columbia Co., New York, where he worked as a painter and carpenter until 1883, when he removed to Oxford. He was married July 24, 1866, to Sarah M. Degoe, of Hillsdale, New York. Their children are named Frank L., Carrie E., Fred, Floyd, Georgia and Emma.



EUGENE E. STALKER and THEODORE F. STALKER, deceased, soldiers in the civil war who lost their lives in the service, were sons of Gresham and Hannah (Robbins) Stalker. Eugene was born in Berne, New York, March 19, 1841, and when he was 16 years of age removed to Wisconsin with his parents and located at Oxford, where he was a resident until he became a soldier. About six months after

he was 19 years old, he enlisted in Company K, 10th Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling Sept. 10, 1861, at Montello, Wis. He was with his regiment in rendezvous at Camp Holton, Milwaukee, and went to Louisville, Ky., in November. The regiment left the State under orders to report to General O. M. Mitchell and young Stalker passed the first months of his connection with army life in guard duty, went with his command to Bowling Green and thence to Nashville and afterwards was on duty as provost guard until April, when he was with a detail from his regiment and engaged in destroying rebel railroad communication, which prevented Beauregard's reinforcements reaching him at Corinth. Mr. Stalker was with his command at Bridgeport and afterwards was on a train which was fired on by rebels, after which he went to Nashville and Louisville and was assigned to Rousseau's command preparatory to the battle of Perryville. He was in the battle of Stone River and in the bloody action at Chickamauga and was killed in that battle on the 19th of September, 1863. After the battle, his parents received a letter from the chaplain of the regiment which stated that he was missing and was supposed to be a prisoner, but it was afterwards learned that he was killed.

Theodore F. Stalker was born in Berne, New York, February 25, 1847, and was only 10 years old when his parents removed to Wisconsin. He lived at home through his boyhood and youth until he entered the army. His older brothers enlisted and he was anxious from the first to become old enough to enroll as a soldier and he enlisted February 15, 1864, a few days before he was 17 years old under the name of John E. Burnham, in order to prevent his parents' interference, enrolling in Company J, 35th Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment was in rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and left the State under orders to report to General Steele at Alexandria to go to the Red River, but was obliged to go to New Orleans and went thence to Port Hudson, after which another movement was made to Morganzia, La. The command to which Theodore Stalker belonged was engaged in guard duty and he was frequently assigned to scout duty until August when he went to Morganzia. He was there seized with disease and died September 22, 1864.

The parents of these young martyrs to the Union were born in the State of New York

respectively February 10, 1810, and September 5, 1805. Four of their sons were in the late war and two are still living. Horace was born May 11, 1845, and George W, August 6, 1843; a sketch of the latter appears on another page. The mother and father still survive and reside at Oxford, where they have lived for more than 30 years.



JOHAN S. STRATTON, of Marinette, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born March 29, 1846, in Fort Wayne, Allen Co., Indiana. His father and mother, Joseph and Margaret (Sheay) Stratton, were born respectively in New York and Ireland. The former belonged to a family who were early settlers in the Empire State. The son received his education in the common schools and he was brought up in the city of Fort Wayne and learned the business of a bricklayer, in which he was trained by his father, who was a practical mechanic in that line and operated later in life as a contractor.

Mr. Stratton enlisted Nov. 25, 1863, in the 11th Indiana Battery at Fort Wayne for three years or during the war, enlisting as a recruit and joining his battery at Chattanooga, Tenn. He received honorable discharge July 3, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind. The winter of 1863-4 was passed in camp, and in the spring the command was attached to the army of Sherman and started on the campaign to the sea. The battery was unassigned, but was immediately connected with Sherman's personal movements, always unlimbering and parking at headquarters. It would be impossible, within the limits of a personal sketch, to do justice to the operations of a battery in the field throughout its entire service, and on no page of history is the subject treated with justice. The battery of Mr. Stratton was in action at Ringgold, Resaca, Rockey Face Ridge, Buzzard Roost, New Hope Church, in the movements along the Chattahoochie, and was among those that are signalled as stationed on the mountain covering Marietta and was in that action and in two sharp engagements at Atlanta, in one of which McPherson was killed. The terms of those who had enlisted earlier expiring, the organization of the battery proper was destroyed and the others, still under obligations to the United

States, were assigned to the 18th Indiana. That organization being already overflowing, several of them were assigned to the command of General Miner at Edgefield opposite Nashville, where they remained in guard and other duty until their time expired or the war was ended. After the surrender of Lee they went to Louisville, and a week later moved slowly to Indianapolis to be discharged as related. Mr. Stratton was still comparatively a boy when he enlisted, being but 17, but he was of large physical structure and manifestly a man and that secured his enlistment without difficulty.

Mr. Stratton's natural traits made him a valuable man in the service in more than one respect and he was frequently detailed for duty in the secret service. In one instance he was associated with G. D. Huff, a member of the force on that service, and aided him in the capture of the notorious desperado, Moran, who murdered many Union soldiers and who was convicted and hung at Edgefield. The capture was made in the suburbs of Nashville, the scamp being asleep and the handcuffs being placed on him before he could make his escape, although he sprang to defend himself on being aroused. Mr. Stratton summoned a detail of 14 soldiers under a lieutenant, as a guard through the streets of Nashville. At Edgefield Moran was placed in a bull-pen and guarded until his trial and execution. Mr. Stratton was also engaged, in conjunction with Hull, in the recovery of Government property stolen by the rebels and others.

On his return to private life he resumed his business as bricklayer, working at Fort Wayne with his father and obtaining a complete practical understanding of that business. In 1868 he went to Chicago and was busy with his trade until 1873, passing through the great fire and assisting in the rebuilding after its devastating work. He operated as foreman on the construction of several large buildings and prior to that had acted in the same capacity in the interests of the Mullen Bros., and for Fred Morse. In the spring of 1873 he went to Logansport, Ind., and took charge of the erection of a schoolhouse, going next to Mishawaukee, Indiana. From there he went to Elkhart and back to Fort Wayne in the fall. In the spring he went to Moline, Ill., to engage with his brother Walter in the construction of the building connected with the gas plant in that city. His next removal was to Milwaukee

where he remained until the fall of 1877, employed by the gas company on their buildings on brick work. He then went to Marinette where he made a permanent settlement. He commenced working at his business and followed it as a vocation until the spring of 1880, when he accepted a position on the police force and was one of the first three appointed for the protection of the municipal interests of Marinette. He was connected therewith 18 months. He resumed his business and operated as a contractor until 1884, when he received the appointment of under-Sheriff of Marinette county. He was nominated in 1887 by the Republican element for the position of Sheriff, but was "knocked out" by a concerted movement of the Democrats and the so-called "Labor Party" whose fusion defeated the party of equal rights.

Mr. Stratton was married Aug. 11, 1881, to Emma S. Schatz and their children are named Lulu Lillian, Walter C. and John L. Mrs. Stratton was born at Oshkosh of parents descended from German stock. Two of the brothers of Mr. Stratton served in the war of the rebellion. Walter C. was in the 11th Battery and was Sergeant of No. 4 gun. Louis was in the 15th Indiana Infantry, enlisting in 1861; he was wounded at Stone River, died and was buried at Murfreesboro, and was removed after the war to Fort Wayne. John Sheay, his uncle, was a soldier from Indiana and was murdered and robbed after the troops were paid; his murderer was never discovered. Henry Newcome, a scout, who was also a member of the 11th Battery, was twice caught and strung up by the rebels while on special duty, but escaped death in a manner that was little short of miraculous.

Mr. Stratton is present Officer of the Day of Marinette Post. (1888.) In the year previous he was Quarter Master's Sergeant. He has held all offices by appointment up to that of Junior Vice-Commander.



SPENCER WILEY, member of G. A. R. Post 131, at Merrill, where he is a resident, was born June 25, 1842, in Schoharie Co., New York. When he was a child of three years, his parents removed to the West. They located at a point south of Walworth, in McHenry Co., Ills., which is now near Sharon, and which was then

in the depths of the primeval wilderness. When he was 17 years old he went to Shawano, Wis., to engage in the lumber business in which he was interested for 10 years. At the expiration of that time he embarked in the vocation of a liveryman, in which he was occupied three years. In 1877 he removed to Merrill, where his first occupation was that of lumbering, which he exchanged for the grocer's vocation in 1885, and which he is still managing with profit.

He was only 19 when the message from Fort Sumter sent its fiery warning of danger to the Union. Under the pressure of events early in 1862 he decided to enlist and, accordingly, enrolled at Shawano, in Company I, 32nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, for three years. On the formation of his company he was made Corporal. His captain was Geo. E. Wood, and later, David J. Brothers, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere. The regiment was mustered in, in September, and left the State about the close of the following month. In November the command joined an expedition, which came to nought, and the marching the men did was of the severest character under the most disastrous circumstances. Returning to Memphis, the regiment remained on provost duty 10 months. Late in November, they had another severe march to Moscow, where they did excellent service, in saving the cavalry under Col. Hatch. Early in 1861 they took part in the Meridian expedition under Sherman, their Colonel commanding the brigade to which they belonged. At Jackson they preserved the pontoon bridge until the Federal troops had passed and then destroyed it, preventing its further use by the rebels. In the first month of that year, they successfully resisted an assault of a rebel brigade. In the spring they returned to Memphis, whence they did some heavy marching to Paducah, and thence to Decatur, Ala. In May, they were again in heavy skirmishing and marching. All through the months of June and July, 1864, a vast amount of labor was performed in picket duty, work on fortifications, skirmishing near Courtland, (where they repulsed a rebel force and captured prisoners, camp equipage and supplies without the loss of a man,) guarding wagon trains and in other skirmishes, where they did not escape as in the instance mentioned—all this constituting one of the unremitting periods of service which is often over-

looked in history from lack of brilliancy, perhaps, but is of far greater importance. Aug. 7th, the command made connection with the army of Sherman, and took position in the line of battle in the siege of Atlanta. From the 9th until the 24th they were constantly under rebel fire, although not in the assault. They were in the fighting at Jonesboro and, Dec. 5th, the regiment was involved in an action at the Little Ogeechee River, and on the 9th, the 10th and 13th they were in important skirmishes. On the day last named they marched 50 miles. On the 18th they returned to their army connection, after destroying the Savannah and Gulf railroad between the Ogeechee and Altamaha Rivers. Six days later they were at Savannah. In February, 1865, they were in important service of similar character, and March 20th, fought at Bentonville. They were in the Grand Review at Washington, May 24th, and were discharged at Milwaukee, Wis., in June, 1865. Mr. Wiley was not absent from his duty a single day, when the command was in activity. In 1863 he was ill with lung fever and was in the hospital at Memphis about two months. At the close of his illness he was in the general hospital, which was under the charge of his brother Martin. The latter went out with the 14th Illinois Regiment in the capacity of surgeon and was on the staff of the general in command. Jacob Henry Wiley was surgeon in a regiment of United States Regulars, and was in the Army of the Tennessee.

After the war Mr. Wiley returned to Shawano as has been stated. He was appointed Postmaster there by President Johnson and resigned after a service of one year. He served as Sheriff of Shawano two years, and was its Town Clerk when the place was a village. When it took on municipal dignity he was made first City Treasurer and served two years.

In 1881 he was commissioned route agent between Merrill and Wausau and held the position nine months. He was re-appointed by Postmaster General Howe and, four months later, was made Prudential Officer, in which capacity he officiated four years by appointment of President Garfield. His connection with the place expired by the law of limitation, which President Cleveland enforced.

He was married Aug. 25, 1866, to Rhoda A. McCord. Their surviving children are Myron,

Kittie, Warren E., and Florence. Charles was drowned in the Wisconsin River at 16.

Mr. Wiley is the son of Daniel and Margaret (Christianson) Wiley. On both sides they were descendants of the Dutch of the Mohawk Valley in New York. Mrs. Wiley was born in Pennsylvania, and her parents were Myron and Ann Eliza (Ackerman) McCord, of old Pennsylvania stock.



EDWIN R. SMITH, principal of the high school at Manitowoc (1888) and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born March 27, 1844, at Spring Prairie, Walworth Co., Wisconsin. To the age of 18 he was engaged in attendance at school, preparing for the profession of a teacher and engaged in teaching several terms before the Government had need of his services as one of her sons in the defense of the National integrity. The attack on the forts in Charleston harbor and the surge of public sentiment awakened in him a spirit that demanded expression and he enlisted in April, 1861, in Company F, 2nd Wisconsin Infantry. He was under age and still within paternal jurisdiction and was refused muster on account of the determined opposition of his father. He did not relinquish his purpose and, August 14, 1862, he enlisted in an organization at that date called the 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Artillery but which became Battery A, 1st Regiment Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. The command was sent to Washington where it was engaged in garrison duty during its entire period of service. (See sketch of Henry Van Valkenburg.) Mr. Smith received honorable discharge July 13, 1865, at Milwaukee, after a most creditable service in behalf of the protection of the National Capital. The battery to which he belonged became so efficient in duty and so proficient in drill, as to attract much attention and was inspected by two British military officers who had been sent to this country to take observations and they reported Battery A, one of the best that had fallen under their notice as Foot Artillery. The commendation of English military officials at that date had a peculiar weight.

On his return from the army after the close

of the war, he resumed teaching. In 1868 he assumed charge of the public schools of East Troy, Walworth county, and discharged the duties of that trust three years. His next engagement was in the same capacity in Burlington, Racine county, where he was occupied 11 years. In 1883 he became connected with his present position, in which he is discharging his obligations with the same quality of credit to himself and satisfaction to his patrons that has characterized his entire career as an instructor. He was married in 1871 to Harriet May Dickerman and they have three children—Oliver Edwin, born Aug. 26, 1872, Florence May, born Aug. 21, 1874, and an infant born Nov. 26, 1887.



WILLIAM W. HOLLISTER, a citizen of Shawano, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 81, was born November 26, 1844, in Racine county, Wis. He is the son of Asa and Sarah Ann (Toombs) Hollister, both of whom are living at Oshkosh. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Mexican war and was the descendant of Major Hollister who was in the British service during the Revolution. Mr. Hollister has three brothers; Phillip W., and Guy reside at Marinette, Wis., and are engaged in the lumber business and in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. G. W. Hollister is engaged in lumbering and milling in Canada and was a soldier in the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. Mr. Hollister of this sketch grew to manhood in Wisconsin and he enlisted August 30, 1864, in Company E, 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry for one year or during the war, and made connection with the command at Memphis, Tenn., where he was engaged in scouting duty and in all other relations pertaining to cavalry service, in which he was engaged until the regiment was disbanded. In the spring of 1865 he was engaged in protecting Union citizens from rebels and bushwhackers and in June of that year was discharged as stated. Among the expeditions in which he took part was the second raid under Grierson in Mississippi. He escaped without serious injury or illness and he acted in the capacity of Orderly Sergeant in which he was engaged in the parole and ex-

change of rebel soldiers. On his return from the army he came to Oshkosh and engaged in lumbering, which has since formed his business connection and where he has also operated as a contractor. In 1882 he removed to Shawano where he has since been similarly engaged. He has held the office of Town Clerk, is a staunch Republican and is proud to belong to a political organization of such noble record. In youth he received a limited education and belongs to the best class of self-made men and his business has become large and prosperous through his own efforts.

He was married to Frederica B. Schooley of Neenah and their three children, Anna E., Ethel and Myron W., have been carefully reared and educated and the elder daughter is a student at Ripon college.



WARREN J. FROST, a prominent citizen of Plover, Wis, member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born in Wells, Tioga county, Pa., April 28, 1832. His father and mother, John U. and Phoebe (Hubbell) Frost, were born respectively of Scotch and English parentage and the former died at the homestead in Tioga county in 1844, when a little less than 49 years of age. The latter was about 52 years old when she died on the homestead in Pennsylvania in 1851. Mr. Frost was reared in his native State and was occupied in farming until the second year of the war, when he entered the army. He enlisted Sept. 20, 1862, in Company D, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry for three years. The complement of the regiment was made at Harrisburg and it was assigned to the command of Burnside, with which it made connection at Fredericksburg, where it went into winter quarters. In the spring of 1863, the commander was superseded by General Hooker and Mr. Frost was in the fight at Chancellorsville, followed Lee into Pennsylvania and was in the activities of May and June with the Army of the Potomac and fought at Gettysburg. He was taken sick after the battle and was sent from his regiment to the hospital at Frederick, Md., where he remained from July 8, 1863, until about the 1st of November following,

when he was sufficiently recovered to go home on a furlough; he returned to his regiment the last of November and renewed connection with military service in the Army of the Potomac on the Rappahannock. He was in the unfortunate actions of the late fall and early winter of 1863 which terminated the connection of Meade with the army, and the latter was superseded by Grant, who made preparations for the campaign in Virginia, commencing early in 1864. He was in Kilpatrick's command in the raid against Richmond, soon after rejoining the army, and was afterwards in that of Sheridan and moved with his command in May, 1864. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill and in the latter was wounded in the foot. He reported at the field hospital for treatment and returned to his regiment, but the heat, dust and exposure induced gangrene of his wound, and on the 16th day of August he was sent to the hospital. He was transferred to a hospital at Philadelphia, where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he again joined his regiment on the Appomatox and participated in the activities all the way after the surrender of Petersburg and Richmond, until he saw the command of Lee stack arms and yield up their bullet-riddled battle flags at Appomatox. His regiment was sent to Lynchburg, Va., during the reconstruction period, and he was discharged there June 17, 1865.

After the war, he returned to Pennsylvania and was occupied in farming on his father's property three years. He removed with his family in 1868 to Adair Co., Missouri, and remained in that State, occupied in farming, five years. In 1873 he came to Wisconsin and located at Elm Lake in Wood county, where he passed three years in lumbering. In 1876 he located on his farm in Plover, which has since been his home.

He was married in 1858 to Julia A. Adams in Waushara county, Wis. The parents of Mrs. Frost were formerly residents of Pennsylvania and her mother was descended from Holland ancestors, who represented the best class in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Frost have had three children, the oldest and youngest of whom died in infancy. Myrtle H. married Mr. Fox, a farmer in Plover. She has three children named Fred, Eva and Frank. Mr. Frost is a prominent farmer, a man of integrity, and

a citizen whose private career has been in every way compatible with his record as a defender of the National flag.



JOHAN J. L. ROHDE, of Weyauwega, Wis., formerly a soldier of the war for the Union, was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, Oct. 20, 1831. John Peter Rohde, his father, was a farmer in that province and died in 1854 in Germany while his son was a soldier in the army of his adopted country. Ann Elizabeth (Jennermann) Rohde, the mother, was married to her husband in Hesse Cassel and died in 1878 when more than 70 years of age. Of their children, the first died in infancy. Frederick Wilhelm died at 55 in Germany. Henry died in New Jersey, aged about 50 years. Martha Elizabeth Scholisky, a sister, is living at Erie, Pa. Mr. Rohde is the fifth in order of birth. Elizabeth Textor lives at home in Germany. John Peter resides at Manawa, Wis. Mr. Rohde of this sketch came to America when 19 years old and remained in the city of New York where he landed, about a year and a half. Aug. 13, 1852, he enlisted in the regular army of the United States and was on Governor's Island in the harbor about two months. His command went thence to Fort Arbuckle in the Indian Territory (Choctaw Nation), where he remained, performing garrison duty for five years. He went thence to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and, after four weeks, was taken sick and went to Little Rock, and remained there without much improvement. Nov. 3, 1857, he re-enlisted in the same command for five years. He remained at Fort Smith until 1858 when the command went by boat to Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, Mo., and remained through the winter. He went thence in the spring of 1859 to Camp Flagg, in Utah, remaining about 18 months, going thence to New Mexico and soon after proceeded to Fort Buchanan in Arizona Territory. When rebellion raised its head in the Nation, the command was ordered to Fort Craig in the same Territory. Here the regiment received orders to destroy everything, preparatory to marching, as the Texans (Confederates) were in force and the emergency was pressing. Seven companies were surrounded by Major Lyons and a few men

killed, the remainder reaching Fort Craig where they put themselves in readiness for active work. The Union forces were commanded by General E. R. S. Canby and they fought the rebels and lost six guns, meeting disaster from an enemy several times their strength. Sept. 13, 1862, Mr. Rohde re-enlisted and remained in New Mexico until he was transferred to the 5th U. S. Infantry, Company A. He was promoted to Corporal in 1858 and to Duty Sergeant later and, to 1st Sergeant by order of Captain Ingraham in 1861, at Fort Union, New Mexico, where he enlisted. He received honorable discharge at Fort Sumner, N. M., Sept. 3, 1865. He remained afterwards in the service of the Government two years.

In 1867 Mr. Rohde was married to Eleanora Charlotte Wilhelmine Toelle at Erie, Pa., whither he returned when released from obligation to the Government. Within two years they removed to Weyauwega, since their residence. They have two children. William Peter Henry is 19 years old and is a miller at Weyauwega. John Louis is engaged in the same business. Mr. Rohde is a man of more than ordinary ability and is officiating in the position of City Clerk of Weyauwega. He is Commander of Post No. 180, G. A. R., and is also village sexton.



ALBERT BYRON CLARK, of Oshkosh, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 10, was born in Potosi, Grant Co., Wis., March 29, 1842. He became a soldier about the beginning of the third year of the war, enlisting a few days before he had reached his 22nd birthday. March 24, 1864, he enrolled as a private in Company C, the color Company of the 37th Wisconsin Infantry, and entered the military service of his country for a term of three years. He went from his native soil, the recruiting officer being stationed at Mineral Point, Lafayette Co., Wis. He received honorable discharge at Madison, Wis., July 26, 1865, at the close of the war.

At the time Mr. Clark enlisted, the army officials were clamoring for men to take the place of those whose terms of enlistment were expiring, in order that they might not be compelled to substitute inexperienced and undis-

ciplined troops for skilled and trained soldiers, and men were also in immediate requisition to aid in holding the advantages that had been gained. Consequently, those who enlisted at this period did so with a full understanding that the situation was filled with the mishaps of war. In this particular, the records of our soldiers eclipse those of any body of military men on history's pages. The 37th Wisconsin was hurried to the seat of war before its companies were filled, proceeding direct to Washington. May 30, it went to White House, Va., then the base of supplies. At that point it was placed as guard for rebel prisoners and to protect the line of the Richmond Railroad. June 10th the command guarded a supply train to Cold Harbor and, at that time, received its army assignment to the First Brigade, General Hartranft, Third Division, General Wilcox, and Ninth Army Corps, General Burnside. On the 12th of June, the regiment took place in the line, the crossing of the James River was accomplished and the 9th Corps commenced its record in the terrible experiences in front of Petersburg. June 16th it successfully supported a charge on the rebel works and assisted in the capture of three redans. On the two days following, it was in the dreadful exposure in the "crater" after the explosion of the mine, where it had that most cruel experience, eight hours exposure to the direct fire of the foe without support. But the dangers of the situation were such, and the demoralization resulting from changes at the last moment in the plans of the commanders of the white and colored brigades was so decided, that support was simply impossible without risks that, it may be surmised, commanders did not feel like incurring, by issuing what might have been fruitless orders. The fact that our soldiers were acting intelligently in their fighting had an influence on officials that has never been candidly estimated. The conduct of the command was such that General Grant personally complimented its soldiers for their pluck and gallantry. The loss was 160 killed and wounded. The regiment returned to its former position. (The current number of the *Century* magazine, September, 1887, has a characteristic article on the "Tragedy of the Crater," which, in a remarkable manner displays the event and the performances of officials, with no mention whatever of the 37th Wisconsin).

Among the wounded June 17, were the

brother and brother-in-law of Mr. Clark. Charles Clark held the position of Corporal of Company C and was injured in the explosion of the mine. He died July 17th at Chester Hospital, Pa. Francis Rasey, the brother of Mrs. Clark, was shot through the bowels and survived but four hours.

The next heavy action in which the regiment participated was at Poplar Grove Church, or Pegram's Farm, where Mr. Clark was slightly wounded, September 30th. In passing, it may be related that the regimental flag had been saved by the merest chance three times. The first time the Color Sergeant, Wm. Green, severely wounded, brought it off the field in his teeth, July 30, when the crater blew up. In the third instance, the flagstaff was shot away and the Adjutant made a sally for it at the risk of his life; it was sent to Governor Lewis, who placed it in the capitol at Madison. The last action in which the 37th was in active fighting, was at Fort Mahone, which they reduced, and, immediately after, they were rejoiced by the intelligence of the fall of the Confederacy. The command made a part of the Grand Review at Washington and on the 26th of July was mustered out of the service of the United States at Madison.

Mr. Clark rejoined his family at Oshkosh on the termination of the war and resumed his former occupation. He is at present carrying on the business of a builder and contractor, and is conducting the construction of the elegant church building of the Episcopal Society of Oshkosh.

He was married to Miss Carrie M. Rasey, April 27, 1861, a few days after the attack on the fort in Charleston Harbor. Mr. Clark is the son of Cyrus Clark, a native of Massachusetts. His mother, previous to marriage, was Miss Sara A. Strickland. On the maternal side he is a descendant of a sea captain of Beverly, Mass., the mother being also of New England extraction and a member of an influential family.



JOSEPH P. THORNTON, of Neenah, Wis., belonging to Post No. 44, was born Oct. 14, 1833, in Erie Co., Pa. When he was five years old his parents went to Ohio and, in 1848, to Lake Co., Ills., where

they resided two years. In 1850 they located in Racine Co., Wis. He made the several removals with his parents and, in his youth, became a miller, which was his business until he enlisted. He is descended from patriotic stock, his paternal grandfather having fought in the Revolution. He enlisted April 14, 1862, at Racine in Company K, Captain Bates, 19th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. The regiment went to Camp Utley, Racine and thence to Camp Randall, Madison, and from there to Hampton, Va., to make connection with the Army of the James. From there to Norfolk, Yorktown, Fortress Monroe, Windsor Station, and Suffolk, again to Yorktown, to Newport News and to barracks at Newbern, tells the story of the experiences of Mr. Thornton for some months. He was ill with chronic bowel disease and also suffered with sore eyes and passed a long time in hospital at Hampton. In September, 1864, he was detailed by Dr. McClellan to dress wounds and in the latter part of that month he assumed that duty. Several hundred men who had been wounded at Dutch Gap, were brought in after lying on the field three days, many of them having gangrened wounds and the whole were committed to the care of four men who assumed charge of 400 and worked 24 hours without rest. Just before dinner on the second day Mr. Thornton laid down and fell asleep. He had absorbed poison from a wound and, when he awoke his hand had begun to turn black. But he resumed work, instructing others how to care for their suffering comrades. After the battle of Fair Oaks, Oct. 17th, 1864, the regiment was on picket duty in front of Richmond and Mr. Thornton was in the assault of April 3rd and witnessed the planting of the regimental colors on the court house in the city of Richmond. He refused promotion, preferring to serve in the ranks and received honorable discharge April 29, 1865. After his return to Wisconsin he was employed in a mill until the disease in his eyes became so troublesome that he could no longer pursue that business. His brother Henry was an enlisted man in Company E, 19th Wisconsin and died in 1876 at New London; he lost three sons in the war. William R. enlisted in the 26th New York and died at Alexandria. Francis served in the 101st New York, was taken prisoner and taken to Salisbury prison, where he died from hardship and suffering. Charles Thornton died at Madison. Leonard

Thornton was a soldier in the 50th Wisconsin and lives at Antigo.

Mr. Thornton was married Jan. 9, 1853, to Charlotte Dibble and they had three children. Henry A. lives in Waukesha Co., Wis. Ellen died in 1880. Allie D. lives in Grand Rapids, Mich. The mother died, and Mr. Thornton was married July 4, 1873, to her sister, Amelia Dibble; their children were named Sarah E., Charles E., Clarence A., Ellen M. and Arthur J. Two children are not living. Both wives were born in England, the daughters of Richard and Charlotte Dibble, who came to this country and located in Racine, Wis.



PETER WALCH, of Seymour, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, John Granzo, No. 198, was born April 3, 1844, in Widder, Germany, in Wurttemberg. He came to America in 1848 and located in Sheboygan Co., Wis., where he was occupied in farming.

Jan. 27, 1864, he enlisted in G Company, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry at Neenah, Wis., for three years. In February, 1865, he was discharged at Keokuk, Ia., on account of permanent disability from the loss of his right arm, which was shot away May 25, 1864, at Allatoona Pass. He was sent to the field hospital where he remained 10 days, and went thence successively to Kingston, Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville and finally to the place mentioned as that from which he was discharged. He spent about eight months in the hospitals at the places named.

Mr. Walch made first connection with the regiment while it was in winter quarters at Fayetteville. May 15, 1864, he was under fire at Resaca, and four days later he was in the skirmishes in the vicinity of Dallas, Ga. His name appears in the official list of wounded in the fighting of May 25th.

Mr. Walch returned from the war to Wisconsin. He was married Oct. 2, 1870, to Mary S. Vaughan, of Calumet. Their five children are all living. They are named in the order of birth—Andrew C., Albert W., Amanda L., Frank and Fred. The two youngest are twins. The father and mother of Mr. Walch were born in Germany in the same place where his own

nativity is recorded. He received his German instruction from his mother and his knowledge of English he has obtained since the war through observation and reading. He is Quartermaster of his Post and was, during six years, postmaster at Calumet. The grandfather of Mrs. Walch fought in 1812. Her brother, C. L. Vaughan, was in the 14th New York Heavy Artillery and was taken prisoner by the rebels at Cold Harbor. He was taken to Belle Isle where he was paroled. He was afterwards captured at Fort Steadman, incarcerated at Libby, and released at the close of the war.



LUTHER B. NOYES, of Marinette, Wis., was born Dec. 17, 1830, in Cincinnati, Courtland Co., New York. His father, Isaac Noyes, M. D., was a physician in the Empire State and in 1842, removed to Michigan, and thence to Milton Wisconsin, where he died in 1880, aged 80 years. The genealogy of the Noyes family to which Mr. Noyes belongs, traces to Mayflower ancestors in 1620. The mother, Minerva Osgood before marriage, was of New England stock and died when her son was an infant. Samuel, brother of Mr. Noyes, died at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1859; he was the founder of the Collegiate Institute at that place. Another brother, Osgood L., is a Dakota farmer; he was a soldier in the 8th Wisconsin and was in the Army of the Cumberland.

In November, 1861, Mr. Noyes enlisted at Sparta, Wis., in Company C, 18th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. The regiment was organized at Milwaukee and started for St. Louis, March 30, 1862. Proceeding thence to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., connection was made with Grant's army at dark, April 5th and the command was assigned to the Division of General Prentiss. The regiment was without rations and wholly inexperienced in actual warfare when it went into the very first of the fighting on Sunday. Mr. Noyes was left sick at Savannah, was sent home later on sick furlough of 30 days, reporting then to the Department of St. Louis to be detailed as clerk, in which capacity he officiated until discharged in September following. He returned to Monroe county and was

elected clerk of the Circuit Court and served until January, 1864. Meanwhile he assisted G. A. Fisk in raising Company D, 36th Wisconsin Infantry, the former being commissioned Captain and the latter 1st Lieutenant. The winter (1863-4) was passed at Madison and, May 19th, the regiment made connection with the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg, being assigned to the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps, General Hancock commanding. Mr. Noyes was engaged in the activities that followed the battle of Fredericksburg, marched, skirmished and fought in the heavier engagements at North Anna and Cold Harbor. At Tolopotomy Creek he was in a sharp encounter and in a decoy movement, June 1st, was in one of the most perilous positions that is possible—advancing to draw the fire of an enemy to protect another portion of the field. Four companies in the van lost more than half their number. The other six companies lost 50 men. June 15th, the 36th reached Petersburg and two days after the command made its record of glory in the charge in which it was the only regiment that had advanced over the defenses, Company D being the last to withdraw with the dead and wounded. Mr. Noyes was severely wounded in his leg while in the rifle pits and was sent to the field hospital at City Point on the James River. He was transferred to New York City and when able to travel, returned home for a 30-day furlough, when he reported to the officers' hospital at Annapolis, under charge of Surgeon B. A. Vandergrift. Mr. Noyes was attacked with erysipelas in his wound and amputation seemed imminent. Finally, General Grant issued an order for the examination by a commission of the invalid portion of the army and Mr. Noyes was discharged on account of wounds received "while bravely fighting at the front."

On his return to Monroe county he was appointed County Judge to fill a vacancy and remained in office one year until the election of his successor. In later years he became traveling representative for several newspapers successively, among them the *Chicago Republican*, now the *Inter-Ocean*, the *Journal*, the *Milwaukee Sentinel* and *Evening Wisconsin*. He was also proprietor of the *Sheboygan Herald* for about two years. In the spring of 1871 he came to Marinette and established the *Eagle*, issuing the first paper in June. He has since been the principal proprietor, the concern being now a

stock company and styled the Eagle Printing Company. His son, Frank E., is the manager.

Mr. Noyes' marriage to Isabella Woodward of Appleton took place April 21, 1855, and they have a daughter, Minnie B. Mrs. Noyes' father was among the first settlers at that place and was, for many years, a prominent merchant there. She was born in Syracuse, N. Y.



JOHAN W. EVANS, of Waupaca, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 21, is a pioneer of the county in which he resides and is the proprietor of the woolen mills at that place. He was born in Newton, Montgomeryshire, Wales, July 10, 1843, and in 1846 came to America with his parents, Evan and Mary (Hughes) Evans, and located in Oneida Co., New York, where they lived about five years. They went from there to Madison Co., New York, and thence to Onandaga county in the same State, where they passed the remaining years of their lives. In their native country, the parents were engaged in the woolen industry and the son was trained in an understanding of that business. He was 18 years old when rebellion arose in the land, and he attempted to enter the army. When he presented himself for the required examination his frail appearance caused his rejection. Finally, he enlisted Feb. 16, 1864, at Marcellus, Onandaga county, in Battery E, 3rd New York Light Artillery, for three years. He proved the fallacy of the general supposition that only those of robust appearance are capable of endurance, for he was not excused from duty while in the service. He accompanied his battery to Newbern, N. C., and thence to the scene of activities in the Army of the Potomac, and he passed through the Virginia campaign at Petersburg and Richmond. He discharged the duties of his obligation to the country of his adoption with his battery throughout the actions in which it was involved, until he received discharge at Richmond, June 23, 1865.

In the action at Fort Darling (Drury's Bluff) the battery was charged by rebels and, after a hot struggle, orders were issued for every man to look out for himself. Dread of Southern prisons was an impetus to seek safety with least

possible delay, and Mr. Evans narrowly escaped with his life, his clothing and knapsack being pierced by bullets. Following is an extract from a paper signed by the Colonel of the regiment to which his battery belonged: "that, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of private John Evans, I do hereby appoint him corporal in Light Battery E, 3rd regiment of artillery N. Y. S. Vols." He was mustered out at Syracuse.

Mr. Evans was one of four children born to his parents who survived them. After their demise, Mr. Evans and his older sister, Mary, now deceased, removed with him in 1867 to Wisconsin. Thomas E., the younger brother, lives at Plankinton, Dak., where he is a civil engineer and farmer. Lizzie (Evans) Smith lives in Waupaca. Evan, the older brother, died on the homestead in New York while Mr. Evans of this sketch was in the service. The latter located in Waupaca in May, 1867, when the plucky little city was in its pioneer days, and, established the woolen business, which he has conducted 21 consecutive years. He married Annie Edwards of Marcellus, N. Y., in 1868. She was born in Wales and came to America in early youth. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have four children. William L. was born June 25, 1870, and was graduated from the high school of Waupaca in June, 1888. M. Grace was born in November, 1873; May E. was born in February, 1875; Llewellyn W. was born in July, 1879.

Mr. Evans holds a leading position as one of the enterprising business men of Waupaca, where he is enjoying an elegant home and the reputation of a man of ability, probity and fidelity to the institutions of the Republic. His hospitality and goodfellowship have made him popular in the community to which he belongs, where he is considered an honorable, high toned gentleman. He is a member of the County and School Boards of Waupaca, is present Commander of J. A. Garfield Post at Waupaca, and a man of influence in the Order.



DAVID HAMMOND, a resident of Newton Township, Marquette Co., Wis., was born June 20, 1852, in Fenner, Madison Co., New York, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Chapman) Hammond.

In 1841 he removed to Waukesha Co., Wisconsin, and in 1851 to Marquette county, where he still resides on section 7 of the township named. He has been engaged in agriculture throughout his civil life and is a substantial member of the agricultural class in business, owning 110 acres of land.

He enlisted Nov. 24, 1863, at Green Bay, in Company D, 1st Wisconsin Infantry for three years, and remained in the service until the close of the war, receiving honorable discharge July 18, 1865, near Louisville, Ky. In September, 1864, he was transferred to the 21st Wisconsin Infantry, and afterwards to the 3rd Wisconsin Infantry. He joined his regiment in the winter of 1863-4 and was with the command at Ringgold, Ga., where the forces of the 14th Army Corps, to which the 1st Wisconsin belonged, were stationed, preparatory to the Atlanta campaign. The regiment was in the action at Resaca and in the battle near Dallas, known as Pumpkin Vine Creek and moved, afterwards, to Aekworth and was in line of battle about 20 days. Mr. Hammond was in the action at Big Shanty and afterwards at Kennesaw Mountain and was under fire at Peach Tree Creek. He was on duty in the trenches in the siege of Atlanta and afterwards was in the operations on the Macon railroad to destroy the only railroad communication open to the rebels. He was in a fight at Jonesboro and was transferred to the 21st Wisconsin under the order to re-assign recruits and veterans to that organization. The regiment was assigned to the 14th Corps, and in November Mr. Hammond moved on the march to the sea, the corps being commanded by Jeff C. Davis. He was in the work of destruction in burning cities and bridges and dispersing rebels and reached the coast of Georgia about the middle of December to participate in the siege of Savannah. After the occupation of that city Mr. Hammond was in the work of devastation through the Carolinas and was in the action at Bentonville which closed his connection with active warfare and he went to Goldsboro and Raleigh and thence on the long march northward, where he witnessed and participated in the closing scenes previous to leaving the army. He was transferred to the 3rd Wisconsin Veteran regiment in June.

He returned to his home and farm in Marquette county, where he gave his first attention to the recovery of his health. While the regiment

was stationed at Atlanta, he was relieved from duty five weeks on account of illness in the fall of 1864 and he was discharged while still ill. He married Charity Lackey, and their surviving children are named Bertha, Abraham, Philo, Ellen, Zera, Effie, Flora and Seraph. The oldest daughter is married. Orson, Arthur, Elmer and Bennett are deceased. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Hammond was a soldier in 1812 and was captured by the Indians, remaining in their custody seven years before he could escape. Philo, Athamer, Willis and Charles, brothers of Mrs. Hammond, were soldiers in the rebellion; Charles was wounded in action and died in the hospital at Washington.



JOHAN D. KLEINER, of New London, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 46, was born Jan. 6, 1828, at Happenbach, Heilbrunn, Germany. His parents, Charles and Anna Maria (Frolich) Kleiner, were born, lived and died in Germany. They had six children—three sons and three daughters, and the brothers and sisters of Mr. Kleiner were named Christian D., Henry, Sophia, Margaretha and Carolina. Henry and Sophia died in Germany. Christian resides at Mountsville, W. Va. Carolina lives in Germany at the old home.

Mr. Kleiner came to America and located in Wisconsin. He enlisted Aug. 22, 1864, in Company F, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, on the reorganization of the regiment, at Stevens Point, for one year. He received honorable discharge June 20, 1865, at Halls' Hill, Va. The regiment consisted of ten companies and the organization went to the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Kleiner was first in action at Hatcher's Run, next in the skirmish in front of Fort Fisher, and went thence to Petersburg and fought in the trenches until the surrender, and again at Sailor's Creek, after which he engaged in numbers of skirmishes preceding the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was wounded April 2nd, at Petersburg. His injury was not severe and he remained with the regiment.

He returned to Wisconsin, where he has since been a resident. He was first married at Philadelphia, to Regina Praeger, and she died

at Pittsburg, Pa. Their children were named John W. and Carolina. The son was married to Bertha Brenzige, and their sons were named Ferdinand and David Leonard. Carolina is the wife of Charles Schiffler, a merchant tailor at Watertown, Wis. They lost their daughter Ethna at the age of one year. Mr. Kleiner was married to his second wife, Mary Miller, at Pittsburg, Pa. Their children were named Henry, Emma, Wilhelm, Mary, Frank, and Louisa. Emma died in 1881, at New London. Wilhelm died Feb. 4, 1888. Mary married William Wanner, and has two daughters. Mr. Kleiner is now living with his third wife, Magdalena Wanner, before marriage. Their union took place Aug. 27, 1879. She had six children by her former marriage.



WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, of Antigo, Wis., and a member of Post John H. Kellogg, No. 78 G. A. R., was born Feb. 10, 1841, at Salmon River, Clinton Co., New York. He has been a resident of Antigo, since 1881, when he established his business as a druggist at that place. March 23, 1882, he was appointed Postmaster by President Hayes and was re-appointed April 23, 1884, by President Arthur. He has served one term as City Treasurer and is at present (1888) Register of Deeds. He is the son of Sidney and Julia (McKenney) Smith, and represents stock of the State of New York of early times and patriotic repute. He was reared at home in his native county and when he was 22, enlisted as a recruit of the 2nd Veteran New York Cavalry, July 20, 1863, at Plattsburg, enrolling in H Company. He was made Corporal soon after joining the regiment and, Aug. 15, 1864, he was promoted to Sergeant and was discharged as Commissary Sergeant, Nov. 8, 1865, at Talladegha, Ala.

The 2nd Veteran New York Cavalry was enlisted from veterans in response to a call of Governor Seymour for two regiments for special service. In about 70 days two battalions of four companies each were forwarded to Washington and camped at Geisboro Point. Another battalion joined them and the organization was completed Dec. 5, 1863, numbering

1,246 men with Morgan H. Chrysler, Colonel, and Chas. H. Bentley, Captain of H Company. In January the regiment reported to General Banks at New Orleans, arriving Feb. 16th and were assigned to the 5th Brigade of the Cavalry Division under General Lee, and connected with the Red River expedition. Only eight companies were mounted, including H Company. March 21st, the forces under General Mower surprised the rebels in the night, capturing 500 prisoners and a 12-pound battery. April 4th, a fight at Campiti on the Red River, resulted in the expulsion of the rebels from the town with severe punishment. April 9th, the companies from the several battalions of New York Cavalry were with Gen. A. J. Smith in the battle at Pleasant Hill, where they were deployed to attract the attention of rebels and received direct fire for an hour during which time batteries were placed in position; 14 men and officers were wounded, some mortally. April 28th, the Union forces retreated from Grand Ecore, the 5th Cavalry Brigade leading the way and disputing every inch of the route. April 23d, the regiment arrived at Cane River Crossing. A heavy detachment of Taylor's (rebel) men, supported by artillery, were bent on hindering their passage and failed, the Union soldiers taking possession of a bluff and planting thereon the banner of the United States, driving its former possessors seven miles. General Emory's official report made flattering mention of this action, in which Mr. Smith was a participant. From April 25th to May 13th, they were constantly in action, raiding and skirmishing, and on the last date the 2nd New York Cavalry acted as rear guard to the Atchafalaya River, taking part in two severe skirmishes. They went next to Morganzia and thence to New Orleans, proceeding thence to Pensacola, Fla. They made their way from that point through the pine woods and skirmished to Spanish Fort, taking part in the engagement there, and proceeding after its reduction to Fort Blakely. From there to Selma and thence to Montgomery, Ala., and to the place of discharge, outlines the finale of Mr. Smith's war experience.

Previous to his enlistment he had been engaged in farming and returned to Plattsburg after being mustered out at Albany. After two weeks stay he came to Butte des Mortes, Wis. In 1876 he went to Black Hills and mined for several months with indifferent success. He returned to the East and went to the Centennial

celebration at Philadelphia. He passed six weeks at Plattsburg and again engaged in farming summers at Buttes des Mortes, Wis., and lumbering in the winters, and was thus engaged until he went to Antigo. He attended the National Encampment at St. Louis in 1887.

Five uncles and a cousin of Mr Smith enlisted as follows:—James Smith, 16th New York Infantry; Daniel and Harvey McKinney, 96th Infantry; Alexander and Henry Clay Smith in New York Infantry regiments; Alonzo Smith, 16th New York Infantry. Mr. Smith of this sketch enlisted as Henry Smith. He is unmarried.

In 1887, with W. H. Blinn and A. B. Millard, he was appointed Commissioner to disburse a fund appropriated by Langlade county for the relief of indigent soldiers on which he was appointed by Judge Eli Waste.



WILLIAM H. BARKER, Stevens Point, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 156, was born in Woodstock, Vt., September 16, 1826, and is the son of Thomas Barker, Jr., and Lucy (Washburn) Barker. The family is of un-mixed Yankee origin and the father died in 1886 aged 85 years. The mother is still living at Queechy, Vt., and is 82 years old. The family included five sons, all of whom entered the army in the civil war and Mr. Barker of this sketch, the oldest of the brothers, is the only survivor. Seth was killed in the battle of the Wilderness and Thomas was wounded in the same action and survived only 20 days after he reached home. Michael was an enlisted man in the 6th Vermont and was wounded in the same fight; he was also brought home to die. Jairus J. was with General Jim Lane in Kansas and returned home to die in two weeks; his condition was such that he was unable to converse.

Mr. Barker came to Wisconsin in September, 1855. Dec. 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 14th Wisconsin Infantry at Weyauwega and he passed the remainder of the winter in camp at Fond du Lac. In the spring the regiment went to St. Louis and he was in his first battle at Pittsburg Landing and on the way to Corinth he was in a mounted detail of 50 men to

chase guerillas and was injured by being thrown from his horse. He caught in the stirrup and was so injured as to become permanently an invalid. Not being able to carry a gun, he was detailed as Orderly of Captain Worden to carry dispatches. From Memphis, Tenn., he went to Smith's Plantation in Louisiana, where they crossed the river at Hard Times Landing, had a fight and on the way to the rear of Vicksburg fought at Raymond, Champion's Hill and in the siege of Vicksburg Mr. Barker was in action 47 successive days, acting as Orderly of General T. C. Ransom, commander of the 17th Army Corps. After the fall of Vicksburg the command went to Natchez where Ransom commanded the post and Mr. Barker served as his private Orderly and accompanied Major Worden on several raids to Woodville, Liberty and other places where large quantities of provisions, numbers of horses and other supplies were captured. Mr. Barker went from Natchez to Vicksburg and thence to New Orleans where he reported to Major General Banks and crossed the Gulf of Mexico on the old ship "Warrior" an unseaworthy vessel. They were seven days on the passage to Brazos, encountering a storm and throwing everything overboard. Mr. Barker joined the 13th Army Corps under Ransom in the Banks' Red River expedition and coming up the coast they captured Mustang Island. They were on the steamer Bagley which went to pieces in the night and the troops she carried reached shore as best they could. After staying there a few weeks, they moved up the coast to St. Joseph, crossed to Matagorda Bay where Port Esperanza was captured and went thence to Brazos City and marched through the country, destroyed Alexandria, and had a fight at Sabine Cross Roads, in which action General Ransom was wounded and relieved of his command. Mr. Barker was with the command which proceeded next to New Orleans and, after a stay of 13 days, went to Cairo whence General Ransom went to Chicago, leaving his headquarters in the care of Mr. Barker, his private Orderly, where he remained until the command was ordered to report to General Sherman before Atlanta and he was a participant in the siege there and afterwards was in the fight at Jonesboro. The command moved from Atlanta to the vicinity of Rome, Ga., where intelligence was received of the death of General Ransom and Mr. Barker went to Chi-

cago with his personal effects of which he had had charge as his Orderly. The health of Mr. Barker was so seriously impaired that he was given leave of absence by General Sherman which covered his unexpired term and he was sent home and discharged at Madison, Dec. 10, 1864.

Mr. Barker was married Jan. 25, 1869, at Stevens Point to Mary A., daughter of Peter and Annie Hiord, natives of Norway. Alice M., only child of Mr. and Mrs. Barker, died when a few months less than eight years old.



GEORGE WASHINGTON NOBLE, of Appleton, Wis., was born Oct. 7, 1827, in Hyde Park, Lamoille Co., Vt. His parents, Simeon and Mary (Coats) Noble, were respectively natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The former was descended from stock of Irish extraction and of long standing in the Bay State. The ancestors of the mother were original settlers of Connecticut and were of German lineage. Mr. Noble represents patriotism in both lines, his forefathers having been soldiers of the Revolution. Charles and Levi Noble, his paternal uncles, were soldiers in 1812. He left Vermont for New Hampshire in 1844, where he remained two years. From there he went to Ohio and continued to reside in that State seven years, removing thence to Mineral Point, Wis. After a stay there of two years he went to Wyota, and, between two and three years later, made another transfer of his interests to Monroe, Wis. After the war closed he settled at Appleton, where he has operated as a painter.

He was married June 17, 1849, to Mary C. Davis and they had two children. Acasta G. married G. H. Richmond of Appleton. They have one child—Fred. The second child of Mr. Noble, Jessie F., married Paul Stabrau, and lives in St. Paul, Minn. The last was born in Wisconsin. The older daughter was born in Vermont. The second marriage of Mr. Noble to Mrs. Chloe Doucet took place Oct. 28, 1875. Mary F. and Cassius M. are her children by former marriage. Mrs. Noble is the daughter of Perry and Margaret (McAlister) Lovely. The name was originally Lovell, but the earliest ancestor of the family was one of the regicide

refugees, who fled from England on account of being involved in the beheading of Charles I., and the name has since been called Lovely. The father of Mrs. Noble was born in Vermont and her mother in Connecticut. Their ancestors for generations had resided in those two States, and were respectively of English and Scotch origin. The father of Mrs. Noble fought in 1812. She was married March 21st, 1857, to Joseph D. Doucet. He enlisted in the 14th Wisconsin Infantry, Company E, in which he was Corporal. He was wounded at Corinth, Oct. 7, 1863, by a bayonet thrust through his body and was taken prisoner and held three months at Vicksburg when he was paroled. He went to St. Louis, where he was discharged and, in February, went home to Manitowoc, where he remained until the spring of 1864. He then re-enlisted as a veteran recruit in the same company and regiment. He passed through the closing scenes of the war with Sherman on the march through Georgia and the Carolinas. After the war he was variously engaged for a time and lost his life in the disaster to the Sea Bird, which burned off Waukegan, April 9, 1867. Horace and Silas Lovely, brothers of Mrs. Noble, enlisted respectively in the 30th and 21st Wisconsin regiments. The latter died of disease contracted in the army. Willis Baker, her nephew, ran away to enlist and in a charge made upon the battery to which he belonged, was blown to pieces.

Mr. Noble enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in Company B, 31st Wisconsin Infantry at Monroe, Wis., for three years. Soon after the formation of the company, he was made Sergeant and received honorable discharge at Madison, June 25, 1865. The 31st Wisconsin was irregularly raised and the organization was not completed until the middle of January, 1863. Meanwhile, Company B passed the time at Prairie du Chien, Camp Utley, Racine, and at Madison, where the soldiers made themselves acquainted with military tactics. The command left the State in March, but Mr. Noble was ill with inflammatory rheumatism during the summer and went to the hospital at Columbus, Ky., where he passed nine months. He was considered hopelessly ill and was sent to Madison on a furlough permitting him to pass three months at Appleton. He rejoined his company at Stone River, where they passed the winter and he operated on detached duty as a mounted scout, patrolling, building

fortifications, collecting government property, and searching for bushwhackers. There were 60 of these mounted scouts from the regiment, and the service they performed is specially mentioned by the officials. The command made connection with the army preparatory to moving on Atlanta, at Peach Tree Creek, July 21st. At Atlanta, Mr. Noble was among those in the front line and was a participant in all the activity in the vicinity of the city for the entire course of the siege lasting thirty days and terminating September 1st. The regiment recrossed the Chattahoochee Aug. 25th, to entertain the rebels while the 14th Army Corps moved on Jonesboro and, September 4th, the skirmishers from the command took possession of Atlanta. The work performed during the march from Atlanta to Savannah was appalling. Once they had a fight with a chance party of rebels, in which they made a charge through a swamp regarded as impassible and captured the works and camp. In the actions at Savannah, Thompson's Creek, Averysboro, Bentonville, and in the further operations in the Carolinas Mr. Noble was engaged. He was present at all the closing scenes after the war and was discharged as stated.



FRANK STEISKAL, Kewaunee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 155, was born in Bohemia, Dec. 17, 1841. He removed from his native country to America in 1854, landing at the port of New York, Aug. 19th. His parents located with their family in the county of Manitowoc, settling on a farm and the son went in the following year to Green Bay. He obtained a situation in a store and also the privilege of attending school and remained about two years. He divided the time between Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Green Bay and Manitowoc, and in 1860 went to Chicago, where he was still remaining when the war supervened. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, 82nd Illinois Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, with which it was connected until after the battle of Gettysburg, in conjunction with the 11th Army Corps. The command reached the front in time to participate in the disastrous fighting at Chancellorsville

and Mr. Steiskal was in that action and many lesser ones that transpired before it. He received a flesh wound in his leg at Chancellorsville and was taken prisoner, remaining in rebel custody about four weeks, when he received parole. He passed the time at Libby and on Belle Isle in the James River. After receiving parole, he went to Annapolis, and afterwards, to Camp Chase at Columbus and thence to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where he was exchanged. His eyes were in bad condition, as a result of his injury and incompetent and brutal usage in the hands of the rebels. The medical treatment he received was little better than none. After exchange, he was sent to his regiment, which had been transferred with the corps of Hooker and was located at Chattanooga. He reached there just in season to participate in the actions at Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He went, after Bragg's defeat, to assist in the relief of Burnside at Knoxville and next to the siege of Atlanta in 1864. He was in the battles of Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Culp's Hill, Dallas or New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and in the siege proper. At Culp's Hill, three separate charges of the rebels were repulsed, the dead bodies of many of them being found within six feet of the improvised breastworks. At New Hope Church and Peach Tree Creek the fighting was of similar severity. Besides these battles, Mr. Steiskal was in numerous skirmishes pertaining to the Atlanta campaign and in battle at Averysboro and Bentonville in North Carolina. He went through Georgia and the Carolinas to the sea and suffered incessantly from the trouble with his eyes, which grew worse until April, 1865, near the close of the campaign in North Carolina when he became totally blind. When Raleigh was reached after Johnston's surrender he had to be led by his comrades. He was sent thence to the hospital at Newbern and when the granulation and inflammation had been somewhat reduced, he was sent North and remained at the camp convalescent at Alexandria until his regiment arrived there preparatory to the Review. He could have obtained discharge on account of the condition of his eyes when at St. Louis, but refused the favor, being determined to return to his regiment. He has suffered much from the disease and has received treatment without benefit since his return from the army. He received his honorable dis-

charge in July, 1865, at Washington after a service of nearly three years.

He was married in 1870 to Mary Chladek, of Chicago, and they have two children named Otto L. and Albina L. Mr. Steiskal is holding the position of cashier of the Bank of Kewaunee which he has occupied seven years. (1888.) He has been a resident of Wisconsin since 1881 when he came to Kewaunee from Chicago, where he had resided after his discharge.



JAMES JORDAN, of Marion, Wis., is a citizen of the United States by adoption and a veteran of the Civil War. He is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 79, (I. Ramsdell) and is respected as a man and has an honorable record as a soldier. He was born Nov. 6, 1838, in Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America in 1863. He landed at Quebec, Canada, and went thence direct to the State of New York. His first act of importance in the New World was his enlistment Dec. 21, 1863, as a private in I Company, 14th New York Heavy Artillery for three years or during the war, at Rochester. He received honorable discharge at Rochester Sept. 5, 1865, after the war. He was in the several battles of the Wilderness and passed through the two days of fighting in that engagement, which cost so much and accomplished so little, without being injured. Four days later he was in the fight at Spottsylvania Court House, and, June 3rd, risked the fate of war again at the battle of Cold Harbor. June 17th he was also engaged in the siege of Petersburg and his regiment continued in that vicinity and engaged in the frequent skirmishing in which so many soldiers suffered loss of life and limb. He received permanent injury to his sight and hearing March 25, 1865, by the bursting of a shell in close proximity to his head. His left eye is sightless and he is totally deaf in his left ear. He returned to his home a wrecked and broken man, destined never to be well again, as he continues to suffer from the disabilities of chronic diarrhoea and rheumatism.

In the land of his nativity he was brought up a farmer and followed that occupation principally, with one exception, when he passed a few months in Scotland as a puddler in an iron

mine. After the war he went to Canada, where he married Mary Jane, daughter of W. T. and Jane Rogers. In 1870 he removed to Wisconsin where he has resided since. His family includes seven children—four sons and three daughters—James Henry, Jane Rebecca, Joseph Benjamin, William John, Walter Augustus, Flora Christina and Annie Laura. Victoria Ella is not living. The mother is a woman of estimable character and is, in every sense, a helpmeet for her invalid husband.



CHARLES REPE, a resident at Oshkosh, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 10, was born July 22, 1849, in Prussia, and he is the son of Fred and Caroline Repe. His parents came to America in 1855, when he was nine years old and the family came direct from the port of landing at New York to Milwaukee, where Mr. Repe resided until he was 16 years old and in the spring of 1865, he went to Chicago, where he enrolled March 20th as a landsman to be assigned to marine service. He was sent to Cairo, where he was put on a receiving ship for drill and was afterwards assigned to the steam frigate "Orion" and went down the Mississippi River to Natchez where he was stationed about 60 days and was sent back to Vicksburg. Mr. Repe was there taken ill and placed on the hospital boat "Red Rover" and sent up the Mississippi River to Mound City above Cairo, Ill., and was discharged from that boat for disability in September, 1865. His name is recorded in naval archives as "Charles Ripp," which was not corrected by the person most interested, as he was too young to comprehend the importance.

After his discharge he returned to Milwaukee and completed his knowledge of the manufacture of paper which he commenced previous to his enlistment, and which he abandoned in opposition to the wishes of his parents in his anxiety to enter the Union service, which he had been prevented from doing on account of his youth. He was in the employ of Nunnacher & McNab two years before he enlisted and remained with them seven years afterward, until he again became ill, when he engaged in the business of a stone cutter, his physicians having advised him to obtain employ in the

open air and he has since pursued the avocation of a stone cutter. In 1872, he located at Oshkosh and was employed as foreman in the yard of Alfred Chapple in whose interest he operated 14 years. At the death of Mr. Chapple he became proprietary owner of the business by purchase and pursued its relations on his own account. He is extensively engaged in the stone cutting business at Oshkosh and employs a considerable force of assistants.

He was married June 25, 1873, to Francelia Thew. Their children are named Willie Elmer and Robert Byron. Mr. Repe is of unmixed German lineage and his wife of American descent, but of Prussian and English origin, her paternal grandfather having been born in Prussia and her great grandmother in England.



ARNOLD WHEELER, Hunting, Wis., a former soldier of the civil war, was born Oct. 10, 1813, in Danby, Rutland Co., Vermont, and he is the son of Stephen and Sarah Wheeler. He lived in his native State until he was 17, when he went to New Orleans. He passed seven successive winters in the Crescent City, engaged in the business of a carpenter and, alternating summers, he passed in Ohio in the business of a flat-boatman, running on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He went thence to Massachusetts where he passed a year in a manufacturing town, engaged in making boxes for a cotton factory. From there he went to New York and thence to Aspinwall and was interested in rail-roading on the Isthmus a little more than five months. He returned to Massachusetts and worked three years as a carpenter. In 1853 he went to Rockford, Ill., and worked in a threshing machine factory three years. His next remove was to Waupaca county, Wisconsin, where he remained until the date of the war. He was chiefly engaged as a carpenter, but a short time before entering the army he engaged in farming.

Nov. 12, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, at Oshkosh as a recruit for three years or during the war. After the termination of active hostilities he was transferred to the 16th Wisconsin Infantry, the change being effected at Georgetown. He

was honorably discharged July 12, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., the war being ended. During his period of active service, Mr. Wheeler suffered no wound or illness and did not miss a rod of the heavy and laborious marching in which his regiment participated. He was a part of more than 20 regular engagements which have made the gallant 32nd Wisconsin a part of history, fought and chased Forrest, Roddey and Wheeler and went with Sherman on the Meridian expedition, returning to Cairo. The command there embarked on transports and traversed the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers to Decatur, Ala. From that point he was one who contested every rod of ground to Raleigh, N. C., with the rebels and there intelligence of the surrender of Lee was received and, later, arrangements were made for the same act on the part of Joe Johnston, who had stoutly opposed their progress through Georgia and the Carolinas. Mr. Wheeler was in the heavy march to the National Capital where he was transferred and discharged as stated.

After the war he went to Montpelier, Vt., where he was occupied until 1867 in the business of a confectioner. In that year he came to Fremont, Wis., and a year later went to Denver, Col., and, six months later, returned to Fremont. He interested himself in the business of a lumberman there and moved successively to Linn and Marion where he operated in the same line three years. He went thence to Merrill and to Hunting where he has since maintained his residence. He is engaged in the prosecution of mercantile interests.

Mr. Wheeler was married in 1853 to Martha Clark and their only child is named Charles Wheeler. In 1873 he contracted a second marriage with Naomi Greenwood.



JAMES ALEXANDER RAPPE, Marinette, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born Oct. 13, 1815, in Rome, Oneida Co., New York. He is a representative of a period which is now almost wholly known on the historical page of which he is personally no inconsiderable part. His father, John Rappe, was born in France, on the Rhine, and came to this country in February, 1778, with Baron Steuben, a Prussian who had

served in the army of Frederick the Great, and enrolled with him in time to participate in the sufferings at Valley Forge. He married Clara C. Draper when advanced in life. He was in the command of General Schuyler, was in the siege at Fort Stanwix and fought through the Revolution, to enlist in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Sacketts' Harbor. The mother was born in East Rome, New York, and her parents were settlers of Massachusetts. The family was one of the oldest in Oneida county, settling in Whitestown, then Wheelersborough. Her ancestors fought in both contests with Great Britain, and her father lost his thumb in an action in which a celebrated Indian chief was killed. Mr. Rappe was early orphaned, his father being killed when he was five years old in a land slide on the Erie canal, when he was at work on the enlargement near Geneva. His mother was killed by the falling of a joist in a house at Geneva, and this loss scattered her eight children. Mr. Rappe had three brothers, Henry, William and Solomon, and four sisters, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Martha and Julia Belinda. In his early youth he had learned the business of a gunsmith, serving an apprenticeship of seven years. When the "Patriot" or "Mackenzie's" war broke out in Canada he interested himself in that struggle, and was a participant in the scrimmage at Gravelly Bay in 1837. He was one of those who assisted in the escape of a party of starving Canadians in the vicinity of Lewiston and run them ashore at Oswego. He enlisted with General Taylor in the Seminole war and chased Billy Bowlegs, the chief, through the Everglades of Florida. He went to Buffalo, and thence to the city of New York to engage in the sea service. He engaged as a common seaman and sailed in the merchant service to Cuba. He made one trip and the vessel was then taken up the Delaware River to Philadelphia for repairs. While there he sustained an injury to his foot which sent him to the city hospital, where he passed the winter. He engaged in driving a furniture van in the city in the spring, and was on duty in May, 1844, at the time of the Know Nothing riots. He was known as opposed to that political movement and once, when happening to drive into a crowd, he found himself obliged to spring from his cart, and, leaving his horse, "Old Sampson," crossed the river. Later, he met two

comrades of the Florida campaign who were among the troops sent to Philadelphia to assist in the suppression of the riot and protect Government property. They entreated him to go back to New York with them to enlist in the service of the United States in the Mexican war. He listened and remarked that he would be there before them and went at once to Fort Columbus, New York harbor, where he enlisted, his enrolling officer being E. D. Townsend, Post Adjutant and was assigned to G Company, Captain W. C. DeHart, brother-in-law of General Scott. This was a picked company of robust young men under 25, and Mr. Rappe was enrolled as 21 years of age instead of 29, his true age. Mr. Rappe, at this writing (1888) is over 70, stands straight as a young pine, and retains his military bearing and erectness of figure, apparently sturdy and strong as his stalwart sons. The company was assigned to the 2nd U. S. Artillery under Colonel Bankhead and he was with the organization until midsummer of 1845, when he was one of several picked men from his and other companies to make connection with the battery of Lieut.-Colonel James Duncan, ("Black Jimmy," one of the bravest of soldiers), stationed at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, whence he sailed to Corpus Christi, Texas, and, soon after, was assigned to the construction party engaged in the erection of Fort Brown, (now Brownsville). The work was carried on day and night, the men working in details. He fought at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, Resaca de la Palma, May 9th, at the capture of Matamoras, and battle of Monterey, Sept. 21st, 22nd and 23rd, at the capture of Saltillo, and taking of Vera Cruz and in all the principal battles under Scott to the City of Mexico. To that date he had not been in the hospital. In June, 1848, he was injured by a fall from his horse and was sent to Jalapa hospital in the City of Mexico and thence to New Orleans to the care of Dr. Craig. When he recovered, he joined his battery at Governor's Island, New York, and went thence to Fort Henry, Baltimore. He was ill with cramps and convulsions, and was discharged in February, 1859. At that time he was suffering from hernia and heart disease and was discharged on a surgeon's certificate. He returned to his former home and removed to Wisconsin in 1854.

He located in Dodge county and in September, 1862 he enlisted at Fond du Lac in H

Company, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the command of Grant and went with Sherman on an expedition towards Jackson which resulted only in suffering and exposure. Mr. Rappe served at Memphis 10 months as provost guard and went with his command to relieve Hatch in December. In the spring he went to Vicksburg and participated in the Meridian expedition. He fought on the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad and, not long after, went to Vicksburg again, whence the command started for a long march to Decatur, Ala. In May, he was in a charge on the rebels and in June fought at Courtland. He was in another fight at that place in July, the action continuing several days. In August, the regiment became connected with the organization of Sherman and Mr. Rappe was in the actions all along the line of progress to the sea and in the final scrimmages at Atlanta and Jonesboro. In February, 1865, he was in a battle on the Salkahatchie and a week after at Binnaker's Bridge. He fought at Bentonville and went thence to Goldsboro, was in the final parade at Washington, was mustered out June 12th, 1865, and received honorable discharge at Milwaukee.

Returning to Wisconsin he engaged in the business of a mill-wright which he has since followed. He was married in 1850 to Martha Potter who died, leaving one daughter—Juliette. He was again married in 1853 to Abigail Herrington, and their children are named as follows:—Martha, Elnora, Loretta J., Lillian, Carver J., Clarissa and George. James A. died on the day of the battle of Jonesboro, and the father received the intelligence at Atlanta. Mr. Rappe was again married in 1871 to Bertha, daughter of Dr. Sauerherring, a physician of German origin. Mrs. Rappe was born in Milwaukee and her children are named Edward J., Lillian, Gracie, Maudie and Edna. Gracie has been adopted as the daughter of Post Samuel J. Sizer, No. 207, at Marinette, and in their parades and public proceedings is beside her father, who is the color-bearer of the local organization. Two of Mr. Rappe's brothers, William and Solomon, were enlisted men in the late war, the latter also being in the Seminole war.

Mrs. Rappe had four brothers in the war, one of whom died soon after his return home, from injuries received in service. Her uncles in the maternal line, George, Adam and Harvey

Ubert were in the war. The first was killed in action; the second was a color sergeant in the Mexican war and enlisted in the late war in a New York regiment; the third was in the South in April, 1861, was forced into the rebel army from which he deserted and enlisted in a Union cavalry regiment.

The business connections of Mr. Rappe have been varied. He has been foreman of several sash and blind works and has operated in the interests of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad in their car shops at Fond du Lac. He was for six years superintendent of the extensive works of C. J. L. Myers on the upper peninsula where he was injured by the explosion of a boiler. The engineer was sick and the master mechanic detailed another man for the position temporarily. He was incompetent and, something evidently being wrong, Mr. Rappe investigated and while doing so the boiler exploded, hurling him into the air, breaking his ribs, legs and jaw and covering his head with small wounds from flying fragments. A bolt was driven into his skull over his left ear, but he recovered in six weeks through his fine constitution and correct habits.



JAMES S. ANDERSON, a prominent lawyer and citizen of Manitowoc, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born December 25, 1842, in the vicinity of Glasgow, Scotland. When he was 10 years old he came to America with his parents, John and Harriet (Sibree) Anderson, landing at the port of New York in July, 1852. In September following, the family removed to Wisconsin, locating at Manitowoc, where they have since resided. The senior Anderson was a soldier in the British service seven years, and fought in the interest of Great Britain in the contest known to history as the Irish rebellion, in which he was wounded by a bullet which passed through his arm. He always counselled his son against army life but, when told that he had enlisted in defense of the Union, he expressed himself as gratified and stated that he would do the same himself if he could lay off 20 years.

Mr. Anderson was one of the first to enlist from Manitowoc, enrolling April 20, 1861, at the first war meeting held in that place under

the State call for troops. The company was mustered as Company A, in the 5th Wisconsin Infantry, and Mr. Anderson served with the command through all its campaigns and was only absent from the regiment about 48 hours when wounded. The roster of his battles includes every fight and skirmish in which the "fighting 5th" was engaged and, after passing through the preliminaries of barrack life at Madison, the transfer to the Division of the Potomac, the experiences in the winter quarters, the advance against Manassas and the subsequent marching, the reconnoissance at Hampton and skirmish at Young's Mills, and the heavy battle of Williamsburg, he was wounded in the part of the battle of Gaines' Mill known as Golden's Farm and his name is on the list of wounded from his regiment. He was afterwards under rebel fire at Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and was on the detached service with his regiment at New York to aid in the enforcement of the draft. He returned to the seat of war and was next in action at Rappahannock Station and afterwards at Mine Run, where he was one of two men wounded. He was next in the battles of the Wilderness, was wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., fought at Cold Harbor and Ream's Station, and in other actions, while the skirmishes in which he participated were twice that number. At Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, he was mounted and on vidette duty and was captured by rebel cavalry, and hurried toward their infantry lines, but he made a dash for freedom and effected his escape under a hot fire from revolvers and carbines. On the night of the 5th of May, 1864, when the right wing of the 6th Corps had been driven in, General Sedgwick came to the line held by the regiment just after the firing had ceased, and was anxious to ascertain the exact location of the rebel line, which was in rifle range in the immediate front. In order to determine what he wished to know, it was necessary to draw the rebel fire. Mr. Anderson, who was then a corporal, was detailed by Major Totten commanding the 5th, with a squad of six men, to perform the service: they advanced into the darkness where Mr. Anderson placed his men as a thin skirmish line on each side of him and advanced cautiously into the thicket until he could hear the subdued murmur of voices. He ordered his men to

shelter themselves behind trees and to lie close to the ground. He advanced a few steps and, with a ringing order to charge, he threw himself to the ground firing his rifle and making all the noise he could. A sharp rebel musketry fire followed which soon ceased, not being answered. Mr. Anderson received honorable discharge and was mustered out July 27, 1864, at the expiration of his period of his enlistment.

He returned to Manitowoc when a little more than 21 years of age, after serving over three years as a soldier. He engaged in business, but found himself disabled from active labor and entered Lawrence University at Appleton, where he completed a college course of study and afterwards fitted himself for a professional career. He was admitted to the Bar in 1872 and established his business at Manitowoc. He is prominent as an advocate and has attained a foremost position as an attorney. He was married July 17, 1873, to Eva M., daughter of Hon. J. T. Mills of Grant county, Wis., and their children are named Joseph M. and Jeanie Harriet. Mrs. Anderson is a lady of attainments and abilities and in 1882 became joint owner and editor of the *Lake Shore Times*. For four years they continued its publication, Mrs. Anderson doing a part of the editorial work. Mr. Anderson found that the care and responsibility of a reliable and influential journal interfered with the duties of his profession and their connection with the publication ceased.

Mr. Anderson was the moving spirit in the establishment of G. A. R. Post 18, which was the first instituted on the Lake Shore north of Milwaukee. He was its first Commander and served three terms. He has officiated as Alderman, Court Commissioner and City Attorney and also served as Police Judge of Manitowoc. In addition to the organization of the Post at Manitowoc, Mr. Anderson has been instrumental in the institution of several others in different parts of the State.



RICHARD SMITH, city Treasurer of Merrill, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 131, was born April 8, 1846, at Catlin, Chemung Co., New York, and became an orphan in early childhood. On the death of his mother when

he was four years old, he was taken into the family of G. W. Sheardown, and when he was seven years old he went with him to Tioga county, Pa., and three years afterwards the family removed to Plainfield, Waushara Co., Wis., where he was brought up on a farm until he entered the army. He enlisted Aug. 25, 1861, soon after he was 15 years old, at Ripon, in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, the first four companies of which were in rendezvous at Ripon, and went thence to Kenosha where the regiment was completed at Camp Harvey. Mr. Smith remained with his command until the expiration of his time and was discharged Sep. 5, 1864, at Cartersville, Ga. After 18 months he was appointed chief bugler with the rank of Sergeant and served in that capacity during the remainder of his term. Before he left the State he was sick with camp fever and at Nashville in the summer of 1863 he was in the hospital with chronic diarrhea and fever; he was in hospital No. 5, a building that had been used as a military hospital before the war. The roster of his battles includes the minor engagements in the vicinity of Bloomfield which covered a scouting service of some months, and he was in the raid with Colonel Daniels into Arkansas. He was in the action at Scatterville and in the long march afterwards to Jonesboro and went afterwards to Helena, Ark., and thence to Cape Girardeau, engaged all the time in actions pertaining to cavalry service, including scouting and skirmishing, breaking up rebel camps of wandering bushwhackers and was at Cape Girardeau when Marmaduke attacked that place; and fought through the action. He was at Chickamauga Creek and at Anderson's Gap and in the movements in East Tennessee, including the fights at Mossy Creek and Dandridge, the raid in the rear of Atlanta, including the fight near Campbelltown in which Major Paine was killed and was soon after discharged at Cartersville. About the last of February 1864, he obtained a sick furlough of 30 days which was extended to 60 days; in order that he might receive the benefit of a northern climate as he was ill from chronic diarrhea, but he rejoined his regiment at Kingston, Ga., without being materially improved and suffered from the disease throughout his entire connection with the army.

The parents of Mr. Smith were natives of the State of New York and belonged to families

who were among the first settlers of the western portion of the State. His ancestors on both sides belonged to Connecticut families of early origin and his grandfather, Richard Smith, who located in western New York, was a native of that State. His maternal grandfather, Wm. Ely, was one of the Ely family who was among the first settlers of Lyme, Connecticut. Mr. Smith was brought up on a farm and followed agriculture as a business until he enlisted. After the war he went to Corning, New York, where he worked for a few months in a grocery store and went thence to Tioga, Pa., where he engaged in the sale of dry goods and other merchandise. In 1865 he went to Raleigh, N. C., where he was in the employ of his brother, W. H. Smith, in mercantile business until March 1, 1866, when he went to Brooklyn, New York, and worked in a shoe store two years. Two succeeding years he was employed as a clerk in Skaneateles, New York, when he went to Omaha and was engaged 18 months in insurance business. He passed the next year and a half in a dry goods house in Chicago, when he engaged with Roggenbau & Fixen, an extensive business house of Racine, Wis., continuing with them two years. He went next to Kewaune, Wis., where he remained nearly five years, operating as general business manager in the interest of Slauson, Grimmer & Co., and afterwards the business connection was changed to Duval & Co., with Mr. Smith as one of the firm. In February, 1882, he came to Merrill and engaged in the sale of general merchandise until March 9, 1888, when he was elected City Treasurer of Merrill. Mr. Smith is a man of fine business qualities and of unimpeachable integrity and rectitude.

He was married August 25, 1857, to Martina Willis Read. Their living children are Richard Ely and an infant son. Two children are deceased; the oldest died in infancy; Helen Martina died of scarlet fever, Feb. 4, 1887, when four and a half years old. Mrs. Smith was born at Manitowoc, Wis., and is the daughter of Martin and Catherine Read. Her father was born in Ireland and was the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, and her mother in the city of New York of Irish lineage. Her maternal grandfather was a merchant and a linen draper in Ireland and in the city of New York and both her parents belonged to cultivated and refined families of what is called on



Edward Washam.

the continent the better class. The sketch of her brother, John Milton Read, may be found on another page. Mr. Smith is popular with the members of Lincoln Post of which he has served as Adjutant. His only brother, William Henry Smith, was an enlisted man in the 3rd New York Infantry, serving two years—the full time of the regiment, and was honorably discharged.



EDWARD DASKAM, a prominent citizen of Antigo, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, J. A. Kellogg, No. 78, was born in Canton, Steuben Co., New York, March 14, 1843. He was reared to the age of 15 in his native town where he received an indifferent education, owing to the backward state of the place and in 1858 came with his parents to Wisconsin, locating at Chilton, Calumet County. He was interested from the first, in the progress of the war inaugurated in Charleston harbor and enlisted Sept. 15, 1861, in G Company, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. He enlisted again as a veteran, Dec. 11, 1863, and was discharged two days after, to render his second enrollment acceptable to the authorities. He veteranized at Vicksburg and received his final discharge from military connection, Oct. 9, 1865, at Mobile, Ala.

The regiment went into camp at Fond du Lac, where he was ill with typhoid fever, after which he took the measles, which left him with deafness and he was in the regimental hospital (a tent) two weeks at Fond du Lac. He was then removed to the American House, where he remained until after the departure of his command and was under the care of the regimental surgeon, Dr. David LaCount, of whom a sketch is to be found elsewhere. April 5, 1862, he joined his regiment at Savannah, Tenn. He had paid all his own expenses and had been confined to the bed three months, convalescing slowly until spring and suffering more than in his subsequent military experience. Two days after joining his regiment he was in the battle at Pittsburg Landing and, being still weak, he was prostrated and was sent to a Sisters' hospital at St. Louis, Mo. In the latter part of June following, he rejoined his command. He was in the fight at Iuka in

September, at Corinth in October and in the campaign in Mississippi in December and January. He was in the siege of Vicksburg in 1863 and in the army of Sherman to Atlanta. His command was back again with the Army of the Cumberland after the fall of Atlanta, and he was in the fight at Nashville in December, 1864. He took part in the siege of Spanish Fort which lasted 10 days. The command went to Fort Blakely to find it had capitulated and from there went to Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Daskam was in the portion of the 14th that was known as "Worden's Battalion," the other part of the regiment going on the Red River expedition. In November the regiment was reunited at Nashville under command of Colonel L. M. Ward in the division of Gen. A. J. Smith. Dec. 1, 1864, Mr. Daskam was made 4th Sergeant by order of Col. Ward and the commission was dated at headquarters at Nashville. He was made Orderly Sergeant at the regimental headquarters near Spanish Fort, April 3, 1865, by order of Major E. E. Ferris, commanding the regiment, both promotions being in his company. (G.)

He returned to Chilton, Wis., where he arrived Oct. 17, 1865, and engaged in farming, in which he was interested two years. He then embarked in the real-estate business in which he has since been engaged. April 4, 1884, he came to Antigo, then a collection of shanties in the woods, reaching the place on a trail leading to it from Nora. On the platting of the town, lots could be bought for a few dollars each and he purchased many of them for five and ten dollars apiece. They are now held at a thousand dollars each, vacant. Antigo now has five wards and a population of 3,500 people, with a city government, a Mayor, Police, Board of Aldermen and a Fire Department. Mr. Daskam has been a part of and one of the leading spirits in its enterprise and growth. Two additions to the city are known as "Daskam's Additions." He has been prominent in the administration of municipal affairs, having represented the city in the County Board two years and has served as Assessor.

The parents of Mr. Daskam, Robert and Maria A. (Wheeler) Daskam, were born near Hartford, Conn. His father represented some of the stock that established the prosperity of New England. His grandfather, Nathan Daskam, was one of the associates in the Hartford Banking House, known as Daskam and Barsley's, an

institution which was one of the chief financial elements in business in the Eastern part of the country. On both sides of the house of Daskam, the ancestors supplied resources to the Government in its need, both in the Revolution and in 1812. Wm. H. Daskam, brother of Mr. Daskam of this account, was a soldier in the late war, being an enlisted man in K Company, 4th Wisconsin Infantry. He died Aug. 17, 1862, at New Orleans of disease incurred in the service. John W. Daskam, another brother, was a soldier in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry.

The marriage of Mr. Daskam to Henriette J. McMullen occurred Jan. 2, 1871. Thomas E. and Mary Lillian are their surviving children. Philetus J. died when a little more than four years old. Allen died when past two years old and another child at 18 months. Sept. 7, 1885, Mr. Daskam was again married to Osea Bemis. She was born in Outagamie Co., Wis., and her parents belonged to an old family at Rome, N. Y. Geo. W. Bemis, her father, was a soldier in the late war.

The portrait of Mr. Daskam is presented on page 576.



BACKUS B. HUNTINGTON, of Shawano, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 81, was born August 6, 1833, in Dresden, Washington Co., New York, and is the son of Erastus and Phebe (Folsom) Huntington, both of whom are deceased. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution and his father fought in 1812; his mother was the sister of Bangaman Folsom, grandfather of Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President. Three brothers of Mr. Huntington were soldiers in the civil war, and Wesley fell at Gettysburg. His early advantages for school were limited, and he went in boyhood from his parents to Vermont and, six years later, to New York State, coming thence to Wisconsin, and he has been a resident of Shawano for 31 years. November 25, 1863, he enlisted at Shawano, in Company G, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, for three years, or during the war, and he received honorable discharge July 12, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. June 1, 1865, he was transferred to Company D, 16th Wisconsin Infantry. He joined the 32nd as a recruit at Memphis and, in February, 1864, went with

the command to Vicksburg, and he was in the Meridian Expedition, in which he performed duty in the destruction of railroad property and in dispersing the rebels. During a considerable part of the time he was engaged in the pursuit of Forrest, and he was taken sick at Atlanta and sent to the hospital at Marietta, Ga. He moved with the regiment on the march through that State, was at Beaufort and Pocotaligo, and did heavy fighting on the Salkatchie River. He was at Binnaker's Bridge on the South Edisto and in the subsequent skirmishing at Fayetteville, and went to Bentontownville, Goldsboro and Raleigh and, after the surrender of Johnston, marched through Richmond and Virginia to Washington, where he was transferred as stated to the 16th Wisconsin Infantry, and returned with that command to Louisville.

He returned from the war to Fond du Lac county and, in the spring of 1873 removed to Shawano, where he has since resided. In 1851, he was married to Lydia E. Nichols, who was born in the State of New York, and they have six living children. Juliette, married Harry A. Bedan, of Shawano. George W. is also a resident of that place. Chauncey B. lives at Marinette; William S., Bertie E., and Rosa reside in Shawano. Elmer E. died in 1863.



LAMAR OLMSTEAD, of Appleton, Wis., a member of Post No. 133, G. A. R., was born Feb. 20, 1812, in Chemung, New York. He is the son of Orrin L. and Mary Jane (Fuller) Olmstead; the former was a native of Connecticut of German extraction and the son of a man who represented successive generations in that State who were patriots of the Revolution. The mother was of English lineage. When the son was two years old, the parents went to Georgia and remained there and in Alabama until he was nine years old, when they went to Waupun, Wis. There he was educated and at Ripon College. He was 19 when he became awakened by the feeling that prevailed in every educational institution in the State and determined to enlist. He enrolled at Waupun Sept. 7, 1861, for three years in K Company, 10th Wisconsin Infantry and was made Corporal on the formation of the

company, afterwards being made Sergeant and was discharged as such March 21, 1865, at Milwaukee. The regiment left the State November 9th and in December were at Elizabethtown and performed guard duty until February 10th. They then took a position preparatory to joining General Mitchell, expecting to fight at Bowling Green. The place was taken without battle and, after varied experiences, Mr. Olmstead fought in the action at Paint Rock Bridge. Soon after, he was in another action at Bridgeport and for some time after performed guard duty on the railroad. In September he was at Nashville and went to Louisville, skirmishing at Cave City. In October he fought at Perryville where the command won special commendation. Afterwards he went to Nashville where the regiment went into camp four miles from the city. In December he went to take part in the battle of Stone River. The great experience of Mr. Olmstead in the service of his country was begun at Chickamauga, where he was captured by the rebels September 20th, 1863, nearly all the regiment sharing a like fate. He was taken to Atlanta, where he was held several days and afterwards went to Libby for a single day, being removed to the Pemberton building in the same city, where he remained from September 18th to December 1st. On the 2nd he was taken to Danville and remained until April 20th, 1864. He was transferred on the 24th to Andersonville stockade prison, where he suffered all the horrors inflicted by Wirz until September 10th following. (See sketch of Dr. W. H. Chilson.) On the 15th he was taken to Charleston, remaining there until November 1st, when he was sent to Florence and remained there until February 15th, 1865. After five days traveling he was in the city of Goldsboro and, a week later, was paroled and sent with the forlornest troop that ever wandered over the roads of any country on the earth. Their condition rivalled that of the destitute, the ragged, the starved, the sick and miserable of any age or any clime. (See sketch of J. Howard Jenkins and Curtis Mitchell.) With Mr. Olmstead were taken 26 comrades of Company K and but nine lived to participate in the march to Wilmington to stand once more under the ensign of liberty and equality. Only one is now living besides Mr. Olmstead. From Wilmington he went to Annapolis and thence to St. Louis, where he received furlough for home and came to Mil-

waukee to be discharged, his term having expired while he was in Andersonville. He returned to his home at Waupun and remained a year comparatively inactive to fully recruit and enjoy the privileges of manhood once more. In the next year he went to Fond du Lac and became interested in the business of a flour manufacturer for a time, removing to Neenah later and finally locating at Appleton in 1879 to connect himself with the Appleton Machine Company, and is engaged in the manufacture of super-calendering rolls for the use of the numerous paper mills of Appleton and other places. The establishment also turns out other paper manufacturing machinery and does general job work.

Mr. Olmstead was married Aug. 16, 1886, to Ellen Corbitt of Fox Lake, Wis. Their surviving children are Mary C. and John A. One died in infancy.



SAMUEL H. SMART, a prominent citizen of Plover, Wis., and member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born May 29, 1820, in Chester, Grafton Co., New Hampshire and he is the son of Elijah and Mitty (Hoyt) Smart, both of whom were natives of the "Old Granite State" and moved thence to Jefferson county, New York, in 1828. About 1853 the parents with all their children except Samuel came to Wisconsin. The father died in Juneau county aged 78 years and the mother died in 1865 when 68 years of age at Stevens Point.

Samuel H. Smart removed to Wisconsin in 1865 and located at Stevens Point in the month of July. He bought a farm two miles from the location of Plover on which he resided about five years, when he went to Belmont in Portage county and after several changes of location he located in 1876 on a farm near Plover on which he has since resided. While a resident in the State of New York he became interested in the issues of the war and enlisted in August, 1861, in Company I, 186th New York Infantry at Philadelphia, Jefferson Co., New York. He enlisted as a recruit and joined his regiment in the vicinity of City Point, Va., where he was in the hospital a short time. He went next to the scene of activities before Pe-

tersburg and served with his regiment in in the various actions until the surrender of Lee and the end of the rebellion. He passed the intervening time until May 24th at Alexandria and after participating in the Grand Review at Washington, the regiment went to Sackett's Harbor, New York, where he was discharged June 14, 1865. He returned to his home in Jefferson county and removed to Wisconsin the following month as stated. He was married Feb. 19, 1840, to Lucy Bogart. She was born in Canada and is the daughter of David G. and Esther (Benedict) Bogart. She was 11 years old when her father removed with his family to Jefferson county. Mr. and Mrs. Smart have adopted several children, one of whom is still a member of the family.



DANIEL BUCK, Weyauwega, Wis., formerly a soldier of the civil war, was born in Jefferson county, New York, April 14, 1843. Schuyler Buck, his father, was a farmer and came from New York to Waupaca county in Wisconsin in 1856 and engaged in the same business. He died at the home of his son in Deer Creek, Wis., at the age of 78 years. His marriage to Sarah Doty occurred in 1840 in the State of New York. She was a lineal descendant of the "Doty's," who came to this country in the Mayflower. Mr. Buck was 13 when his parents removed to the Badger State and he passed his youth in labor on the farm until he became a soldier. He enlisted Oct. 11, 1861, at Omro, in Company C, 14th, Wisconsin Infantry and left the State with his regiment for St. Louis, going to Savannah, and Pittsburg Landing, where he was in action in less than a month after leaving Wisconsin. There the regiment lost more than 200 members and went thence to Corinth and Iuka where Mr. Buck was again in battle. He returned to Corinth and thence to Chewalla, where the fight was precipitated by the 14th Wisconsin. He accompanied his regiment on the route to Holly Springs, going after that disastrous action to Memphis, and later to Vicksburg and passed several months on detached service. In the spring of 1863 he was transferred to Battery A, 1st Missouri Light Artillery and later, he was reassigned to his own

command and returned to Wisconsin on his veteran's furlough of 30 days. When he was again ready for the front, a portion of the regiment had gone on the Red River expedition and he was connected with the 17th Army Corps in "Worden's Battalion." He participated in the Atlanta campaign and rejoined the reassembled regiment at Nashville in 1864. He accompanied the Tupelo expedition, fought in the battle of that name and accompanied the regiment in all its subsequent movements until his discharge at Mobile in October, 1865. He was wounded twice and was ill in the hospital with measles, and still suffers from disability contracted in the service. Mr. Buck is a loyal son of the Republic and his career in life has been consistent with the principles which he sustained on the battle field for the Union.



GEORGE W. NEUMANN, of Oshkosh, Wis., a member of Post No. 241, G. A. R., was born at Rurkershausen, Nassau, Prussia, Sept. 2, 1836. He came to America with his parents in 1847 and after landing at the port of New York, the family came to Milwaukee. In 1854, Mr. Neumann became a resident of Oshkosh, and was occupied in the business of a shoemaker until he determined to enlist. The regiment of Col. H. T. Sanders, of Racine, was in process of construction, as an independent organization, and he enlisted at the recruiting office in Oshkosh in Company F. Feb. 1, 1862, President Lincoln issued a general order, abolishing such regiments and the men enrolled again, as three years' recruits or for the war. Mr. Neumann enlisted Jan. 25, 1862, and afterwards re-enlisted, as has been stated. The command was mustered in as the 19th Wisconsin and went to Camp Utley, at Racine. The organization was completed at Camp Randall, Madison, where the regiment remained guarding rebel soldiers until their transfer to Camp Douglas at Chicago. About June 1st, the change was made and the 19th remained in Camp Randall until the 17th of the same month, when the regiment proceeded to Washington. It went, successively, to Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, camping at Hampton, Va. In June, the command was sent to Yorktown on special duty

and on returning to Fortress Monroe, orders awaited to proceed to Norfolk where it arrived June 29th. Colonel Sanders was appointed Provost Judge and the regiment performed provost duty, acting as guard and patrol of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. April 11th, 1863, the soldiers were sent out in detachments for fatigue duty and for two weeks were wholly without protection from the inclemency of the weather and employed in severest labor. April 26th they were ordered to Suffolk and the 17th of June, they went to Norfolk, en route to Yorktown. At this time the command was suffering from the effects of malaria, contracted in exposure to the poisoned atmosphere without proper food or camp equipage already described and, from the middle of August to October, the regiment was at Newport News and principally occupied in recruiting their sanitary condition. October 11th a removal to Newbern, N. C., was effected and Company F, was assigned to outpost duty, at the farthest point from Newbern at Camp Havelock, 20 miles away, with a solitary piece of artillery. In the attack on Newbern, about the 1st of February, Company F was driven from its position. At the time of the assault Mr. Neumann was at Newport Barracks to draw rations for his company, as Orderly Sergeant. He had obtained the supplies and was in readiness to send them by rail, when the station where he was waiting, was attacked by rebels. The assault was met by the 9th Vermont, a Rhode Island Battery and cavalry but were not equal to the work of repulse, and it became necessary to burn the commissary and quartermaster's stores to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. Mr. Neumann was nine miles from his company and he was obliged to cross a railroad bridge which was burning and make his way to his command on foot, arriving at twelve o'clock to find it under marching orders for Fort Spinola. When the company reached the fort the force in command mistook them for rebels and fired on them, the disaster being made more terrible from an attack on them at the same time from the guns of a gunboat in the river. In the action at Fort Darling, which occurred in May, 1864, the 19th was engaged and assisted in the victory, although at considerable cost in killed and wounded. With the exception of three companies, the regiment was occupied in picket duty until June 17th, when it accompanied an expedition to the

Petersburg and Richmond Railroad to destroy three miles of the track. June 20th a transfer was made to another brigade and the command lay in the trenches before Petersburg until the day of the explosion of the mine, when it acted as support for the Ninth Corps, fighting in the crater. The next concerted action in which the 19th Wisconsin was involved, was on the old field of Fair Oaks, where the casualties were terrific, the command suffering a loss of 136 men out of 180 and eight officers out of nine; 90 enlisted men were reported missing and all but 17 were taken prisoners. Mr. Neumann was captured October 27th and was sent to Richmond and confined 10 days in Libby. November 4th he was sent to Salisbury, N. C., stockade prison. The sufferings endured by those confined in this and at Andersonville passes description. The details of existence in them are such as to thrill with an unutterable emotion the biographer who edits these accounts. In one instance, a man who had endured them was asked how he managed to survive. "I swore I would outlive the whole Southern Confederacy," was his answer, and it is probable that his determination and the courage which made him a soldier of the Union supplied him with the strength required to live through the most horrible experiences on the records of modern warfare. Probably that is true of most of those who lived to tell their pitiful stories.

Sherman's march to the sea meant deliverance to the men in the Southern prisons and accomplished that work. February 1st, the first movement after the capture of Savannah was made towards the beginning of the end. Simultaneously, the rebels commenced the transfer of captives from place to place, and on the fourth of March the starved, ragged, and altogether wretched creatures at Salisbury were taken from its confining walls of timber and sent to Wilmington. Can those who read these words, written a quarter of a century after all their significance was experienced, paint that sorrowful procession of humanity, destitute of every vestige of anything like a whole garment, sick, sore, tired with a weariness that was of the soul as of their suffering bodies, bareheaded, barefooted, covered with dirt and vermin, haggard, grim and emaciated and starting for a march of 21 miles to enter Paradise under the folds of a Union flag?

Mr. Neumann was made Sergeant on the organization of his company and a short time

after taking the field, was promoted to First or Orderly Sergeant. He was advanced to the position of and commissioned Second Lieutenant, but was never mustered in as such, being incapacitated for attendance on that ceremony by the pressing attentions of the rebel authorities who could not deprive themselves of his society. April 29, 1863, he received honorable discharge at Madison, Wis.

The parents of Mr. Neumann, Peter and Henrietta (Crass) Neumann, were natives of Prussia. They are deceased and are buried at Fillmore, Washington Co., Wis. The father was a soldier in the Prussian army and served with distinction. Mr. Neumann was married in 1859 to Miss Catherine Scherff. Their children are named Ellen, Martin J., William J., George F., Katie and Annie.



ALLEXANDER SARGENT, a mechanic of Seymour, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 198, was born Feb. 22, 1819, in Orange, Vermont. He passed the first years of his youth in his native State and in early manhood went to New York State. He was 20 years old, when he was married in 1839, and, some years after, he removed his family and interests to Wisconsin. Within the first year of the war with the Southern section of the country, he determined to become a soldier, and accordingly enlisted in December, 1861, in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, Company M, at Kenosha for three years. In the fall of 1862, he was made Sergeant and served in that capacity until he received honorable discharge in March, 1863, at Ironton, Mo., where he had been for some time an inmate of the hospital. His record includes the battles of Bloomfield, St. Francis and L' Anguille, Ark. This bare statement gives an excellent illustration of the meed of reward doled out to the volunteer soldiers by the reports, and beyond this he has no opportunity to receive even the notice of his name if he happened to survive the chances of war. After the fight at Bloomfield he did good service in scouting and foraging, and in the capture of bushwhackers. In the same month the action at Chalk Bluff took place. At L' Anguille Ferry the action was a surprise and the command suffered severely in loss by capture

and death. The work of the cavalrymen will never receive full justice from its irregular nature. The scouting when the saddles were kept for days, when food was scarce and nothing could be obtained save the most meager results from foraging in the poorest country in the world, the exposure to sudden danger, the general service in which the mounted troops were involved—all this can never be adequately depicted.

The marriage of Mr. Sargent to Louisa Sanborn took place March 5, 1839, in Chateaugay, Franklin Co., New York. Oliver is the only son. Clara lives in Chicago. Roxana, Orson, Josephine and Martha are the names of the children deceased.

The father of Mr. Sargent was a native of New Hampshire and was a carpenter by occupation. His mother was from the same State and of Irish extraction. The forefathers of Mrs. Sargent were of American birth and her parents were born in New Hampshire.


Mr. Sargent married Maria Haskins of New York, Dec. 25, 1875. Their son, O. D. Wells, lives in Minnesota.



GEORGE F. PECK, Peshtigo, Wis., and a former soldier of the civil war, was born Sep. 7, 1833, in Mendon, Rutland Co., Vermont, and is the son of Romanta and Polly (Durgin) Peck. The family removed from the Green Mountain State in 1835 to Mendon, Monroe Co., New York, and the son accompanied his brother-in-law on his removal to Wisconsin in 1841. He went to Milwaukee to enlist, and enrolled Sept. 22, 1864, in Company F, 44th Wisconsin Infantry, for one year, and received discharge Aug. 11, 1865, at Milwaukee, the war being ended. During the latter part of his service he acted as bass drummer, until he went to the hospital at Milwaukee, on his arrival there with his command after the termination of the war. The 44th was sent to the front at Nashville as soon as the companies could be enrolled and mustered, the situation of Thomas requiring re-enforcing, and, during the battle at that place in December, the battalion of five companies occupied the trenches between the city and Fort Negley. After the fight, the remaining companies arrived and the

command was occupied in post and guard duty until March, when it went to Eastport, Miss., returning to Nashville and proceeding thence to Paducah, Ky., where they performed duty during the reconstruction period until August, when the regiment returned to Wisconsin to be disbanded. Mr. Peck was put on duty at the hospital at Milwaukee a month before his discharge, he being home on a furlough, and his regiment on its way home. He located at his present place of abode in 1868, and in the fire of Oct. 8, 1871, lost his entire property except his land. His adopted son, John R. Bush, aged 20, was burned to death that day, and he and his wife saved their lives by taking refuge on a piece of ploughed ground sowed to winter wheat. Mr. Peck married Rose Ann, daughter of James and Jane (Maitland) Elliott, who was born in County Derry, Ireland. She was 18 months old when brought to America. Four of her brothers were in the service. Matthew Elliott enlisted in the 19th Wisconsin, Samuel in the 1st Wisconsin, Thomas in the 19th and William in the 15th Wisconsin. Samuel was killed at Chickamauga, and Thomas was wounded before Petersburg and died at McDougal hospital in New York.



 HARLES E. CONSTANCE, of Waupaca, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 21, J. A. Garfield, was born Oct. 13, 1821, in Longhope, Gloucestershire, England, and is the son of William Constance, who was a manufacturer in England and reared his son to a knowledge of the profession, in which, he followed his ancestors. In 1855 he came to America and located at Fond du Lac, Wis., where he died the following year. His wife, Mary (Lane) Constance, was the daughter of a Baptist clergyman and their marriage took place about 1814. They had nine children, two of whom died in England. They are named Samuel and Annie, and the death of the daughter was the first event of the kind in the family. The others were named William, Martha, Charles, Emma, (Mrs. Hall), David, Esther Sweet and Mr. Constance of this sketch. While in England Mr. Constance learned the business of wood turning in his father's factory and was engaged in that occu-

pation previous to coming to the New World. In 1843 he came to America, bringing with him a younger brother and sister. He passed the first summer in Canada, removing to Troy, New York, in the fall and was employed successively in the rolling mills of Erastus Corning and Henry Burden. He resided in Troy six years and, in the spring of 1850, he came to Wisconsin, to Lud, Waupaca county, where he resided three years, when he removed to Waupaca. He is the owner of a fine and valuable farm adjoining the city limits. During the first year of the war he decided that the pressing need of the country was good men and enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Company G, 21st Wisconsin Infantry. (Captain M. H. Sessions of Minneapolis.) The regiment left the State Sept. 11th, and went to Cincinnati, crossing the river to Covington, Ky., where they went into trenches and suffered from want of army equipage. From there the command went to Louisville, and thence to fight in the battle of Perryville. He fought afterwards at Stone River and Chickamauga, going next to Chattanooga and Mission Ridge, and fought in the several actions called Rocky Face Ridge and was in the assault at Resaca. He was in the action at Pumpkin Vine Creek, at Big Shanty, and in the actions at Kenesaw Mountain; he also participated in the siege of Atlanta and went to Jonesboro and was present at the burning of Marietta in the grand march, went to Fayetteville, and was in the action at Bentonville, going thence to Goldsboro and Raleigh. After the surrender of Johnston, Mr. Constance was suffering with rheumatism and was sent by boat *via* Cape Hatteras to Alexandria, where he remained until the Review at Washington, where he was discharged June 8, 1865. New Year's Day, 1863, at Stone River, Wheeler's cavalry cut through a train which was being guarded by a detail from the brigade, and all the panic-stricken men fled except Mr. Constance, and as he was about to leave for a place of safety, he saw that he was intercepted by the Union cavalry and was placed between two fires until the rebels were repulsed. While engaged in provost duty at Nashville, he was detailed at the headquarters of General Starkweather, with the brigade guarding prisoners until the latter part of May, 1864. He was on the march to Atlanta, and was afterwards with the regiment till Johnston surrendered and to the close of the war. Mr. Constance married Margaret Rogers at Troy, New York, and they have

six surviving children. Henry C. was born in Milwaukee, May 31, 1850. George L. was born in Waupaca, March 24, 1857; Caroline L., Sept. 24, 1858; Meta, March 18, 1864; Frank R., Nov. 19, 1866; Louis, April 22, 1869. Six children are deceased. William B. was born in Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 22, 1846, and enlisted in Company G, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, Dec. 29, 1863, was wounded at Resaca and was transferred to the 3rd Wisconsin June 8, 1865. (Company G.) He was mustered out July 18th afterward and returned home to die in 1875, from disease incurred in the army. Louis was graduated from the High School at Waupaca in 1888 and entered Lawrence University at Appleton the same fall.

Mr. Constance is a man of prominent position in Waupaca and represents a class of foreign-born citizens whose record and career prove the stability of their devotion to their adopted country. He is a staunch Republican and cast his first vote for Taylor.

JEROME D. TYLER of East Depere, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 91 was born Dec. 1, 1841, in Crawford Co., Pennsylvania and is the son of E. H. and Susan (Holman) Tyler. The father was a native of Chautauqua, New York, and the mother was a native of Boston, Mass., and is living in Erie, Pa. The former is deceased. His paternal grandfather, Solomon Tyler, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died in Conneautville, Pa., aged 87 years. His maternal grandfather and great grandfather were both born in Conneautville. Mr. Tyler was reared a farmer and enlisted when he was 19 years old, Aug. 17, 1861, in Company H, 83rd Pennsylvania Infantry at Conneautville for three years. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and went to Yorkville where the command participated in the siege and went afterwards to Gaines Mills. Mr. Tyler was in both actions and fought at Hanover C. H. He was injured while on picket in the valley of the Chickahominy, while assisting a detail to carry a boat, which, falling on him, produced contusion of the back. (The command to which he was assigned was in Porter's division in the army of McClellan.) He was

taken to the hospital at Harrison's Landing and thence to Philadelphia, where he remained in a hospital until discharged. He was released from military service Oct. 15, 1862, and returned to his home. He came to Wisconsin in November, 1863, and, since the war, has operated as a carpenter and builder. He was married April 12, 1866, to Emma C. Miller and they have two children—Charles J., born Sept. 27, 1867, and Edna, born May 13, 1871. The mother was born in Depere. Mr. Tyler has three brothers and a sister. Jonathan M. enlisted in the 111th Pennsylvania Infantry. The others are named William H. and Charles H. Clara married W. O. Sutton of Erie, Pa.

FLORENTINE HOTCHKISS, a resident on section 12, Packwaukee township, Marquette county, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 64, at Montello, Wis., was born May 20, 1839, in Greene, Chenango Co., New York. His father, Willis Hotchkiss, was born Oct. 16, 1806, near Catskill, New York, and was the son of a Revolutionary soldier; in 1850 he removed to Green Lake county, Wisconsin, with his family, reaching that location in June and, in the fall of the same year went to Packwaukee, where he located on pre-empted land, which he redeemed from its primitive condition, and on which he was a resident more than 30 years, his death occurring on the homestead, April 3, 1881; about 1830 he married Samantha Mallory. (See sketch of Simeon Pond.) Their marriage took place in the State of New York, and the wife and mother died on the homestead Jan. 11, 1886, aged 80 years; four of their five children are still living; Frederick died March 9, 1853, when 18 years old. Mrs. Mary Jane (Hotchkiss) Wells, lives at Fond du Lac; Mrs. Pond resides at Westfield; Harriet married Charles Richards of Wausau, Wis.

Mr. Hotchkiss resided with his parents until he entered the army. He was brought up on the farm subject to all the experiences of the son of a pioneer farmer, and was a little more than 21 years old when he decided to become a soldier; he enlisted Nov. 1, 1861, in Company C, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, enrolling at Kingston, where the company was enlisted, and go-

ing to the camp of rendezvous at Janesville. He went thence with the command to St. Louis, where he remained about a month, when orders were received to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, where he received his horse, which completed his cavalry equipment. Soon after reaching that place, the battalion to which his company was attached, went to Fort Scott, which was headquarters during his period of service. Fort Scott was at that time on the extreme frontier. Mr. Hotchkiss was in the charge at "Church in the Woods," and in the skirmish at Montevallo, and afterwards was in the raid under General Blunt to Van Buren. The service which Mr. Hotchkiss performed, including skirmishing with bushwhackers and guard and garrison duty, and he also acted as a scout and escort on emigrant and United States mail trains, and he was in considerable service in Missouri. In September, 1863, he was sent with a detail from his battalion to Baxter Springs to reinforce that post and they were attacked by the rebel guerrillas under Quantrell, who rode their horses onto the very breastworks of the fortification. When they left that place, Quantrell and his guerrillas, disguised in Federal uniforms, attacked General Blunt with an escort of about 100 men, including Company I, who were left to face the rebels alone and stood until the rebels advanced to a hand-to-hand encounter and after the fight was over Mr. Hotchkiss assisted in the burial of about 80 of the dead. In Price's raid in Missouri in September, 1864, he was with his battalion at Lexington under Rosecrans and when Lexington was reached, it was found that Price had fled to the Big and Little Blue Rivers and he was in the skirmishes there, and at Independence and chased Price to Kansas City where Curtis's troops made a stand and were re-enforced by Pleasanton and Price was driven and overtaken at Mine Creek, where a large amount of ammunition and a considerable number of prisoners were captured. On this march the command was short of rations until they met the supply train and the chief part of the detail went with the train to Fort Smith as escort, returning to Fort Scott to be mustered out. Mr. Hotchkiss had his first encounter with the rebels at Montevallo. While doing garrison duty at Fort Scott, Aug. 24, 1863, Mr. Hotchkiss was attacked with chronic diarrhoea and was in the hospital until the last of the following

March. Twice during the time he was offered a discharge.

He was discharged at Madison Feb. 16, 1865, having served more than his period of enlistment by several months. He returned to Packwaukee and resumed his occupation as farmer on the homestead which his father pre-empted and which is still his home. He was married July 21, 1869, to Emma Haddon at Portage, Wis., and they have four children; Willis E. was born Sept. 3, 1870; Flossie, Aug. 29, 1874; Lettie, May 20, 1876; Walter, June 5, 1880.



NICHOLAS WEILAND, Appleton, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 133, was born Nov. 20, 1840, at Orenhofen, Trier, Prussia. His father, Leonard Weiland, died in 1842 in Prussia, and the mother, Elizabeth (Plauses) Weiland, came to America with her children in 1856. They arrived at the port of New York May 5th and came at once to Milwaukee, where the son was a farmer near the city limits until 1861, when he located at Appleton and engaged in farming until he determined to enter military life. He enlisted Sept. 25th, 1862, in I Company, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry at Appleton for three years. The regiment left the State about the last of October and went direct to Memphis, Tenn., where it was assigned to Sherman's command and proceeded in the southward movement to aid in the prosecution of the plans of Grant on Vicksburg. Mr. Weiland was on the Oxford march when the disaster at Holly Springs occurred, and the regiment was the first to take possession of the place. His health continued unbroken, notwithstanding the hardship and exposure and the unaccustomed duties to which he was assigned, and he was a participant in the battles of Moscow, in the Meridian expedition, patrolled at Jackson, engaged in the destruction of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, fought a detachment of cavalry there, and afterwards performed an incredible amount of marching. Near Cortland he was in another fight and, when the 32nd started for the sea under the command of General Sherman, he participated in all the fights and skirmishes, including Atlanta and Jonesboro, and finally went into action at Ben-

tonville, to lose his right arm by a gunshot wound, which necessitated amputation, which was performed on the field. He lay on the bodies of two dead soldiers through the night after receiving his wound and was discovered at three in the morning. He was placed on a mule and taken to Goldsborough, N. C., after the operation and thence to Newbern, N. C. He was in a hospital well supplied with wounded rebels and was the single Union soldier in his ward, his cot being placed between those of a sergeant of a Virginia regiment and a lieutenant-colonel of the 5th South Carolina Infantry. The latter was visited by his sweetheart who waited on him and brought him choice food which he divided with Mr. Weiland. Another rebel in the same ward, belonging to a North Carolina command, was hit by a volley of seven balls. His right arm and right leg were taken off and his left hand, all but the thumb. When Mr. Weiland left the hospital he was alive and with every prospect of recovery. Mr. Weiland went thence to Morehead, N. C., where the Union wounded took the steamer "Northern Light" for New York, and went to Willard's Point hospital in the North River near Fort Schuyler. On the steamer were 1,200 men who arrived in New York harbor on the 15th of April following the assassination of the President, and they heard the news as they entered the river from the pilot boat. The commotion among the soldiers was an awful sight, the exasperated men expressing their grief and rage by every possible demonstration, some threatening, others swearing and some utterly prostrated. In June following, the wounded Wisconsin soldiers left New York on cattle cars for Prairie du Chien. The cause of this atrocity has never been cleared up and the suffering men, who had left beds of long painful and illness, underwent their most bitter experience at the hands of their own friends after suffering from wounds of the severest character. At Harvard Junction a comrade from an Illinois regiment standing on the platform recognized Mr. Weiland as from his brigade and obtained for him a square meal. (Food had been placed in their car, but it had become spoiled.) This was the only food he received on the route fit for a human being to eat. Mr. Weiland went to the Jesuit College hospital at Old Fort Crawford, remaining until November, 1865, when he proceeded to Madison and acted

as Commissary Sergeant for Dr. Greenleaf in charge of the hospital, and was there discharged in September, 1866, and returned to Appleton.

He was married Feb. 1, 1868, to Margaret Karn, and they have seven children—Mary E., Elizabeth, George H., Henry D., Frank E., Charlotte C. and Katie. A son, named John, died at the age of 10 months. The mother of Mr. Weiland is living with her son, aged 82. (1888). Three brothers and a sister came to this country with him; two of the former—Adam and Jacob—being enlisted men in the service of the Union. The former was in the 31st Wisconsin and returned in safety. The latter was in the 36th Illinois. Peter Huberty, the husband of his sister, was in the detachment under Colonel Harnden of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, to whom belonged the distinction of discovering the retreat of Jeff Davis.



HENRY O. FIFIELD, proprietor of the *Menominee Herald*, the leading Republican journal of the section of his State where he is resident, is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 266. (Lyon.) His father, Samuel S. Fifield, was born in New Hampshire in 1801 and was the son of Nathaniel Fifield who went from the Granite State in 1804 and cleared a farm "from the stump" in Maine. Samuel S. Fifield married Naomi, daughter of Albana Pease, noted as a Millerite and a local preacher of repute. Henry O. Fifield was born Aug. 7, 1841, in Corinna, Penobscot Co., Maine. When he was 13 years old he accompanied his father and brother, Samuel S., to the West, the three locating temporarily at Rock Island, Ill., whence they went in the spring of the next year to Prescott, Wis., where the senior Fifield engaged in active business. His son received a common-school education and in 1858 followed the "bent of his desires" and entered the office of the *Transcript* as a compositor and remained in that connection until enlistments under the first summons of President Lincoln, when he enrolled as a soldier responsive to the call of the chief whose name was to him the slogan of manhood and patriotism, and to the spirit awakened in him by the shot on Sumter's wave-kissed walls. Captain

W. A. Acker opened an enrolling office at Prescott and, April 19, 1861, the name of Henry O. Fifield was among the first to be recorded from Prescott as a defender of the integrity of the country, (although he was less than 21) in the 1st Minnesota Infantry. The regiment rendezvoused at Fort Snelling (where re-enlistment as three years men took place) and proceeded thence to Washington, to be assigned to Heintzelman's Brigade at Alexandria and, July 17th, started to participate in the battle of Bull Run, arriving in time to engage in the fight of the 21st. They also engaged in the finale of that action, but had the satisfaction of being mentioned in their chief's report as one of the few regiments to leave the field in good order. They camped about a mile from the Capital and moved thence to fight at Ball's Bluff in October and went next to Poolesville, Md., where the winter was passed. In the spring the 1st Minnesota accompanied General Shields to the first fight at Winchester, proceeding later to the peninsula to make connection with the command of McClellan. Mr. Fifield was in action in the siege of Yorktown, and his regiment went thence to the head of York River where they took possession of Delaware Landing. (The regiment at this date belonged to Sumner's corps and to the division of Sedgwick.) At Eltham, an old Virginia town with a historic graveyard, they fought for possession and the mossy and mouldy old gravestones of the F. F. V's. toppled to the ground and the mounds were torn to pieces by the irrevient bullets of both sides. Joining the main army, a movement was made to Cold Harbor, whence the regiment went to the swamps of the Chickahominy. They were specially detailed to construct the Sumner Grape Vine River bridge, the rebels meanwhile opening a dam above, letting a flood of water onto the flats, the soldiers being compelled to wade in the water to their armpits to reach higher ground. They fought next at Fair Oaks (Seven Pines) where a portion of the troops were in full retreat when they arrived. "Pitching in," the 1st Minnesota "snatched victory from defeat." In the contemplated movement on Richmond, the regiment made preparations by throwing up breastworks seven miles from the Confederate capital and the command were in the midst of incessant skirmishing, sleeping on their arms

and in constant expectation of hearing the "long roll."

On one occasion Mr. Fifield was in a shelter tent wholly unprotected from rebel shells and proposed to Gus Ellison, a comrade, that they protect themselves by getting to the rear of a log building used for a hospital. They were scarcely placed, before a 32-pound shell hurtled through the logs and crushed the head of Ellison to a jelly. Mr. Fifield was thrown ten feet, with his head and back injured, his tongue bitten through, and his right eye was torn by striking on his face on the ground, and he was picked up for dead. He passed a few days in the hospital and was soon in readiness to pay the rebels a personal as well as National grievance. He is still a sufferer from the effects of the injury, the weather being a faithful monitor to remind him of his obligations to rebel hostility. He joined his regiment in time for the Peach Orchard fight and encountered all the miseries of the seven days' retreat. He was in the fight at Savage Station, at Glendale, Allen's farm and, in the last, personally captured the colors of a Virginia regiment. He also fought at White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill and in others of less importance, and afterwards the "1st" went into camp at Harrison's Landing to recruit. From there the regiment went again to Malvern Hill and thence on transports to Alexandria preparatory to the second Bull Run. The "1st" covered the rear of the retreat and afterwards made a march *via* Vienna, fighting the cavalry of Zeb Stuart *en route*, using their two pieces of artillery effectively and killing and wounding 75 rebels with slight loss to themselves. (Sep. 2, 1862). Soon after nightfall, a regiment clad in butternut and wearing badges on their arms rode into camp. Responding "1st Maryland Cavalry" to the challenge, they were immediately fired on. They had forgotten to say "Union" and in the darkness suffered for the omission. Also, the firing attracted attention in other regiments and it being generally supposed that a night attack had been made, dismay possessed the camp and a stampede was only prevented by the coolness and promptness of officers who immediately made the rallying cries which put an end to a threatened disorderly flight. The "1st" crossed into Maryland by Edwards' Ferry, passing over the old camping ground of 1861 towards Frederick, where an arrival was made a few hours after the Johnnies under Stonewall

Jackson had left the place. (This was on the day when Barbara Fritchie brought to the cheek of the leader "a shade of sadness, a blush of shame.") September 14th the regiment fought at South Mountain where General Reno was killed. The "1st" was in the action at Antietam and lost heavily. The regiment charged repeatedly through a cornfield and not a trace of the "waving green" was left. They stopped only to bury their dead and followed with Burnside's command to Fredericksburg. (McClellan had been relieved.) Mr. Fifield retains his loyalty to and his affection for his commanding officer, and recalls the emotion manifested by the entire command for their fallen chief, many of the soldiers weeping and refusing to be comforted for his loss. The 1st Minnesota fought at Fredericksburg and camped at Falmouth, where they passed the winter. In the spring they were again in action there and their next battle was the fight at Gettysburg. They accomplished the distance—365 miles—in 15 days, arriving in time to engage in the fight late on the 1st of July. 325 men went into that fight and left 224 killed and wounded on the field, including 17 officers, the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, adjutant and major being severely wounded, and Captain Wilson D. Farrell, mortally. The loss of the 1st Minnesota at Gettysburg was 80 per cent. of the men engaged and is acknowledged to be the heaviest loss in any one fight of any troops engaged in any war on record. Mr. Fifield placed his captain's body in a grave dug by his own hands with a grubbing hoe, but he now lies in Minnesota, having been removed by his friends afterwards. The colors fell seven times, another color bearer replacing each as they fell. The 1st Minnesota was one of the regiments that repelled the terrific charge of Pickett, and won the special commendation of General Hancock, whose pride and boast it had become for gallantry in the field. It was detailed next for duty in the enforcement of the draft at New York and suppression of the riots there and sustained its record. It was the first regiment to take position on Brooklyn Heights and, during the period of its stay there, Mr. Fifield was made drum major and was discharged as such. Returning to the front, the 1st Minnesota went from Alexandria to Brandy Station, passing over their old battle field of Bull Run, where the rain had washed the earth from the bodies of their buried comrades leaving the limbs visible. Mr. Fifield fought at

Bristowe Station and passed a short time in camp near Brandy Station. In November he was with his command in the Mine Run expedition which closed the activities of 1863. The regiment was ordered to Minnesota to recruit and marched to Washington to receive special honors from the Minnesotians there resident, and the soldiers were fêted by a banquet at the National hotel at which Senator Zack Chandler, Hannibal Hamlin, and others equally distinguished, made speeches. From LaCrosse on their way to St. Paul, the route was made by stage and, arriving at the latter place, the citizens received their heroes with an ovation. Mr. Fifield passed the winter at Fort Snelling and was discharged May 19, 1864, his term having expired. He fought in 23 regular battles and countless skirmishes, the regiment being from first to last, always in the post of danger. From an enlistment of more than 1,700 men less than 500 returned to Minnesota.

Mr. Fifield has been connected with the business of printing more than 30 years. In 1870 he and his brother, Hon. Samuel S. Fifield, engaged in the publication of the Bayfield, (Lake Superior) *Press* and were connected with that journal two years, then removing the outfit to Ashland where they established the *Press* on a permanent basis. In 1873, Mr. Fifield sold his interest to his brother and engaged as local editor of the Polk county *Press*, (Wis.) and afterwards was connected in the same capacity with the Stillwater (Minn.) *Lumberman*. In the winter of 1878-9 he was occupied as proof reader on the reports of the Assembly of Wisconsin. March 12th following, he located at Menominee, Mich., to assume editorial charge of the *Herald*, then published by James A. Crozer and in June, 1881, he became proprietor by purchase and has since managed its business relations and conducted its editorial and other departments. He is a Republican of radical stripe and his paper has reached a high standard in popularity and influence, having the largest circulation in the county. The building in which Mr. Fifield carries on his business was constructed under his direction in 1886 and is, in every particular, adjusted to the requirements of his business, and arranged with reference to facility and completeness of detail. A Hoe cylinder press is used, and in the job department the fixtures are of the latest and most approved patterns. A complete stereotyping outfit is included in the apparatus for printing business and the type

fonts contain every variety of material necessary to an office of extensive connections. In short, the plant is on the same scale with offices of large interests in the great cities. The proprietor has invested \$20,000 in the building and fixtures, and it is a credit to his taste and judgment and an honor to Menominee.

Mr. Fifield was married Sept. 5, 1866, to Emma L. Walker. Their only son, Henry Dana, is local solicitor on the *Herald*. Mrs. Fifield was born in Illinois and is the daughter of Lewis and Calphurnia (White) Walker, the former a native of the State of New York and the latter of Vermont. Her father removed his family to Minnesota in 1853. She is the granddaughter of Doctor White, who was connected with the Morgan excitement and who was obliged to leave the State in consequence.

Hon. Samuel S. Fifield, the brother referred to, has been prominent in the political history of the Badger State for many years. His local connections brought him into prominence and in 1874 his district sent him to the lower house of the Assembly where he was made Speaker and served in that capacity in the most efficient manner. He represented Ashland district three terms and in 1877 was elected Senator and again in 1880 and 1881. In the autumn of 1881 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin and served in that office by successive re-elections to 1887. His other relations in public life are numerous and important.



WILLIAM H. HEMSCHMEYER, a resident at Manitowoc, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born May 19, 1833, in Hanover, Germany. When he was 14 years old he came to America with his parents, C. H. and Sophia (Rickmann) Hemschemeyer, and they located on a farm in Manitowoc county, Wis., where he assisted his father until he was 19 years old, with the exception of winter seasons, when he attended school. In 1852 he engaged in business, in which he operated until the second call of the President for troops in the first year of the civil war. August 21, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, 26th Wisconsin Infantry, at Manitowoc for three years. He

passed through the several non-commissioned grades and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Company I of the same command, April 13, 1864. Oct. 19th of the same year he was promoted to the Captaincy of Company I and was mustered out as such. He was in the first regiment raised for Sigel's command in Wisconsin and left the State for Washington, October 6th. He was in the movements to Gainesville, and afterwards to Falmouth and did not miss the "Mud Campaign" at a later date. He was in the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville, fought afterwards at Gettysburg, and went with the command to join the troops in the West and was in the action at Wauhatchie on the Tennessee. He fought at Mission Ridge and went thence to Knoxville and back to Lookout, and in May was in the reconnoissance and skirmishing at Buzzard Roost. He was in the fight at Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, in the movements at Kenesaw Mountain and in the fight at Peach Tree Creek, in the siege of Atlanta and started with Sherman in November for the march to the sea and traveled through Georgia 34 days, engaged in the varied operations which marked the progress of that triumphal march. He was in the fight at Averysboro in March and was under fire at Bentonville, three days later, going thence to Goldsboro and Raleigh, where the command delayed until the surrender of General Johnston, when he again took up the line of march and journeyed for weary days through heat and dust to Washington, where he was a participant in the Grand Review. The regiment left Washington June 13th and reached Milwaukee on the 17th, where it was welcomed by the German citizens, and was soon after paid off and discharged.

After his return home Mr. Hemschemeyer was engaged in the sale of groceries and afterward in the management of a hotel in which he was occupied 10 years. In 1886 he opened a hotel at Silver Lake, four miles from Manitowoc, at a point which is rapidly becoming noted and popular as a summer resort.

He was married August 20, 1856, to Wilhelmina Storch at New Bremen, Ohio. They have had three children, a son and two daughters, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Hemschemeyer has officiated as City Clerk of Manitowoc and as Register of Deeds of the county. He has acted in the capacity of Justice of the Peace and Deputy Revenue Collector and served his

District in the State Assembly in 1879 and 1880. He is a citizen of recognized ability and is esteemed and respected for the quality of his service in every public capacity.



ANTHONY ZERWAS, of Shawano, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 81 at that place, was born Jan. 17, 1836, at Parole, on the Rhine in Prussia. He came to America with his parents in October, 1842, when he was six years of age, going from New York on the Hudson River to Albany and proceeding thence to Utica, Oneida Co., New York. They remained in that city until 1847, when they went to Racine, Wisconsin. In 1853, they made another transfer to Mayville, Dodge Co., Wis., and Mr. Zerwas remained there until the death of his father. He and his son-in-law were interested in the sale of agricultural implements at that place. Aug. 18, 1859, he transferred his business interests to Shawano, where he arrived while Wisconsin was still a territory. He engaged in shoemaking in which he was occupied until enrolled as a soldier in defense of the country of his adoption. He enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, at Shawano, in Company 1, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry for three years and received honorable discharge June 9, 1865, the war being at an end.

The regiment went into rendezvous at Oshkosh and left the State Oct. 30th, to be assigned to Sherman's army and was destined to go to Jackson to co-operate with the plans of the campaign of Grant, but the disaster at Holly Springs terminated the movement. They were on provost duty at Memphis ten months and went thence to LaGrange and in the attack on Moscow, Mr. Zerwas had an experience of nine miles in two hours on the double-quick. He remained with his command, watching the movements of Forrest, and in January, 1864, went to Vicksburg and in February started for Meridian. He was in the action at Jackson and in the raids of the Meridian expedition and returned to Vicksburg, whence he went to Kentucky, expecting to go into action at Paducah and was again in lively movement endeavoring to intercept Forrest.

For some months the regiment was in constant movement and in May was in the action at Cortland. He was in two other actions near the same place and in August went to the siege of Atlanta and thence, after the surrender, to fight at Jonesboro. While at Memphis he was ill with chronic diarrhoea and has never recovered from it. While in the rifle pits at Atlanta he was wounded in his shoulder by a spent ball or piece of shell. He was a member of one of the columns which moved on Sherman's march through Georgia and was in a fight not far from Savannah. He was engaged in destroying one of the Savannah railroads and went successively to Beaufort, S. C., and to Pocolingo, and after the march through the Carolinas began was in the fight at River's Bridge, (Salkahatchie.) He fought again at Binnaker's bridge, (Edisto) and afterwards at Cheraw. He walked barefooted 150 miles after the battle of Cheraw and went back to his regiment where he remained until his discharge. He returned to Shawano and engaged in shoemaking which he followed as long as he could endure the bench, when he engaged in a saloon and billiard room.

He is the son of Jacob and Mary (Klassing) Zerwas. His father died in 1873 and is buried at Mayville. Mr. Zerwas was married June 10, 1859, to Mary Fink, and three of their children named Allie, Bertha and William E. C. are living. Ida died Oct. 30, 1874, aged 13 years.



STEPHEN MEIDAM, Appleton, Wis., was born May 27, 1848, in Geldermalsen, Netherlands, and is the son of John and Rijk (Van Smallen) Meidam. The father and mother were natives of Holland and removed to America in 1851. They resided in Erie county, New York, two years and in 1853 came to Wisconsin and settled in the vicinity of Appleton, at Grand Chute, now included in the corporation and constituting the 6th Ward. Mr. Meidam was a pupil in the public schools until he was 12 years old, after which he devoted his time and strength to the assistance of his father in maintaining his family. His first employ was with Dunn & Brewster, with whom he remained two and a half years, manufacturing staves.

He afterwards continued in the same business in the interests of other parties until he entered the army. He enlisted Aug. 28, 1861, as a recruit in E Company, 5th Wisconsin Infantry at Appleton for one year or during the war. He was honorably discharged Sept. 25, 1865, at Stanton hospital, Washington. The reorganized 5th left the State October 2nd for Washington, were there equipped and did guard duty at Alexandria until the 20th, when they went to Winchester in the valley of the Shenandoah and Mr. Meidam was in all the engagements in which the regiment was in action. In December, the command went to the trenches at Petersburg and were in the extension of the lines at Dabney's Mills (Hatcher's Run) in the reserve. In March, Mr. Meidam was in the assault on the works in front of the city and skirmished all day on the first day of April. The loss of April 2nd was very heavy and Mr. Meidam was in the thickest of the action in the assault and sustained a wound in the left leg. Amputation was necessary and the operation was performed in the field hospital, whence he was conveyed to Judiciary Square hospital at Washington April 12th and remained until June 20th. On that date he went to Stanton hospital to be discharged as stated. He returned to Appleton with his maimed and shattered body, but with the courage and spirit of a man undiminished and has since been one of the honored citizens of the place. He was variously occupied in railroading and in stove factories and others working in wood until he was engaged at Riverside Cemetery where he worked three years. (See sketch of Dennis Meidam.) He then turned his attention to market gardening which has since occupied his time and interest. He is present Alderman of the 6th Ward, once a part of his father's farm.

He was married Sept. 14, 1872, to Julia Van Ooyen, a native of New York. Her parents and their family were on the same ship with those of her husband and she was born after their removal to America. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Meidam are John S. and Henry M. One died in infancy. John and Peter Steenis, uncles of Mrs. Meidam, fought respectively in the war in the 14th and 6th Wisconsin Infantry. Afterwards the former became a member of the 6th and was wounded at Hatcher's Run in February, 1865. The latter lost a leg in the battle of the Wilderness. Cornelius Steenis, their brother, fought in a New York

regiment. Orey Van Ooyen, her brother, enlisted in the 14th Wisconsin and afterwards in the 32nd.



GEORGE WARNER, a farmer on section 13, Plover township, Portage county, Wis., formerly a soldier of the civil war, was born Oct. 27, 1846, in Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., New York. His parents, Alvin M. and Lazette (Goodell) Warner removed from the Empire State to Wisconsin in 1858, and since that date Mr. Warner, has been a resident in the township in which he now lives. He lived on a farm until he entered the army and he enlisted Oct. 1, 1864, at La Crosse as a recruit in Company I, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years.

He made connection with the regiment soon after enrolling, reporting for service at Chattanooga, and he removed soon after with the command to make connection with the forces of Sherman and went to Savannah in the march to sea. During his progress he was engaged in the heavy work of destroying railroads, and he performed guard and forage duty, waded swamps and participated in the varied experiences of the campaign until he became ill with erysipelas, which settled in his left foot, and he was sent from the hospital at Savannah to David's Island in New York harbor, where he remained until discharged in June, 1865, when he returned to Wisconsin. He is a prosperous farmer and a man of probity and good standing. He married Mrs. Mary C. McLeod. William H. Page, brother of Mrs. Warner, was a soldier in the civil war, and was killed in a skirmish near Fort Gibson, Kan. Horace O., brother of Mr. Warner, enlisted in the fall of 1863, and was in Sherman's command until the close of the war.



NORMAN W. LILLIE, a resident of Weyauwega, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 180, was born June 30, 1833, in Salem, Washington Co., New York. He is the son of Aaron and Mary (Batchelder) Lillie, both natives of

New York. In 1836 they went to West Dorset, Bennington Co., Vt., and there engaged in farming about 16 years. About 1850 the family came to Weyauwega and settled on a Government claim. The father lives in Kansas and is 80 years old. The beloved mother died in November, 1859.

Mr. Lillie is the second of 10 children, and when he came to Wisconsin with his parents he settled on a claim on which he pursued farming until he enrolled as a soldier. He enlisted December 26, 1863, from Waupaca, for three years, in Company K, Wisconsin Infantry, and was finally discharged at Madison in 1865, under the General Order discharging all prisoners. The 10th Wisconsin rendezvoused at camp Randall, Madison, where Mr. Lillie was detailed as nurse, contracted erysipelas and his right hand became disabled; he was transferred to Harvey Hospital and soon after joined his regiment at Kenesaw Mountain. The date of his first shot at a rebel was June 30, 1864. He took a ring from the man's finger and gave it to Lieutenant Raffenburg.

He was in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, and during the heat of conflict a rebel officer rode between the two fronts crying "I am looking for a place to plant my battery." He was fully exposed to the fire from both lines and was instantly killed. After the battle was over Mr. Lillie saw a dead rebel leaning against a tree holding a paper in his hand. "The battle still rages—don't call me a coward for I die brave—my pulse has ceased to beat," was written on the paper. He had bled to death.

The regiment was assigned to Sherman's command and Mr. Lillie was in the Atlanta campaign. He was almost continually in the skirmish line and once a ball pierced his hat, and once while standing behind a cottonwood tree, it was splintered to pieces by a shell.

Mr. Lillie was in seven charges and repulses at Atlanta, and after the battle he assisted in the capture of about 1,700 prisoners and returned with his regiment to Marietta, where they were stationed as guards. At Marietta he was transferred to the 21st Wisconsin and joined the Grand March to the Sea. In South Carolina, Mr. Lillie and four companies were lost from the command and were chased by rebel bloodhounds; they killed seven and were finally captured within hearing distance of their own regiment by Lieutenant Stewart of the

5th Alabama Cavalry, commanding a detail clothed in Federal uniform. Their first order to halt was disobeyed. "Halt, you—Yankee" arrested his steps and he drew his gun to fire, but his captors numbered 32 and he surrendered. A rebel drew on him but was ordered to desist by Lieutenant Stewart, who said "I always treat my prisoners well." Mr. Lillie was robbed of everything in his possession, not excepting a knife which had been the property of a dead brother, and which he begged to retain. To prevent the rebels obtaining his watch he flung it into the river. During the passage through Carthage the people wanted to kill them but the lieutenant prevented. One Dutchman who thought himself the equal of a dozen of Sherman's men was soundly thrashed by Mr. Lillie, and convinced of his mistake. The prisoners were taken to Richmond and confined in Libby, 26 days. Mr. Lillie was taken to Annapolis to the parole camp and, two weeks later, went to St. Louis, where he remained two weeks and went home on a furlough, and before its expiration was discharged as stated. After Marietta, Mr. Lillie and a Mexican went on a foraging trip. They found a cow so wild she could only be caught by the lasso of the Mexican. They had milk in camp about a month and fresh meat when she was killed. At Kenesaw, the rebels charged the skirmish line, Company K repelled and they lost 19 killed, who were not buried for a week.

He resumed his farming interests, which he has pursued ever since. His exposure, and hardships in battle, marching and prison have entirely destroyed his health. He married Eliza Jane Sherman, and they have two daughters and three sons. Mr. Lillie is a Republican, and votes as he shot.



GEORGE W. BRIGGS, of Oshkosh, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post, 241, was born at Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on the 112th anniversary of the birth of the first President of the United States for whom he was named, Feb. 22, 1844. He was 19 years of age when he enlisted to aid in the suppression of armed rebellion. He enrolled as a private in Com-

pany K, 11th New York Cavalry at Stockholm, in his native county and was mustered in by officer Thorndyke at Malone, Franklin County, N. Y. He enlisted for three years or the war, the commencement of his service being Dec. 28, 1863. From Malone, the regiment proceeded to New York, where it was stationed at Park Barracks for three weeks, and sent thence to Fort Schuyler up the East River where it remained four weeks. At the end of that time the soldiers were placed on a transport for Alexandria, and their first adventure was the grounding of their vessel off Sandy Hook, where they were detained twenty-four hours. Then were on board an old English transport and numbered 1,700 men. After a tedious voyage of six days, they arrived at their destination. The trip was made in February, and its delay and general discomfort were increased by the continuous snow and sleet. The passage should, under ordinary circumstances, have been made in 48 hours. Reaching Camp Relief at Washington, the cavalry equipments were obtained and the command was sent on to the Muddy branch of the Potomac River and also to Point Lookout in guarding against Mosby and his guerrillas, where the regiment operated for four weeks. Being relieved from this duty, Company K was detailed as escort for President Lincoln to and from his summer residence at Arlington Heights. Mr. Briggs, by this detail, obtained one of the most prized privileges of his life, a familiar acquaintance with the most noted man of that time, as well as with others of distinction. The President was in the habit of conversing freely with the members of his escort, refusing to distinguish them from others on whom he relied for assistance. Six months passed in this and similar duties and then the field of their operations was extended. Leaving Washington, the command was detailed as escort for the protection of the mails and as guard in the exchange of rebel prisoners from City Point to Annapolis. During the time in which it was occupied in the latter service, 350 Union men were taken to Annapolis and all, without exception, in the most pitiful condition. They were so reduced and emaciated that not one was able to walk, and they were carried on stretchers on board the transports. The detail of men acting as guard numbered 20 in command of Mr. Briggs and they exerted every possible effort for the alleviation

of the suffering brought to their notice. It was exasperating to carry back to the rebels their exchanged men, fat and sleek, with a sum of money in the possession of each and receive the Union soldiers in a sadly contrasting condition.

About the middle of June, 1864, General Early started towards Washington with 20,000 men, and the alarm was general. Every available man in the city was sent into service to be ready for the defense of the Federal capital if needed and the cavalry was brought into requisition in every capacity. That of which Mr. Briggs was a member was engaged in the pursuit after the rebel invaders of the valley of the Shenandoah in the capacity of infantry. The pursuit continued until the fight between General Wallace and General Early in July, and was a series of skirmishes and severe encounters, the regiment suffering severe loss. At the second battle of Hatcher's Run, Mr. Briggs' horse was shot from under him and he was thrown violently to the ground. A rebel observed his disaster and plunged forward with a bayonet thrust, catching him in the chin and inflicting a distressing injury. Mr. Briggs drew his navy revolver and shot his assailant. He was seriously injured and was sent to the hospital at City Point. May 12, 1865, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and was connected with that organization during the remainder of the war. Aug. 21, 1865, he received honorable discharge at Washington, D. C. He was present at the Grand Review of troops, May 24th, in Washington, and passed the intervening time in camp and elsewhere, awaiting the arrangement of the preliminaries necessary to the disbanding of the United States military, at the close of the most remarkable war in the annals of the world.

Mr. Briggs is the son of Warren and Louisa (Davis) Briggs. His parents were married Sept. 30, 1841. The father of Warren Briggs died when the son was in childhood. The mother survived and lived to the great age of 108 years. She was in excellent health with the exception of blindness from which she suffered for the last 20 years of her life. She lived during the latter part of her life in Minnesota and one of her latest experiences was in a massacre by the Indians, where her life and those of three others were saved by hiding in a hole. The Indians made a charge over their hiding-place. She was the mother of four

sons and two daughters and two of the former were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion. Warren Briggs set the example for his sons by enlisting and died in September, 1863, at Vienna, Va., from wounds received from one of Mosby's guerrillas. Warren D. Briggs enlisted in the First Connecticut Infantry in 1861.

Geo. W. Briggs married Charlotte Rogers at Oshkosh, May 12, 1867. They have four sons and a daughter—George H., Charles, Frank, Albert and Nina. He became a resident of Oshkosh in 1866 and for a period of years was engaged in the business of upholstering in the employ of B. H. Soper. In 1880 he embarked in the same vocation in his own interest.



JOSIAH SMITH, Seymour, Wis., formerly a soldier in the civil war, was born March 24, 1843, in Orange Co., New York.

He is the son of John and Phoebe Smith, who were born respectively in England and in New York. He was brought up on a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until he went into the army. He enlisted March 8, 1863, in the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery at Towanda. From the rendezvous at Harrisburg, the battery went to Fort Ethan Allen where it remained until the spring of 1864, when its location was transferred to the front with the Army of the Potomac, and Mr. Smith was in the battles of the Wilderness of that year, and was engaged in the actions in front of Petersburg. In the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded in the leg and in front of Petersburg lost his right thumb. Later, at Washington, his left arm was broken in two places, and he was discharged June 25, 1865, on account of disability from gunshot wounds. He was first in the hospital at Washington and was next in Chestnut Hill hospital in Philadelphia, afterwards going to Stone hospital in Washington, where he was discharged.

He returned to his farm in Pennsylvania and was married July 5, 1858, at Rome, to Helen Chamberlain, and they have one child, Maudie May, who was born in Black Creek, Sept. 13, 1882. Mrs. Smith lost two brothers in the war. William C. enlisted in the 141st Pennsylvania

Infantry and was killed at Gettysburg. Alonzo C. was an enlisted man in the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, was captured in front of Petersburg and died in Andersonville stockade prison. Another brother named Oscar, was in the service and returned home in safety.

Mr. Smith removed to Wisconsin in 1882 and located in Black Creek, where he was employed in a saw mill. He is at present occupied as a cheese maker at Shiocton, Wis. He is a Republican in political connection.



ORVILLE M. BUCK, of Waupaca, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 21, was born Feb. 13, 1847, in Vinland, Winnebago Co., Wis., and is the son of Amos P. and Alvira (Pierce) Buck. His father was born in Ohio and came thence to Wisconsin, where he was married in 1846. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Buck are all living and are named Orville, Sarah, Francis, Effie, Amos and Etta. All are married but the youngest son. The youngest daughter married W. H. Ruhl; Sarah is the wife of George M. Chamberlain of Waupaca; Frances married Charles Beadleston of Waupaca; Effie married Dealon Barnhart of Parfreyville; Adelbert lives in Denver, Col.

Mr. Buck of this sketch was married in 1870, to Lucy Ann Brown and they removed in 1871, to Waupaca and, 18 months later, returned to Minnesota. Nine years later they fixed their residence at Waupaca. Their children are named Adelbert, Roy, Dee and Bertha. Mr. Buck is a mason by trade.

September 13, 1863, Mr. Buck enlisted in Battery C, 1st Regiment Heavy Artillery at Neenah for three years and was discharged Sept. 18, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. Battery C left Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, Oct. 30, 1863, and went to the front at Chattanooga and took position at Camp Wood. They changed location twice while there and in March, 1865, went to Athens, Tenn., and afterwards to Mouse Creek and Strawberry Plains. Mr. Buck was in the action at various points in Tennessee and Alabama and during his connection with the Army of the Tennessee, the

battery was inspected by the Inspector General, W. S. Bradford, and received special mention for their fine condition and efficiency.



HENRY H. MANLEY, a farmer on section 30, Ellington Township, Outagamie Co., Wis., was formerly a soldier of the Union in the civil war. He was born in New York, March 8, 1825, and is the son of Luke and Charlotte (Streeter) Manley. The latter was a native of Vermont. The paternal ancestry was from England and the grandfather of Mr. Manley was a soldier in the Revolution, the family having become identified with the history of the country in its earliest days. In the fall of 1845 Mr. Manley came West and located in Licking Co., Ohio, whence he removed in 1857 to the town in which they now reside. (1888.)

In August, 1864, he enlisted at Green Bay in Company F, 43rd Wisconsin Infantry. After passing four weeks in rendezvous at Camp Washburn, the regiment went to Nashville, Tenn., and thence to Johnsonville, where Mr. Manley was in the action in which a large quantity of stores belonging to the United States were destroyed on the River. The engagement was one of the most unique in the course of the rebellion, consisting of an artillery duel with the 43rd Wisconsin in reserve in the trenches between the two fires. The United States gunboats in the river were burned and to the booming of the guns was added the explosion of the vast quantities of ammunition on board. The casualties in the 43rd were of frightful character and after the engagement the command was ordered to Nashville to assist Thomas and marched to the vicinity to find themselves cut off by Hood's skirmishers and troops and reaching their destination too late to do any fighting. Mr. Manley was a participant in the scouting and skirmishing in the Cumberland Mountains and performed the usual duties in provost and other varieties of military service. In June he returned to Nashville, where he was mustered out of the service of the United States and returned to Wisconsin. He operated as a shoemaker for 20 years of his active life when a young man and in the year mentioned became a farmer on the acres which

now constitute his homestead. But three acres were improved when he made his home there and his place is now in well-improved condition. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He was married July 1, 1845, to Eliza, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Elkins. The grandfather of Mrs. Manley was a soldier of the Revolution and she had a brother who was a soldier of the Union in the rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Manley have nine living children—Charles Oscar, a soldier in the 100 days' service, is a member of Xenah Post and married Loretta Cole. They have four children—Lida, Mertie, Stillman and Bessie. Orson P. married Emeline Reimer, of Ellington, and they have one child—Guy. John married Harriet Scarboro who died two years after; he lives in Dakota. Martha Jane is the wife of Dr. B. F. Strong and has three children—Sophia, Fred and Ben. They live at Seymour. Emma married Walton Cole, of Vinland, and they have one child—Harry. Velma married Frank Glass, of Kaukauna, and their children are named Cora and Blanche. William married Mary Bower and lives in Dakota. Maryett married C. Pew, of Dakota. Leonard lives with the parents.



REV. GEORGE OLSEN, a resident of De Pere, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 91, was born April 10, 1834, in Norway. His father, Ole Knudsen Mellum, came to the United States in 1861 and located at New Denmark, Wis., where he died in 1878 aged 71 years. His uncle, Niels, was a soldier in the contest between Norway and Sweden in 1813 and his grandfather, Knud Asklassen Mellum, was a noted hunter and died at the age of 70 years. His mother was born on Solberg and died when her son was 19 years old. Mr. Olsen remained in Norway until he was 16 when he decided to become a sailor and went to sea, and on his first voyage was gone 14 months. The route he traversed was to Rio de Janeiro, S. A., to Cape Town, Africa, and to Port Adelaide, Australia. The brig left the last named port just 10 days before the discovery of gold in Australia. He returned home Nov. 1-1th and started on another voyage, about the middle of February, 1852.

He sailed on the *Oxephia* and went to Montevideo and thence to Rio de Janeiro for coffee, thence to New Orleans and there took corn for Belfast, Ireland, and went next to Glasgow, Scotland. At the latter port, they took a cargo of gas pipe for Rio de Janeiro and went thence to Bahia on the coast, where they loaded with sugar and went thence to Treast, Australia, and thence to Liverpool and home, after a voyage of nearly 27 months. Mr. Olsen then connected himself with the Norwegian navy and was assigned to a gunboat and drilled in the marine service. In this discipline, forts were even built and destroyed for practice. He was in that service five months and came to New York, Dec. 19, 1855. On the 6th of January following, he shipped again on the brig *Lock Loman* and went to Gardanis, Cuba, and returned to Philadelphia with a cargo of syrup. He was on this ship three months and acted as ship carpenter. He went next to New York and thence to Chicago, working at housebuilding in the latter place and attended evening school until his return to Europe in September, 1857. He attended a Normal school in his native land and was fitting himself for a teacher. He came back and was a student at the State University at Springfield, Ill., and also studied for the ministry. He was ordained in September, 1861, and commenced preaching at Manitowoc, whence he went to New Denmark, Wis., and preached there until he was drafted. He had been enrolling officer in 1861, 1863 and 1864, and was conscripted Oct. 4, 1864, and went to Madison where he was in camp three weeks, after which he went to Chattanooga, Tenn., to join the 18th Wisconsin Infantry to which he had been assigned. He was a member of Company E, and, soon after arrival there, was taken sick and was relieved from duty and made Chaplain. He officiated as such until discharged in 1865, and, meanwhile the portion of the regiment which had gone to Loudon, Tenn., returned and the command moved successively to Nashville, Madison, Indiana, to Columbus, Ky., and to Cincinnati, Ohio, Baltimore and Annapolis, Md. At the latter place the command embarked on transports to Morehead City, N. C. and marched to Newbern, where they built cabins and remained several weeks. They went next to Kingston, where they were in a three-days fight, took possession of the city and two weeks later went to Goldsboro, where they arrived previous to Sherman.

From Goldsboro they went to Raleigh, arriving the day Lincoln was shot. They started after Johnston and were stopped by intelligence that he had surrendered and they went next through Virginia to Washington and marched an average of 35 miles a day for three weeks, until they reached Petersburg. Two successive days before their arrival there, Mr. Olsen was sun-struck but he reached Washington in time for the Grand Review, and he was again ill and returned to Louisville for discharge. At Newbern he resigned the position of chaplain and went into the ranks. Mr. Olsen is a man of cultivation and an accomplished linguist; he has preached in four languages and can speak seven. While at sea he learned Portuguese, Italian, German and English. He removed to Deperre in 1877, and located. He has 80 acres of land. He married Marie Christine Jorgensen, Jan. 17, 1862. Mrs. Olsen was a native of Denmark, and left him the 3rd of June, 1884, after a consistent Christian life.



NATHAN H. LAKE, Belle Plain, Shawano Co, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 81, was born June 30, 1847, in Granville, Milwaukee Co., Wis., and he was a resident of that town until he became a soldier. He is the son of Jesse and Rebecca (Taylor) Lake, and both his parents are dead. Four of his brothers were in the United States service in the civil war. Benjamin enlisted in Company C, 14th Wisconsin, and, after fighting through the war, died at St. Louis. Boyd Lake enlisted in Company H, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, and died after the war in Milwaukee. Marion is a resident of Missouri and John lives in Dakota. They enlisted respectively in Company G, 14th Wisconsin, and in Company H, 32nd Wisconsin. A sister of Mr. Lake, Eliza, is the widow of George Snyder. Caroline is the widow of Nathan Wheeler and lives in Dakota. Laura T. married John Trentlage, of Fond du Lac county, who is postmaster at Waucousta. Mr. Lake enlisted in February, 1864, at Milwaukee, for 100 days in Company F, 41st Wisconsin Infantry, and was discharged at Milwaukee. He accompanied the command to Memphis and was at that place when Forrest made his

midnight raid and performed guard duty in protecting the lives and property of pretended Unionists who possessed the sort of bravery which incited them to shoot men unawares. After his return to Milwaukee, Mr. Lake enlisted in Company A, 51st Wisconsin Infantry, for one year or during the war. The companies were forwarded to St. Louis, where they were stationed when the events transpired which closed the war, and Mr. Lake was engaged in guarding the construction forces on the Pacific railroad until August, when he was mustered out. When he returned to Wisconsin, he came to Milwaukee and thence went to Fond du Lac which was his home until 1877 when he located on his farm in Shawano county. In 1867 he was married to Ella Hull, of Ashford, Fond du Lac county, and five of their seven children are living. They are named Minnie, Jesse, Clara, Boyd and Daisy. Those deceased were named Marion and Alice. Mr. Lake is a substantial farmer of Shawano county.



WILLIAM H. MULKINS, a farmer in Buena Vista township, Portage Co., Wis., and formerly a soldier in the civil war, was born May 13, 1841, in New York, and he is the son of Joseph Mulkins who was born in the Empire State and is still residing in Buena Vista. He married Samantha, daughter of John Uptegrove, and when the son was but three or four years old the parents went to Canada. They resided there a few years and removed to Fond du Lac, Wis. Those were the days of first things in Wisconsin, and at that time there was no railroad in that part of the State. After a residence there of two years the family removed to Portage county where they have since resided. Mr. Mulkins has spent his life in farming, with the exception of the time he has passed in military service. He enlisted at Buena Vista, November 23, 1861, in Company G, 1st Wisconsin Infantry at Stockton, and was transferred Sept. 20, 1864, to Company E, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, and was again transferred to Company E, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, June 8, 1865. Mr. Mulkins did not serve in the 1st Wisconsin, but made connection with the 21st Wisconsin at Nashville, and was first in action in the trenches

at Chattanooga and he remained during the following winter at Lookout Mountain. He went with the regiment to the Atlanta campaign, and was in the battles of Resaca and Pumpkin Vine Creek, after which he was in the fight at Big Shanty and passed several days under fire at Kenesaw Mountain. He was in the battle of Peach Tree Creek where McPherson was killed and was next in the siege of Atlanta and in the battle of Jonesboro. He moved with his command in Sherman's forces and was a participant in the destruction, foraging, marching, building bridges, scouting and other varieties of experience and fought at Bentonville. After the Grand Review at Washington, he went to Louisville where he received honorable discharge July 18, 1865. During his entire period of service he did not lose a day nor was he excused from service for any cause. After his return to Wisconsin he engaged in farming in Buena Vista and has since been occupied in that calling.

He was married March 24, 1868, to Mary Galland, who died Dec. 15, 1874, leaving a son, who was born in 1870. His name is Walter. In 1877 Mr. Mulkins was married to Anna Chesmore, formerly a resident of Walker, Linn Co., Iowa.



EDWIN B. and CASSIUS M. COOLEY, deceased, both gave their lives to their country in the war of the rebellion. The former was born Aug. 21, 1841, in Pompey, Onondaga Co., New York. He accompanied his parents to Wisconsin in childhood and, a few days after reaching his majority, he enlisted, enrolling Sept. 9, 1862, as a recruit in Company M, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, which was the company and regiment in which his brother, three years his junior, was serving. He recorded his name at Kenosha, Wis., for three years' service and joined the command at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and went thence to Patterson where he was siezed with fatal illness. He was sent to the regimental hospital when he had been connected with the army about two months. He died Nov. 13, 1862, and was buried at Patterson, Mo.

Cassius M. Cooley was born Feb. 18, 1844, in Pompey, New York, and enlisted at Kenosha in

February, 1862, for three years in Company M, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. He accompanied his regiment in all its experiences until disabled by chronic bowel disease in January, 1864. He struggled with the disorder as opportunity served, and, growing no better and becoming so feeble as to be unable to write for himself he finally, caused a letter to be sent to his parents, stating his apparently hopeless condition in that climate, and expressing a desire to return to his friends in Wisconsin. The communication arrived at his father's home at evening and, before day of the following morning, the father set forth to bring his suffering boy to his home and mother. Mr. Cooley traveled without interruption until he arrived at Nashville, where he presented his case to General Grant, who hastened to give him the prestige and influence of passes properly signed by himself to enable him to pass Union lines to Knoxville. Mr. Cooley proceeded to Chattanooga where he searched hospital records for traces of his son and was there a week. The Medical Director of the Department afforded him every facility, by sending dispatches from headquarters to find him, as it was unsafe for the anxious father to go up the river. Finally, he took passage on a boat to Kingston and experienced much difficulty in getting aboard, as civilians were regarded with suspicion. But his papers satisfied the officers in charge of the boat and he went on his way and, after arriving at Kingston, was obliged to wait the tardy process of red tape management in order to obtain a furlough for his son, on whom the fatal disease had placed its unmistakable seal. After receiving his credentials, Mr. Cooley journeyed from Kingston to Knoxville on foot, through the woods to obtain the signature of the commander of the Department, General Foster, returning by rail, the track having been, meanwhile, put in shape for the transportation of passengers. He and his sick boy started from Chattanooga by boat, the latter being in an alarmingly shattered and feeble condition. They travelled days and passed successive nights at Nashville, Jefferson City and Chicago to enable the invalid to rest and gather strength to continue his journey on the cars. He reached his home in Sylvania, Racine county, and remained there until spring, when the homestead was sold and the family removed to Greenville, Outagamie county. But the desired health did not come to him, although every possible means were tried to re-

store his wasted energies. Finally, he went to New London to place himself under treatment, arriving there on Friday and finding a home in the household of his uncle, where he passed away on the Tuesday following, Aug. 18, 1864. He was taken back to Greenville for burial.

Lewis Cooley, the father, is a citizen of Appleton. He was born in Pompey, New York, Aug. 17, 1817, and married Eunice Benedict June 3, 1840. Both were of Massachusetts stock, of long connection with the development of this country. The mother died Sept. 14, 1878, and lies buried beside her martyr boy in the cemetery at Greenville. They had five children:—Edwin B., Cassius M., Emmett N., Anna S. and Alice L. Emmett Newton Cooley was born at Pompey, New York, July 28, 1846. He married Eva Rumbaugh, of Cortland, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1884. Their children are Eunice Esther, born Oct. 20, 1885, and Byron Rumbaugh, born Jan. 26, 1887. They reside at Appleton. Aaron B. Cooley, brother of Lewis, enlisted in February, 1862, at the age of 58, as drum major in the 18th Wisconsin Infantry, and died in June following of chronic dysentery. He fought at Shiloh in April preceding and was sent to St. Louis and thence by boat to De Soto, Wis., within three miles of his home. His wife met him with a carriage and, when half a mile from his own roof tree, he was so feeble that he was taken into a house to rest, where he ceased to breathe in about a quarter of an hour. Mr. Cooley's cousin, Chester Colton, enlisted from New York and died in the service. Fletcher Cooley, his nephew, also lost his life in the Union service.



FRANK KWAPIL, of Ahnapee, Wis., Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 242, (1888), was born August 15, 1839, in Bohemia. He was 16 years old when he came to America and established his place of abode at Racine, Wis. He remained in that place until he entered the army, and enlisted at Racine, August 19, 1862, in Company D, 26th Wisconsin Infantry. He belonged to the German regiment of Wisconsin which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac under Sigel and, during the fall and winter, was engaged

in military duty and drill and was stationed at various points until the command went into winter quarters at Stafford Court House. The monotony of the stay there was varied by the "Mud Campaign". In April the summer campaign began and the regiment marched to take part in the battle of Chancellorsville. The 26th occupied a position on the extreme flank of the army where it received a direct charge and was nearly surrounded while supporting a battery which the rebels were determined to take. A confederate rushed to a cannon a few feet from Mr. Kwapil and shouted "this is my gun." "Not by a — sight", said a brawny German belonging to the battery, and felled the rebel to the ground with a swab. Orders to fall back came just in time to prevent the destruction or capture of the whole regiment. Mr. Kwapil was wounded May 3rd in his right leg and he was taken to the field hospital and sent thence to Carver hospital at Washington where he remained until the last day of March, 1864, when he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and remained in that connection until he was discharged June 26, 1865. As soon as his wound permitted, he was assigned to the charge of a ward in a hospital and remained in attendance on typhoid fever patients a long time. In the summer of 1864 he was on duty in the vicinity of Washington and, during Early's raid in July, was stationed with a detail of 17 men about 15 miles north of the city. They had been notified that the rebels were retreating and, supposing the trouble was over, most of them were in the woods picking blackberries, when they heard a noise in the direction of the camp and a squad of rebel cavalry was seen charging upon it. The guard in charge of the camp was captured, with one exception. He escaped while the rebel in charge of him was giving his attention to a canteen of whiskey. The men in the woods were unarmed and made all possible haste in the direction of the river and reached Washington in safety. On the night of the assassination of Lincoln, Mr. Kwapil was on picket near Hyattsville, Md., when three men passed his post in the night and he believes them to have been Booth and his party.

The picket line was watching for large bodies of men and had no countersign and as the party referred to passed through the village there was no suspicion that they should be arrested. Mr. Kwapil was on guard at the

prison and during the trial of the conspirators and says "the hanging of Mrs. Surrat was justly deserved." He returned after the war to Racine and in 1866 married Fannie Jenista. Their children are named Frank W., Bozema, Milek, Vojta and Joseph. In 1868, Mr. Kwapil went to Kewaunee county and built a pier for boats six miles north of the village of Kewaunee. Not long after, a postoffice was established there and called Alaska, after the new acquisition of territory from Russia. Mr. Kwapil thought himself the first to appropriate the new name, but found he was the third in order. In 1878, he located at Ahnapee where he has since operated as a merchant. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster at Ahnapee and is still discharging the duties of the office.



GEORGE W. GOULT, resident at Plainfield and member of G. A. R. Post No. 197, was born October 11, 1847, in Norfolk, England. When he was two years old he came to America with his parents, William and Charlotte (Catur) Goult and they located at Ogdensburg, New York, where they remained until 1863, when they came to Wisconsin, and located near Plainfield. While he was in the State of New York the war came on and he made an attempt to enlist but was stopped by his parents. He was only 14 years old but he was determined to witness the scenes of war, but while he was at Camp Wheeler, his father discovered him and put an end to his plans. August 20, 1864, before he was 17, he enlisted as a recruit for the 8th Wisconsin Battery and joined the command at Murfreesboro where the battery awaited the veterans and recruits. He reached Nashville the day before that on which "Pap" Thomas drove out and dispersed Hood's army, was a witness of the battle and joined in the chase of the flying rebel chief who never again had a command, and was connected with the pursuit until he reached Murfreesboro. He remained at Fort Rosecrans until January, 1865, when he was transferred to the 6th Wisconsin Battery and served with that command at Chattanooga and thereabouts, until instructions were received for a return to Wisconsin. While at Chattanooga he obtained a view of Jeff

Davis when he was being taken through the city after his capture. During the months which followed the close of the war, he was a witness of many singular scenes among the returning rebel soldiers which displayed their character in the same light as others exhibited in their treatment of Union soldiers. He saw one sergeant stabbed to death by his captain because he refused to surrender his fine horse to his murderer. It was one of the rebel regulations that privates and non-commissioned officers must surrender their horses while their superiors were allowed to retain them. The sergeant's horse would have become the property of the authorities, but the captain wanted it and no notice was taken of the small circumstance that he murdered a man to obtain it. Mr. Goult was taken at Chattanooga, with some trouble with his eyes and with others similarly afflicted was in the hospital when his battery was discharged and he left the hospital August 24, 1865. He has very nearly lost the sight of his right eye. Since the close of the war he has resided at Plainfield. In 1866 he married Jane Greenfield who died in 1868, leaving two children, who died in infancy. In 1869, Mr. Goult was married to Huldah Worden and their children are named Laura, Charles, Ella and Ira. Lizzie, their oldest child, died when she was 12 years old.

Mr. Goult has been Supervisor four years and still holds the office; he is an-out and-out Republican in politics.



RUFUS L. WING, Kewaunee, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 155, was born August 1, 1832, in Marshall, Oneida county, New York. He remained in his native State until 1848, when he removed to Calumet county, Wisconsin. Soon after he entered the law office of B. J. Sweet, at Chilton, with whom he read and studied until 1859, when he established his practice as attorney at Ahnapee, and when the 21st Wisconsin Infantry was raised with Benjamin J. Sweet, his former instructor, as colonel, he enlisted as a private in Company K in October, 1862, at Ahnapee for three years. Soon after he was commissioned to raise a company

for the 27th Wisconsin regiment, but its ranks were full and his company was disbanded. August 30, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, 43rd Wisconsin Infantry for one year, and was made Orderly Sergeant on the organization of the company. The regiment went to Tennessee in October and camped at Johnsonville on the Tennessee River. This was the depot of supplies and there were millions of dollars in every kind of supplies for the use of the Union armies in the West. In November the rebels attacked the place and an important action ensued and the 43rd Wisconsin was under fire. On the last day of the month, the command started to Clarksville, marching through an almost primeval wilderness. They proceeded thence to Nashville and the companies went thence to Decherd, where they were detailed as guard on the bridges and along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, where they remained until they returned to Nashville to be mustered out.

After the war, Mr. Wing returned to Ahnapee, and in 1869 was elected County Clerk and removed to Kewaunee where he has since resided. He has also served as District Attorney. Mr. Wing has been prominent in his profession from the beginning of his practice. He is a man whose abilities and character have recommended him in his calling to a large clientele and to the service of the public. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and, in February, 1888, was elected Senior Vice Commander of the Department of Wisconsin. In 1886 he was made chairman of the committee appointed by the Department Encampment to investigate charges against State Boards of Pension Examiners in regard to the ill usage of old soldiers presenting themselves for examination. The work of the committee has been so thorough and efficient that complaints have nearly ceased and justice been secured from the Boards to the applicants.

Mr. Wing was married in 1856 to Mary Elliot of Chilton, Calumet county, Wis. George W. Wing, their only child, was born Sept. 1, 1857, and is associated with his father in legal practice. In 1885 he was appointed County Judge and is still officiating in that position.

An interesting fact regarding Mr. and Mrs. Wing is that each belonged to a family of seven children. Mr. Wing is one of three sons and four daughters, and Mrs. Wing is one of four sons and three daughters. The brothers of Mr.

Wing and the husbands of his four sisters and the brothers of Mrs. Wing and the husbands of her sisters, 14 in all, entered the army.



EDWARD B. RASEY, of Marion, Wis., and a member of Post I, Ramsdell, No. 79, was born Dec. 20, 1832, in the city of Utica, Oneida Co., New York, and is the son of Salathiel and Ermina (Hale) Rasey. Mr. Rasey attained to the estate of manhood in his native State, and enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, as a private in K Company, 123rd New York Infantry, at Granville, for three years, or until the close of the war. On the formation of his company he was made Corporal, and during the service was promoted to Sergeant. He was honorably discharged May 26, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., on account of disability. Among the first hard-fought battles in which he was a participant was at Chancellorsville, where the New York regiment was conspicuous. He was next in the fight at Gettysburg and was slightly wounded July 3, 1863. A musket ball slightly grazed the forehead, just above his right temple, but never caused him any trouble. He remained with his regiment, was in the battle of Resaca and in Slocum's raid on Boom Hill for provisions, when 23 guerrillas were captured and sent to Tullahoma. This was the winter of 1863. In June following he was in the hospital at Nashville, went thence to Brown hospital at Louisville, Ky., where he remained until discharged, May 26, 1865.

As a sample of the varied character of his operations it may be mentioned that he was one of a detail which reconstructed the old steamer "Dunbar." Mr. Rasey is the sort of man from which good and effective soldiers were made. He has a genial temperament, one which leads him to make the best of a situation, and his experiences on duty partake of a somewhat different character than usual from his facility to jest and discover the element of the absurd in matters that would be considered more discouraging than ridiculous.

He was married Nov. 9, 1854, to Laura J. Hill, and they became the parents of eight children—four boys and four girls. Sept. 19, 1879, he was again married to Julia M. Pease,

and to them two sons have been born. He is a farmer by occupation, and on coming to Wisconsin was for a time a resident of Beloit. He removed thence to Fond du Lac, and in 1880 located permanently in Waupaca county. He is a man of upright and reliable character and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the community to which he belongs.



CURTIS MITCHELL, a citizen of Bovina Township, Outagamia Co., Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post J. W. Appleton, No. 116, at Black Creek, Wis., was born Dec. 8, 1829, in Lebanon, Wayne Co., Pa. He is of English extraction on the maternal side and on that of his father comes of a long line of ancestors born and bred in New York. His father was a native of Sullivan county and his mother was born in Litchfield, Conn. He is one of a family of five sons and five daughters. In 1854 he came to Wisconsin. In 1856 he was married to Jane Buffington in Washington Co., Wis. She is a native of Tioga county, New York, where her parents were among the early settlers. To them have been born three sons and a daughter—Frank, Emerson, Curtis and Ella.

Mr. Mitchell was past 30 years of age when he decided, in view of the manifest need of men to aid the Government in ridding itself of the element of rebellion, to enlist, and enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, in the 21st Wisconsin Infantry, Company D, at Appleton for three years. On the formation of his company, Aug. 31st he was made Corporal and Jan. 1, 1863, he was constituted Sergeant. May 17, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Madison, Wis.

The regimental history of the organization of which he was a member needs no elaboration here. It made a record second to none from Wisconsin and equalled by few from other States. Mr. Mitchell fought at Perryville Oct. 8, 1862, at Stone River, at Murfreesboro, Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga and in skirmishes without number. At Perryville he was slightly wounded. Sept. 20, 1863, he was captured on the field of Chickamauga and was taken about three miles to the rear of the rebel army. The next morning he set out on foot for Richmond. He was well treated by his

captors with the exception of one lieutenant who cut off his canteen. They had thrown their arms into the brush and after they had surrendered Mr. Mitchell remarked to the rebels, "this is pretty rough, but I guess it is the fortune of war." During the march of the first day he came to a small railroad station where the prisoners were packed into cattle cars as thickly as they could stand. In the morning they were ordered out and congregated in an open field, the rebels seeming to have suddenly conceived that they were traveling with too much luggage. They were stripped of blankets and knapsacks and marched until night, which was spent in a cow-yard on a plantation and also nearly the whole of the following day. They were then driven into a negro pen and there, that they might not cut their way out, their jackknives were taken. Two days after the capture they received two crackers each. Here the officers were separated from the privates. One of the latter asked a colonel how he liked the fare. "Well," said he, "like the man who ate crow, I can eat it but I be damned if I banker after it." The next morning they were again placed in cattle cars and told that they were going to be paroled. It is supposed this innocent fiction was designed to keep them from becoming disorderly. Instead, they soon found themselves in the prison on Belle Island in James River. Four days after starting they had rations of corn bread, and twice on the journey they received beef. They stayed ten days on the island, drawing rations every day but the first. At Richmond they were fed on bug-beans and sweet potatoes. A thousand men were distributed on three floors. The beans were cooked as threshed, with dirt, and all refuse mixed in. The prisoners were divided into "hundreds" and those into "twenties" for convenience in numbering and feeding, and their food, consisting of sweet potatoes, bug-beans and stones, was made into balls. At other times they had soup made of bug-beans and a little foul grease of some kind. The bread was made of sorghum seed. The United States Government sent them clothing until it was ascertained that it was stolen by the rebels. November 1st, Mr. Mitchell was taken to Castle Thunder at Richmond and after Christmas was sent to Danville, Va. There the fare consisted of cabbage boiled with the leaves, stumps and rotten matter included. Finally the prisoners begged to have it raw that they might remove

the rotten part for themselves. Sometimes they had in addition three or four ounces of bacon. Here their spoons and table knives were taken from them. The guards at Danville searched their persons twice and were about to repeat the performance when Mr. Mitchell hid his watch in a piece of bread and placed it in a greasy haversack. The sack was emptied but the watch was undiscovered. The owner picked it up and kept it until he sold it at Andersonville for salt and sweet potatoes, which he bought to relieve himself from the scurvy from which he was suffering. He gave a dollar for three onions and the same for nine small Irish potatoes, ranging in size from a walnut to a musket ball. He also purchased for Mead Seman, a sick comrade, three eggs at 25 cents each, and three small biscuit at the same price. But the poor fellow died of inward scurvy about the middle of August, 1864, at Andersonville. There were at the time 32,000 prisoners in the stockade. The condition of the prisoners sent from Danville to Andersonville in April, 1864, is a matter of comment in "Life and Death in Rebel Prisons," by Robert H. Kellogg of the Connecticut 16th. He relates one instance mentioned by Mr. Mitchell, that of a poor fellow dying from the effects of a cold bath. Tunneling was practiced but only to be discovered in every instance. The same thing was attempted at Danville and many prisoners got out but were recaptured. After this the windows were closed, and the results to the thousand men confined can be imagined. No rations were issued for 48 hours, during which the confinement lasted. When the counting officer came to perform the accustomed routine he refused to enter the room, the stench was so intolerable. The building was afterwards cleansed by the prisoners, those doing it obtaining an extra ration. They ate everything they could obtain—dogs, rats and mice and vermin. Once they had shoulders, hams and bacon so full of maggots that it would not hold together while it was being carried to the men. One of those designated to carry it to his famishing comrades threw it down, declaring he would "drive the live stock." Many laid down to die. One man had his hair cut and he took cold and died. Every crevice in the bodies and wretched apparel of the dying was filled with maggots before demise. Once, when in this state, they had no rations for three days. All this is also given by Major

Kellogg. From Andersonville, Mr. Mitchell was sent to Charleston where he was under chain guard until the completion of the stockade at Florence and about the middle of February, 1865, the consignment there took place. At Florence the prison was visited by a dude with a dog. He wanted to buy brass buttons for his coat which were sold to him. His dog was coaxed away, killed and divided among the men. A German obtained the head, partly cooked it and on eating declared it was "tam goot tog." About the middle of February, 1865, he was again taken to Richmond. Thence he was conveyed down the James River to City Point, there transferred to a Union vessel and thence taken to Annapolis where the filthy accretions of 17 months in rebel prisons were removed. His rags were exchanged for the garments of civilization and as he saw himself clothed once more in the regulation blue, his heart took another pledge of love and fealty to the banner under which he stood, once more restored to the privileges of his birthright as a son of the Republic. Let us suppose that the Stars and Stripes waved in sentient joy above the multitudes to whom approaching peace brought release from such suffering. The day after his arrival at Annapolis Mr. Mitchell drew five days' rations and set out for St. Louis where he received a furlough of 30 days. Lieut.-Colonel Hobart of the 21st was captured at the same time and escaped from Libby after four months imprisonment. After the expiration of his furlough Mr. Mitchell was ordered to report to Madison and received his discharge May 17, 1865. He has been occupied since the war in the pursuit of a farmer and carpenter.

accompanied the command to Memphis and his regiment were doing picket duty when Forrest's cavalry raided the city. Mr. Cole injured his foot marching from the boat to the camp ground; he was on picket duty three times, and the strain resulted in a fever sore on his left heel which was treated by Solomon Blood, S. S. Clark and John H. Benedict, surgeons of the 39th. Mr. Cole remained with his regiment until his time expired, when he was discharged and returned home. The swellings which had broken out on his right hip and left heel began to discharge after he reached home and he has since been almost wholly unable to walk.

In 1877, he located on his farm in Sigel township. He was married to Margaret Heathcote Dec. 16, 1873. Their children are named William A. and Harry V. Mrs. Cole's father, William A. Heathcote, was a carpenter in the employ of the U. S. Government during a part of the war and Mr. Cole had a brother who fought in the war of the rebellion three years.



JOHN EVERTS, Omro, Wis., a member, of G. A. R. Post No. 7, was born Dec. 24, 1839, in Germany. He is a son of John and Dora Everts, who were both natives of the same country. He was 12 years old when he crossed the ocean to America with his parents and they located in Trenton, New Jersey, where he worked in the rolling mills as soon as he was old enough, and was occupied there two years. In 1854 he came to Wisconsin and settled in Milwaukee county on a farm. He remained there until he was 16 years old, when he left the home roof-tree and was engaged in Ripon as a hotel clerk five years. He was then 21 years of age and following a determination previously formed, he enlisted Oct. 23, 1861, in Company K, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, at Ripon, for three years. The command went into rendezvous at Kenosha, and remained until the spring of 1862, when they went to St. Louis. Mr. Everts saw plenty of service in Southeast Missouri, where the command was occupied in scouting and chasing rebels. He was in the scrimmage at Bloomfield and at Chalk Bluffs, and assisted in the capture of a rebel steamer with prisoners and valuable sup-



ALSON COLE, a former soldier of the civil war and a resident on section 7, in the township of Sigel, Wood Co., Wis., was born January 17, 1845, in Starksboro, Addison Co., Vt., and he is the son of Amos and Sally (James) Cole. When he was eight years old he removed to Wisconsin, locating in Dodge county in 1853, and he was a resident there until he entered the army. He enlisted May 16, 1864, in Company K, 39th Wisconsin Infantry for 100 days, enrolling at Atwater, Dodge county. He ac-

plies. He was in the raids into Arkansas and held his place as a cavalryman good until the fall of the year when he was taken ill and sent to the hospital at St. Louis, and remained there until sent thence to Quincy, Ill. He remained there until sufficiently recovered to join his command, which he did at Barnesville, Mo., in 1863. He followed the course of the regiment afterwards until mustered out at Louisville, Ky., on account of the expiration of his term of enlistment. He returned from the war to Ripon and engaged in the calling of a barber, which has since been his vocation. In the fall of 1865 he removed permanently to Omro.

In February, 1866, he was married to Jennie, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Grosse) Kingsbury. Her parents were natives of England, and came to America somewhere in the "40s." They have one child, James. He is a student at school in Omro. Three children have died; George in 1868, Freddie in November, 1884, and Blanche in February, 1885. Mr. Everts is a respected citizen and managing a popular business. He is a Republican of decided type, and one of the most prominent in political expression in Omro. He saw enough of the mistakes of the other political organizations in the South and believes a trip to that region during the rebellion should have converted every Democrat of the North.



ELI SEELY, one of the pioneer citizens of Winnebago county, and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 241, and one of the first to locate at Oshkosh, where he has been connected with the history of its progress for about 30 years, was born June 1, 1822, in Deerfield, Tioga Co., Pa. He is the son of a farmer and was trained in a knowledge of that vocation, while he was obtaining his schooling when a boy in his native place. As he advanced in years he was sent to Alfred Academy, in the town of the same name in Allegany Co., N. Y. Before he had reached the age of manhood he had acquired a knowledge of the use of tools, being a mechanic by natural inclination, and was a competent carpenter before he was in his teens. He came to Oshkosh in May, 1855, and has since been

identified with the citizenship of Winnebago County. In 1858 he engaged in farming in the northern part of the county and was still interested in that occupation when the war broke out between the two sections of the Union. In 1861 he left the farm and was located at various points temporarily until he enlisted. Aug. 20, 1862, he enrolled as a private in Company D, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry at Vineland, where he was staying for a short time. He enlisted for three years, or the war, and was in the service until Feb. 9, 1863, when he received a surgeon's certificate of disability and was honorably discharged at Memphis, Tenn. He passed some time in the hospitals at Oxford, Miss., and at Jefferson hospital in Memphis and was released from military obligations at the Convalescent Fort at Memphis.

The 32nd was mustered in Sept. 25, 1862, and started for active service October 30th of the same year. November 3rd the command was in camp at Memphis. The assignment to the 5th Brigade was made 11 days after and the regiment was attached to the corps of General Sherman, leaving for the South, November 26th. December 6th, they went into camp at Hurricane Creek and proceeded to Oxford two weeks later. The action at Holly Springs changed the plans of General Grant and a messenger from him arrested the regiment when about two miles from camp and it returned to that place where the command was the first to enter the captured place. The continuous and otherwise severe work in marching and guard duty made terrible havoc with the soldiers of the 32nd and Mr. Seely was among the hundreds of able men that succumbed to the hardships of the pursuit of Forrest, and he was sent to the hospital on sick leave to be discharged as disabled.

Mr. Seely returned to Oshkosh, and, as soon as sufficiently recovered, he resumed his business as a carpenter. He gradually enlarged the scope of his operations and has been for a greater portion of the time pursuing the business of a contractor and builder. He has managed the construction of a large number of the important and handsome structures which make Oshkosh one of the most attractive places in the Northwest; 90 buildings in the city and about 50 in its vicinity form a creditable monument to his industry.

In nationality Mr. Seely is of English origin. His great grandsire was a native of England

and on coming to this country, he located in Connecticut where he reared his family. The grandfather of Eli Seely was a Lieutenant in the Revolution, and his father, Eleazer Seely, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war. The latter was born in Litchfield, Conn., and married Mary Conant, who is his survivor and resides in Deerfield, Tioga Co., Pa. She is 86 years of age, (1887.) The marriage of Eli Seely to Sarah Curtis took place Christmas day, 1842. Their children are named Emmaretta, Sarah Maria and Sophia Lovica. The family of Mrs. Seely were of New Hampshire origin. Her parents were Daniel and Sarah (Sanderson) Curtis.



JAMES BURTON, who is a citizen of Marinette, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., New York, Nov. 1, 1844. He is of mixed English and Irish stock, his father, Robert Burton, having been born in the former country and he married Ann Doyle, a native of the Emerald Isle. The marriage took place in America, making the son a native American citizen. He received his education, consisting of the three "R's", at the common schools of his native county, and at 11 years of age commenced his practical acquaintance with a life of labor. He became a farmhand and continued that service until he determined to become a soldier. His father having died, leaving a farm and a family of four small children, the place was sold by the mother, and the son, then 14, began his service as a laborer in the general interest, instead of being brought up under the care and protection of his father. He was only three years old when the family interests were removed from Ogdensburg to Wisconsin, the journey being made on a propellor on the St. Lawrence River and *via* the lakes to Milwaukee and thence to Menomonee, Waukesha county, where his father owned the farm referred to. After the sale of the farm, the mother and children went to Lisbon, Waukesha county, and Mr. Burton operated as a farmhand as has been stated. The war was in its second year and he had become convinced of his duty as a man and citizen prospective, although he was

only 18. He enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, in Company A, 28th Wisconsin Infantry, at Waukesha, for three years. He was discharged in September, 1865, at Brownsville, Texas, being finally mustered out at Madison. The first service which Mr. Burton saw was in the suppression of the draft riots in Ozaukee county and in December he found himself incorporated with the struggle at the front, going from Wisconsin to Kentucky. Proceeding to Helena, Ark., in January, the regiment went next on the White River expedition and was in all the activities of that campaign. They solved the question of the navigability of the river and returned to Helena. The command went next on the Yazoo expedition and was in all the actions, skirmishes and river service pertaining to the movement. It came to an abrupt termination and after being reinforced, another attempt was made to wring success from a forlorn hope, but it failed and the regiment returned to Helena once more. Mr. Burton was in the dispersion of the rebel cavalry at McNutt and also in the destruction of rebel stores. In May, 1863, the command made another expedition to Cotton Plant, Ark. Matters had been concentrating about Helena and, on the morning of July 4th, 15,000 rebels made their appearance ready for business. The fight was one of the liveliest on record and the gallantry of the 28th in actual battle became history. The Union force was about 3,500 men. Mr. Burton was also in a skirmish near Pine Bluff, Ark. The marching performed by the 28th in taking the positions assigned to the command in the various projected movements of which it was a part, if told in detail, would make a considerable account of itself. Finally, the regiment went to Mobile to take part in the action against that point, going thence by the water route; 45 miles of marching followed over terrible roads, and they took position in the trenches of Spanish Fort and performed siege and picket duty until the evacuation, proceeding to Blakely to find it had capitulated. Thence the command went to McIntosh's Bluff, back to Mobile, camping in the city suburbs until ordered to Texas. In May, just one month after the surrender of Johnston, they went to Mobile and thence to Brazos Santiago, Texas, thence to Clarksville at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, and in August to Brownsville, to be mustered out. They arrived at Madison on the 15th of September.

Mr. Burton was in hospital at Columbus, Ky., where he suffered severely with typhoid fever. He was in the field hospital and when the command was about to start for Helena, Ark., he was visited by the boys to receive their good-byes, but persuaded his nurse to leave him for a moment, when he obtained his knapsack from under the bed and ran for the boat. He was seized with mumps at Helena and was taken care of without going to hospital. His next visitor was the inflammatory rheumatism, which caused his removal to Gayosa hospital at Memphis where he was treated and was obliged to use a cane several weeks. He rejoined his command at Helena and this was his last acquaintance with hospital life. His company lost 22 men with fever, contracted in the river bottom.

On arrival at home, he obtained employment as a wood-chopper and in the following spring went to Iowa and Minnesota and returned to Menasha where he worked in a spoke and hub factory. In the following season he was engaged in harvesting on Green Lake Prairie, in the county of the same name. In May, 1869, he went to Marinette and became interested in the business which he has followed without intermission since, in the sawmill of the H. Whitbeck company, for whom he has worked faithfully and satisfactorily 19 years. (1888.) His mother is still living at 78 and is keeping the house of her son. His brother Thomas resides in St. Croix county, and his sister, Mrs. Catherine Luffkin, lives in Dakota. A cousin, Barney Cragin, a soldier in the 32nd Wisconsin, was a Corporal.



FRED BECKER, a citizen of Manitowoc, Wis., and a member of Post No. 18, was born March 29, 1823, in Guidlinburg, Germany. He was reared according to the customs prescribed by law in his native country and, when 19, was conscripted into the Prussian army, in which he served nine years—from 1842 to 1851. He was assigned to the 27th regiment of the line and served as Corporal. He participated in the Revolution of 1849, and fought at Lauterburg,

Waghisel and Rachstadt. At Waghisel a regiment of married men lost upwards of 400 soldiers. In the siege of Rachstadt, Major Becker was in continuous fighting 14 days.

Major Becker came to America in 1853 and passed a year in Milwaukee, and in 1854 located at Manitowoc, which has since been his place of residence. He enlisted at Manitowoc Aug. 20, 1861, in Company B, 9th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. On the organization of the company he was made its Captain, and was discharged as such in 1862. He was instrumental in the recruiting of the company and secured the quota in eight days. The regiment was in rendezvous at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, and left the State in January, 1862, for Kansas and entered upon frontier duty. Soon after reaching Leavenworth, the regiment received orders to proceed to Fort Scott and marched 166 miles to that point. It was the headquarters of the command during their incursions into Indian Territory in pursuit of rebels and Indians who had espoused the rebel cause. Captain Becker became ill from exposure and hardships and, under advice of the regimental surgeons, resigned and returned home. As soon as sufficiently recovered, he again interested himself in the work of raising recruits and, associated with Captain A. Wittmann, recruited 22 men, with whom they proceeded to Madison to ask for transportation to Little Rock, where the Wisconsin 9th was stationed. Governor Lewis refused the request, desiring the soldiers to be assigned to one of the regiments being formed in the State. Captain Becker refused to serve in any but his former regiment and turned his interest over to his associate, who was assigned with the enlisted men to the 48th Wisconsin Infantry.

In 1868 Captain Becker was commissioned Captain of a militia company of the 2nd Wisconsin National Guards and occupied that position until 1885, when he was commissioned Major of the same regiment. His son, Albert Becker, succeeded him in the position of Captain. Major Becker is a thorough soldier, and his service in the armies of his own and his adopted country has been of great service and advantage to the organization of which he is a prominent officer.

He was married in Prussia to Ida Bote in 1847. Their first born child, a promising son, is deceased. The daughter, Minnie, is the

wife of August Dumke, of Milwaukee. Ida remains at home to care for her invalid mother.



DAVID GORHAM, Shawano, Wis., a member of G. A. R. post No. 81, was born in Mackinaw, Mich., Dec. 25, 1815. He is of mixed English and French descent, his father, David B. Gorham, having been born of English parents in New Brunswick, and his mother, Adaline LaPlante before marriage, being of French birth. Early in his life he was left at Mackinaw with a sister, in charge of a governess, the business of his father necessitating the removal of the family to Green Bay, Wis. His father was there engaged in the manufacture of the Durham boats, a specie of river craft, whose mode of locomotion was impulsion by poles, the only sort available on the Fox at that time. He was employed by the Government and was accidentally shot by a soldier named Hempstead. David and his sister Mary, aged respectively four and six years, were sent for by their mother and at Green Bay he passed his boyhood and attended school at the Episcopal Mission. At 14 he was apprenticed to Charles S. Sholes of the Wisconsin *Democrat*, the second journal established in the State, to become a practical printer. He acquired a thorough understanding of the craft in all its details and, when the office was removed to Kenosha, he went also, to complete his period of service. He returned to Green Bay, where he was associated with Charles D. Robinson in the printing business, a connection which existed eight years. In 1869 he removed to Shawano which has since been his place of residence, with the exception of a short abode at Oconto, Wis. During his career as a private citizen he was the editor of the Shawano *Journal* owned by Myron H. McCord. He is now in the office of his son, David Gorham, Jr., the publisher of the same paper.

In September, 1861, Mr. Gorham enlisted at Oconto in Company G, 17th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. On the formation of his company he was made Orderly Sergeant and received honorable discharge in September of the following year for disability incurred in the war, at Corinth, Miss. The muster of the 17th

was completed at the rendezvous at Madison about the middle of March, 1862, and it left the State a week later for St. Louis and, in April, the regiment went to Pittsburg Landing. Mr. Gorham was a participant in the various transfers and changes in assignment and was active in the siege of Corinth, where he suffered an injury resulting in hernia, which necessitated his withdrawal from heavy military duty. He was in the hospital at Corinth three weeks and was detailed from there to the Government printing office at that place, where he remained two months. Not recovering, he returned to Green Bay and passed several months in an endeavor to recruit his health. In September, 1863, he went to Milwaukee to enlist in the first company of the 35th Wisconsin Infantry, Colonel Orff. The organization was finished in February, 1864, and he was made 5th Sergeant of his company. In the spring, the regiment went to St. Louis and in the last days of April were ordered to proceed to New Orleans, having failed to procure transportation to the original destination up the Red River. At the Crescent City the command received orders to move to Port Hudson. There Mr. Graham contracted a chronic disease of the bowels and, two months later, accompanied the command to Morganza, then up the White River to St. Charles and thence to Duvall's Bluff, reaching there October 18, 1864. There he went to the hospital and he was left by the regiment, disabled from his disease before named. He remained there until their return and in February the command moved to take part in the later scenes in that Department. He was instructed to join his regiment at New Orleans, but it had gone to Mobile and he went into hospital at New Orleans with the same difficulty as before. He remained there until the close of the war and there received his honorable discharge.

Mr. Gorham was married in 1848 to Emily Benoit, a lady of French parentage born in Canada. Eight of their children are living. (1888.) Augustus D. is Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lincoln county. He married Catherine Bridge and they have a son named Willie. Phebe married J. M. Robinson and their deceased child was named Alice. Julia married Charles Kreuger and they have a child. Christina married Paul Anderson and has four children. Eliza married John Jenney of Merrill and has three children. Matilda married

John W. Kline of Merrill and has four children. David married Mary Andrews and they have one child. Joseph is associated with his brother David in the publication of the *Journal*. Three children are deceased. Gardepie died at Green Bay aged two; Alice died when a little more than two years old at Shawano, where Louie died when nine years of age.



WILLIAM THEODORE GURNEE, of Appleton, Wis., was born July 12, 1829, at Clarkstown, Rockland Co., New York, and is the son of William A. and Esther (Onderdonk) Gurnee and the former was the son of a soldier of the Revolution. The great grandfather of Mr. Gurnee, Abraham A. Gurnee, was a prominent politician in the State of New York and served three terms as a member of the New York Assembly. He was an ardent Whig and "stumped" for Henry Clay in 1844. Mr. Gurnee lived in Rockland county until he was 17, when he passed six months in Haverstraw, learning the saddlers trade, after which he went to New York and spent three years in acquiring a knowledge of the business which he has since followed. He passed two years in New Jersey and came to Wisconsin in 1853, locating at DePere August 29th, and he passed a year there and another at Green Bay, going thence to Neenah and within two years located at Appleton. He enrolled at Appleton August 25, 1862, as saddler in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, under the call for men to recruit old regiments, supposing that he would be discharged with his regiment but he was held for three years. He received honorable discharge August 29, 1865, at Madison. Mr. Gurnee served as Company Saddler until September, 1863, when he was promoted to Regimental Saddler, a position for which he was detailed for some time previous. He joined his command at Cape Girardeau, whence he went to Greenville and Patterson and was in the command there under General Steele, and in January, 1863, went thence to Newmarket, Barnesville and Pilot Knob, and afterwards to St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau where he was in the battle with Marmaduke, going afterwards to Nashville where the command was assigned

to the cavalry wing of the Army of the Cumberland. He was in a skirmish at Middletown and went to the front under Stanley, the command consisting of 30,000 cavalry and mounted infantry, going successively to Huntsville, Fayetteville and Darkinsville. When they crossed the Elk River, Mr. Gurnee was taken sick with bilious intermittent fever and was sent to Seminary Hill hospital at Nashville, where he remained six weeks. Meanwhile the command had gone to Chattanooga and he rejoined his regiment after the battle of Chickamauga. He went next to Stevenson, Ala., where he met General H. E. Paine and took his horse and a mule to the regiment at Chattanooga, and from there the command went back to Bridgeport and three weeks later to Greenville where he was promoted. In company with Major Torrey he went to Murfreesboro and Nashville to draw horses for the regiment, and after securing the animals they started for Knoxville. While crossing Stone River his horse fell and his right leg was severely injured, but he finished the trip, going through Kingston to Knoxville where he arrived about the first of January and went thence to Strawberry Plains. He forded the river and the water being high, the clothing of every one in the command was wet and they rode all day in the piercing cold without changing. While in camp at Strawberry Plains there was fighting nearly every morning. As a rule the bugle called them to "boots and saddles" before breakfast and they mounted with their hands filled with rye cakes, which they ate on horseback. These cakes were about as solid as the shot encountered in the field, there being no saleratus for "lightening" purposes and when they had opportunity they burned corn cobs and used the ashes in lieu of the genuine article. He was in the action at Mossy Creek and Dandridge previous where C. C. Townsend was taken prisoner. (See sketch.) Mr. Gurnee lost his horse and was captured, but managed to make his escape, and they fell back to the railroad crossing, where a second horse which he had obtained gave out and he walked to Knoxville, where he remained until he drew another horse, when he rejoined his command on the Tennessee River, and went thence to Madisonville, where he remained about three weeks. He proceeded thence to Cleveland, where he was in camp about six weeks and went thence on the Atlanta

campaign, during which he was in a skirmish nearly every day. May 29, 1864, he acted as Orderly for Colonel Torrey and on the same day Colonel LaGrange was captured. They were first stationed on the right and then on the left of the army and in the latter position they crossed and they took a position on the extreme left in the battle of Resaca, moving again from the right to the left in the battle of Lost Mountain, whence they went to fight at Marietta. After that action they held forts seven miles from Atlanta several days, when they crossed the Chattahoochie and moved to the extreme right of Sherman's army at Burnt Church, where a heavy encounter took place and Mr. Gurnee next participated in the Stoneman and McCook raid in charge of 22 pack mules, being with General McCook. In the passage of the river the "1st" had the lead. Mr. Gurnee was then doing brigade duty and marched all day and the next night with his pack mules and assisted in burning West Point and destroying the railroad and was operating on the Atlanta and Macon road, when Stoneman sent scouts after his command and they moved to the rear of Sherman's army. Soon after they were in the attack on the Fairburn road near Campbelltown, where Major Paine was killed and Lieutenant Colonel Torrey was killed the second day after. General McCook's command cut themselves out, retreating on a hard gallop to the Chattahoochie River which they crossed. Mr. Gurnee had disposed of his mules and they discovered the next morning after the fight, that 300 men had been dismounted in the action and retreat, and along the route they captured horses, as they could find them for re-mount. Mr. Gurnee reached Marietta with his command and went thence to Cartersville, where the regiment lay during the action at Allatoona Pass. He was again sick with billious fever and remained four weeks in the hospital, when he went to Calhoun and, three weeks after, started for Nashville and he went next to Louisville, Ky. On the route thence to Waterloo, while crossing a bridge over Duck River, the structure gave way; several horses were lost and Mr. Gurnee was twice thrown into the water, narrowly escaping with his life. The Lyon and Chattanooga raids were the only actions in which his regiment was involved, in which he did not participate. The regiment left winter quarters at Waterloo to go on the Wheeler raid and

went to Selma and thence to Montgomery, both of which surrendered to the brigade, after which the command went to West Point and took Fort Tyler, going thence to camp at Macon and back to Calhoun, where Mr. Gurnee was again in the hospital and went successively to Nashville and New Albany, Ind., on a hospital boat, and from there down the Ohio and up the Mississippi Rivers to Keokuk, Iowa, where he encountered the toughest hospital life it had been his fortune to meet. The sick and wounded men telegraphed to the Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin regarding their situation; the matter was investigated and they were transferred to Davenport and thence to Prairie du Chien, where they had good and sufficient rations and were furloughed for 30 days, reporting at Madison for discharge.

Mr. Gurnee was married in 1852 at Patter-son, N. J., to Maria Myers and they had two children—Amelia, who is now living and Julia who died in infancy. Mrs. Gurnee died Feb. 29, 1857. Mr. Gurnee was again married in November, 1861, to Mary Ellen Stearns and they have two children, Walter Jackson and Hattie Ella. William died at the age of eight months.



SAMUEL H. CURRIER, of Plover, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born May 10, 1821, in Readfield, Kennebec Co., Maine, and is the son of Samuel and Patience (Stanley) Currier. His father was a major in the army of 1812, and was a physician by profession. His paternal grandfather was a patriot of the Revolution, in which he lost his life. Mr. Currier received a careful elementary education, and afterwards attended the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. He afterwards studied in the college at Waterford, in his native State, where he was a student one year. He determined to enter upon the profession of law, and studied for that purpose in Maine, where he was admitted to the bar, and was a practicing attorney two years. In 1852 he went to Massachusetts, and in 1854 came to Wisconsin, locating at Plover. After coming to Wisconsin he engaged in teaching, and followed that vocation until compelled to cease operations as a pedagogue on account of deafness. He came to Portage county in 1854,

and located at Plover, where he resided when the war came on, and during the first year he determined to enter the army. He enlisted at Buena Vista, Feb. 24, 1862, in Company E, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. He was discharged in June, 1864, at Corinth, to enable him to veteranize, and he continued as a veteran in Company E, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, until he received final discharge after being taken prisoner of war and receiving exchange. Mr. Currier accompanied his regiment from the place of rendezvous to its connection with the command of General Prentiss, and was in his first fight at Pittsburg Landing. He went thence to the siege of Corinth, and was in the fight at that place. He was next in action at Iuka, and went to the skirmish at Chewalla and, after the battle of Corinth, was connected with the miscellaneous service, in which the 18th was engaged previous to the siege of Vicksburg, and he was in the fight at Champion's Hill, and performed skirmish duty with headquarters in the trenches at Vicksburg until the surrender of that city, and afterwards fought at Jackson. After the pursuit of Wheeler, in which he was also engaged, he was in the skirmish line at Allatoona, and was captured with companies E, F, and I, which were guarding the railroad bridge. This command under Captain McIntyre of Company I, was stationed in a block house and successfully defended themselves from the assaults of a regiment of artillery, which was obliged to call to its assistance a battery of heavy artillery before they could be forced to surrender. Until January, 1865, Mr. Currier encountered the climax of rebel atrocities in the prisons at Milan, Ga., and Florence, S. C., and in January, 1865, was paroled and sent to Annapolis; was afterwards exchanged and finally discharged in September, 1865, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Currier was married in 1866 to Diana Cooper, and their children, who are living, are named Annie, Robert W., and Charles H. The oldest daughter is married.



PATRICK CROAKEN, resident at Montello, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 64, was born July 7, 1843, in Deertield, Herkimer Co., New York. His parents, James and Alice (McCar-

ran) Croarken, were natives of County Monaghan, Ireland, and were married on the Emerald Isle, July 16, 1842. In the spring of 1843 they removed to America and located at Deerfield, N. Y. In the spring of 1849 they came to Wisconsin and located for a few months at Wauwautosa, now Milwaukee, removing from there in October of the same year to Shields township, Marquette county, where they pre-empted a farm which became the homestead and on which the wife and mother still resides. James Croarken spent the first years of his life in America in reclaiming his farm and in the first year of the war entered the army. He enlisted Dec. 20, 1861, in Company C, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, and was with the 2nd Battalion in Kansas through all the severe service, acting as train escort, fighting Quantrell's guerrillas and skirmishing with Indians until he became disabled and was discharged May 6, 1864, under Special Order No. 159 issued by the War Department, April 26, 1864.

Patrick Croarken experienced the variety incident to pioneer life and remained at home until he entered the service. When he was about 16 years old he enlisted in Company E, 7th Wisconsin Infantry without the knowledge of his parents, but they discovered his action before he was mustered in and parental authority suddenly terminated his life as a soldier. Soon after, his father enlisted and during his absence, Nov. 11, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry and made connection with his regiment at Dry Wood, Mo. In the spring his company was stationed at Fort McKean and did frontier duty. The nature of the service was necessarily of the most revolting character, as it was necessary for self-preservation and for the protection of the Government trains to execute summary justice on bushwhackers and guerrillas and murderers of every grade, as that was the mode of warfare they themselves had followed. Mr. Croarken was a member of the Army of the Border under General Blunt and was with the command sent to the vicinity of Lexington to ascertain the whereabouts of Price, and he was in the actions at Lexington, Independence and on the Big and Little Blue Rivers and fought at Westport, Mo., where Price's army was in force, the rebel having crossed the river with 26,000 men. In the last action at Mine Creek where a thousand men, including Marmaduke were captured and a large amount of ammunition and army stores

also, Mr. Croarken was mixed up in a hand-to-hand fight and was injured. (At the moment of the surrender of Marmaduke he was within 20 feet of the rebel guerrilla chief.) This campaign lasted 48 days and, sometimes, the men were in the saddle a week at a time. After it was over, the command pushed on after Price, whom they fought at Newtonia and were successful. After they had driven Price across the Arkansas River, the company returned to Fort Scott (Dry Wood) and remained until March, 1865, when Mr. Croarken was detailed with a number of others to proceed to Lexington and was occupied in guerrilla warfare until June, 1865, when orders were received to report at Leavenworth for "muster out." On arrival there they were sent to Denver, Colorado, and Mr. Croarken went as far as Fort Riley, where he was left on sick leave. Soon after he was sent back to Fort Leavenworth where he remained in the hospital until he was discharged August 24, 1865, from Company H, to which he had been assigned in March previous.

He returned to Wisconsin and was engaged in lumbering and farming in Shields township until 1882, when he purchased the Fountain House at Montello and has since operated as manager and proprietor of that hostelry. He was married in 1878 to Sarah, daughter of John and Anna Winn. The parents of Mrs. Croarken both died in Grant county while she was young. To her and her husband two children have been born as follows: Anne Eliza, Nov. 10, 1879, and Frances James, Oct. 15, 1887. Mr. Croarken is a citizen in good standing and a popular member of the community, enjoying a good reputation as a landlord.



DANIEL A. BARTON, Amherst, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 16, was born in Chemung county, New York, Nov. 12, 1842. His parents, Stephen and Eunice (Root) Barton, were natives of the Empire State. His mother died when he was three years old, and he was placed in a family where his father supposed he would find a good home, but the contrary was the case, and, when he was six years old, he ran away to escape the severity with which he was treated. His father obtained another home for him, but the family

soon after went West, and he was bound to a man in Pennsylvania. The latter's son possessed an ungovernable temper, which he vented on the boy, subjecting him to every imaginable indignity. At length, in a fit of passion, he was ordered to leave, and was not slow in obeying the welcome command. He commenced proceedings to recover his just due, but was persuaded by intimidated friends to abandon his legal claim. He was his own master and improved the privilege by attending the district school and, through the following winter, was a pupil at a private school in Mansfield, Pa. He was then 17 years old. He had retained a remembrance of the second family to whom he had been entrusted and, ascertaining their whereabouts, came to Amherst to find them. He was successful in his quest and obtained work in a flouring mill, where he remained about six months. He went next to Waupaca, where he obtained a chance to go to school and to work for his board. He took advantage of the opportunity and attended school until he enlisted in Company G, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, in September, 1862. While at Madison he had a desire to go to the city and wrote an order, which he took to the officer in command for his signature; the official looked at the paper and asked who wrote it; on receiving information he told him to wait a few minutes and placed in his care a letter to the mustering officer in Madison. He delivered the message and carried the answer back to Camp Randall, and was informed that he was detailed in the office and was assigned to a desk. He officiated in the position until March 8, 1864, when an order was issued, ordering every able-bodied man to join his regiment at the front and to surrender their places to wounded soldiers. Mr. Barton made connection with his regiment in winter quarters on Lookout Mountain in Tennessee. May 1st, orders were received for the command to join Sherman at Chattanooga, and they left on the following day. The next day they encountered the rebels, whom they drove to Tunnel Hill, and was in hot fight for six hours, when the rebels retreated to Buzzard Roost, made another stand and Mr. Barton was in battle two days. The rebels moved to Rocky Face Ridge and took a position on the top of the cliff. The 21st Wisconsin followed to the foot and took a position so close to the rocks that many were injured by the stones rolled down upon them from above, while they attracted the at-

tion of the rebels from the main line of General Hooker, who made an attack in the rear and captured 1,500. May 12th, the 21st passed through Snake Creek Gap, took possession of the top of the ridge before day break and remained through the night, and the next day marched at three in the afternoon to fight the rebels at Resaca. Mr. Barton was detailed with three other men to return to the Gap to order rations, and returned in the morning after a sleepless night. The first orders given were for a bayonet charge and the line moved forward into a ravine with fixed bayonets. The next command was to move on the double quick for a bayonet charge, in which Mr. Barton was a participant. The charge met a repulse and several retreated to the rear. He was one to remain and load, lying on his back. He would wait for a rebel to show himself and then fire, and he drew a bead 28 times, a face always disappearing afterwards. The next thing he knew was, that he was hit by a ball in the left thigh, which passed into the vicinity of the spine. He was finally conveyed to the field hospital, where he remained about 14 days, after which he was transferred to the hospital train and carried to Chattanooga and insisted, after three days, on being taken to Nashville. He was sent, contrary to the advice of the surgeons, as it was their opinion he could not endure the journey. He remained there until Oct. 24, 1864, when he came to Wisconsin on a furlough. He had leave for 60 days but became homesick, so to speak, for the associations and excitement of life in the army and went, at the end of 14 days to Madison, and remained in the hospital there until he received final discharge in December, 1864. He came home, but soon after received a letter from his former physicians, stating that they would like to have him in the capacity of a clerk at the new hospital in Madison, and he went, but was unable to endure the work. He remained in Madison, occupied with insurance business through 1865, and was obliged by impaired health to abandon that occupation. He went to Amherst and became associated with W. V. Fleming in the construction and management of a sawmill. July 8, 1866, he was married to Wilhelmina Fleming, the daughter of his partner. Her mother before marriage was Catherine Wiley. The family was of Eastern origin. Mrs. Barton was the first white child born at Stevens Point, where her parents were pioneer settlers. Her

children include two sons and two daughters. Nellie was born June 16, 1868; Mabel was born Sept. 8, 1872. George Fleming and Daniel Wiley, twins, were born in Amherst, May 30, 1884, the memorial day of that year.



PETER TUBBS, of Seymour, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 198, was born May 3, 1841, in Newstead, Erie Co., New York. He is the son of Jacob and Clymena (Cottrell) Tubbs and they were born respectively in New York and Massachusetts. The father is a member of the family of his only son and is 82 years old; the mother is living at Amboy, Minn., with her daughters. Mr. Tubbs is a second cousin of Hon. C. C. Washburn, governor of Wisconsin in 1873-4, and twice Representative in Congress. He is an only son and had six sisters as follows:—Alaxenia married Charles Knowles and both are deceased; Sarah Jane married Alfred Merrill and lives at Eagle Lake, Minn.; Sybil Eliza married Allen B. Merrill and is now dead; Carrie Drusilla married George Cooper and is a widow, residing at Amboy, Minn.; Clymena Delany married Albert Anderson and lives at Amboy, Minn.; Lydia Emogene married Martin M. Stratton and lives at Amboy, Minn. When seven years old Mr. Tubbs came to Wisconsin with his parents, who located on a 40-acre farm in Lebanon, Dodge county, then a dense wilderness without roads, and he was employed in the labors incident to farm life on the frontier and obtained his education in a log school house built in every way in pioneer style, with split logs for seats whose legs were small poles set in auger holes. These experiences were all the variety he knew until the struggle of the South for release from obligations to the Government began, and Mr. Tubbs enlisted August 14, 1862, in Company I, 29th Wisconsin Infantry at Neosho for three years. He was then 21 years old and he served until the close of the war, receiving honorable discharge at Shreveport, La., and returned to Madison where the regiment disbanded July 17, 1865. The regiment left Wisconsin November 2nd, 1862, for Cairo, Ill., where orders were received to proceed to Helena, Ark., and Mr. Tubbs was with the regiment in the varied

service conducted by Colonel Gill until January, when the command was detailed to accompany an expedition up the White River and was assigned to the 1st Brigade commanded by Colonel McGinnis. Mr. Tubbs was a participant in all the service performed by the command and in all the experiences later, until the battle of Port Gibson, when he was under heavy fire and he fought at Champion's Hill, siege of Vicksburg, battle of Jackson, and was with Banks in all the service of the ill-fated Red River expedition, fighting in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. He was in the actions in the vicinity of Mobile which resulted in the surrender of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and accompanied the command successively to New Orleans, Shreveport and Wisconsin. After the battles of Port Gibson and Champion's Hill, the brigade commander, then General McGinnis, spoke with highest commendation of the service rendered by the 29th Wisconsin.

After the war Mr. Tubbs engaged in farming and for two years worked three farms on shares, when he located on his present homestead on a heavily timbered tract of 80 acres, and he has since added by purchase a 40-acre farm and another one of 80 acres and is now the possessor of a highly cultivated and valuable estate called "Woodland Farm," and in 1888, he is engaged in dairying and in traffic in dairy and farm products.

Mr. Tubbs is independent in political affiliation, but is a Republican of inflexible type. He is chairman of the Republican Committee of his Assembly District, and represents Outagamie county on the Republican Congressional Committee. He has always taken an active part in politics and expects to remain a Republican until a fair election and a fair count can be secured in the Southern States and as long as the Democrats strive to reduce the revenue by free trade, instead of paying just dues to the defenders of the Union. He firmly believes in the compensation to the soldiers for the difference in the depreciated money in which they were paid, considering the rights of the soldiers in every sense equal to those of the bondholders.

He was married Jan. 4, 1866, to Phebe H. M. Armitage, and their eight children are named Lloyd H., Carrie J., Flora F., Mary E., Leonora L., Phebe J., George P. and John H.

Mr. Tubbs has been prominent in local municipal management and has served as Chair-

man, Town Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor; in 1880 he took the census of Seymour; he established the first postoffice in the town of Seymour and was first Postmaster; he is the President of the Seymour Fair and Driving Park Association.




GEORGE ALLEN, of Waupaca, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 21, was born Feb. 25, 1820, in Starbridge, Worcester Co., Mass. His parents, Timothy and Theresa (Marsh) Allen, were members of the Puritan families who were of stock which settled Massachusetts when it was the "Bay Colony." Ethan Allen of colonial fame, was a member of one branch of the family and General T. S. Allen, a hero of the civil war, whose sketch is to be found on another page, is also connected with them in ancestral origin. The parents of Mr. Allen removed from Massachusetts to Madison Co., New York, when the son was six years old, and the mother died there. His father removed later to Vinland, Wisconsin in 1847, and died there, aged 66 years. Their family surviving, included three sons and three daughters. Mr. Allen of this account is the youngest. He was brought up according to the manner common in the training of a New England boy and was 26 when he accompanied his father to Wisconsin. He bought land in Winnebago county and in 1846 returned to his native State, where he was a resident until 1848. While there, he was married to Julia Ann, daughter of Merrick Richmond. They removed to Wisconsin in the year of their marriage and were pioneers of Winnebago county. They encountered all the peculiar privations and hardships incident to that period of the history of the Badger State and remained in Winnebago county until 1855 when they removed to Dayton, Waupaca county and engaged in the business of agriculturists.

Sept. 13, 1861, Mr. Allen enlisted in Company A, 8th Wisconsin Infantry, at Waupaca, for three years. (This was the Eagle Regiment, and all the world knows the history and fables about "Old Abe," the kingly bird that went through the war with the command, became the property of the State of Wisconsin and died at Madison in 1882.) The 8th left Wisconsin

for the front October 12th for Missouri. The first engagement with the rebels in which Mr. Allen was engaged, was at Frederickstown, where Jeff Thompson was routed and driven. He was afterwards occupied with guard duty until March of the next year, when the regiment was transferred to the command of General Pope. It was assigned to duty in the vicinity of New Madrid, and in April went to the pursuit of the rebels who were flying after the fight at Island No. 10. The command was afterwards in the vicinity of Corinth and Mr. Allen fought in the battle of Farmington.

June 20, 1862, he was taken sick and went to Camp Clear Creek and, with other sick, was transferred to Iuka. After becoming convalescent he was detailed for detached duty and was in charge of the sick who were sent away from Iuka when Bragg made his famous raid into Tennessee after supplies for his famishing army, going to Jackson, Tenn. In the spring of 1863 he went, under orders, to rejoin his regiment at Vicksburg. He reached Memphis and was there detained by General Hurlburt and received honorable discharge. He was released from military duty Sep. 16, 1864, on the expiration of his term. His disease was scurvy, contracted in the first months of his connection with the army and he was so badly afflicted with it that they would not permit him to veteranize and he returned home when discharged. He resumed farming after his return to Wisconsin and was occupied in that business until 1880, when he removed to the city of Waupaca, since his place of abode. His only son, Merrick Timothy Allen, has since been engaged in the management of the farm. Mr. and Mr. Allen are well and favorably regarded in the community of which they are members. He was a good soldier and has been a good citizen. He was interested in the issues on the battle field and was forbidden to participate to greater extent than he did, on account of his physical condition.



 **HARLES RAHR**, of Oshkosh, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 241, was born Nov. 27, 1836, in Wessel, Province of the Rhine, Prussia. When he was 20 years old he resolved to place

himself in a situation where the efforts of his manhood's strength, and the application of his purposes should add to his own interests, as well as to that of the land wherein he was a citizen. The genuineness of his sentiments and the quality of the spirit of patriotism which lay at the root of his motives is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that he had been a resident of the United States but a few years when he was as much interested in the affairs of his adopted country as if "to the manor born."

The 9th Wisconsin Infantry was recruited at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, and was composed almost wholly of Germans. The enlisting progressed with a rapidity that surprised the authorities themselves, and would have carried a much needed lesson to the officials in the "Fatherland" who enforce the compulsory enrollment of every citizen at a certain age. The mustering in was completed in October, and, Jan. 22, 1862, the command left Wisconsin for Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Mr. Rahr enlisted at Green Bay, in the same month in which he took his leave of his adopted State for three years service if need be, in the ranks of war. He enrolled in Company H, and, on the organization of the company he was made Corporal. When mustered in at Milwaukee, he was promoted to Orderly or Commissary Sergeant, and held that position as long as he was in the service. The particular point for which the regiment was destined was to participate in the "Southwestern Expedition," the troops for which were to assemble at Fort Scott. They reached there after a march of 160 miles, where the command remained until the last of May, when the project was abandoned. From that time the regiment was occupied successively in expeditions against the rebels, and Indians connected with the confederate forces, in skirmishes with jayhawkers, and in making heavy marches. In September, at Newtonia, Company H, with three others, was in a sharp engagement with the rebels who were ambushed and suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners. In the spring the paroled soldiers rejoined the command. The Army of the Frontier, to which the 9th had been assigned, was designed to put an end to the combinations of rebels and Indians, to protect supply trains and to do service in all capacities where needed. Consequently, it performed duties of the most arduous and dangerous character, much of which has never been por-

trayed on the pages of history. On one occasion the brigade took possession of Rheas' flouring mills, where the men became practical millers until necessity came for serving in their original capacity of soldiers. After doing good work in that line, they resumed bread making. In the raid on Van Buren they marched 60 miles in two days, returning thence to the mills. Mr. Rahr was a participant in the sharp action called the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, where the command made a special record for gallantry on the field. He was mustered out at Milwaukee, Dec. 4, 1864. He passed through his period of service uninjured, save in one instance when, in a tornado of wind, he was blown with violence into a open box of hardware, and one of his ribs was loosened. This happened at Fort Scott, and he was in the hospital for six weeks.

Mr. Rahr came to America alone. He landed at New York and came thence to Manitowoc, where he operated as a gunsmith about a year and a half. He went thence to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained some time, similarly engaged. From there he went to Green Bay, Wis., where he remained until the date of his entering the army. He returned there for a period of two months and then came to Oshkosh and established the business in which he has since been interested.

He is the son of Frederick and Johanna (Huffstadt) Rahr. His father and grandfather were soldiers in the Prussian army. He was married in Green Bay, Jan. 1, 1865, to Caroline Hochgrave, and they have six children—Charles, Caroline, Clara, Annie, Ella Mary and Olga.



JOSEPH MARTELL, of West Depere, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 91, was born May 2, 1840, at Green Bay, Wis. He is the son of Joseph and Josephine (Berdeau) Martell and his parents were born in Canada. One of the sons was an enlisted man in the 12th Wisconsin Infantry and died after the war. Charles and Paul are living, and also Eliza and Mary, two sisters. Mr. Martell enlisted at Round Prairie, Wis., Aug. 12, 1862, in Company E, 28th Wisconsin Infantry for three years and received honora-

ble discharge Aug. 23, 1865, at Brownsville, Texas. The regiment was first assigned to State duty in the enforcement of the draft and went to Port Washington. The command left the State in December, 1862, and went to Columbus, Ky., moved next to Helena, Ark., and thence to St. Charles. After returning to Helena, the Yazoo Pass expedition was entered upon and Mr. Martell was left at Helena sick with fever. He was recovered at the time the rebels made an attack on the city after the return of the command and, afterwards accompanied Steele to Little Rock. They went next to Duvall's Bluff, back to Little Rock, pursued Marmaduke to the Saline River and again returned to Little Rock. During the winter, Mr. Martell was occupied in guarding pontoon bridges and in the defenses of Pine Bluff. He was, meanwhile, in one lively fight, in which several hundred rebels were captured. Early in 1865 the regiment was assigned to Canby's troops and went to participate in the actions against the defense of Mobile. Mr. Martell saw the service in the trenches at Spanish Fort, went to Fort Blakely, thence to the Tombigby River, and to Texas, where he went from Santiago to Clarksville and, later, to Brownsville, where he severed his connection with the army and with military life. He was sick for some time in the course of his service and, finally, a fever sore made its appearance on his leg which has caused permanent stiffness of that member.

He returned to Wisconsin and engaged as a boatman and shipped on the "Dunlap" and "Nicollet" on which he did duty as watchman and wheelsman and is now captain and part owner of the latter. He was married Jan. 1, 1874, to Hattie Porlier, of Green Bay; their children who are living are named Mary, Kate, Frank, Clara, Pauline, Louis and Hattie. Josephine died in infancy. The mother of Mr. Martell died in March, 1887.



JOSEPH GIBBARD, of Brooklyn, Green Lake Co., Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 202, was born July 13, 1826, in Warwickshire, England. He was reared in his native county and, in 1855, came to America. He settled in Green Lake county,

where he has since resided, with the exception of the time he passed in the army. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, at Princeton for three years and received honorable discharge in August, 1865, at Alexandria, Va., the war being at an end. The battery was organized and mustered Nov. 7, 1863, and went to New Orleans, where Mr. Gibbard joined the command which was afterwards transferred to Fort Berwick near Brasher City and, in June, 1865, went to Washington and was mustered out of service August 18th following. The duties performed by Mr. Gibbard were those common to soldiers in heavy artillery, performing garrison duty. He passed most of the time in heavy labor in acquiring a knowledge of light and heavy artillery practice and also in infantry tactics. He also performed duties incident to garrison life and labored on the fortifications in various capacities. During the time he was in the service he was ill with chronic diarrhea and fever and ague and although he was excused from duty at various times, he received treatment in camp without going to the hospital. For two years after his return to Wisconsin, he suffered from fever and ague and has never been wholly free from the disease.

He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Neal) Gibbard and his parents passed their lives in England. Mr. Gibbard married Julia Crosby and their surviving children are named Mary, Elizabeth, John, Thomas, Henry, Catherine, Anna, Frances, Joseph, Esther and Peter. The oldest daughter is married and a child named Joseph is deceased.



GEORGE HENRY MEYERS, a resident at Appleton, Wis., Judge of the 10th Circuit of Wisconsin, comprising Florence, Forest, Langlade, Outagamie and Shawano counties, was a soldier of the Union in the civil war. He was born Oct. 24, 1824, at Middletown, Delaware Co., New York, and is the son of Samuel and Rachel (Austin) Meyers. His mother was the daughter of Pardon Austin, who married Rhoda Stanton who belonged to the family from which a branch went in the early history of the country, locating near Marietta, Ohio, represented by Sec-

retary Edwin M. Stanton, who was the son of the great uncle of Judge Meyers. His grandfather Austin was reared and educated in the cities of Brooklyn and New York, and he afterwards located on the Delaware River, where he pursued the business of a tanner and currier and also operated some years as a manufacturer of boots and shoes, after which he built and operated a sawmill on the head waters of that historic stream. He had a large family connection located in the vicinity of the small lakes in the State of New York. John Henry Meyers, his paternal grandfather, was one of the Hessian soldiers who came to America in April, 1776. (In the war with America, England obtained troops of the German Government by purchase. A portion of the soldiers in the British service was supplied to England from the ranks of the German army, at that date full to overflowing through the system of conscription in Germany. England paid at the rate of \$36 per capita for 17,000 of these soldiers who were among her best troops.) The grandfather of Judge Meyers was among the prisoners taken in the capture of Burgoyne's army, Oct. 17, 1777, and, after the cessation of hostilities, settled in this country and married Catherine Shaver. The grandmother was a member of a family whose patronymic is perpetuated in the name of Shavertown on the Delaware River. She belonged to the old stock of Hollanders who settled on the Hudson River when New York was known as New Amsterdam in the days of Peter Stuyvesant and Van Twiller. When Judge Meyers was four years old his parents removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania. He obtained a sound elementary education in the common schools at Waterford in that county and at Erie Academy and, in the year of his majority, commenced the study of law and read three and a half years in the office and under the guidance of Hon. John H. Galbraith at Erie. He was admitted to practice in the courts of the Keystone State in the May term of 1849. Within the same year he removed to Appleton where he entered upon the practice of law in which he was occupied until he entered the army in the civil war. He enlisted in 1865 in the 50th Wisconsin Infantry and on the formation of the regiment was commissioned 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the regiment. The command left the State in the spring of 1865 under orders for St. Louis and went thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and afterwards to

Fort Rice, Dakota, where the regiment performed guard and garrison duty and Judge Meyers was connected with the command and discharged the duties of the position until his resignation, August 14, 1865, when he returned to Madison and was mustered out of the United States service. On his return to Appleton he resumed the practice of law. He founded a popular business and became prominent as an expounder of law. His connection with important cases and success in his judiciary relations gave him a substantial repute which was acknowledged by Gov. William Smith in his appointment as Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. E. H. Ellis, to take effect Jan. 10, 1879. In the spring of 1879, Judge Meyers was elected for a term of six years and was re-elected in the spring of 1885 for a term which he is now serving. (1888.)

Judge Meyers was married August 25, 1852, to Betsy Ann Hawley and their only child is a daughter named Ada Elizabeth. A son named George Henry Samuel died in 1864, when three years old. Mrs. Meyers was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and is the daughter of Newton and Aley (Potter) Hawley. Her lineage dates back to the early settlers of Connecticut. William Teal Meyers, brother of Judge Meyers, was an enlisted man in a Pennsylvania regiment and received injuries in the service which caused paralysis and he has been an invalid since the war.

An uncle, Henry Meyers, enlisted in the regular army of the United States at an early period of the settlement of the West and saw much arduous service on the frontier prior to the Mexican war. His maternal uncle, Freeman Austin, was with John Brown in Kansas and with the Army of the Frontier with General Blunt. He was a scout, and a sharpshooter and rendered valuable service in the civil war.

A simple account of the life and services of a citizen of the Republic, one which displays his relations to his country and locality and establishes the fact that he has sustained the character of a man who recognizes his obligations as a custodian of the institutions of the country, is fittest for the permanent record of any individual who can say as can Judge Meyers, now that he is on the sunset side of an honorable career, "I recognized and performed my duty." Such a record on a printed page is a fitter me-

morial than fulsome inscriptions of personal merit on tablets of brass.



MASON BRAYMAN, Attorney at Ripon, Wis., late Brevet-General of U. S. Volunteers in the civil war, was born May 23, 1813, at Buffalo, New York. His father, Daniel Brayman, was a descendant from English ancestry in the fourth remove, and his mother, Nancy (English) Brayman, was a native of Connecticut. The son was reared on a farm, and in 1831 entered the office of the Buffalo *Journal* to obtain a knowledge of the printer's trade. He was not twenty-one when he became editor of the Buffalo *Bulletin*, and meanwhile studied law with Sheldon Smith. In 1836 he was admitted to practice in the State courts of New York at Buffalo, and entered upon the practice of law in his native city, where he was associated with Benoni Thompson until his removal to Monroe, Mich., in 1837. He then formed a partnership with J. Q. Adams in the practice of law, and also edited the Monroe *Times*. He went to Louisville, Ky., in 1840, and became editor of the Louisville *Advertiser*, until his removal to Springfield, Ill., in 1842, where he became associated with Jesse B. Thomas in the practice of law. In 1843 he was appointed by Gov. Ford to act in the capacity of State's Attorney in the adjustment of the difficulties between the people of Illinois and the Mormons, who had located at Nauvoo in 1839, and had awakened the animosity of the citizens. In 1844, General Brayman was appointed by the Governor and Legislature of Illinois to revise the laws; and he performed alone, the labor of preparing and codifying the First Revised Statutes of that State which went into force in 1845. His supervision of Mormon affairs was aided by the presence of two volunteer militia companies—one from Macoupin county; the other being the famous "Quincy Rifles," Captain J. D. Morgan and B. F. Prentiss, 1st Lieutenant, both of whom were afterwards Major Generals of Volunteers in the civil war. In 1851, General Brayman became solicitor of the Illinois Central railroad company, drafting their charter and acting as their attorney until the road was completed. He afterwards practiced law at Chicago, associated with John

Baker, and in 1856 commenced operations in railroad matters in his own interest in Missouri and Arkansas, in which he was occupied until 1861.

He entered the military service of his country as Major of the 29th Illinois Infantry, Aug. 29, 1861. He was detailed for duty by General McClelland, as Assistant Adjutant General and Chief-of-Staff. He was in the actions at Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Jackson and Bolivar, being exposed to the usual contingencies of the service, without injury, though having horses wounded at Belmont and Shiloh. His enthusiastic daring was conspicuous at Pittsburg Landing on the first day, when he inspired a disheartened line of Union soldiers, by carrying the regimental colors of the 18th Illinois forward to their front and holding the line, while himself exposed to the fire of both armies. At noon Major Brayman was the only officer of the staff remaining for duty. May 15th he was commissioned Colonel of the "29th" to date from April 6th, for meritorious conduct at Shiloh. September 24th, 1862, he was made a Brigadier-General by appointment of President Lincoln. Until June, 1863, he was in command of the Post at Bolivar, Tenn.; and was next in command at Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he officiated in the reorganization of about 75 regiments of Ohio veterans. He was next on duty at Cairo, Ill., during the activities of Forrest's career in western Kentucky; was next detailed as President of a Court of Inquiry into the causes which led to disgraceful and calamitous defeat of General Sturgis at Guntown. July 12th, 1864, he was placed in command at Natchez, Miss.; and in March of the following year, he was ordered to New Orleans as President of a Commission to examine claims against the U. S. Government and spent three months in that service. His reports of a hundred cases were added to the war records at Washington and afterwards proved of value in deciding upon the validity of numerous claims, which though fraudulent, were brought before the Court of Claims for re-hearing and again rejected upon the proofs furnished by General Brayman. In June he returned to Illinois and was mustered out Aug. 24, 1865. May 25, 1866, he was made Major-General by brevet, to rank from March, 1865.

After his release from military service he spent several years in looking after his rail-

road interests, which had been necessarily relinquished on the opening of hostilities in 1861. In 1873 he removed to Wisconsin, purchasing property in Green Lake, where he built his country place, "Grey Rock."

In July, 1876, he was appointed by President Grant, Governor of Idaho, where he discharged his duties in the same careful and conscientious manner which characterized his former career as a soldier. He returned to Wisconsin in 1880 and resumed the practice of law at Ripon.

He was married Sept. 6, 1836, to Mary, daughter of Richard and Sophia (Morton) Williams of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Of Gen. Brayman's children two survive:—Ada S., wife of Major W. H. Bailhache, formerly a Major and Quartermaster in the army and in 1888 (current year) a resident of San Diego, Cal., and Mary B., wife of Theodore Gowdy of Kansas City, Mo. Mason, a son died in childhood; and Nellie, wife of C. A. Sharpe of Chicago, died in 1881. The wife and mother died Feb. 19, 1886. She was a descendant of Roger Williams and two of her great uncles—William Williams and John Morton—were signers of the Declaration of Independence. Abner Williams, her oldest brother, was killed at 18 at the battle of Lake Erie on the flag-ship "Lawrence," Sept. 10, 1813.

General Brayman is a gentleman of the old school; pure and simple patriotism was his heritage, and modesty and decision of character are his ingrained traits. With the heroism of true manhood, he never stopped while in the service to question in any emergency, but went to meet it without considering possible disaster to himself personally. The generations of the future who review the annals of the volunteer service in the civil war, will justly regard him as a representative of the Spirit which won the victory of the Union in the Rebellion.



WILLIAM H. RICE, Plainfield Wis., was born Sept. 11, 1844, in Russell, St. Lawrence Co., New York. When he was 11 years old, in 1855, his parents, Wm. S. and Jennett (Stemling) Rice, removed their family to Wisconsin and located in Waupaca county. Mr. Rice was a little more than 17 years old

when he enlisted in November, 1861, at Wautoma, in Company H, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. He was mustered into service in January, 1862, and was transferred to Company I. In November, 1863, he veteranized at Redbone, Miss., and was discharged March 15, 1865, on account of disability produced by wounds. At the time of his enlistment his parents were ignorant of the fact and, when they ascertained, five weeks later, that he had enrolled in an infantry regiment, they made an attempt to secure his release on the ground that he was the only son capable of rendering them assistance, but they failed in the attempt and he went to make connection with the forces of Grant with his regiment. He was in the battle at Pittsburg Landing and was wounded in his arm. He was sent to the hospital at Newberg, Ind., which was raided by a body of rebel guerrillas and all the inmates of the hospital captured. They were paroled and went thence to the Salt Mills hospital at Evansville, and Mr. Rice rejoined his regiment at Grand Junction, Tenn. The paroled prisoners were sent thence to St. Louis, where Mr. Rice waited some time to be exchanged and, growing tired of staying in St. Louis and, being unable to obtain transportation to their regiments, they fell in with a squad going aboard a boat that was going down the river and, while the squad was being counted, they hid in the hold and escaped detection; they finally reached their respective regiments, the 14th and 16th Wisconsin, at Lake Providence. The fact that Mr. Rice was wounded had detained him at St. Louis, while other paroled prisoners had returned to Wisconsin and been exchanged. He did not receive notice that he had also been exchanged, and his officers declined to give him a gun as he would be shot if he was again taken prisoner. He was determined to resume duty as he said that plenty of time for the exchange had elapsed, and that if the rebels would not do it he would exchange himself. He demanded equipments and promised that the rebels should never have the pleasure of taking him again. He resumed his place in the ranks and he was in the actions in which his regiment was engaged after he was well enough to go into battle. He was in the fights at Kenesaw Mountain and on Bald Hill, after which he went to the siege of Atlanta and was in the action of July 22, 1864, known as Peach Tree Creek. He was hit by a shell which killed four men before it

struck him and one man afterwards. He was injured in the hips and was permanently disabled. He remained 14 months in the hospital and, during that time was never able to place his feet on the ground. April 25, 1865, he was mustered out of service and returned to the home of his parents in Waupaca county. Until 1888, he was a resident of various places in that part of Wisconsin, and in that year engaged in hotel keeping at Plainfield. Mr. Rice is a constant sufferer from the wound in his hip and also from chronic diarrhea contracted in the army. His parents reside in Little Wolf, Waupaca county, and his father is now 79 and his mother 73 years old. He was married March 31, 1866, to Mary E. Kennedy, and their children are named Ira A. and Ruel A. Three brothers of Mr. Rice were in the army; Martin enlisted in the 8th Wisconsin Infantry, Miner in the 42nd and Hiram in the 48th.



JOHAN IHLENFELD, of Ahnapee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 242, was born Feb. 29, 1840, in Prussia. He came with his parents to America in 1855 and located at Mishicot, Manitowoc Co., Wis. He remained there until he entered the army and enlisted Jan. 31, 1862, at Milwaukee, in Company H, 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry. The regiment left the State March 24th under orders for St. Louis, where they were equipped. Soon after he was made Corporal and was promoted to Sergeant after a few months. He veteranized Feb. 1, 1864, at Vicksburg, and received final discharge at Austin, Texas, Nov. 15, 1865. His battalion was in action at Cotton Plant, Ark., Vicksburg, Helena, Memphis, (Forrest's raid) Yazoo City, Haines' Bluff, Duvall's Bluff, Snyder's Bluff, Jackson, Oakland, Grenada, Egypt, and in countless skirmishes not named. In Egypt, 1,600 prisoners and a rebel supply train were captured. In the closing months of the service in which Mr. Ihlenfeld was engaged, they were in raiding expeditions under Grierson and others. The 2nd Cavalry was constantly in the field making dashes into the rebel territory, guarding lines of communication and skirmishing. The company to which Mr. Ihlenfeld belonged, acted as body guard of Col. C. C. Washburn, who went out in com-

mand of the regiment and was afterwards promoted to Major General and retained the company as escort. While the regiment was in garrison at Helena, Mr. Ihlenfeld, in common with a majority of the regiment, was attacked with yellow jaundice. His eyes were so much affected that he was led to the hospital by his comrades. Death from the disease was common, of which the men were less afraid than the inevitable "blue-mass" with which they were treated. He was told that he would die if he took the medicine, but he resolved to take his chances under treatment, as he was assured by the physicians that it would certainly cure him and that his only chance for life lay in his obedience to their orders. He was much better soon and insisted on returning to the camp, as the ratio of the dying at the hospital was alarmingly great. Soon after resuming duty he was made Sergeant of the Guard at headquarters where General Washburn was sick. He was summoned to the sick bed and found the General was ill with the same disease and wished to consult him about the remedy. He related his experience and was sent to obtain "blue-mass" for General Washburn. He met the doctor, who was very angry because he had told the name of the medicine, as the prejudice against it was so great. But General Washburn was cured by it. The regiment was at Memphis in 1864, when Forrest dashed through the town, raided headquarters and nearly captured Washburn himself, obtaining his uniform. Bugles sounded "to horse" and the men mounted, having time in many instances only to dress partially and chased the rebel cavalry out of the town. The uniform was recovered in the chase. (This settles the uniform story.) At Egypt, the regiment was destroying the Mobile & Ohio Central railroad when rebel deserters came into camp and informed the cavalry that the rebels were in force and prepared to meet them. They expected that this intelligence would deter the Union soldiers from the encounter and when they saw preparations for the charge they prophesied certain defeat and their own recapture, but the action was a triumph to the Union arms. The Union troops reached the intrenchments of Vicksburg with their prisoners, hotly pursued to the fortifications by the rebel cavalry. About Dec. 20, 1864, the command removed from Memphis to Arkansas and, while going up a high bank after crossing a creek the horse rode by Mr.

Ihlenfeld stumbled and he fell under him, injuring his right ankle and leg and practically ending his career as a soldier and partially crippling him for life. He rode three days with the command in a raid, with his injured leg thrown over the back of a horse. He remained with the regiment nearly a year, until its discharge.

He returned to Mishicot where he remained a year. He found himself unable to manage his farm and sold his property, removing to Almapee where he is engaged in the wholesale liquor trade and in the sale of flour and feed. He was married in 1886 to Wilhelmina Weilep at Two Rivers. Amelia is the oldest daughter of Mrs. Ihlenfeld by a former marriage. The children of her second marriage are named Amelia, Richard, Sophia, Alma, Luna and John.



JOSEPH KITCHEN, of Bovina Township and a member of G. A. R. Post, J. W. Appleton, No. 116, at Black Creek, Wis., was born Nov. 5, 1829, in Cumberland-shire, England. He was bred to the vocation of a carpet weaver in his native country and on coming to America he located for a time in New York, removing thence to Pennsylvania, where he remained until he came to Wisconsin. He located on the farm on which he now resides in 1862. Sept. 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery for the war. He enrolled at Appleton and was discharged with honor June 25, 1865, at Fort Ellsworth, Va., the war being closed. The record of artillerymen in the service is as little recognized as any other branch of the service can be from the nature of their duties. Wisconsin sent but one heavy artillery regiment to the war, and several batteries were chiefly stationed for defense in the capital city of the United States. Mr. Kitchen worked as a mason on the construction of forts and, in addition, underwent the heavy drill and discipline incident to a member of an artillery company. He was exposed to privations and hardships which permanently injured his health, as did the excessive labor which was required.

He was married Jan. 18, 1861, to Jane Park in Pennsylvania. They have five sons and a daughter, named Geo. W., Albert H., John T.,

Arthur J., Nathaniel P. and Gertie Bell. Mary E. died at eight, and Agnes I. at 15 years of age. The parents of Mrs. Kitchen came to Wisconsin from Pennsylvania in 1855.



MARTIN VAN BUREN THOMPSON, a farmer on section 5, in the town of Maine, Outagamie county, Wis., was born April 23, 1843, in the State of New York and is the son of S. A. and Betsy Thompson. He comes of good and patriotic stock, his father having been a captain in the militia of the Empire State, his grandfather a soldier in 1812, and his great grandfather fought in the Revolution and was wounded at Bunker Hill. The parents of Mr. Thompson came to Wisconsin when he was 11 years old and located for a short time, on a farm in Neenah. From there they went to Hortonville, where the son was brought up on a farm. When he was 18 years old he determined to enter the army and, October 8, 1861, he enlisted at Milwaukee in Company D, 1st Wisconsin Infantry for three years. This was the three years organization and on leaving the State, the regiment went to Louisville, Ky. During the summer of 1862, the regiment was engaged in guarding trains and communications near Bowling Green, Ky., and, on one occasion, when Mr. Thompson was on a detail to escort a train they overhauled a stock of goods belonging to a rebel and rifled it of its contents, starting back to camp with their knapsacks filled with calico, sheeting, silk, satin, baby shoes, teaspoons, knives and forks, tobacco, tea, coffee, etc., and feeling very rich. At Bowling Green, the first order that greeted their ears was from the Colonel to "forward the color line—stack arms—inspection of knapsacks." A telegram had preceded their arrival and in a few minutes, they were marching up and down the streets of Bowling Green, tied together with ropes made of the dry goods, led by the regimental band playing the Rogue's March, the music being accompanied by the jingle made by the baby shoes, hardware and cutlery suspended on their backs. They passed the following night in the guard house and thus ended their punishment for not obtaining something more appropriate to soldier's use

than baby shoes. Mr. Thompson was in the actions at Perryville and at Stone River and in the latter, was disabled and was discharged there March 14, 1863, for disability. He returned to Hortonville and gave his attention to the restoration of his health and remained until February 2, 1864, when he enlisted in Company G, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry at Hortonville. This was the re-organized command and Mr. Thompson went with the regiment to Fort Leavenworth, from there to Fort Scott and was in the expedition against the Indians in Kansas and in the fight with them on Walnut Creek, where his horse was killed under him, and was in all the skirmishes and activity in which his company was engaged until he was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, where he was mustered out October 27, 1865.

He returned to Hortonville, where he was married October 29, 1874, to Esther, daughter of Thomas and Roxey Watson. They have five children: Ellen, Meade, Ira, Thomas and Steven. Mr. Watson was a native of England and came to America when he was small. The ancestors of Mrs. Thompson's mother were born in Ireland but she was a native of this country. Mr. Thompson located in Maine in 1879, where he is a well-to-do and respected farmer and maintains the principles of the Republican party. His brother was an enlisted man in the 14th Wisconsin Infantry.



JOHAN N. HOAGLIN, Oshkosh, Wis., and member of G. A. R. Post No. 10, was born Feb. 25, 1835, in Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y. He enlisted in the fall of 1861, at Oshkosh, as a private in Company F, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, for a period of three years. On the organization of his company, he was made Orderly Sergeant, and accompanied his regiment to St. Louis, where the command arrived on the evening of the last day of March, 1862. Affairs were culminating on the Tennessee River, and the regiment was ordered to join the force of General Prentiss at Pittsburg Landing. The position occupied by that officer was in advance of the Union army, and the "18th" arrived at his headquarters about dark on the 5th of April. The soldiers had nearly exhausted the rations served to them at St. Louis

for the trip, and they went to bed without supper. All the day following they were in the fight without food, their fast continuing from noon of Saturday, April 5th, to the close of the day's conflict of the 6th. The attack was wholly unexpected, and the "18th" went into action without warning, without breakfast and without experience. But they made a record which has been preserved on the pages of general history. Their organization was broken up and the Colonel and Major were both killed. Only 250 men were left to go into the fight of Monday; 174 men were missing, most of them having been captured by the rebels. Mr. Hoaglin was one of the latter number. He was taken prisoner at the muzzle of a rebel gun and, with numberless others, was sent successively to the rebel prisons at Montgomery, Ala., Macon, Ga., and eventually to Libby prison, in the city of Richmond. With him were 23 others of his regiment, and of that number but 15 survived. When the apportionment and assignment was made of the prisoners, Mr. Hoaglin was placed in charge of about 100, whom he represented, and for whom he transacted necessary business, such as drawing and distributing rations, and in other relations with the authorities, according to the system commonly used by the rebels in managing the large numbers in their prison pens. To Mr. Hoaglin this occupation, small as it was, was a means of disposing of a portion of his time and afforded in some degree occupation for thoughts to the exclusion of more troublesome reflections. In December, after eight months of suffering which need not to be detailed, he was paroled and sent to Washington, where he was in the hospital, suffering from the effects of privation and sickness, until February, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability.

In the winter of 1864 he again enlisted in the service of the United States, enrolling in the 46th Wisconsin Infantry. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company C. The regiment was not needed for actual hostilities, as events were hastening the termination of the conflict and it was assigned to the Western Division. The surrender of Lee and Johnston had taken place before the command reached its destination, and the soldiers were engaged in guard service while affairs between the North and South were being adjusted. The line of the Nashville & Decatur railroad was under the

special supervision of the 46th Wisconsin until the last of September, when the command was ordered to Nashville to be mustered out. Mr. Hoaglin united with Oshkosh Post No. 10, in 1885.



JOHAN MCMAHON, of Omro, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 7, was born in Ireland April 13, 1879, and is the son of Edmund and Mary (McSweeney) McMahon. They came to America in 1849, and located in Waterville, Maine. He was a laborer there until his removal in 1856 to Racine, Wis. He was married June 11, 1851, to Hannah Cunningham at Lewiston Falls, Maine. Mrs. McMahon came to America with her cousins, James and Bridget (McGrath) Cunningham, in September, 1850. Mr. McMahon removed with his family to his present abode in 1856. The children belonging to the family are Maria, wife of Arthur Richardson of Dakota, James C., living in Minnesota, John A., a resident of Minnesota, William H., resident of Fifield, Wis., Edmund Shiloh—named after the battle of Shiloh, as he was born on the day after his father was fighting on that battle field, Maggie A., wife of Charles Welcher, Lenora and George Washington. Mr. McMahon enlisted at Omro Sept. 26, 1861, in Company C, 14th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. The command was in rendezvous at Fond du Lac and left the State March 8, 1862. He was first in battle at Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh) and was in the successive actions, marches and skirmishes, sustaining a slight wound in the battle of Corinth, but was not thereby disabled from duty.

He was in the movement that terminated in a recall after Holly Springs and went to Vicksburg. On the 2nd day of May, 1863, he was seriously injured and was mentioned in the dispatches. About 12 o'clock he was wounded in his knee, hip and shoulder and lay on the battle field until sundown on the 3rd, when he was placed on a hospital boat and taken to Young's Point and thence to the Union hospital at Memphis, whence he was transferred to the Marine hospital at St. Louis and from there to Harvey hospital at Madison, where he received final discharge Dec. 17, 1864, on account of disability and expiration of term of service. He returned to his family at Omro with the ball in

his shoulder which he still retains as a reminder of his obligation to the rebels. His sons represent their father in physical structure and have been brought up in the principles for which their father fought. Mr. McMahon is a Democrat, but does not believe in free trade or the surrender of the rebel flags and expects to vote the Republican ticket, having a full understanding of the condition of labor under the European system of government. He is prominent in his Grand Army Post and is a firm supporter of the principles for which he fought and suffered. Two of his children remain at home. His brother Patrick enlisted in Company G, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry and lost a leg at Bentonville, N. C. He belongs by lineage to the same family as Marshal McMahon of France. His household attend the Catholic Church. Mr. McMahon belongs to the foreign element that came to this country to enjoy its privileges and sustain its prestige among the nations of the world. He was offered promotion in the army several times, but refused on the ground that he went into the ranks to fight, not to command.



NICHOLAS KOLNGEN, of Dale, Wis., and formerly a soldier of the Union army in the war of the rebellion, was born in France, Jan. 18, 1884, and came to America in 1857 with his parents, proceeding from the port of New York to Milwaukee. There he was brought up and when he was 17 years old, he was made an apprentice to learn the business of a carpenter. He resided in the vicinity of Milwaukee at Granville Station, when the war commenced and, he enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, at Milwaukee for three years in Company C, 26th Wisconsin Infantry and received honorable discharge June 13, 1865, at Washington. He fought in all the battles in which his regiment was involved until his capture by the rebels and, after his release, until the end of the conflict. The data collected by the local historian was written with a pen carried by Mr. Kolngen through the entire period of his service and through all the vicissitudes to which he was exposed. The 26th was the 2nd German regiment of Wisconsin, and was recruited in two weeks. Mr.

Kolngen fought in 16 battles and skirmishes, among which were Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, on the Rappahannock, Chattanooga, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and others. On the 1st day of July, 1863, he was in the battle of Gettysburg, was wounded and captured by the rebels. He was conveyed to Richmond, Va., where he was confined in Libby and afterwards to Belle Isle and was held a prisoner of war until Aug. 1, 1863, when he was exchanged and reached his regiment the night before the battle of Chattanooga. The command had been transferred to the Department of the West and he went into the fight mentioned on the next day. He was also in the battle at Lookout Mountain, his regiment having been assigned to the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division 20th Army Corps, and he went to the sea with Sherman, fighting in all the battles of the campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, among which was Atlanta, where he was injured. While the command was carrying logs to build breastworks, he was detailed for the labor, overworked, became heated and was sent to the surgeon for treatment. He was in the battles of North and South Edisto, at the burning of Columbia, S. C., and at Bentonville witnessing the surrender of Johnston. He was a participant in the Grand Review at Washington and discharged as stated. He returned to Granville, Wis., and was employed as a railroad assistant until his removal to the town of Dale, March 22, 1868, and located on his farm on which he has since resided. At that time it was unimproved but is now in prosperous and profitable condition. The place has 50 acres in tillage and is supplied with good and suitable buildings. He is a Republican in political principle. Mr. K. still suffers from his wounds. During his imprisonment he had a taste of all which those confined longer in the dens of the South endured. He was starved, unsheltered and suffering until he found a friend who assisted him in obtaining release or he would have passed months in confinement and, probably have lost his life. He belonged to a command which "knew not defeat." The regiment left Milwaukee with 1,022 men, received 275 recruits and returned with 260 men in 1865. The others were dead, sick, wounded or prisoners.

His marriage to Maggie Bouch occurred June 18, 1865, and they have six children; Maggie married Sebastian Kroh-

ner and resides at Bessemer, Mich., they have one child. Emma, Nicholas, Bernard, Gilford and Laura live with the parents.



CHARLES E. SPINDLER, Manitowoc, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born June 25, 1841, in Germany, whence his parents removed to America in 1849, and in 1854 they settled at Manitowoc. Mr. Spindler afterwards went to Illinois and located at Champaign, where he was engaged in business when the struggle between the North and South arose. He enlisted at Bloomington, July 3, 1861, in Company A, 1st Illinois Cavalry, for three years. The regiment was assigned to the command of Colonel Mulligan, who was sent to re-enforce Lexington, where a large amount of money had been consigned. The rebel Price attacked the place with a large force, the money being the general and specific object of the assault. The attack was made Sept. 12, 1861, and Lexington was surrendered on the 20th, Mulligan's troops having fought 52 hours without cessation. His command was made prisoners of war and the rebels captured \$900,000. The prisoners were released on parole and went to St. Louis and were discharged from the United States service. When the battle began, Mr. Spindler was two miles from the city on picket. Another picket line was two miles beyond him and the attack on the outpost was not noticed. Mr. Spindler had one comrade, the outer picket consisting of four men. Mr. Spindler was satisfied that trouble was near at hand and galloped to the vidette, who told him that he was only scared and that there was no danger. He galloped back to find that his comrade had retreated and there was nothing for him to do, but to follow suit. His horse was loaded with forage and he was under hot fire before he reached Lexington and rode in with his gun in one hand and reins in the other. His regiment was just going into the town with drawn sabres before the advancing rebels. The command was stationed at the entrance near the hospital outside the works which the rebels had taken and from which they had been firing. Captain Gleason of Company A, with four companies, re-took the hospital twice, but

was finally obliged to retire behind the breastworks. A guard from each company was on watch to note the movements of the rebels when that of Company A called out that a horseman was coming up the hill and he was fired upon by several riflemen. While they waited for the smoke to disperse, a hail storm of shot from the hospital, ravines and trees poured in upon them. Mr. Spindler's comrade on his right was shot through the neck and one on the left through the head and another near by received a bullet in his jaw. Mr. Spindler was afterwards detailed with an officer to take charge of a mine which was to be exploded in case of a charge on the works. The attacking force has been estimated at 30,000 and the garrison at 3,000. The rebels were sheltered by breastworks of bales of wet hemp and they fired into the fort with deadly effect. The dead were constantly falling and the cries of the wounded were frightful. The rebels were within a few feet of the fortifications when he was directed by the lieutenant with him to look after a wounded man; he had to pass through a narrow space between the works and the hospital, and into an exposed and open space beyond, the bullets meanwhile flying as thick as a swarm of bees. As he reached the open, a squad of Union soldiers fell back across it and half a dozen men fell almost at his feet, while a revolver in the hands of a boy near him was shattered by a bullet and dismounted. At this instant a white flag appeared on the fort and the firing ceased. The flag dropped and the firing was resumed for a few minutes, when the white signal again fluttered over the ramparts and Colonel Mulligan surrendered. The soldiers of the vidette were cut off, and one of them afterwards stole through the lines to obtain food. After the surrender, the prisoners were marched 55 miles to Hamilton without food and most of them had had nothing to eat for four days. The last supply of water inside the works had been drained, although it contained dead rats and other vermin. The first night's camp was made near a farm house and the owner gave them 20 sheep for food, but many of the soldiers were so exhausted that they could not seek for anything to eat. Mr. Spindler was fast asleep on the ground when he was awakened by his comrade forcing a piece of raw mutton into his mouth, which he swallowed. Many of the men were too exhausted to pro-



James P. Briggs.

ceed and wagons were obtained among the farmers to take them to Hamilton. No food was there and telegrams were sent to Quincy, Ill., whence it came in the form of green coffee, salt ham and crackers. Their guard had left them for fear of capture, but one rebel family did everything in their power for the suffering men. They went to Quincy, where efforts were made to induce the Irish brigade to re-enlist, but they honored their parole and proceeded to St. Louis. The 1st Illinois cavalry had received only sabres and horse pistols and, after the fight commenced, picked up muskets which had been dropped by the dead and wounded. The animals suffered more during the siege than the men. They were short of forage and water, and all of the command, including horses and baggage, were in such narrow limits as to greatly increase the discomfort and danger. Mr. Spindler went to look after his horse after the surrender, and found him wounded in many places and suffering, but he had to leave him to the tender mercies of the rebels.

Mr. Spindler returned after his discharge to Champaign and afterwards located in Chicago, where he became a member of a prominent business firm. In 1883, he ceased connection with active business and located at Manitowoc, on account of impaired health.

Mr. Spindler is married, and his family includes three children.



JAMES P. BRIGGS, stationer at Wausau, Wis., was born Jan. 24, 1846, in Lancaster, Erie Co., New York. His father and mother, Philander T. and Emmeline (Harris) Briggs, were of stock of long standing in Vermont and the former was a soldier in the 4th Wisconsin Infantry (afterwards converted into cavalry) and was one of the earliest soldiers in the field after the outbreak of the Rebellion. The family removed to Kenosha county in this state in 1850 and settled on a farm. The 4th Wisconsin went to the field in July and was *en route* when the intelligence of the disaster at Bull Run startled the Nation. To a boy on a farm in Kenosha county, whose father was on the field of danger, it brought a message and as

others reached the ears of the lad, (for he was only 15) the spirit of his ancestors grew too strong to resist, and in October, as he dug potatoes in the field, his resolution was taken. He remarked to his brother, "I am going to enlist" and went to tell his mother, who offered no demur but money to aid him if he needed, but he refused it, and went to Racine, where three batteries of the Wisconsin Light Artillery were in rendezvous. He offered his name, to be rejected on account of his youth. Nothing daunted, he kept on his way to Milwaukee and applied to the recruiting officer for the 1st Wisconsin, then in process of reorganization after its return from three months service. Captain McVean of Company E, asked him if he could swear that he was 18, and he replied that he could. The sagacious manner in which the question was propounded made his enrollment possible and without swearing anything he was enlisted in Company E and mustered into service. He was proud of his success and had the satisfaction to go to his duty as a member of one of the finest commands that honored Wisconsin and the country. He participated in the movements in November, December, January and February and in March went to the vicinity of Nashville. Through the summer he was active in provost and guard duty and was in several unimportant skirmishes. Bragg became troublesome and the brigade, (28th), made ready for the battle which was precipitated October 8th and is known to history as "Perryville." One of the heroisms of the regiment was the capture by hand of all remaining guns and caissons on the field and also of a Tennessee regimental flag, while several regiments held the rebels in check. But young Briggs was disabled for active service by a shot through his right wrist, and was named in the despatches. He went to the field hospital and, several weeks after, in November, was sent to Louisville to return to Kenosha in December on discharge furlough, his papers arriving later, dated Feb. 14, 1863, at Louisville. He commenced attendance at the High School at Kenosha and after a year of study he again enlisted in the same company and regiment and joined the 1st Wisconsin at Chattanooga, taking with him a squad of recruits from Madison for distribution in several regiments. He never carried a musket, owing to his stiff wrist, but was made Company and Regimental Clerk. When the time of the regiment expired,

he was transferred to Company G, 21st Wisconsin and was made Staff Aid of General Harrison C. Hobart, commanding 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, and served as Orderly until June, 1865, when he received final discharge. The regiment was still retained, but he petitioned General Hobart to be permitted to return home, as he wished to enter school. That officer granted his request and his discharge papers were made out, dated at Washington.

He returned home and soon after went to Chicago to undertake a regular course of commercial study at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. On leaving that institution he commenced teaching to earn sufficient money to enable him to attend Oberlin College (Ohio) two years, after which he commenced a career as a teacher, continuing in that vocation until the fall of 1873, when he was elected Superintendent of Schools of Kenosha county, serving two years, when he resigned to accept a situation as Principal of the 3rd Ward school at Racine, where he remained three years. He was selected to take charge of the High School at Manitowoc and remained there two years. In 1880 he went to Wausau, where he established the business in which he is now engaged and which is prosperous and popular, being the leading dealer in his line in the city. He is also School Superintendent of Marathon county. In the Post he has acted successively as Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commander and in other positions. He was also Junior and Senior Vice-Commander of the Department of Wisconsin under General Fairchild and H. P. Fisher in 1886. He was a charter member of the Post at Wausau and has been active in its interests.

He was married in March, 1878, to Etta, daughter of J. D. and Mary (Burke) Markham. Her father was a prominent lawyer of Manitowoc and both her parents were of early Vermont stock. Her uncle, Henry Markham, was a soldier of the Union in the civil war and was wounded. He removed to California and was in the last Congress from the Golden State. Prof. Lydon W. Briggs was Superintendent of Schools of Kenosha county before himself and was Principal of the 6th Ward school at Racine during his own service in the 3rd. He is now connected with the Normal School at Oshkosh. He was in the Wisconsin Light Artillery during the war.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are named Mary Etta and Robert J. The portrait of Mr. Briggs appears on page 624.



WILLIAM H. PORTER, a resident of Belle Plain, Shawano Co., Wis., was born April 20, 1840, in Homerdale, Wayne Co., Pa. He is the son of Samuel and Parthenia (Shaw) Porter and was reared on a farm in Scranton in his native State. He received his early education there and came thence to Wisconsin in 1867, locating at the place where he now resides. His parents were natives of the State of New York. Mr. Porter was at the threshold of manhood when the war came on, and he was interested from the outset in the outcome of the factional struggle as he had been reared to respect the institutions of the country and to know that the responsibility of their preservation rested on him as a citizen of a Republic. He enlisted Aug. 22, 1861, at Clark's Green, Luzerne Co., Pa., in Company K, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry for three years and received honorable discharge Aug. 22, 1864, at Bermuda Hundred, his term of service having expired. He made connection with the regiment in Harrisburg with his company and went thence direct to Washington. They went into camp on 7th street where they were equipped as cavalry, and they received their side arms at Arlington Heights whence they proceeded to Annapolis. Mr. Porter was ill and went to the hospital while the regiment went on transports to Fortress Monroe. He endeavored to obtain transportation papers and other necessary matters to rejoin in regular order, but was unable and, accordingly, took the administration of his affairs into his own hands without the intermediation of red tape, which is short for "run away." He was absent from the command but 10 days. The winter was passed in quarters, and in the spring was in the siege of Yorktown. After the retreat of McClellan from the Peninsula the regiment acted as rear-guard across the Pamunkey River, and Mr. Porter was in the raids on the Weldon road and at White House Landing, where Fitz Hugh Lee was captured. He was in the actions in the swamps of the Chickahominy and in many

later, including Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After two and a half years' service he was transferred to Company D, of his regiment, and was discharged from that connection under Captain Wood. The latter was a regular officer of the United States Army. He again enlisted in the 76th Pennsylvania Zouaves as a recruit, going as a substitute. He went to Philadelphia and joined his regiment at Wilmington, N. C., whence he went to Raleigh and was present at the surrender of Johnston. At that time he was acting Sergeant of his company. After that event and during the first days of the new condition of things, it became necessary to reconstruct the local courts and Mr. Porter, under a lieutenant, was detailed with the proper authority from the military directors of affairs. He was a second time discharged from the military service of the country in August, 1865, after a service of four years in two commands.

Since his residence in Wisconsin he has acted in the official capacity of Constable for several years.

He was married Jan. 27, 1865, to Betsey L. Howard, and three of their children survive. They are named Samuel O., Jessie W. and Bennie. A daughter, named Nellie May, is not living. She died at the age of 18 months. For the past 20 years Mr. Porter has held prominent rank as a farmer in Belle Plain. He had two brothers who were soldiers in the late war—A. K. and J. A. Porter.



JOHAN H. FUNCK, of Appleton, Wis., was born in Germany in 1838 and was brought to America by his parents in 1848, who located at Milwaukee.

The son was trained on a farm and when the war commenced determined to enlist, as he could see small opportunity to accomplish his hopes of some day being a citizen of a country where the rights of one man were as good as those of another. He was 24 years old when he went to Portage to enroll in the military service of his country and enlisted March 17, 1862, in Company D, 19th Wisconsin Infantry, Col. H. T. Sanders, for three years. He was discharged at Portsmouth, Va., on account of disability from severe injury, in February,

1863. The enlistments in the 19th were commenced as an independent organization, but before the work was accomplished an Order was issued by the War Department abolishing such formations and the volunteers, to a man, made the necessary changes in their relations to the regiment. The rendezvous was at Camp Utley, Racine, where the formation and mustering was completed by April 30th and they went to the State rendezvous at Madison. June 2, 1862, the command left the State. The duty of the regiment at Madison was the guarding of several hundred prisoners of war and when these were transferred to Camp Douglas at Chicago, the 19th was relieved to proceed to the front. The command arrived at Alexandria and went from there to Fortress Monroe and thence to Norfolk, Va. There the regiment was detailed as guard for the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the Colonel being made Provost Judge. While there, Mr. Funck received an injury from which he has never recovered. He was in the upper portion of a building in the city of Portsmouth, which was used as barracks for the soldiers. He made a misstep and fell, striking his head in a manner that fractured his skull, producing a terrible wound. The protecting bone of the skull was so injured that a portion of it was removed, leaving an opening into which the surgeon thrust his hand, touching the tissue of the brain. He was taken up for dead and placed in the hospital, where he remained seven weeks, in what was considered a hopeless condition. On his partial recovery he was discharged and sent home to Wisconsin. The report that he was a deserter soon followed him, the sheriff arrested him and, on the preliminary hearing, he was discharged from custody, the entire expenses being paid by those who were proved to be false accusers. Since that time he has been unable to perform manual labor of any kind and is the recipient of a pension of \$24.00 a month. Sometimes he is unable to walk across a room unassisted. The sight of the left eye is totally gone and the sense of hearing from the left ear. He cannot smell, but disagreeable odors cause nausea and vomiting.

He is the son of John Funck, who died at Strasburg, Langlade Co., Wis., aged 75 years. His children were named Catherine F., Peter, John H., Lena, Nicholas, Joseph, Chauncey and Martha. Catherine and Nicholas are de-

ceased. John H. Funck married for his first wife, Eva Barbara, daughter of Peter Anthony Weigant, of German lineage, who died in Illinois, aged 75 years. Mr. Funck is a man of estimable character and esteemed by all by whom he is known.



PHILIP BLODGETT, of Plover, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born August 3, 1846, at Beloit, Rock county, Wis. His parents, E. B. and Martha (Burroughs) Blodgett, belonged to families who came to Wisconsin in a very early period. His grand parents on his father's side removed to Beloit from Ashtabula county, Ohio, and those of his mother went from Orange county, New York, to the same place where his parents were married. His father died in 1867, aged 55 years. The mother died at Wausau, Wis., when 45 years old, leaving a family of six children of whom Mr. Blodgett of this sketch is the youngest boy. His parents went to Wausau when he was four years old and as soon as he was large enough he was occupied in lumbering. In 1861 he removed with his father and two sisters to Plover and was engaged in the lumbering business until he enlisted. He was hardly 18 years old when he entered the army in 1864. He had made several previous attempts to enlist but had been rejected on account of his age. On the reorganization of the 5th Wisconsin Infantry with its former colonel, he enlisted August 24, 1864, in Company D. (See sketch of T. S. Allen.) He remained a short time at Madison and proceeded to Washington, where the regiment was assigned to the Shenandoah Valley, and he participated in the actions against Early and afterwards joined the command of Grant in front of Petersburg. He was in the actions and operations in front of that city and fought in two actions at Hatcher's Run and at Fort Fisher, where he narrowly escaped capture. He was in the charge on the fortifications at Petersburg in the early morning of April 2nd and received a shot through the thigh. By this means, a sudden change was made in his operations and he was taken from the field hospital to Lincoln hospital (ward 10) at Washington and remained there until about the middle of June, when he was trans-

ferred to Harvey hospital at Madison, and was discharged the last of the same month on a surgeon's certificate of disability. He returned to Plover and, for a year, was obliged to make use of crutches, and he has since suffered very much from the wound. While lying on the field, after receiving his wound, the thunder of the artillery entirely destroyed the hearing of his left ear. He lay immediately under the batteries three hours before he was removed and his wound was not dressed until the following day. When sufficiently recovered, he renewed his former business as a lumberman and, in 1883, he engaged in farming, in which he was occupied about four years. In the fall of 1887 he relinquished his agricultural interests and purchased a home in the village of Plover. In August, 1884, he was married to Hattie, daughter of A. C. and Juliette (Arnold) Jenkins, in Portage county. Her parents were born in Massachusetts and removed to Vermont after marriage, whence they came about 1854 to Portage county, Wis. Oscar, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett, was born Jan. 19, 1886. The first wife of Mr. Blodgett, neè Ella Lawrence, died Jan. 27, 1882, in Portage county.



HUGH EVANS, of Amberst, Wis., a prominent citizen and substantial farmer, was born in the Parish of Pennell, Merionethshire, Wales, Dec. 18, 1838. His parents, John and Catherine (Jones) Evans, were also natives of that place. His father came to America in 1850, returned to Wales two years later and died in his native country in 1880 aged 65 years. The mother died in 1859 at the age of 41 years. The son was barely 12 years old when he accompanied his father to the United States. The family remained a little time in New York and New Jersey, and came thence to Clyman, Dodge Co., Wis. The son remained here when his father returned to Wales and resided with his uncle at Clyman about three years. He afterwards passed some time in other parts of Wisconsin and, about 1858, went to Stevens Point and engaged in lumbering. He remained there until he entered the army of the United States. He enlisted Aug. 26, 1861, in Company G, 7th

Wisconsin Infantry at Grand Rapids for three years. In August, 1864, he was promoted to Sergeant and receiving honorable discharge Dec. 30, 1863, to enable him to re-enlist as a veteran Jan. 1, 1864, in the same company and regiment. The roster of battles in which he was a participant includes the names of 30 of the 34 actions in which the "Iron Brigade" was engaged to which the 7th was assigned. (See sketch of General Rufus King.) Among them are Beverly Ford, Gainesville, 2nd Bull Run and South Mountain. In that engagement he was wounded and is found in the list in the dispatches. He received a bullet in his knee and was sent from the field hospital to Middleton, Md., and, while in the hospital there, the battle of Antietam was fought. He was next in action at Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run and battles of the Wilderness where, on May 5th, 1864, Mr. Evans received an ugly wound in his mouth. The ball passed in at one side and out opposite and the severity of the injury sent him to the hospital at Washington, (Lincoln) where he remained from the date of his wound to Aug. 16th of the same year. He rejoined his regiment in front of Petersburg and was first in action afterwards on the Weldon railroad. He was in the engagements at Hatcher's Run, Gravelly Run, Five Forks and Appomattox Court House. Feb. 1st, 1863, he was detailed to operate with Battery B, 4th U. S. Artillery, and served with that command until December of the same year. The battery accompanied his regiment, and his service was virtually the same as in his original command to which he returned on veteranizing. He received honorable discharge July 13, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Ind., and mustered out at Madison two days later.

He returned to Stevens Point and, Sept. 10, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Sarah E. Jones, daughter of Robert and Sophia (Evans) Jones. She was born in Trenton, Oneida Co., New York. Her grandparents on her maternal side emigrated to this country from Wales in 1796. Her father died when she was six months old and her mother's death occurred about 1878 at Amherst. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have had four children. The first-born died in infancy. The survivors are Robert M., born May 4, 1868; Catherine Sophia, was born Nov. 6, 1870; Walter De Castro was born Oct. 18, 1876. Mr. Evans is a Charter Member of Post No. 16 at

Amherst and is prominent in all matters pertaining to the well being of the old soldiers. His wife is noted for her generous character and hospitality on all occasions. In his character as a man and citizen, Mr. Evans sustains that he made as a soldier and defender of the flag of his adopted country.



MARTIN G. ELLISON, hardware merchant at Montello, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 64, was born in Manchester, England, Jan. 3, 1841. His father, of whom he is the namesake, was the son of James and Ann Ellison, and the grandfather died at Accrinton, England, at 65; the grandmother died at the same place when 87 years old. (The family from which James Ellison was descended was known as the "Oakenshaw" Ellisons.) Martin G. Ellison, Sr., was born March 8, 1808, in East Lancashire, England, and was an engraver by profession; in the summer of 1849, he came to the United States, landing at New York, and proceeded directly from his port of landing to Moundville, Marquette county, Wis. He pre-empted land on which he resided three years, after which he went to Dover, New Hampshire, where he worked at his trade 22 years; he returned to Marquette county where he was the owner of a tract of land including nearly one section of a township, and was there resident until his death, Jan. 5, 1878. The mother of Mr. Ellison of this sketch was Alice, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Grimshaw) Houliker; she was born in Accrinton, Lancashire, in 1806. The family, including three sons and two daughters, came together to America. James Ellison was born Dec. 31, 1827, and is a farmer in Bremer county, Iowa; Christopher, born June 21, 1829, is a farmer at Moundville, Marquette county; Elizabeth, born Sept. 9, 1835, died at Moundville, April 15, 1857; Mary, born June 13, 1845, married Isaac Smith at Moundville. The mother died at Moundville in May, 1882, aged 76 years; Mr. Ellison of this sketch accompanied his parents in their several removals, and he attended school at Dover, N. H., until he was 18 years old, and, in 1858 he returned to Wisconsin. He was a farmer until he entered the army and enlisted

Jan. 4, 1862, at Moundville, in Company E, 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry, and joined the command at Milwaukeee; in March, 1862, he started for St. Louis, and went thence to Springfield, Mo., where he joined the forces of General Curtis and remained with his command in the marches through Missouri and Arkansas, where the battalion was stationed until February, 1863, when he went to Memphis and performed duty until the siege of Vicksburg, and in June made connection with the forces of Grant, and scouted on the Yazoo River until the surrender of Vicksburg. In October, 1863, Mr. Ellison was made Corporal of Company E. He went with the troops of Sherman to Jackson, and was in a sharp skirmish with the rebels near Clinton, and took possession of the city of Jackson. He was in the skirmishes near Canton, and went thence to Redbone Church, and about the 1st of September went to a position nearer Vicksburg. Mr. Ellison reenlisted during the winter in the same company and regiment, and was promoted to Sergeant, and came to Wisconsin on a 30-day veteran's furlough. When his leave of absence expired, he rejoined his regiment at Vicksburg and remained there until October, 1864, and in that month was detailed to scout in the vicinity of Yazoo City, and was one of 27 who were captured December 1st, 1864. He was removed to Cahawba, Ala., where he was held a prisoner until March 16, 1865; on that day he was paroled, and was soon after exchanged. He spent a furlough of 30 days in Wisconsin, rejoined his regiment at Memphis, and in June, after doing duty as guard, went with the command to Alexandria, and in August commenced a tedious and distressing march of more than 300 miles to Texas, suffering nearly as much on the route from want and privation as he had formerly done in a rebel prison. In October, he commenced another march to Austin, preliminary to "muster out" November 15th, when he again started on a march of 100 miles, and afterwards was furnished transportation to Madison, where his connection with military service was severed, December 16, 1865, and he returned to Wisconsin. He resumed his operations as a farmer, and was engaged in that business until Jan. 14, 1877, when he removed to Montello. At the county election of 1876 he was elected Clerk of Marquette county, and was re-elected three successive terms, filling the position eight consecutive years. In 1885 he engaged in his present business at Montello,

which he has since prosecuted with success. He was married Sept. 18, 1867, at Moundville, to Jane B., daughter of Thomas and Ann (Bower) Mills. She was born Dec. 13, 1839, in London, England, and came with her parents when nine years old to Marquette county, Wisconsin. Her father and mother died at Moundville, aged respectively 76 years and 86 years. The former was born March 27, 1798, and died April 7, 1876; the latter was born May 19, 1796.

Mr. Ellison is a charter member of the Grand Army Post at Montello, and is a prominent member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders. He is a member of Montello Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 141, of Fort Winnebago Chapter, No. 14, at Portage, and of Fort Winnebago Commandery, No. 4, at the same place. He belongs to Lodge No. 232, I. O. O. F., at Montello, and Enterprise Encampment, No. 63, at the same place. Mr. Ellison represents the best order of citizenship in this country; he was born under the British flag, and reared under the influences of a Republican government; in every relation which he has sustained to the land of his adoption he has proved the quality of his manhood, and his sense of obligation to the country in which his rights and privileges are second to none of whatever place or position. He has always been a Democrat of the Jacksonian stripe, his first vote for President being for Geo. B. McClellan, and he is a candidate for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket.



SIMON B. NELSON, of Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of Phil. Sheridan Post No. 10, was born March 7, 1828, in Roxbury, Cheshire Co., New Hampshire. His father, William Nelson, was born in England and came to America in youth; he married Lucy Batchelder who was born in Massachusetts of parents descended from Scotch ancestry.

Mr. Nelson was educated primarily in the district school and studied two terms subsequently at an academy. When he was 18 years old, he commenced learning the manufacture of woodenware at Westport in his native State, which he pursued some years at that place and afterwards operated as a manufac-

turer of sash, doors and blinds, in which he engaged in 1853 with two partners, himself acting in the capacity as general manager of the business. In 1857 he came to Wisconsin and located at Menasha, Sept. 28th, and engaged as foreman of the Menasha Woodenware Co., and remained in that employ until he entered the army. In the second year of the war he received a commission as a recruiting officer and opened his office at Menasha and recruited for Company I, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling August 28, 1862. On the formation of the company, September 5th, he was made Captain of Company I, and left the State with the regiment in September, going to the defense of Cincinnati, thence to Louisville and to Kentucky and led his men on the field of Perryville. He was with his command in the subsequent marches and performed guard duty and other military service until December 30th. The brigade train was moving on Jefferson Pike and Captain Nelson was on duty in command of the escort when Wheeler's cavalry attacked the train, which consisted of about 28 wagons and Captain Nelson was taken prisoner and held in custody 36 hours, when he was paroled. He had been meanwhile without food and was almost helpless and was assisted by an Indiana soldier. He went to Nashville and thence to Camp Chase by order of General Mitchel. Four months later he went to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, to await exchange and for several months was ill from the exposure and hardships to which he had been subjected. He resigned April 25, 1863, at St. Louis on account of disability caused by disease contracted in the service. He returned to Menasha, where he gave his attention to recovery of his health, when he resumed his former position as foreman of the Menasha woodenware factory. He soon discovered that his health was too much broken to admit of the active work of the shop and he bought a farm, on which he operated two years and was materially benefited by the change. In 1869 he was called upon to go to Peshtigo to take charge of a woodenware manufacturing business. He went there, managed the adjustment of the machinery and operated the establishment until the autumn of 1871, when his business was closed by the Peshtigo fire. Nine years before to a day (Oct. 8, 1862—Oct. 8, 1871), Captain Nelson encountered the disaster on the field of Perryville and he states that there was scarcely a choice between

the perils of either place. A short time after the destruction of Peshtigo he returned to Menasha and again assumed charge of the establishment in which he had formerly operated. Nov. 3, 1877, he resigned his position there and, in April 1878, removed to Oshkosh, where he formed a business relation with George Kenman, a comrade in the 21st Wisconsin and L. E. Nelson, as the Wisconsin Manufacturing Co. The relations of the concern continued two years, when the Messrs. Nelson purchased the interest of Mr. Kenman and they afterwards admitted H. B. Eldridge to a partnership and their relation with that gentleman continued one year. They bought his interest and conducted their affairs jointly until 1883, when they purchased a half interest in the Tustin Mill property with S. R. and C. R. Clark and their business relations have since been conducted in the same connection.

Captain Nelson was married May 4, 1852, to Louisa M. Bailey of Swanzy, New Hampshire, and they had three children. Eugene F. is deceased; Emma S. and Lullie L. are living. The mother died Feb. 10, 1863.

Captain Nelson was married again May 4, 1864, to Lestine E. Holt and their three children are named Elwin F., Flora May and Roy B. The Captain is a Republican of radical stripe and proud of the record of his party.

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GEORGE FALCK, a prominent citizen of Seymour, Outagamie Co., Wis., was born Nov. 28, 1854, in "Town 9," Washington Co., Wis. He was a pupil in the common schools and obtained a fair education. Afterwards he passed a year in fitting for a business career, at the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee. His first venture in commercial life was in the sale of agricultural implements at Morrison, Wis. He managed his affairs in that avenue for one year alone. He continued two years longer in the prosecution of the same interests there, associated with his cousin, Marx Snyder. He then removed to De Pere, and built a warehouse, while still managing branch establishments at Morrison and Green Bay. While there he was married, Sept. 27, 1880, to Mary Hoenish. In October he disposed of his business to his partner, and February, 1881, he transferred his in-

terests to Seymour, where he has since conducted the management of a hotel and saloon. He has been prominent in the local affairs of the place, having been connected with the fire department, and is at present, (1887) Alderman of the First Ward.

The father of Mr. Falck, when he came to America, was 19 years old, and he engaged in peddling, prosecuting his business in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. When he was about 26 years of age he settled in Wisconsin, and bought a farm there. In 1855, he removed to Morrison, where he still lives. He is operating as a merchant and his establishment includes a hotel, located half way between Green Bay and Manitowoc. A few years after the father of Mr. Falck came to America his parents came and settled in Albany, New York. The grand-sire was a soldier with Napoleon a long time and fought at the siege of Moscow, in Russia, where he endured the hardships of the winter, the snow of which is on record as the most terrible in history, and the sufferings of the soldiers as unsurpassed. The mother of Mr. Falck, Katherine Hanger before marriage, is still living. She was born in Germany, in the Rhine Pfaltz in 1828, A. D.

The father of Mrs. Falck was a native of Saxony, Germany. He came to America when a boy of about a dozen years of age. In the course of the war of the rebellion he was drafted but was rejected from the same cause which had prevented his entering military life—a crippled arm. Her mother was born in Germany and was nine years old when she came to America. Her grandfather on the side of her mother died in Chicago, in 1877. When he removed to this country they located in Manitowoc Co., Wis., on a farm. The grandfather died in 1861, and the grandmother lived with Mrs. Falck for 17 years. She died at Seymour, in February, 1885. Mrs. Falck was born in Kellnersville, Manitowoc Co., Wis. She is the mother of two children—Edwin Jacob, born Sept. 13, 1881, and Grover Ernest, born Nov. 22, 1884.



WARREN SHINGLER of Waupaca, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 21, was born December 24, 1840, in Gaines, Orleans Co., New York. His father, Henry Shingler, was

born in Canada in 1817, and went to the State of New York when 16 years old. He was married in Onondaga county to Mary Kesler and went to Orleans county in 1839. They had eight children, of whom William, John and Catherine died in early life. Three were soldiers in the rebellion. Benjamin was a soldier in the 5th Michigan Battery, Samuel enlisted in the 12th New York Battery and both these served through the war.

Mr. Shingler is of mixed Scotch and German descent. He was reared to manhood in his native State and was a few months past his majority when he entered the army. He enlisted August 4, 1862, in the 129th New York Infantry at Albion in his native county. The regiment was in rendezvous at Lockport, New York, for a short time. The proximity of that place to the Canadian shore made it prominent as a point for deserters to avail themselves of the protection of the English authorities and during the draft, many deserters made their way thence to the Dominion of Canada. Colonel Fish of Buffalo, with a detail of 20 men including Mr. Shingler, was stationed at Suspension Bridge to arrest such as endeavored to shirk their duty* to their country. On one occasion, when Mr. Shingler was on guard, a deserter attempted to pass him and he gave him a close acquaintance with his bayonet, which elicited a threat to shoot and an order to the crowd to get out of the way that no other might be injured, but the would-be shooter "got out of the way" before the crowd did. The regiment went to Baltimore and was converted into the 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, where the command was detained by General Wool, who was a relative of the colonel in command. The battery staid at Baltimore 22 months, being employed in guarding prisoners, whose physical condition made their duty more dangerous than service on the field, as they were afflicted with contagious diseases of most repulsive type. The battery was assigned to the Army of the Potomac in May, 1864, and joined the command in time to participate in the battle of Spottsylvania. In this battle Mr. Shingler was in his first service and for the first time heard the boom of a passing shell. He was in all the actions of the Wilderness, went with the command to the North Anna River and fought and skirmished all the way to Petersburg. In the battle of Cold Harbor, June 2nd, his colonel was killed and he was

severely wounded in the shoulder blade. (His brother and brother-in-law were in the same action.) He was sent to the hospital at Harrison's Landing and, three days after, was sent by boat to Harwood hospital at Washington and, soon after, was transferred to the McClellan hospital, where he remained three months. There were so many wounded men that they could not be properly cared for, and Mr. Shingler suffered from gangrene. As soon as he was able, he performed guard duty at the hospital, of which he became tired, and he told his commanding officer that if he was able to do that duty he was able to join his regiment, which he did on the Weldon railroad. He was first in action at Hatcher's Run, and he was in all the actions after that until the surrender of Lee. He was a participant in the Review at Washington and received honorable discharge June 5, 1865, at Bailey's Cross Roads. During his service he went home on a furlough and was married to Jane E. Moore. April 9, 1865, on the day of Lee's surrender, his son, William H., was born. Stephen Lester was born in January, 1867; Mary A. was born May 22, 1869; Ambrose E. was born March 29, 1881.

In 1868 Mr. Shingler came to Waupaca. He remained three years, going to Michigan in 1871, and located permanently at Waupaca in 1882. Mrs. Shingler is one of the heirs of the Trinity Church estates in New York City. The grandfather of Mr. Shingler was in the navy during the Revolution and served as powder boy when 13 years of age.



JOSEPH HENRIGILLIS, of Depere, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 91, was born Feb. 9, 1840, in Belgium. He is the son of Hubert and Mary C. (Le Gros) Henrigillis and they were natives of Belgium. His paternal grandfather was a native of that country and died in 1852, aged 90 years. The mother died in 1846. The father is still living and is well and strong. Mr. Henrigillis came to America when 18 years of age and was employed on a farm until he entered the army of his adopted country. The father joined the organization known as Home Guards in Missouri and which performed considerable heavy service. The son was also in the Home Guard and

then enlisted Aug. 15, 1861, in Company B, 1st Missouri Cavalry, Hubbard's Battalion, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, for three years or during the war. He received promotion as Corporal in 1863, and received honorable discharge Dec. 31, 1863, at Little Rock, Ark. He re-enlisted as a veteran Jan. 1, 1864, in the same company and regiment and received final discharge Sept. 1, 1865. He was taken sick at St. Louis soon after enrollment and went to the hospital, where he suffered for want of proper food, it being a Catholic convent, and he left it and joined his regiment at Tipton, Mo., and went to Springfield in the command of General Fremont, returning to the same place. He was again ill with fever and was near death. When he was well enough, he rejoined the regiment at Springfield and was in the work of driving the rebels from the State. This was Price's command and was very strong. The rebels returned and the battle of Pea Ridge was fought. At Sugar Creek, a friend of Mr. Henrigillis was injured and he was sent to the hospital with him. The establishment was moved three miles from its first location and the rebels attacked it the 7th of March, 1862, and the building was between the fires of both armies. Two nurses ran away from fright and were captured. From there he went to Cassville, Mo., where he wished to return to his company but was not allowed. He was appointed hospital steward, and went next to Springfield, Mo., and joined his company. He was occupied in the duty of a scout and was in a detail to chase Colonel Coffee with about 1,300 men. The rebels were driven from the State and the pursuing party returned to Mount Vernon, and went thence with a detail of about a hundred men to guard a mill at Newtonia, Mo. They were 33 miles from the Union camp and five miles from the rebel camp, guarding a flourmill. The horse of Mr. Henrigillis gave out on the second day and the rebels made their appearance about 1,600 strong, forming into line of battle; Captain Adams in command, told them to take care of themselves and Mr. H. jumped into a light wagon and, after running three miles, was captured. He was taken to the rebel camp and put in a pen with about a score of men and was sent thence to Sugar Creek where the prisoners were kept on the bare ground. Their valuables, including clothing, were taken from them and they were afterwards sent to Elm Springs, Ark., under guard and thence to Fayetteville, thence across

the Ozark Mountains to Van Buren, Ark., and from there to Fort Smith and held there three months, with scarcely any clothing, with bricks for beds and on starvation rations. They went next to Little Rock, Ark., where they were paroled and went to Helena, Ark., and remained several weeks. The next movement of Mr. H. was to Rolla where he joined his battalion. They scouted there awhile and went to Pilot Knob, where they were not delayed, but proceeded to Jackson and encountered Marmaduke, drove him from the State and went successively to Cape Girardeau and Pilot Knob and soon afterwards took possession of Little Rock. The battalion went next to Benton, Ark., spent the winter in scouting and in the spring started on the Camden expedition. The command of General Steele to which they were assigned was out 42 days and 15 days without drawing rations and were without food four days. Returning to Little Rock, Mr. H. received his veteran's furlough and rejoined his regiment at Little Rock and engaged some months in scouting. He was detailed to carry the mail from Camden, Mo., to Washington, Ark., and performed the duty while very ill but was afraid to go to the hospital. He returned to Little Rock, where he was discharged and was sick several months after returning home. He came, after the war, to Wisconsin and located at Depere, where he worked two years in a sawmill and bought the farm he now owns, a mile and a half from East Depere, where he has since operated as a farmer and stockman. He was married December 1, 1866, to Mary B. Bormans at Depere. Their children are named Mary T., Mary E., Mary L., Joseph H., Josephine, Henry, Laura, Clara and Ida. Lucy, Ortaine and Theresa are dead. Mr. H. has served his town as Assessor, Supervisor, Justice of the Peace and District and Town Clerk.



AUGUSTUS PALMER, a farmer on sections 6 and 7 in the township of Brooklyn, Green Lake county, Wis., and formerly a soldier in the civil war, was born July 10, 1835, in Hastings, Otsego Co., New York, and is the son of Elias and Harriet (Rogers) Palmer. His parents removed in 1836, to Milwaukee, Wis., and two

years later to Hartland, Waukesha county. In 1846, Mr. Palmer became a resident of Green Lake county where he has spent the remaining years of his life with the exception of his army service. He enlisted February 16, 1864, in Company I, 31st Wisconsin Infantry at Dartford for three years, and received honorable discharge July 8, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., after the war was over. Mr. Palmer enlisted as a recruit and joined the command in Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he was engaged in provost duty until the regiment went to Nashville in June. In July he went to Duck River Bridge in Tennessee and thence to the siege of Atlanta. After the city was taken, Mr. Palmer was seized with illness and was sent back to Soldier's Home at Chattanooga, and two days later to the general hospital at Nashville. A month later he went to the general hospital at Louisville, Ky., whence he proceeded a month later, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., remaining about two weeks. He came thence to Prairie du Chien, where he remained in hospital about six weeks, going thence to New York City and from there by boat to Hilton Head, S. C. His next move was up the Pocotaligo River, and, after staying in the swamp four weeks, went to Wilmington and thence to Goldsboro and Raleigh and joined Sherman just before the command started for Washington, where Mr. Palmer was a participant in the Grand Review. His illness was at first measles and he was afterwards sick with varioloid and chronic diarrhoea. After the war, he returned to his farm in Brooklyn. He was married Nov. 20, 1855, to Janette Laurie and they have had three children. Marion E. married Fred Thrall. Charles A. is the only son. Agnes H. is deceased. Mr. Palmer has been prominent in local office and officiated two years as Postmaster at Bluffton. He has also held various school offices. John Laurie, brother of Mrs. Palmer, was a soldier in the civil war.



JAMES WEBLEY, of Appleton, Wis., is a pioneer of the part of the State of which he is an honored citizen. He was born Sept. 22, 1822, in Mendon, Monroe Co., New York, and is of English extraction in the paternal line, his father having come to America when 19 years old as a British soldier

in the second war with Great Britain. In the course of the conflict he was taken prisoner and elected to remain in the country of his captors. He married Alma Roberts, the daughter of a house which dated from the earliest history of the colonies. One of her ancestors, Joseph Roberts, came to Green Bay in 1812 to aid in the control of the Indians. Mr. Webley lived in the place of his birth until he was 14 years old. In 1836 he went to Jackson Co., Mich., the family locating on a farm in Napoleon, 12 miles from the city of Jackson. The father bought a tract of land in a wild state and the son spent the next seven years in the work of reclaiming the place. The father died in 1841 and, two years later, the son set out to carve out his fortunes in the West. He arrived in the north part of Racine county in Wisconsin, Oct. 9, 1842, and obtained employ on a farm. In December, his mother, with the eight younger children joined him and the next spring he bought a quantity of Government land in Dodge county on which he worked three years. In 1846 he purchased a homestead in Greenville, seven miles west of Appleton, which was his home for 26 years. In 1872 he removed to Appleton and he has been a resident of the State 44 years. (1887.) When Mr. Webley made acquaintance with Greenville, the location was in a perfectly wild condition. Wild animals of all kinds belonging by nature to the country were abundant, and his encounters with bears, wolves, deers and wildcats were frequent. The tusks of a bear he killed in 1855 measuring the length of a man's finger, are still in his possession. The pelt was seven feet long and the animal weighed over 300 pounds and was divided among the neighbors for food. The claws were three-quarters of an inch wide and two and a half inches long. He received \$10 bounty for killing and sold the skin for \$7. There was little suggestion of what Appleton now is when he first saw it and when he had his first glimpse at Chicago he would not have accepted a quarter-section for a gift.

When the war had been in progress some time and the call for troops to release veterans for active operations was made, he enlisted in Company A, 50th Wisconsin Infantry. He enrolled Feb. 27, 1865, at Appleton for one year, and received honorable discharge June 12, 1866, at Madison. The company to which Mr. Webley belonged was the first to recruit

and leave the State on special service for which the command was designed. He went to St. Louis and was quartered at Benton Barracks and went thence to Leavenworth, Kansas, and still later, to Fort Rice in Dakota, where he arrived Oct. 10th and remained in the garrison until mustered out in April, a year after leaving Wisconsin. The duties performed were those incident to the locality, guarding from Indian assaults, protecting property and guard and garrison duty. The Captain of the company was John C. Spooner.

Mr. Webley was married to Sarah M. Wood in 1845 and they had two children. James Clark, the eldest, was drowned when a lad of five years. William Casper is a resident of Antigo, Wis.; he married Sarah Leicester and their children are named Everard, Alice May and Eliza. May 7, 1854, Mr. Webley was married to Mrs. Eliza (Casey) Walker, whose first husband died in 1854 and by whom she had five children. The eldest died in infancy; Sarah Ann died when four years old; Annie died at 24, leaving a daughter named Ella May; she was the wife of Thomas Webley; Margaret married Geo. Leiby and her children are named Hattie, Clarence and Alza. Samuel married Rose Stevens and their children are named Bertie, Ora, Frank and Genevieve. Mrs. Webley is the daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Cotner) Casey. She was born in Pennsylvania and had three brothers who enlisted in Ohio regiments. John died in the service; Philip and Jacob survived the war, and they reside respectively in Kansas City and California. She has two sisters named Mrs. Maggie Light and Mrs. Anna Walsh. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Webley are named Henry Werden and Clara Adelia. Thomas Henry Webley served three years in a Wisconsin regiment; he was the brother of Mr. Webley. The latter has held several town offices.



LIVER P. HARWOOD, of Plainfield, Wis., a member of G.A.R. Post No. 135, at Wautoma, was born February 6, 1826, in Bangor, Franklin Co., New York, where he resided with his parents until he reached manhood, and was married September 24, 1850, to Elizabeth Stienbarger. From

this marriage there were four sons, who are married and live in Iowa and Minnesota. In 1851, he came with his family to Wisconsin, locating in Waushara county, where he was a farmer until the war, and he enlisted February 10, 1862, in Company I, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, at Berlin, for three years. He joined his command while it was a member of King's brigade and was soon after transferred to that of General Hancock, and in March started for Manassas, but the action there being at an end, returned to Alexandria, and made connection with the forces of McClellan for the Peninsular campaign. He was in the attack at Lee's Mills on the Warwick River, and went to the battle of Williamsburg, fought in the succeeding actions in which his regiment was involved at Fredericksburg, Yorktown, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Antietam and Gettysburg, and on the first day's fight in the battle of the Wilderness, he was taken prisoner. He had previously veteranized and taken his furlough and on the day mentioned was one of a detail to guard a train. He was stationed on the extreme left of the skirmish line, when they were attacked by a brigade of rebels. He was several rods from his comrades, and when he was captured he informed the rebels that a strong force of troops were lying a little back from the stream; they believed him and did not advance and by this ruse he saved the wagon train which they would have otherwise captured. He was taken to Orange C. H., where the bulk of his personal possessions were taken from him, and he was removed successively to Gordonsville, Lynchville and Danville to Andersonville. He was captured May 5th, and reached Andersonville May 23d, where he remained until September 12th, when he was sent to Florence. Late in the month of February, with a number of other prisoners he was paroled and sent to Wilmington, and for an account of the march of that forlorn troop, see sketch of J. H. Jenkins on another page. The sufferings of Mr. Harwood were the same as those recounted in numberless other cases on these pages, and his health was shattered in a terrible manner. He had the scurvy so badly that all his teeth fell out and he has never since seen a well day. The hardships to which he was exposed at Florence were much less than those at Andersonville, but he suffered greatly from cold as he was at Florence during the winter season. Mr. Harwood states that many men died from lack

of ambition and energy sufficient to move about and take care of themselves. He was the first man who did shoemaking at Andersonville. For a hammer he had an iron nut or burr, which he stole from a railroad car and on which he put a stick for a handle, and he made lasts of pieces of board. He had previously done some cobbling, but had not learned the trade. He picked up old shoes which he repaired or made new ones; for thread he had the raveling of a piece of English tent cloth and he obtained needles, which he heated to make them flexible; for pegs he took the heart of a pine and made them, one at a time, with a case knife. He made up his mind that he could never get out of prison and determined to make the best of it, and he went to work in order to be employed and to earn something to keep himself alive. He was for sometime the only shoemaker in the stockade, rising early in the morning and working late at night by the light of pitch-pine knots. The money he earned he used to the best advantage in relieving the necessities of himself and companions. After a while others began to make shoes and it became quite a business. His pegging awl and case knife, which he had brought from Wisconsin, he managed to secrete when he was taken prisoner, and he smuggled them into prison at Andersonville, and carried them with him to Florence, where he carried on his business also. He kept his razor with him, which he carried clear through and used it in shaving his fellow prisoners. At Wilmington, he was paroled and went to Annapolis, where he was very nearly burned to death in a tent that took fire. In 1862, while on a reconnoissance from Yorktown with 15 comrades he came near capture. The detachment was out over night within the rebel lines and was given up for lost. At Andersonville he gave ten cents a spoonful for salt, and only drew salt rations twice. He gave a greenback dollar for a pound of salt that had just been taken from a pork barrel. Sometimes the men who went out to gather wood would be allowed to bring in an extra stick for their own use and they sometimes bought beans and other food from the citizens, where they chopped and smuggled such articles as they brought into the prison. A common method was to split a log, make it hollow and place the provisions inside and fasten it together by wedges, which passed through both pieces. This was discovered by the authorities by reason of the hollow

logs being carelessly exposed. Every kind of provision was sold at fabulous prices. At Annapolis Mr. Harwood received a furlough and returned to Wisconsin. The war closed before his leave of absence expired and he did not rejoin his command. Since the war he has lived in Waushara county, in the vicinity of Plainfield.

He was married August 25, 1867, to Lucy E. Cummings, and they have had three children. Mary is the wife of Albert Stratum, of Wautoma; Lula M. and Rosa B. are unmarried.



JAMES H. VANALSTINE, a citizen of Shiocton, Wis., and a former soldier of the civil war, was born in Richmond, Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1833. He is the son of Peter and Amanda Vanalstine, the former of whom is still living, aged 84 years. In 1856 the son came to the "States" and landed at Sheboygan, Wis., and lived at Buttes des Morts where he followed the occupation of a farmer, to which he had been bred, and two years later removed to Dale in Outagamie county. He was similarly occupied there until he enlisted. He enrolled at Appleton in Company I, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry. Of his four brothers, two enlisted in the service. William was in the same company and regiment as himself. George R. Wood was elected captain of Company I on its organization and the regiment left the State in October, 1862. The command proceeded to West Tennessee and was assigned to duty in the forces preparing to move in the plans of Grant in obtaining the key to the Mississippi River and the Gulf. Mr. Vanalstine was in all the actions in which his regiment was involved and in numberless skirmishes, of which all record has disappeared, being considered of too slight moment to record amid the luster surrounding greater achievements. But they conduced to the grand result and contained as many elements of danger and exposure to ills, as more important affairs. Among the engagements in which Mr. Vanalstine was a participant were Jackson, Miss., Paducah, Ky., North and South Edisto, Raleigh, Bentonville, Fort McAllister and Big Shanty. He was in all the actions preceding the siege of Atlanta, and distinguished his record on one

occasion by volunteering to silence a rebel sharpshooter, who was giving the company much trouble during the siege. He crawled on his hands and knees from his rifle pit to the top of a knoll, where he obtained a glimpse of the obnoxious rebel concealed in a tree, sighted him and made speedy and final arrangements for the end of his military career. On another occasion he volunteered to remove a large oak tree, which stood in the line between the Union lines and the rebel works at Atlanta and he proceeded to saw it down, being constantly under fire. His clothes were shot to pieces, but he received not a single scratch on his body. He marched in the grand procession to the sea and in the Review at Washington after hostilities were ended and returned to Dale after receiving honorable discharge at Washington. The hardships and exposure of his army life caused hernia, from which he will be a sufferer all his life. He removed his family and interests to Shiocton in 1879, where he is serving the municipality in the capacity of Village Constable.

He was married at Willoughby, Ohio, to Emily Keast and they have four children—Esther, Henry, Letta and Nellie. The oldest daughter is married to E. N. Torry, head salesman for a Chicago business house. Mr. Vanalstine is a man who has sustained his war record in his character as a man and citizen. He is a decided Republican in political sentiment.



CHARLES M. TWITCHELL, a resident on section 36, in Bovina Township, Outagamie Co., Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, J. W. Appleton, No. 116, at Black Creek, was born Dec. 28, 1848, in Milan, Coos Co., New Hampshire. He is the son of a sire who was the son of a soldier of the Revolution, and is of Scotch descent. He was reared to manhood in New England, and enlisted Dec. 29, 1863, in E Company, 14th New Hampshire Infantry, at Milan, for three years. He received honorable discharge at Concord, N. H., July 26, 1865, at the close of the war. He was a participant in all the heavy service in which his command was involved until he was wounded. He recovered and rejoined his regiment and took part in the warfare until the

termination of the factional struggle. Among his battles were those of Winchester, Va., Cedar Mountain and Harper's Ferry, and he was in a large number of skirmishes, and performed the duties of a soldier contingent to guarding, picketing and special detail. In the autumn of 1864, at the battle of Cedar Mountain, he was wounded, and after some days in the field hospital he was transferred to Chesnut Street hospital at Philadelphia.

Before he became a soldier he was a farmer. Jan. 1, 1869, he contracted marriage with Clara True, at Stephenville, Wis. To them one daughter was born—Laura. Aug. 26, 1871, the wife and mother died, and Mr. Twitchell was again married Aug. 2, 1873, to Laura True. Their four children are named Edith, Sidney, Cassius M. Clay and Osca Lois.

Mr. Twitchell was one day past 16 years of age when he enlisted.



IRRA D. CARPENTER, Omro, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 7, was born May 28, 1833, in New York. He went from his native State to Pennsylvania and enlisted in Bradford county, March 13, 1863, in Company I, 187th Pennsylvania Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and was in all the heavy fighting during the eventful summer that followed, and Mr. Carpenter fought at Gettysburg, and in the later actions following, until the campaign of 1864, when he served at Petersburg, and in the subsequent actions, preceding the fall of the confederacy until about six months before the termination of the war, when the regiment was detailed for State service through the draft in Pennsylvania. His company was stationed at Camp Cadwallader during that period and he received honorable discharge Aug. 9, 1865 at Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. Carpenter is the son of Gabriel D. and Louise (Heavener) Carpenter. He is one of a family of eight sons and four daughters. Four of his brothers were soldiers in the war for the Union. In the year in which he enlisted, his parents removed to Wisconsin. He followed them in the year in which his military career came to an end and has been a son of the Badger State since 1865. He located in the

town of Rushford on a farm, having been trained to a knowledge of agriculture, and it has been his lifelong occupation. He was married Aug. 31, 1858, to Amelia Chandler at Athens, Pa. Mrs. Carpenter is the daughter of Spencer and Elizabeth (Miller) Chandler. Henry M. Chandler, her brother, was an enlisted man in the 41st Pennsylvania Infantry. She is the mother of seven children. Mary E. is married to George Looker, of Winneconne and has two children. James married Flora Sage and lives in Rushford on a farm. Ira A. is a traveling salesman in the interests of a New York nursery company. Fred married Lena Smoody and they have one child; they reside on a farm in Omro. Charles S., Lester and Stella are unmarried. The farm of Mr. Carpenter is under good tillage. He has been a Republican for many years but is now a Prohibitionist. Mr. Carpenter is a citizen of excellent repute and enjoys the confidence of the community of which he is a member.



CASPER SCHMIDT, of Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 241, was born Dec. 10, 1842, in the village of Greisnagh, Germany. He came to America in 1856 and located at Oshkosh. He left the "Fatherland" to secure for himself his inherent rights and the privileges to which he was entitled as a man and, when the Civil War broke out in the country of which he expected to become a citizen, he felt that its honor, integrity and well-being were his individual responsibilities as much as they were those of native-born citizens. He enlisted at Oshkosh, Wis., in November, 1861, in Company F, 19th Wisconsin Infantry. He was then less than 20 years of age. He enlisted for three years and continued in the service after his time had expired. The organization of the regiment was retarded by changes in the methods adopted by the general Government and he was a member of the 19th three years and five months, being one of the first to enroll in the independent regiment of Colonel Sanders.

Among the battles in which he was a participant were the slight affair at Dorn's Bluff, Chapin's Farm, the severe fight at Fair Oaks,

and in front of Petersburg, and also at the siege of Richmond and of Yorktown. He was also in the conflict with rebel forces at City Point, which was taken by the Union troops and at Deep Bottom. During the time he was in the Chesapeake general hospital three months and was once wounded. He received a flesh wound in the arm at Petersburg.

The 19th Wisconsin performed its first service as guard for rebel prisoners at Madison, from which it was relieved in June, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. It was stationed at Norfolk, Va., where it remained doing provost duty until April, 1863. During this time the soldiers were actively engaged in scouting, and on one occasion Company F took a bridge at an exposed point which they held for two months, when the rebels drove them away and destroyed the bridge. At another time the command was separated and the company of Mr. Schmidt was mistaken for rebels by their own soldiers and fired on. It was just at daybreak and the assaulted party tried every expedient in their power to make their assailants understand that they were Union troops, but for some time without success. The service for which Company F was at once detailed was especially heavy, and it was constantly on duty building fortifications and rifle pits until ordered to Suffolk. The detail was far in advance of the Union lines for some time, engaged in severe and arduous duty, working days in the rain and mud and, having for a part of the time no communication with headquarters, they were without supplies. Once they were out seven days, and four days were without regular rations, obtaining food as they could. They chanced to come across an old mill which they started and ground corn for which they had foraged. Finally they started to advance, and the rebels between them and the river, being in doubt as to their strength, ceased to obstruct their return to the command.

In June, 1864, the regiment was transferred to the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Division and went with General Grant to the siege of Petersburg, in which they acted as support in the celebrated attack on that city. The slaughter in the 19th was terrific, but the regiment stood to its guns until driven back. Charge after charge was made and, when, at last, the front line of attack was broken and the falling back commenced, the ground was carpeted with the

fallen soldiers of the 19th. At Fair Oaks, the regiment suffered a decimation almost without parallel, going into the action with 180 men and nine officers and coming out with a loss of 136 men and eight officers.

Mr. Schmidt's period of enlistment had expired when the order came for the final attack on Richmond. There was every prospect of a sharp conflict, but the company of which he was a member went into the action, and the regiment was the third in the line of the advance. A few minutes past eight o'clock, Company F was in the heart of the rebel Capital and at the city hall, where its members supported the planting of the regimental colors on the heights of the building. They were the first that floated over the conquered Confederacy.

A few days later the soldiers whose time was out were sent to Washington where Mr. Schmidt saw Abraham Lincoln, the date being about three days before he was shot in Ford's theatre. He was in Richmond when General Lee entered the city after his surrender at Appomattox.

Mr. Schmidt has served successively as Junior Commander, Commander and Vice-Commander of Oshkosh Post No. 10.




HENRY C. BUHSE, Manitowoc, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born July 23, 1844, in Germany. He was four years old when he accompanied his parents and the family to America. They located at Menomonee, Waukesha Co., Wis., where his father conducted his business as a merchant eight years. In 1856 he removed his family and interests to Two Rivers, Wis., where the son was reared. He was there a resident until he enlisted in the service of his country. He enrolled Oct. 29, 1861, at Milwaukee in Company B, 9th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. A few months after the organization of his company he was made Orderly Sergeant and received honorable discharge in December, 1864, at Milwaukee on account of the expiration of his period of service. He had been commissioned as 1st Lieuten-

ant of Company A, 45th Wisconsin Infantry in September, 1864, but remained with his company until it was mustered out and did not muster under the commission afterward, as had been his intention when it was received. Following is the roster of his battles:—Indian expedition, Sarcoxie, Newtonia, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Camden, Saline Bottom or Jenkins Ferry. In a skirmish at Spoonsville, he received a slight wound, too small to compel his going to the hospital which he avoided as a place to be dreaded. At Jenkins Ferry, Company B lost seven killed and 14 wounded out of the 45 with which it went into battle. The rebels were 20,000 strong and the Union troops included 5,000 men. In the retreat, charge after charge was made and in one instance a Texas regiment was repulsed with a loss of its colors, which were taken by members of Company B. At Prairie Grove, the company lay where its members could witness a struggle for a battery which was taken three times by the rebels and retaken by the Union soldiers in such quick succession as to preclude the spiking of the guns *in toto* and when they took it the last time, one of the eight guns remained intact. At Newtonia, the 9th suffered severely. The Lieutenant Colonel, Jacobi, with a force of infantry, a battery and two companies of cavalry, was sent to a point 14 miles from the main army to reconnoiter and found himself in the skirmish line of the rebels, which he pursued until his command encountered a rattle of bullets from behind a stone wall in the vicinity of Newtonia and advanced to meet a charge from behind the wall from a solid line of rebels. The dead and wounded fell in scores and the little troop was utterly routed. The main line came up, turned the tables and drove the rebels to evacuate the town. From 300 of the 9th Wisconsin, only 37 were uninjured or prisoners. Of the killed and wounded, 89 were forever silent at roll call and bivouac. The artillery and cavalry were not involved, and the affair was a clear case of warfare that was a fair sample of Indian methods of conflict.

Mr. Buhse returned after the war to Two Rivers and in 1880 was elected Clerk of Manitowoc county and removed to Manitowoc to facilitate his discharge of the duties of the position, where he has since been a resident. He was married Oct. 29, 1868, to Matilda Karnopsky, and they have five children—four sons and a daughter.

Mr. Buhse has continued to serve as Clerk of Manitowoc county, having been successively re-elected every two years since 1880.



OCKRELL SCOTT, Plover, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born Sept. 28, 1818. He is the son of Samuel and Frances (Davis) Scott who were born in West Virginia and removed to Illinois when the Sucker State was a territory and sparsely populated. The father died in 1821 in advanced age, when his son was three years old. The mother died in August, 1836, in Illinois. In that year the son came to Dodgeville, Iowa Co., Wis., where he remained about 14 years and located in Northern Wisconsin about 1840. During the first months of the war he enlisted at Grand Rapids, Wis., and was mustered into the service August 29, 1861, a member of Company G, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, which organized at Madison and proceeded to Washington joining King's Brigade. October 5th they crossed into Virginia and passed the winter on Arlington Heights. In the spring of 1862 they went to Manassas Junction and returned to Fredericksburg *via* Culpeper and Warrenton Junction. Mr. Scott was in all the battles and skirmishes under General Gibbon and was in the fight at Beverly Ford, Sulphur Springs and Gainesville. He was in the action at the second battle at Bull Run, at South Mountain and Antietam and in December was in the battle of Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, he was on detached service and was assigned to Company B, 4th United States Artillery and passed a year with that command, participating in all its movements until the 1st of January, 1864, when he re-enlisted in the 10th Wisconsin Battery. He was held by Mead and assigned to his former command, attached to the Pioneer Construction Department, being held in that service until March, 1865, when he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, as unable to perform further active service. He was discharged July 24, 1865, after the termination of hostilities. During his connection with the artillery he was in action at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna,

Cold Harbor, Petersburg and in numerous skirmishes of less importance.

On his return from the war Mr. Scott located at Plover and engaged afterwards in lumbering at different points in Northern Wisconsin and finally fixed his business engagements at Plover. Mr. Scott receives an insignificant pension, in no way commensurate with his services. He has never married.



RICHARD BOTTRELL, of Dale, Wis., and a member of the Union Army through the civil war, was born in the parish of North Petherum, Devonshire, England, Jan. 31, 1829. His father, Richard Bottrell, was a recruiting sergeant during the generalship of Wellington, and fought at Waterloo in 1819. The latter removed with his family to America in 1846, and they settled at West Troy, Walworth Co., Wis. The son was married in the town of Dale, May 1st, 1851, to Emily Otis, a native of New York, whose father, Enos Otis, was a soldier in 1812. Their children were 12 in number, and eight are living. William A. is married and lives at Antigo. John is a farmer in Dale. Olive married R. P. Griswold and resides at Clintonville, Wis. Ida married L. Balliet and lives at the last named place. Eddie is a painter by trade and lives at home. Elettie is at home. Carlos, a miner, lives in Michigan. Milford is at home. Two pairs of twins born to Mr. and Mrs. Bottrell, died in infancy. Until his enrollment as a soldier, Mr. Bottrell was a farmer. He enlisted in 1862 in Company I, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, on the President's call for "300,000 men." On the organization of the company he was made Sergeant and served as such until March, 1863, when he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, serving as such until February, 1864, when he was made acting Lieutenant of Company I, in which capacity he served and acted as such some months until Sept. 14, 1864, when he received a commission from Governor Lewis as 2nd Lieutenant, the paper stating that he was promoted from the ranks for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle. He was in all the battles before Atlanta, on the march to the sea, and at the capture of Fort McAllister. He was near capture at Pocotaligo, S. C., where the

regiment was surrounded and the colonel wounded, but the command fought their way out. Mr. Bottrell was in the last action at Bentonville, and skirmished all the way thence to Goldsboro, N. C., where he was ordered home by Dr. Noyes of Oshkosh, on account of illness and disability. During this time, Lieutenant Bottrell had not been absent a day from duty, nor had he missed a single roll-call. He was discharged June 24, 1865, the war being ended. He was in the city of Baltimore on the day of President Lincoln's assassination. Lieutenant Bottrell was one who never flinched at the post of danger, nor ever shirked duty. His conduct was consistent with his subsequent character and career, and he is a man whose name deservedly belongs in the annals of the private soldiers of Wisconsin who answered to the call of their country in its peril, and who has honored his flag and his manhood throughout his life.

He returned to Dale and, as soon as recovered, he resumed active connection with his former business as a farmer. He has been Town Clerk 20 years, and has officiated as Chairman of the Town Board three years, and as Chairman of the County Board two years, as County Treasurer two years, and now, (1888) occupies the positions of Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace. He belonged to the laboring class in his native country, and brought with him to America an ability to work, to struggle and to wait for the sure results of thrift, honesty and effort which he is now enjoying—a privilege denied to him in his own country.



WILBER F. MERRILL, a citizen of Appleton, Wis., was born in Wilmington, Essex Co., New York. His father, John Merrill, Jr., was descended from New England ancestry, who located at an early period of the history of the United States in Keene, N. H., and in Vermont. They settled near Montpelier, and from there, John Merrill, the grandfather, went to Wilmington in New York. The children of the latter were Susan Hoyt, Samuel, Thos. Jefferson, John and Jane. John married Hannah Hickok, daughter of Abner and Lois Hickok. He was a soldier of 1812. Mr. Mer-

rill is the oldest of his parent's children, four in number—W. F., William W., Patrick Henry and Hannah Ellen. The second son enlisted in the same company as did the older brother and, during a portion of the period of his service, was in charge of a blockhouse on the Nashville & Decatur railroad.

Mr. Merrill became a resident of Wisconsin in 1862, and enlisted at Oshkosh, Wis., for one year, enrolling Feb. 3, 1865, in Company C, 46th Wisconsin Infantry. March 2nd, when the regiment was mustered in, he was made Corporal of his company, and three days later he left Wisconsin with the command for Louisville. The regiment was detailed to guard the Nashville & Decatur railroad where they arrived April 24, 1865. Soon after, Mr. Merrill was assigned as color guard. About May 1st he suffered a sunstroke, and at the same time was attacked with chronic diarrhea, on which account he was excused from duty by order of the surgeon of the regimental hospital. He was exempt from duty about four weeks, and was sent to Decatur, Ala. May 15th he received an order signed by the Acting Assistant Adjutant General, to report immediately for duty as clerk, and remained in the discharge of the duties of the position until relieved by special order No. 7, signed by Lieut. John W. King. He was mustered out Sept. 27, 1865, at Nashville, and he arrived at Madison, Oct. 2nd, where he was discharged and paid.

He was married to Elma W., daughter of Rev. Merritt and Cyrene (Wood) Preston, Aug. 20, 1873, at Appleton. Their children were three in number—Willard Jay, Leroy and John Elmer. The mother died Oct. 9, 1884. Her parents were natives of the State of New York, and were well known in religious circles, and enjoyed the esteem and respect of the community in which they lived.



WILLIAM SPIKES, a citizen and business man of Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 241, was born March 17, 1832, in Londonderry, in the county of that name in Ireland. While commenting on the character of a man who served his country in its hour of trial, it may be remarked in passing that the

birth of Mr. Spikes on the day dedicated to the patron saint of his native country in the place where Irishmen proved their national valor, is a combination of circumstances which deserves recognition.

He came to this land in 1849, when 17 years of age. Six years later he went to Oshkosh and has since been identified with the history of the State of Wisconsin. He was 30 years of age when he became a soldier. He enlisted at Oshkosh, Jan. 3, 1862, in Company B, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, for a period of three years. In July, 1862, he was made Quarter-Master's Sergeant and, on October 20, 1863, was promoted to the rank of Orderly Sergeant. He received honorable discharge at Madison, Wis., Feb. 17th, 1865, three weeks after the expiration of his term of enlistment.

The regiment was raised and organized by Gen. Wm. A. Barstow. The enlistments ceased Jan. 31, 1862, the companies being full, and went into camp Barstow at Janesville, Wis. March 26th the command left to report to St. Louis. Near Chicago an accident to the train occurred and there were 12 casualties. The regiment remained at Benton Barracks, at St. Louis, until about May 1st, when it proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and there it received its horses. The commanding officer was made Provost General of the State and the regiment was distributed in various directions in three battalions. Company B was assigned to the 3rd which also included Companies D, K and H. Companies B and H were assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth which was headquarters for the men who passed the time until May, 1863, in scouting and keeping to the windward of Quantrell's guerrillas. They then set out for Fort Blunt, as escort for one of the post supply trains. Five companies were detailed for this duty, as the trains were long and as they carried large quantities of supplies for the posts, they were specially attractive to the famishing rebels. On the expedition, the guerrillas made themselves lively and entertaining, and, when the train was within four miles of Fort Blunt they made a desperate attack, the marauders numbering 1,500 Texans and Indians. The slaughter of rebels was great and they were totally routed. The escort returned to Fort Scott, where it remained until June 20th, when it again set out on a similar service. Seven days later, the train was attacked by a much larger force than before while in the ter-

ritory in the southeast of Kansas, known as Cherokee Nation. (Cabin Creek.) The rebels were driven across the Verdigris River and the train proceeded to its destination. There the companies were assigned to the Army of the Frontier, under General Blunt and, July 16th, the command started south. July 17th, the battle of Honey Springs, in the Cherokee Nation, was fought and again the Union soldiers were successful. The rebels were utterly routed with heavy loss of men and all their artillery. July 19th the command returned to Fort Blunt. Aug. 22nd it was again summoned to active warfare and acted as vanguard to the advancing Union forces, scouting and skirmishing and clearing the route for their progress. The rebels fled before them and, at Perryville, the entire force of the rebels evacuated the place and it was taken and burned by the conquering soldiers. The several companies remained until October near Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, and were occupied in scouting and other miscellaneous duties connected with cavalry service. October 16th a raid was made on Waldron, Ark., and the rebels were driven from their holding there. On the following day, the Indians were driven from the Choctaw Nation, in Arkansas, and the command returned to Van Buren. November 5th it moved towards Clarksville and on the way encountered 1,000 rebels, with whom it had a sharp fight and were again successful. November 14th, Waldron and Dallas, Ark., were raided and, on that occasion Colonel Alexander (rebel) was taken prisoner by Captain William Sharp. The winter was passed with Van Buren as headquarters of Company B and from there the business of scouting, guarding trains, patrolling roads in the vicinity and general warfare on bushwhackers and guerrillas was given full attention.

In March, 1864, the company with the regiment proceeded to near Little Rock, which was headquarters for the same service as has been recounted throughout the summer and fall of that year. A great advantage was gained and from first to last, the command met with so few reverses that its whole history seems like a succession of successful movements. In January the term of service of Mr. Spikes expired and three weeks later, which he passed in the same active service, he received honorable discharge at Madison, Wis., and returned to Oshkosh.

Mr. Spikes passed the first four years of his residence in America in the city of Boston where he landed. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the business of a cabinet maker there, and in 1853 went thence to St. Johnsbury, Vt., remaining there two years. In 1855 he came to Oshkosh and engaged in the prosecution of his business in which he was interested at the time he entered the army. Returning thence, he engaged in the business of a dealer in furniture and as an undertaker, in which he has since operated. He has a fine establishment and an attractive stock of goods at No. 31 Main St.

Mr. Spikes is a representative of the sturdy race known as Scotch-Irish. James Spikes, his father, married into the famous clan Campbell, his wife being before marriage, Margaret Campbell. The grandfather of Mr. Spikes was in the English navy. Matilda Taggart became the wife of Mr. Spikes and they have one child named Lizzie Tucker.



ZRRA W. LEONARD, a citizen of Montello, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 64, was born March 21, 1843, in Minerva, Essex Co., New York. Jonathan Leonard, his father, was born at Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., New York, June 5, 1792, and removed in boyhood to Essex county; he died Sept. 23, 1875, aged 83 years. The mother of Mr. Leonard, Mary West before marriage, was born Feb. 29, 1795, and died at Montello Oct. 17, 1871. They had 12 children of whom the son who is the subject of this account is the oldest. The family came to Wisconsin and located in the township of Montello with their family, when that section was unsettled and in its primal wilderness condition. There was not a house in the town and the first house in Wisconsin in which Mr. Leonard lived was a log shanty, thatched with wild grass, having a blanket for a door, without floor or windows. The only neighbors were the Indians and they encountered the hardships only known of the first settlers in a new country. As soon as the land was partly cleared and the soil broken, ague prevailed and the family suffered severely from that disease. Mr. Leonard remembers that he re-

mained 13 days in Milwaukee after the arrival of the household in Wisconsin. He remained at home on the family homestead until he enlisted as a soldier. He enrolled Oct. 18, 1861, in Company C, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry and was afterwards transferred to Company B. The regiment organized at Janesville and went thence to St. Louis, whence it proceeded to Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Leonard was there taken sick with lung fever and went to the hospital in August, 1862, where he was discharged Nov. 27th following on surgeon's certificate of disability. Soon after he reached home, a sore made its appearance on his left leg which disabled him from labor 22 years. He resumed farming, acting principally as overseer of his relations in that business in which he continued until 1882 when he relinquished all attempt to work, and has since managed his affairs without labor.

He was married Aug. 12, 1837, to Abigail Segar and they have eight children living. Two sons yielded their lives in the service of their country in the civil war; Thomas James Leonard enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Company G, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, and served with his regiment through the entire period of enlistment; he contracted small pox and came home to die. Julius J. Leonard enlisted in the same regiment and company on the same day and died Jan. 9, 1863, at LaGrange, Tenn., of disease and was buried at that place. Edwin I., Charles S., William I., Sherman G., Julia A. E., Susan A., Amanda F. and Ella A. are the names of the living children. Mrs. Leonard was born in Becket, Berkshire Co., Mass., and when she was 14 years old removed with the family of her father to Warren county, New York, where her marriage to Mr. Leonard took place. She is the daughter of Julius and Abigail Segar and her parents were of Massachusetts stock. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are spending the days of advanced life in quiet retirement at Montello.



HENRY BAUERFEIND, Shawano, Wis., Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 81, in 1888, was born March 9, 1849, at Bergen's Point, Hudson county, New Jersey, and is the son of Ernest

and Amelia (Bachmann) Bauerfeind. His father was a native of Bavaria, and his mother was born in Lancaster, Pa., the daughter of Prussian parents. Her father was an organ builder and a man of exceptional skill. The family removed to the city of New York when the son was in early childhood, and they went thence to Melrose, and from there successively to Harpers and Bellevue, Pa., and to Buffalo, New York. Mr. Bauerfeind was educated in the common schools, and was 16 years old when the war came on. He made a determination to enlist as soon as possible and, with a friend named Theodore Balew, two months younger than himself, he presented himself at a recruiting office in Buffalo, to be rejected on account of his youth and size, as he weighed only 115 pounds. They went to Rochester and endeavored to enlist, but encountered like results. They went to Utica, where their experience was repeated, and they proceeded thence to Norwich, where they were passed and enrolled. Mr. Bauerfeind enlisted March 25, 1865, in Company G, 193rd New York Infantry, for three years. The regiment went into rendezvous at Auburn, New York, and when the complement was filled, moved under orders to Summit Point, in the Shenandoah Valley, where they remained two months for military drill, and there received equipments. They went thence to Winchester and Mr. Bauerfeind was attached to the personal staff of the commanding officer, General Romeyn B. Ayres, in the capacity of telegraph orderly and also officiated as his private orderly. After a stay of four months at Winchester, the regiment went to Harper's Ferry, where they were on duty until mustered out. Mr. Bauerfeind received honorable discharge Jan. 18, 1866. The regiment performed guard duty during the period of re-construction, and were engaged also in forwarding captured supplies to Washington.

Mr. Bauerfeind returned to Buffalo after his discharge and was engaged for four years as a wood worker. He had been employed in a shop previous to his enlistment, and afterwards had become a skilled pattern maker. When he was 21 he entered the employ of the Eagle Foundry company at Buffalo, with whom he operated as a pattern maker until 1872, when he came to Green Bay, Wis., and obtained a situation as foreman in a planing mill, where he operated five years. He then engaged as a contractor and builder on his own account, oper-

ating at Green Bay four years, when he located at Shawano, and engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. His business has increased until it has assumed extensive proportions, and he employs steam power in his manufactures, which include furniture and undertaking. Mr. Bauerfeind is a substantial and respected citizen of Shawano.



HESTER H. DWINELL, of Amherst Junction, Wis., and member of G. A. R. Post No. 16, was born Jan. 11, 1837, at Mill Creek, Erie Co., Pennsylvania, and is the son of Luther and Caroline (Bryant) Dwinell. The former was born in Marlboro, New Hampshire, Aug. 17, 1806, and went in his early manhood to Massachusetts and was for some time a resident of Boston, whither he went to New York. He married the daughter of Philip and Caroline Bryant of Franklin county where her father was a citizen of prominence and occupied, after he had passed the first years of his manhood, many positions of trust and responsibility. Later in life he removed his family to Pennsylvania. During the second war with Great Britain he acted in the capacity of quartermaster. The mother of Mr. Dwinell died Aug. 22, 1881, aged 71 years. She removed with her husband to Pennsylvania about 1828, where they engaged in farming and remained until their removal to Wisconsin in 1852. They located at Fond du Lac, where they maintained a residence about a year. They made another transfer to Stockton, Portage county, where they established their home and passed the remainder of their lives. The father died May 22, 1872, at the age of 65 years. They were the parents of 10 children. Their first born died when four years old and a daughter later, and they were survived by eight children. Two sons entered the service of the country in the civil war.

Mr. Dwinell remained at home until he was old enough to engage in business, when he interested himself in lumbering until the war. He enlisted in Company D, 4th Wisconsin Infantry, Aug. 22, 1864, as a recruit at Stevens Point and was transferred to Company F, of the same regiment. This was the reorganized command and was in rendezvous at Madison

two weeks, whence the regiment went to Washington and to Harper's Ferry, thence to Martinsburg and up the historic valley of the Shenandoah to Winchester and Cedar Creek, where the command remained about a month. At the end of that time, Mr. Dwinell returned to Washington and thence to Petersburg where he was in the trenches all winter engaged in guard duty and fought at both battles of Hatcher's Run. In April, 1865, he was in the course of the progress of the regiment to Appomattox, fighting at Sailor's Creek and Fort Fisher and skirmishing on the route in pursuit of the flying rebels, who surrendered at Appomattox. After that event the regiment went into camp for a week at Burke's Station and thence on a forced march to Danville to reinforce Sherman, who had capitulated before their arrival and they returned to Virginia. Mr. Dwinell was with his command throughout its entire period of service with the exception of six weeks, when he was in the division hospital in the vicinity of Petersburg, ill with typhoid fever. He was in the Grand Review and was afterwards discharged at Hall's Hill, Va., June 8, 1865. The command returned to Madison in a body and Mr. Dwinell arrived at his home in Stockton June 25, 1865.

He engaged in farming in which he has since been occupied. He is residing on the homestead purchased by his father of the Government. He was married in March, 1859, to Louisa, daughter of Freeman and Celinda (Keach) Nelson, who came with her parents in 1853 to Wisconsin. She was born May 11, 1843, in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Dwinell have six surviving children. Luther H. died when four years old. Charles M. was born Sept. 7, 1861; Mary E., April 28, 1865; Bertram E., May 30, 1869; Adelia, April 22, 1872; Ashael Aug. 7, 1881; Mabel M., May 2, 1885. The eldest sons are at Ashland, Wis. Mr. Dwinell is a farmer of excellent standing in the community and is justly considered a substantial and reliable citizen.



WILLIAM W. WILCOX, resident at Omro, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 7, was born in New York October 1, 1836. His parents, Elisha and Jane (Hamilton) Wilcox, be-

longed to the agricultural class and he was reared on a farm; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, while it was still a Territory, settled in the county of Fond du Lac and was a farmer there about 15 years. March 17, 1864, he enlisted at Fond du Lac in Company A, 38th Wisconsin Infantry, and went with Companies A, B, C and D to connect with the Army of the Potomac, where the battalion was consolidated with a battalion of the 1st Minnesota Infantry. During the month of June he was engaged in escort, construction and picket duty and moved to the front of Petersburg, fighting in the battle of the 17th, when he was severely wounded in the right leg and taken to the field hospital. He is mentioned in the dispatches from the battle field of that day as among the wounded and was sent from Petersburg to Lincoln hospital at Washington, where he remained until he was discharged June 8, 1865. He returned to Wisconsin, and in 1866 removed to Adams county, Wis., where he was a farmer until 1871, the date of his removal to Omro, where he has since been a mechanic. He was married Jan. 11, 1860, at Fond du Lac to Abbie, daughter of Louis and Anna (Brownell) Wood. They have five children. Clayton H. married Libby Downs and lives at Rockford, Ill. Lulu lives at home. Fred resides at Rockford, Ill. Harvey is a resident of Oshkosh, Wis. Gertie lives with her father. The mother died at Omro July 12, 1887.

Mr. Wilcox is a Prohibitionist in political principles, but expects to vote in the coming election with the party with which he fought, as he considers the Nation as well worth saving in the latter as in the earlier days. All but the two younger children of the family belong to the M. E. Church and are active in their religious connections. Mr. Wilcox belongs to the I. O. O. F. and is a citizen of good repute.



HENRY VAN VALKENBURG, of Oshkosh, member of Post No. 10, G. A. R., was born Aug. 1, 1830, in Fultonham, Schoharie Co., N. Y. He is the son of John and Phebe (Wagner) Van Valkenburg, and is lineally descended from the Hollanders who settled in the valley of the Mohawk in the Empire State. He was

brought up to the vocation of a farmer in his native county and in 1855 came to Wisconsin, locating at Plainfield, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his removal to Westfield in 1861. He returned to Westfield when released from military service and removed in 1871 to Oshkosh.

August 15, 1862, Mr. Van Valkenburg enlisted in the 1st Heavy Artillery of Wisconsin. A company of the Wisconsin 2nd Regiment of infantry had been detached and placed on duty as heavy artillery in 1861, and it was afterward reconstructed and recruited as Battery A, First Regiment, Heavy Artillery. The organization was the only one from the State until the summer of 1863, and the regiment was not completed until the autumn of 1864. Battery A, was in active service for two years previous, and chiefly in the defense of Washington, being successively stationed in forts Cass, Ellsworth, Worth and Battery Rogers. The duties of the artillerymen exposed them to peculiar hardships, as everything connected with their drill and fort defense involved heavy labor. Battery A received especial notice from the inspectors from the British army who visited the defenses at Washington, for discipline and the character of its armament, which consisted of the heaviest quality of guns common to that branch of military service. Mr. Van Valkenburg was one of 40 men detailed to move to Fort Buffalo with three guns, one of them being a 200-pounder, to repulse the rebels during Pope's retreat on Washington. He continued in the service until June 26th, 1865, when he was discharged in accordance with General Order 94. He suffered much from illness and was an inmate of the company hospital for some time.



MRS. SUSANNAH VAN VALKENBURG, President of the Women's Relief Corps at Oshkosh, (1887) and entitled to representation in this work through her connection with the hospital service of the war, was born Feb. 1st, 1838, at Mainsburg, Troja Co., Pa. She is the seventh daughter of her parents and the youngest child. She belongs to historic stock, her mother, Susannah Alden Richards, having been a lineal descendant of John Alden, who married the Puritan maiden, Priscilla. She was married to Henry Van Valkenburg, in Westfield, Wis.,

Sept. 25, 1860. From the commencement of the war she experienced a strong desire to go to the scenes of carnage and to the hospitals as a nurse, and in November, 1863, she completed her arrangements and proceeded to Alexandria, to enter upon the duties of the career she had chosen—that of an independent nurse among the suffering soldiers. She is a woman of impulses and sympathies and of remarkably sunny disposition. She fully realized all that would be demanded of her and formed her resolutions accordingly. To be of the greatest benefit to the beneficiaries of her efforts was her purpose, and she entered Wolf hospital with her thoughts teeming with what she desired to do, and to do in the most effective manner. The opening to her vision of hospital scenes awakened her sympathies and she was soon conscious of tears. Wiping them away she walked forward to a cot where lay a boy, seemingly unconscious. She touched his forehead softly with the words: "Do you know that I have come all the way from Wisconsin to care for sick and wounded soldiers like yourself? Will you not look up and speak to me? I will try to fill a mother's or a sister's place if you will allow me." He looked up slowly, saying, as if dazed, "Will you?" "Try me and see. Your nurse tells me that you have not tasted food for three days. Think what you would have asked your mother or sister for and, if possible, I will get it for you." With an indescribable look on his wasted face he said:—"Can you make biscuits like my mother used to make? She assured him that she would if the surgeon consented. That official looked at her in amazement and said, accompanying the permission with the name of his Maker softly aspirated on his lips, "give him whatever he wants; he cannot live." She went away and made the biscuits. On her return, as she passed one of the beautiful residences of Alexandria, she applied to its mistress, who gave her a jar of jelly. Sparkling eyes and an eager smile wreathed the suffering face as she appeared, and the memory of the satisfaction she had been the means of affording the sick youth has never left her. His improvement dated from that day, and as he grew stronger he was accustomed to creep to the window to watch for the "pleasant faced woman" as she was known to the hospital inmates. He was soon sent home. The superintendent of the U. S. Christian Commission, hearing of her gratui-

tous, self-imposed work, sent for her and offered her the freedom of the supplies in the custody of that organization, and she was thereafter reinforced by such materials as she wished to use from the stores. About Jan. 1, 1864, she commenced her labors in King Street hospital, in which she passed the days in which she continued well enough to carry on her work. Her husband had built a small cottage in Battery Rogers which was their home, and which was such a bower of domestic comfort that Mr. Sawyer, Captain of the Commission rooms, asked permission to bring a prominent Massachusetts officer in command of the forces at Alexandria, to see, as he expressed it, what a home a Wisconsin woman could make in a soldier's camp. But it was only a room 12 feet square, and constructed of the plainest materials.

At King Street hospital the guards were instructed by the authorities to admit Mrs. Van Valkenburg to the wards at any hour she desired admission, day or night. In May, 1864, wounded soldiers were being brought in, in large numbers as they were in need of remedies and food to counteract the effects of neglect and improper food. She solicited from Battery A a sum of money with which to purchase lemons and sugar, and she made lemonade in large camp boilers, which were carried by two of "the boys" in her husband's battery to the places where she desired to distribute it, and several times she visited nearly every hospital in Alexandria with the coveted mixture. One of her pleasantest memories is the satisfaction which it afforded, and the hearty blessings bestowed on her by the recipients of the refreshing drink. Nor was she alone in her gratuitous benevolence and efforts. A patriotic woman residing in a fine residence on King Street, saw her pass with her arms loaded with supplies for the hospital, and one day sent a servant to her to say that if she would designate certain days when soup would be useful, she would see that it was prepared. At the appointed time Mrs. Van Valkenburg, with four "boys in blue" called and received two large camp boilers filled with delicious lamb soup. One incident of the hospital experience related by Mrs. Van Valkenburg is pertinent to the purpose of this work in an especial manner, as it illustrates the nature of the "Spirit of the Army" which won the Union victories. At one time numbers of wounded were arriving at the hospital and Mrs. Van Valkenburg stood, watching the in-

flux of new patients with mingled emotions. On one stretcher lay a poor fellow, apparently unconscious, with a hole in his head half the size of a man's fist. The investing membrane of the brain was exposed and the pulsations plainly visible. Surgeons looked at him and remarked, "Nothing can be done for him." To the amazement of the observers, the man opened his eyes and rose to a sitting posture. "Well," said he, "you can do as you have a mind to about trying to help me but I want to tell you that I intend to live. I came down here to see the end of this war and I expect to see it." And he did. After he was made comfortable in a cot, Mrs. Van Valkenburg told him that she stood ready to help him to live to see the end of the war. And, after she was stricken with typhoid fever this man came daily to ask after her.

She finally succumbed to the effects of untimely hours and exertion beyond endurance, as well as to malaria from Potomac swamps and, for two months, lay sick with the disease mentioned. The lady who had supplied her with soup, sent to the humble cottage and desired to remove her to the palatial home on King street, but Mrs. Van Valkenburg declared her purpose to die, if need be, among the boys for whom she had exhausted her strength.

When she was ready to return home she was supplied with the following paper which tells its own story. "U. S. Christian Commission, Branch Office, Cor. of Fairfax and Prince Sts., Alexandria, Va., Aug. 1, 1864. To whom it may concern. This certifies that the bearer, Mrs. Van Valkenburg, is the wife of a soldier at this place. She has been laboring very efficiently in the care of sick and wounded soldiers in our hospitals under the direction of the U. S. Christian Commission until, by over exertion she became sick herself from which she has barely recovered sufficiently to make an effort to get home. O. C. Thompson, Superintendent of U. S. Christian Commission."

On the organization of the Women's Relief Corps at Oshkosh, Mrs. Van Valkenburg was made its President. December 17, 1886, she was elected Chaplain of the Department at Milwaukee for one year.

In her may be seen a type of the mothers who reared and arrayed for battle the heroes of the Revolution, most of whom passed to an oblivion in which their names are remembered no more. Large in person, strong in intellect,

indomitable in courage and cheerfulness, she is, altogether, such a woman as were those who made their memory sweet to the suffering in the bitter hour of National trial. With those who warded off the disasters of a terrible internal struggle, the names of Mother Bickerdyk, Cordelia Harvey and Susannah Van Valkenburg are on the pages of history.

Solomon Richards, the father of Mrs. Van Valkenburg, was born Oct. 11, 1876, in Cummington, Mass., and married Susannah, the daughter of Jacob Allen. The latter was the son of a Revolutionary Patriot and followed his father to war when 11 years old. As he refused to return home, the latter made him his waiter until himself was killed in battle. The son remained in the service until the end of the war. Solon Richards died March 3, 1885. Mrs. Richards died Dec. 19, 1879, on the same day and in the same house as the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Van Valkenburg. The latter, Nettie R., was born Aug. 30, 1866.



THOMAS H. CHASE, a resident of Dale, Wis., and a former member of the Union army in the civil war, was born in Orleans County, New York, Dec. 16, 1831, and is the son of John Chase, a soldier in the war with Mexico. He became a resident at Dale when 17 years of age, after he had visited California, Mexico and Oregon, and also Texas. He was brought up on a farm, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since the commencement of his active life. He enlisted at Appleton, Wis., Dec. 23, 1863, enrolling in Company I, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, with Captain Theodore Conkey. (See sketch.) The command was in rendezvous at Camp Randall, and went thence to Missouri and Fort Scott, went afterward to Fort Riley, and marched in pursuit of Indians 16 nights and made connection with their ambush on Walnut Creek, where they engaged in a severe fight with the redskins. They were routed and one Indian, who was captured was shot by Zonn of New London in trying to make his escape. Mr. Chase was in all the actions in which his battalion was involved until he was injured in a skirmish in the vicinity of Fort Larned, in which his foot and nearly all the ribs on one side were broken



Maj. Edwin R. Herren.

by his horse falling on him, and he was sent to the hospital at Fort Leavenworth, where he remained until he went home on furlough. He was discharged previous to the expiration of his term, and received his papers, dated July 21st.

Mr. Chase was married in Dale in 1852, to Catherine Giebel, and they had three children; David is a resident of Dale and is married. Rosalie is married to G. A. Rheum, and lives in Oregon. Frank is deceased. The mother died in 1862. In 1866 Mr. Chase was married to Mrs. Mary Jane Hart, the widow of Gustavus A. Hart, who was a soldier in the same company with Mr. Chase, and who died at Abilene, Kansas, and was buried at Fort Riley. From the second marriage there are two children—Willie M. and Lucius. Both sons are exemplary young men. When Mr. Chase came to Wisconsin he was in circumstances that necessitated the utmost effort and, through industry and good habits, including excellent judgment and thrift, he has accumulated a comfortable property. His farm was in a state of nature when he became its possessor, and he has now a valuable place supplied with buildings of good character, and the estate is in the best order for successful farming. Mrs. Chase is an estimable lady and retains a loyal memory of her husband who gave his life in defense of his country. She and her present husband are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Chase is a Republican and "votes as he shot." He is unable to perform any labor. He wishes it recorded that a man who has lived on "horse rations" and was without shelter, save a hole dug in the ground, for 20 months during the war, can appreciate a good home.



MAJOR EDWIN R. HERREN, a prominent business man and influential citizen at Stevens Point, Wis., was one of the charter members of G. A. R. Post No. 156. He was born Dec. 22, 1838, at Ashtabula in the county of the same name in Ohio, and is of mixed Scotch and Holland lineage. He received his Scotch blood in the paternal line, his ancestors having been natives of Scotland. His grandfather, Isaac Herren, was a native of New York and Major Herren's father, Robert Herren, was born

in that State, Dec. 25, 1816. The grandmother of the latter, Catherine Freyer, was born of Holland ancestry and she died in 1887, in Jefferson, Ohio, and was about 90 years old. Edward Hill, the maternal grandfather of Major Herren, was born in Connecticut, and came West in the early history of the country and located at Harpersfield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where his daughter, Mrs. Caroline Herren, was born and was married March 1st, 1838. The parents are both living at Luverne, Minn. Their five children are all living, Major Herren being the oldest. Ellen A. was born June 1, 1840; Julia M., June 30, 1842; Herbert E., May 16, 1854; Addie, January, 1862.

Until he was 18 years old, Major Herren was mainly occupied in attending school with the exception of a short period, when he officiated as a clerk in the postoffice at Beloit, Wis. At the age named he entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. railroad company, operating in the capacity of check clerk and was afterwards in charge of the station at Iron Ridge. Joseph Bailey, who afterwards became one of the most famous men in the history of Wisconsin soldiers, was his friend and associate at Kilbourn City and they were active participants in the opening scenes in the Badger State, when the folly and recklessness of the South culminated in the assault on the United States flag in Charleston harbor, and the two young men were among the first to enroll in the volunteer service. They both enlisted April 17, 1861, and were both active in raising the company which was assigned to the 4th Wisconsin Infantry, as Company B. On the formation of the company Joseph Bailey was made captain, Walter S. Payn, 1st lieutenant and Edwin P. Herren was commissioned 2nd lieutenant, his papers bearing date of April 29, 1861. The recruiting office was at Kilbourn City and the enlistments were under the call for three months troops. The name of the Company was the Columbia Rifles. The organization went into camp at Racine, and, when orders were issued by the War Department, to muster no more three months men, the organization enlisted in a body as three years soldiers. In July, the regiment went to Baltimore, and was occupied in guard duty on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, until October, meanwhile making a trip down the Maryland east shore and after returning to Baltimore, the command camped in Patterson Park, where it was engaged in

obtaining a complete knowledge of military tactics. Feb. 19, 1862, the regiment started for Fortress Monroe and Newport News, where they remained until the 4th of March, when they were assigned to the command of Butler and joined the expedition to New Orleans, going into rendezvous at Ship Island in the Gulf of Mexico. When the plans for the expedition to New Orleans were completed, the regiment proceeded thence and, on the 26th of April, started up the river and, on joining the command of Butler, went to the city of New Orleans. They pressed on thence to Baton Rouge and in their march to Vicksburg were engaged with the rebels at Warrenton. The command remained at Vicksburg a few days and returned to Baton Rouge, afterwards going back to Vicksburg, and on the route thither, by command of General Butler, the force stopped at Grand Gulf and burned the town by way of retaliation for the assault of the rebels on the transport containing the soldiers on their return to Baton Rouge. Major Herren was occupied on Butler's cut-off canal and returned again to Baton Rouge, where the troops under General Williams, had a sharp fight with the rebels under Breckenridge, the action resulting in unqualified victory for the Union force, although General Williams was killed. Major Herren was seized with malarial fever at Baton Rouge, and remained in the hospital at New Orleans, two months, joining his command at Camp Parapet at Carrollton, in October. Company D was on detached duty on the fortifications until about the 1st of December, when the regiment returned to Baton Rouge and performed guard duty until February, when the command moved to the west side of the river. In March, they went back to Baton Rouge and, before the middle of the month, were engaged in the demonstration made under the orders of Banks on Port Hudson. The next movements were successively to Baton Rouge and Algiers, whence a start was made to western Louisiana, where Major Herren was in the two days' fight at Bisland. August 16, 1862, Major Herren had received his commission as 1st Lieutenant and he was in command of a skirmish line at Bisland, where the service he performed was of a character which received the personal acknowledgement of General Banks, who wrote a private letter over his own signature to Major Herren, commending his bravery in the two days' fight at Bisland. After the battle the

rebels were pursued to Opelousas, where the command obtained cavalry equipments on their own account and continued to chase the rebels and Major Herren went with his command to Alexandria and was in the scout 50 miles up the Red River and returned to Alexandria. They went next to Port Hudson, where they were dismounted and were in the fight at that point, the 4th Wisconsin leading the charge. About 10 o'clock on the 27th of May, Major Herren received a bullet in the right knee and he was taken to the field hospital, where those who were seriously wounded on the field were conveyed. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Major (then Captain) Herren underwent amputation of the limb. He was then removed to the boat, travelling 12 miles in an ambulance and thence on the Mississippi River to New Orleans and reached St. James hospital, May 30th. July 4th, Major Herren started for the city of New York and continued his journey until he reached his home at Kilbourn City. He applied for permission to return to the front, wearing an artificial limb, but was not permitted to do so and he received his final discharge Nov. 21, 1863, as Major by brevet. His commission as Captain was dated March 17, 1863.

In the winter of 1864, he was associated in business at Kilbourn City with J. E. Dixon & Sons and their relations continued until March 1886, when the establishment was burned. He went to Davenport, Iowa, and about a year later he engaged with the hardware firm of Sickles & Preston, at Davenport, with whom he remained three years, when he went to Chicago in 1871, and the manufacturing firm of Cronklite & Herren was organized and he was engaged in the business of manufacturing sash, doors and blinds about two years. In March, 1873, he sold his interest to his partner and was one of the incorporators of the Wisconsin River Lumber Company, when he went to Stevens Point and built the first planing mill at that place. In 1874, the business of that corporation was re-established under the style of Herren & Whitney, and this relation was sustained until 1876, when Major Herren became sole proprietary owner and he conducted his business interest singly until 1879, when he became associated with Mr. M. Wadleigh. July 1, 1885, the business connection was again changed, Mr. Wadleigh selling his interest and in the same year the concern was incorporated

as the Stevens Point Lumber Company. Major Herren is the Secretary and Treasurer of the company. He has represented the 2nd ward of Stevens Point in the City Council for a number of terms, and in the Board of Supervisors for two terms, and for four years has been President of the Board of Education, a position which he now holds. He has been the candidate of his party for the Legislature twice and each time ran ahead of his ticket.

Major Herren was married Dec. 29, 1863, to Maggie Dixon who died in Davenport, Iowa, Jan. 14, 1868. She was the daughter of James E. and Margaret (Paubst) Dixon and left no children. Dec. 14, 1871, Major Herren was again married at Rochester, New York, to Anna A., daughter of Salmon and Eliza Ann (Boardman) Yeomans. Four children have been born of this marriage as follows:—Francis Boardman, Sept. 23, 1874; Anna Louise, July 21, 1876; Edith Maria, Sept. 22, 1877; Julia Eliza, June 5, 1881.

Major Herren has been distinguished through his career as a citizen in the exercise of the honorable and upright qualities which compose true manly character. He belongs to a class whose enthusiasm and force of character make them leaders in whatever they undertake. His social and business relations are conducted by him in a manner which reflects credit on his ability and judgment and his manhood and citizenship manifest the same characteristics as did his soldierly patriotism. He is justly considered an influential member of the community where he resides and his business is one of the most extended of the many lumbering interests at Stevens Point. His portrait appears on page 648.



HENRY H. MOORE, resident at Plover, Wis., was born in Albion, Mich., July 16, 1841. His grand parents in the paternal line were born in Scotland, and removed to Genesee county, New York, about 1796, where their son, Abraham McKee, was born. The latter was a minister of the Presbyterian Church and married Mary Van Dyke, a representative of the Knickerbocker settlers of New York, about 1812. The family removed to Michigan in 1838, and in-

cluded 13 children, of whom Mr. Moore of this sketch, is the youngest. Calhoun county, Mich., was in its earliest conditions, when his parents located there, and he passed his early years in attendance at a small red school house, and assisting his father in the management of a small farm, it being the custom in those days for Presbyterian ministers to look after themselves through the week and their flocks on Sunday. His father died in 1844, and his mother was married a second time to Andrew G. Moore. They removed soon after marriage to Homer, Mich., and he attended school at Hillsdale, Mich., until the war. He enlisted April 16, 1861, in Calhoun county, and was the first man enrolled from that county in Company I, 1st Michigan Infantry, under Captain Devillo Hubbard, for 90 days, the period for which 75,000 troops were called for by the War Department of the United States. The regiment was in rendezvous at Fort Wayne, Detroit, and went thence to Alexandria, and was in that city at the date of the murder of Colonel Ellsworth. Mr. Moore was in the detail in the construction of Fort Ellsworth, and on the 15th day of July, moved to Centerville to fight and run at the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st. With six companions, he made a contract with a negro, who had a four-mule team, to take them to Washington for five dollars each, but the guard at the bridge would not allow the negro to pass and they paid him only ten dollars. The three months expired before the fight at Bull Run, and Mr. Moore returned afterwards with his regiment to Michigan, and was mustered out at Detroit, August 7, 1861. The reception of the regiment and the demonstrations of the people of Detroit on their return are remembered by Mr. Moore with peculiar satisfaction. He remained at home until Sept. 5, 1861, when he enlisted in the 2nd Michigan Cavalry, organized by William Pitt Kellogg, then Member of Congress, and was made Duty Sergeant. The regiment was in rendezvous at Grand Rapids, Mich., and, the winter following his enlistment, Mr. Moore passed in recruiting service and in the spring went to St. Louis, and proceeded then to Pittsburg Landing, where he was assigned, about the middle of April, to the 1st California Cavalry, under Colonel E. D. Baker, and performed duty as Orderly Sergeant with the command of the noble but unfortunate Baker, which was sent to the Army of Virginia. The regiment took possession on Harrison's

Island and while crossing the river at Edwards' Ferry, which occupied nine hours, the men were constantly falling under concealed rebel fire. Colonel Baker was killed in the action, which was called Ball's Bluff, and the regiment, enlisted for 100 days, was disbanded. Mr. Moore returned home on a furlough and was assigned in January, 1863, to the Brodhead command, with which he fought in the seven days fight before Richmond. He received a bullet through his wrist at Seven Pines, and he was assigned to the Quartermasters Department at Harpers Ferry, being disabled for field duty, Hon. Zach. Chandler, of Michigan, who was a personal friend of Mr. Moore, exercised his influence and the latter was commissioned Captain in the 27th Michigan Infantry, and was acting Quartermaster in the command until he was mustered out as Captain, Oct. 14, 1864. He went immediately after to California, and was 87 days on the trip to Sacramento. He went to the mining regions of Arizona and New Mexico, and remained until the fall of 1868, when he returned to Michigan. In the winter of 1866 he was in Texas, dealing in cattle and goods for Adams & Patterson; while there he came near losing his life by hanging. Entering into a dispute as to the author of the old war song, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," he was given 15 minutes to leave town; he jumped on a horse and left, saving his neck. A year later, he went to Illinois, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Wisconsin and located at Seymour, Outagamie county. He removed to Plover in 1877, and fixed his permanent residence. In 1872, Captain Moore was married to Adelia Halfrisch, at Cato, Manitowoc county. They have two children:—Thomas E. was born Sept. 1, 1873, and Ernest L., March 28, 1880. Mr. Moore was brought up to know no other name than that of his step-father, and has never resumed his rightful name, McKee.



ALBERT M. POST, a citizen of Shawano, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 81, was born Aug. 27, 1837, in Camellius, New York, and is the son of Eliaz and Experience (Rice) Post. The parents lived and died in the Empire State, the mother dying when her son was in the first

year of his life and the father about 10 years later. The latter was a soldier in 1812. Mr. Post has one brother still surviving and Mrs. Harvey Sackett of Appleton is his sister. Another sister-in-law resides at Milton Junction—Mrs. Dr. G. W. Post. Mr. Post obtained his education at the common school and was early introduced to the necessity of making his own way in the world. He became acquainted with hard work, through which he understood he was to acquire all the comforts and associations of which he had been deprived by the loss of his parents. He came to Wisconsin in 1859 and was engaged in farming when the war came on, and enlisted June 28, 1861, in Company G, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry at Fond du Lac for three years or during the war. He was with the regiment through its service and was promoted to Corporal in 1864, (for getting married, his officers believing him to be a brave man to do such a thing in the midst of army life.) He received honorable discharge Dec. 20, 1863, in order to veteranize, and he re-enlisted at Wartrace, Tenn., about the same date, being the second man to re-enlist in the regiment. The roster of his battles includes Buckton Station and Winchester, (1st battle.) He was captured May 25, 1862, in the second battle of Winchester and was conveyed to Lynchburg and afterwards to Belle Isle where he was paroled September 13th following, and on reaching Annapolis he rejoined his regiment in December in Maryland, after which he fought at Gettysburg, and was transferred with the command to the Army of the Cumberland and was in the battle of Resaca; he was in the actions which followed in the neighborhood of Marietta and Dallas, was at Pine Knob, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, and in all the actions and experiences in the march to Savannah and through the closing operations connected with the surrender of Johnston, afterwards marching to Washington with his regiment, whose story appears on many pages of this work. Mr. Post went with his regiment from Fond du Lac to Maryland and performed provost duty in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry through the winter, and assisted in the capture of the secession legislature at Frederick. After the three days' fight at Gettysburg he assisted in the burial of the dead, which was the hardest experience he endured, notwithstanding the horrors of the Virginia prisons, which still haunt his memory. During the march with

Sherman, he was on the tramp night and day, engaged in heavy labor at times and once during three days had only an ear of corn for food, which he stole from a friendly mule. He was finally discharged July 18th, 1865, while home on a furlough, his regiment reaching Wisconsin nearly as soon as he. After his return from the war, he resided some time at Appleton and Neenah and afterwards took a soldier's homestead in Shawano county. In March, 1884, he removed to Shawano. He was married January 9, 1864, while on veteran furlough, to Margaret M. Hartshiem, who was born in Germany. Their four living children are named Elford, Oscar W., Elsie E. and Grace P. Anna S., Arthur M. and Everett E. are dead. Mr. Post is Chaplain of William Hawley Post, No. 81, G. A. R., is independent in politics and is a respected and useful citizen.



JOHAN DEY, of Greenville, Wis., a pioneer of Outagamie county, a prominent citizen and a promoter of the best interest of this section of the State, was born May 17, 1825, in Root, Montgomery Co., New York. He was a soldier in the late war for the Union and served, until disabled by a wound. His father and mother, James and Hannah (Russell) Dey, were born in New Jersey and the former and two brothers fought in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Dey senior, was 17 years old when he was in the action at Princeton, where General Washington was on the field in person. Mr. Dey is of Holland lineage in the maternal line. He was reared on his father's farm and fulfilled his legal obligations to his parents. He came at 21 to Cook county, Illinois, locating about 20 miles north of Chicago, where he worked as a cooper and operated two years in that vocation. In 1849 he went to Appleton. (See sketch of J. F. Johnston.) The place was in its embryo condition, and the representatives of Amos Lawrence and the Methodist Church were pushing the interests of the young city. Mr. Dey operated as a cooper five years and in 1854 settled on a farm in Greenville. His affairs were in prosperous condition when the events of 1862 awakened him to a sense that "men were

needed at the front." Accordingly, he enlisted in August, 1862, at Appleton in D Company, 21st Wisconsin Infantry for three years. He left a wife and six children on the farm and marched away to pass a month in the trenches at Cincinnati, exposed to all possible hardship and heavy marching, and to fight in less than a month at Perryville. He was captured there, and after being held by the rebels two days, was paroled and sent to Camp Chase at Columbus. In May following Vandaligham made himself obnoxious to the Union authorities and was arrested. Sedition was rife and Mr. Dey with one hundred soldiers, was sent to Dayton, Ohio, to aid in the preservation of order under special Order from the Secretary of War, calling paroled soldiers to that duty. Peremptory orders having been issued, he joined his regiment as soon as relieved from detached duty, making connection with his command at Chattanooga. He fought at Chattanooga and in the actions subsequent at Rocky Face Ridge, Snake Gap, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, and followed the rebels south of Marietta. At Peach Tree Creek he was again in the heat of battle and August 7th he was on the skirmish line in the field posts engaged in the capture of rebels where he and his captain were wounded. A ball hit him in the left thigh, an inch from the hip joint and he was carried to the rear on a stretcher and left to die. Nine days later, at the field hospital, the ball was extracted and he went thence to Chattanooga and, ten days after, to Hospital No. 2, College Hill, Nashville. He had reclined up to this time, but there he obtained a pair of crutches and began to experiment; soon after he procured a furlough and came home, meeting his wife at Appleton. He was so enfeebled that he was carried to the cars at Nashville and at Louisville the surgeon tried to detain him, despairing of his being able to go through. At Jeffersonville, Ind., a rough mob attempted to hinder the wounded men from boarding the cars and he promptly knocked one of them down with his crutch, receiving an ovation of cheers from the loyal men present. He proceeded at the expiration of his furlough to Madison, and thence to Nashville again to his old quarters on College Hill, where he witnessed "Pap" Thomas' triumph over the rebels and had the distress of seeing the wounded and dying soldiers brought into the wards. He

became so exasperated that he applied for leave to go into the trenches but was denied. As soon as able he was sent to Indianapolis on detached duty, but was sent home discharged, receiving his papers May 19, 1865. He came home to find his farm in excellent condition, his wife and son, David J., 10 years old, having harvested and marketed the previous year with the aid of a yoke of oxen, 400 bushels of wheat. The same farm is still the family homestead.

Mr. Dey has been a factor in the progress of Outagamie county from his earliest connection with its affairs as a citizen. He has served as a Magistrate of Greenville for 30 years; as Assessor for nine years and as Clerk and Treasurer respectively, two years. In 1880 he was made President of the County Agricultural Society and has since been retained in the position. He has been seven years President of the Outagamie "Pioneer" Society.

While in Illinois he became a member of the M. E. Church and has been Superintendent of the Sunday School in Greenville 30 years. On returning disabled from the army, he gave his attention to the promulgation of agricultural journals and his efforts in the interests of the "Western Rural," Chicago, brought him the substantial results of a 600-dollar piano, the second largest prize ever taken in the United States. He also won a number of minor premiums in the same enterprise.

His marriage to Eveline Kling took place in October, 1845, and eight of their nine children are living. Martha Jane (Mrs. Leonard Jewell) is the mother of six children and has lost four. Melvina married Henry Calkins and has six children living. (One is deceased.) David J. married Mary O'Brien and has seven children. His twin-sister, Mamie, died at 14 months. John W. married Flora Salter and they have three children. Elizabeth is the wife of Jacob Ruple and the mother of three children. The parents are progenitors of 23 grand children. Ella, Nettie and Anna are unmarried. The parents of Mrs. Dey were English. Her mother was one of the heirs to the Chase estate and her dower rights are still undetermined. The business is in the hands of Mr. Dey. Mr. Dey is a representative of the quality of energy, thrift and patriotism for which Wisconsin is distinguished and which has won her permanent distinction in the sisterhood of Western Commonwealths. He has been the ardent sustainer

of all projects having the elements of permanent good and has ever fostered any enterprise likely to redound to the substantial interest of Church or State.



LOUIS SCHINTZ, of Appleton, Wis., was born May 8, 1839, in Zurich, Switzerland. He is the son of Henry and Regula (Hofmeister) Schintz, and represents a family whose lineage is matter of record for 500 years in the annals of the free city of Zurich. He has a relic, a piece of stained glass, having on it the likeness of one of his ancestors, wearing the uniform of an officer in the Papal Army. He is a descendant of a race of freemen, born and bred in the mountains, and came to this country fully imbued with the spirit of liberty which has characterized his countrymen since the days of Tell. Three of his brothers came to America prior to 1851, and one, Herman Schintz, was an artilleryman in the Seminole war in Florida. His oldest brother, Henry, located at Oshkosh and Theodore settled in Chicago. The latter was a man of prominent abilities and was connected with the municipal government in the capacity of Councilman in a position which made him Mayor *pro tem* of Chicago during the absence of the regular official, J. B. Rice, in Europe.

On landing in America in 1851, whither he was accompanied by his parents, Mr. Schintz went to Oshkosh and located on a farm at Black Wolf and remained eight years. He was then 20 years old and went to Oshkosh to enter the office of his brother, Theodore Schintz, who occupied the position of Magistrate and Notary Public and he filled a clerical capacity therein one year. He was next in the office of Gabe Bouck, remained about two years and, on the 1st of January, 1861, he came to Appleton to assume the management of the local business of Perry H. Smith. The war was then brewing and broke forth in the spring, stirring to fever heat the blood of the young Switzer, who still cherished the spirit of his ancestral stock.

Louis Schintz enlisted April 21, 1861, at Oshkosh in Company E, 2nd Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. To him belongs the honor of being the first man to enlist from Appleton in the war of the rebellion and this fact was prop-

erly recognized by the community to which he belonged. Henry Cole enlisted soon afterward and when the two young men left Appleton to go to their respective places of rendezvous, the citizens made the occasion prominent. A procession was formed on College Avenue, conveyed by a full brass band and accompanied by the "Young America" martial band, with the Stars and Stripes floating at the head of the column which escorted the two young men to the depot. The Appleton papers of that date contained full accounts of the affair and the editor of the *Crescent* incorporated therein his declaration that he was in readiness to go and do likewise, (See sketch of S. Ryan.) Mr. Schintz was made Corporal during his period of service and was discharged February 8, 1863, to accept a commission as 2nd Lieutenant, signed by Governor Edward Salomon and Secretary of State, J. T. Lewis. He was promoted and assigned to the 27th Wisconsin Infantry, but that command had its full complement of line officers, and he did not muster under his commission, which was dated Jan. 8, 1863.

The 2nd Wisconsin left the rendezvous at Madison in June and Mr. Schintz first met the rebels at Blackburn's Ford, July 18th. He was next in action on the field of Bull Run, where he received a bullet, the ball passing through his coat sleeve and the breast of his coat and was prevented from inflicting a serious wound by striking on the suspender buckle. The contusion was not sufficiently serious to cause him to leave the ranks and, after the reorganization of the regiment, it was brigaded with the 6th and 7th Wisconsin and 19th Indiana, now known to history as the "Iron Brigade of the West." He was in all the movements of the command during the fall and winter of 1861 and took part in the advance on Manassas and went subsequently to Alexandria and Falmouth and in July of the next summer was in the skirmish at Frederick Hall Station and afterwards, during the retreat of Pope, skirmished three days at Beverly Ford. He was in the action at Sulphur Springs and two days after fought at Gainesville. He was in the action which is known as the second fight at Bull Run, having just recovered from an attack of lung fever, contracted on night picket duty at Arlington Heights, which kept him in the hospital three weeks. He fought at South Mountain and Antietam which was his last heavy engagement. He was made assistant clerk in the

Quartermaster's department and officiated as such until his discharge for the purpose stated, Feb. 10, 1863, in camp near Belle Plain, Va., after active service of 22 months of conspicuous gallantry.

He returned to Oshkosh in February, 1863, and immediately entered the employ of George Gary, Deputy U. S. Collector with headquarters at Oshkosh and was in that connection six months. In August he returned to Appleton to resume his former relations with the business interests of Perry H. Smith, and remained in this connection until he became associated with Anson Ballard, a relation which was severed by the death of Mr. Ballard in March, 1873. After that event he operated as a real estate and loan agent and has since been interested in those avenues of business. He has extended his relations and is the possessor of the only reliable set of abstracts of Outagamie county.

He was married June 8, 1863, to Catherine Ostertag. Their surviving children are named George L., Henry W., Edgar W., Hugo J. and Louis E. An only daughter named Alma died when eight years and nine months old. The parentage and family history of Mrs. Schintz may be found in the sketch of her brother, Sebastian Ostertag, which appears on another page.

Mr. Schintz is a man who has honored his career as a soldier in his private record and is a substantial and reliable citizen. In 1879 he was nominated for Register of Deeds. Mr. Schintz was a Cleveland Democrat in 1884 and 1888.



THEODORE COBURN, of East Depere, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 91, was born September 18, 1830, in Canada. He is the son of Francis and Angelica (Demero) Coburn, and the former died in the spring of 1863. His great grandfather was the god son of the king of his native country and was killed in battle. On his mother's side he also belongs to a prominent family. He is one of 12 children, and five brothers and a sister are living. His only brother is a resident of the States and he has four surviving sisters. He remained in Canada until he was 14, when he went to New York

and settled at Saranac Hollow near Plattsburg. He was employed as a farm hand there 10 years and went thence to Green Bay, Wis., and engaged as a lumberman. Three years later, he took a farm near Depere, on which he remained two years and then moved into the city of Depere, where he owns five acres of land and engaged in jobbing in oak and pine in his own interests, in which he operated until he enlisted March 1, 1865, in Company D, 53rd Wisconsin Infantry, at Green Bay. This was the last regiment from Wisconsin and but four companies were mustered. They were sent to St. Louis and to Leavenworth, Kansas, where they were consolidated with the 51st Wisconsin. Mr. Coburn was taken sick at Pilot Knob, went back to St. Louis and went aboard a boat up the Missouri River, on which he spent eight days in charge of the stores for officers and soldiers. He went back to a hospital near St. Louis and was discharged in June, 1865. Soon after leaving the army, he sold his property in Depere and located on 80 acres near town. He bought a timber tract four miles distant and constructed five kilns for burning charcoal at an expense of \$4,000. He burned coal three years and also managed a grocery and saloon with the assistance of his son Lewis. After three years he sold his business to Blanchette & Co. of Depere for \$14,700. He and his son engaged with the new owners to manage the business for the first year, when he removed to East Depere, where he bought a place and, after living on it one year, sold it for \$3,500. He went next to his first farm which he exchanged later for a steam mill at Black Creek, the property being valued at \$15,000. His farm was valued at \$3,000 and he gave a mortgage on another farm of \$500, paying \$700 cash and leaving \$1,300 still due. He bought five acres of land additional with a house, for which he paid \$800. He paid \$300 in cash, leaving \$500 due and remained there two years, two winters intervening in which he could do no business, as there was no snow. He was taken sick and, his son not being able to manage the business, they lost \$11,000. In addition to this, his house burned one Sunday morning with a loss of nearly all its contents. He went back to Depere, sold the mill to its original owner for \$500 and after remaining there three months, went to Dakota. He bought 640 acres of land at \$1.25 an acre which he sold for \$2,500, including the house

and farm machinery and also a granary, the two buildings having cost him \$1,500. The year he sold, he thrashed 5,000 bushels of wheat, upwards of 4,000 bushels of oats and some barley, and harvested 500 bushels of onions. He went to Menominee and five months later went to Pound, Wis., and passed two years in the management of a hotel and boarding house for railroad men. He sold it for \$2,000 and went to Depere, where he bought a block of 12 business lots. In company with his son, he bought 110 acres of land five miles from Depere, on which gold and silver could be mined and sunk a 40 foot shaft at a cost of \$3,000 and struck water. He took out some gold and silver and still owns the property. He was married February 22, 1851, to Cecilia Demero, of Plattsburg, New York. Marshal, Lewis, John, Cecilia, Sophy and Ada are the names of their surviving children. Six are deceased.



EDWARD G. HART, a resident at Chilton, Wis., Adjutant of Post No. 205, (1888) was born Feb. 13, 1841, at LeRoy, Jefferson Co., New York. He is the son of James H. and Jane (Whitney) Hart. He was 13 years old when his father removed his family in 1854 to Rock county, Wisconsin, where the family residence was maintained until their removal in 1858 to Calumet county. Mr. Hart was engaged on his father's farm until the year in which he reached the age of 20, and he enlisted Oct. 4, 1861, in Company A, 18th Wisconsin Infantry at Gravesville for three years. He was afterwards made Corporal and rose to the rank of Sergeant. He veteranized in January, 1864, but could not obtain veteran's furlough until November following. Mr. Hart went with his regiment from Wisconsin and proceeded immediately to the battle field of Pittsburg Landing, after which he went to the siege of Corinth and thence to Iuka, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and fought at Kings-ton and the actions in which his regiment engaged and went to Goldsboro and to Raleigh and thence to Washington. During the whole course of his service he was not wounded but received a slight scratch at Corinth. He was

not present at the first battle of Corinth and he also missed the actions in which the non-veterans of the regiment were engaged during the Atlanta campaign and on return from veteran furlough, rejoined his regiment in North Carolina. He was discharged August 4, 1865, at the close of the war. Mr. Hart was one of the soldiers who took especial pride in the cleanliness of his equipments, and as he came up to Washington he placed his gun in the stack while he pitched his tent and when he turned to look for it it was gone, but it was not found in the regiment. He was about to take his place in the parade and as he was obliged to take a rusty old musket and restore its brightness so far as was possible, he performed the necessary labor, assisted by peculiar forms of expression in relation to the loss of his former gun. In the fall of 1863, when the regiment reached Chattanooga it was evening, and they went immediately into camp to be routed out soon after, with the intelligence that they were in direct range of the rebel guns on Lookout Mountain, and it was nearly morning before they secured a safe position. When it became necessary, Nov. 24, 1863, for Sherman's army to cross the Tennessee River, a detail from the 18th Wisconsin crossed in boats in the night with muffled oars, captured the rebel picket line without firing a gun and in perfect silence, and was followed by the entire corps of General Sherman.

After the war Mr. Hart returned to Gravesville where he has since maintained his residence. He is a skilled mechanic, and in 1882 entered the employ of Dorschel, Schultz & Co., as a wood finisher. He has officiated for the last 10 years as Town Clerk of Charlestown, Calumet county. He was married Oct. 20, 1861, a few days after he enlisted, to Calista Wadsworth, of Brothertown, Calumet county, and they have two children born as follows:—Cora A., March 26, 1868, and Edgar H., Nov. 18, 1872.



JOSEPH ARNOLD, Commander of Oshkosh Post No. 10, in 1887, and belonging to Post 241, (1888) was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 17, 1842. In 1843 his parents removed to Milwaukee, residing there until 1851, when they fixed their residence at Osh-

kosh. At the latter place the son grew to manhood and, after obtaining a fair degree of education at the common school, he obtained employment in Milwaukee, where he was occupied at the date of the rebel attack on Fort Sumter. Under the influence of the enthusiasm awakened by that historic shot, he hastened to enroll himself as a defender of the flag. His name was on honorable record before Governor Randall was in possession of the authority of the general Government to raise a quota of troops from Wisconsin. The date of his regular enlistment was April 16th, 1861, when he enrolled for three months in Co. H, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, at Milwaukee. The command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and the regiment was involved in several actions of greater or less importance until July 2nd, when it participated in the fight commonly designated Martinsburg in official reports, but better known among the soldiers of the 1st Wisconsin as Falling Waters. The regiment was detained in service until Aug. 21st, when its surviving members received honorable discharge at Milwaukee.

To a reflective nature, even the most limited acquaintance with the responsibilities of actual war carries its lessons, and Mr. Arnold passed a year in awaiting the progress of events. The discouraging features of that time made it apparent that the pressing exigency was for men to do and die for the restoration of a united country, if need be. About the middle of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. E, 26th Wis. Vols. He enrolled at Fond du Lac for three years service, and his regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, 11th Corps. Mr. Arnold was made Sergeant, and passed the intermediate grades of promotion to that of 1st Lieutenant, receiving his commission in February, 1865. He was under fire at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Altoona Station, Peach Tree Creek, Savannah, Averysboro and Bentonville, and in numerous skirmishes and engagements of minor importance, but having all the dangerous and disagreeable features of more decided warfare. He passed through the entire period without receiving a wound, and with a brief hospital experience at Benton Barracks. In June, 1865, at the termination of hostilities, he was discharged and returned to Oshkosh.

But there are other contingencies possible in war, and Mr. Arnold was not exempt from some

of the most severe. He was in the fight at Chancellorsville on the day when "Stonewall" Jackson, the inceptor and prime spirit in the celebrated flank movement on "the right" of the splendid army of General Howard, were drawn up in "company column" and were thus disposed when the unexpected and totally disastrous attack was made. The route was complete, but Mr. Arnold succeeded in preserving the discipline of his squad and the handful of men separated from the command, held themselves in readiness for duty. General Schurz noticed and called to them to "stand firm." There will always be a question about the generalship of that day among the disorganized soldiery, but the little squad from the 26th Wisconsin was in hot battle all through the contest.

On the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, Mr. Arnold was made prisoner of war by the 21st Georgia Infantry, under General Early. His regiment left Emmetsburg July 1st to join the forces under General Meade. On reaching the suburbs of Gettysburg the roaring of the cannon told the story of the situation. The command crossed the town and were ordered at once into the fight. Their onset with the rebels took place at close range, and with such disastrous results that the order to retreat followed. In the rush, Mr. Arnold was hurled to the ground and the Major of the regiment and a comrade fell above him, both wounded. He released himself to be greeted with an order to surrender or die. He did the former, and was marched to the rear with a crowd of other prisoners. Unseen by the guard, he contrived to secrete his revolver and, after dark, he took it apart, separating it into as many pieces as possible to prevent the rebels making use of any portion of it. He distributed the fragments among his friends and afterwards reconstructed the weapon. On the following morning, parole was offered to the prisoners, but on consultation with the officers it was decided to reject it, as the Government discountenanced the method. Accordingly the thousands of captives of a bogus government started to march to Staunton, Va., a distance of 170 miles. The march occupied 16 days and, July 18th, they reached their point of destination, worn out with the privations and hardships they had encountered, to be stripped of their equipments. They were left to camp in the open field, without protection from the heat, rain or dew. During the

next four days 3,100 men were sent to Richmond by rail. Mr. Arnold was among those who stayed at Staunton until Aug. 4th, when, with others, he was placed in a freight car loaded with human beings. On their arrival at Richmond the next morning, the officers were sent to Libby and privates were placed for a few hours in the tobacco warehouse, where there was neither light nor ventilation and the suffering was intense. They were sent thence to Belle Isle in the James River. A whole day passed without food. When they did get it, it was meagre in the extreme. Their daily rations were about the same as at first, except when the Richmond "ladies" stole their bread on its way to them. But gradually the supply became reduced in quantity and quality, until they ate raw sweet potatoes, corn bread, mice and rats. A dog on the premises was killed and its supposed destroyers were condemned to eat its flesh as a punishment. They did so with great satisfaction and asked for the remainder of the dog. Salt sold for 25 cents for a small spoonful. It was a common thing to see men eat the rations of sick soldiers, who had swallowed them to poor purpose. Men died hourly and no day passed without a brutal murder. Batteries were brought into range, should the prisoners make an attempt to escape. At Christmas their numbers had been so much increased by additional prisoners that it was no longer possible for the rebels to count them, and Mr. Arnold took advantage of the fact to draw rations for the squad which he controlled making no deductions for the losses. Thus he drew supplies for 83 men and divided the spoils among 50 poor wretches, thereby keeping them alive. One of the horrors mentioned is, that at one time the dead lay outside of the tents unburied for 14 days. Their perishing faces were devoured by a drove of hogs, and the soldiers, unable to bear the sight any longer, appealed to the commandant at Belle Isle. Two days later the burial took place. Can it be wondered that Belle Isle was called Camp Hell and that its occupants fell into a state of existence below that of beasts? Can those who read these words imagine what joy filled the hearts of the paroled prisoners on the morning of March 7th, 1864, when their eyes saw the Stars and Stripes floating from the masthead of the truce boat, "City of New York", and they realized that their sufferings were ended?

In December, 1883, Mr. Arnold was elected

Senior Vice-Commander of Oshkosh Post, and was re-elected the year following. In December, 1885, he was elected Post Commander and was made his own successor in December, 1886.

Mr. Arnold is of unmixed German extraction, his parents, Frederick and Margaret (Mark) Arnold, being of Bavarian birth. The former came to America in 1835 and the latter several years later. They were married in this country and became the parents of seven children, Joseph being the second in order of birth. The mother is yet living. The son passed some years subsequent to his return from the army in various business interests and in 1872 embarked in the enterprise which he has since prosecuted with success—that of bottling mineral waters. He was married in 1869 to Matilda, daughter of Wm. and Sarah (Slack) Moss. Mrs. Arnold is of pure English descent, her parents having been born in England. The family includes a quartette of daughters—Nellie Pearl, Lizzie May, Olive Etta and Florence Moss. Mr. Arnold has served two years in the capacity of Alderman of the Second Ward of Oshkosh.



T FRANK COOLEY, of Plover, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born Sept. 8, 1823, at Pompey, Onondaga county, New York. His parents, Lewis and Sophia (Brewer) Cooley, were residents of Massachusetts, and removed from Long Meadow in that State before 1800, locating at Pompey, where they were among the first settlers, and where they passed the remainder of their lives. The father was about 95 years old at the time of his death, and his wife, who survived him a few years, was about the same age at the time of her decease. Mr. Cooley of this sketch was the youngest of eight children, and he passed his early days on his father's farm. He was sent later to the academy at Manlius, an adjoining town, and was graduated. He secured a position as clerk in a store in that place and, when about 18 years old, accepted a situation in the office of his cousin, a ship owner at Philadelphia, and remained in his employ as a collecting clerk, and performing clerical duty about two years. At the request of his brother, who was a contractor of

extended business relations, he returned to the homestead to manage the interests of his parents, and take care of them in their old age, and when he was about 21 years old, he married Rosetta B. Benedict, who lived in the adjoining town of Fabius. The next year, Mr. Cooley came to Wisconsin and engaged in the management of the agricultural interest of his brother-in-law, who had purchased a tract of land near the present city of Kenosha, and conducted the relations of the estate three years succeeding the admission of Wisconsin to the Union. He had a wife and child and started from his native State, travelling on the Erie Canal to Buffalo, where he took a steamer and proceeded the length of Lake Erie, traversing Lakes Huron and Michigan to Kenosha, or, as it was then called, Southport. He conducted his agricultural duties in the proper season and taught school winters, during which time he was elected Superintendent of the schools in Kenosha county. He followed these alternate employments seven years, when he became proprietary owner of a tract of land in the same township, and continued teaching winters. By this time he was quite at home, in consideration of the fact that many of his former neighbors in the East resumed the same relations by a removal to his vicinity. He sold his interest there about 1855, and went to New London with his family and household effects, moving with ox-teams. The now attractive and progressive place was a small trading-post on the Wolf River, which was visited at intervals by a small steamer running from Oshkosh. He built a number of houses there, and in the following winter engaged in teaching. For a term of years he managed a hotel in New London, and again engaged in teaching, in which he was occupied until he enlisted, Jan. 4, 1864, at Appleton, and was assigned to Company I, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, Captain Conkey. (See sketch.) Soon after his enrollment he was sent by his commanding officer to Madison, and there opened a recruiting office and continued to operate as head clerk for Captain Conkey, and was occupied in the work of preparing muster rolls until he was detailed by the Provost Marshal to assist the paymaster, Major Morgan L. Martin, his specific duty being the payment of the Wisconsin soldiers, who were re-enlisting as veterans. On one occasion he was sent with another clerk to the bank to borrow \$10,000 for this purpose, and it was obtained in State

money of all denominations, and Mr. Cooley and his associate were engaged about three weeks in counting it. April 19, 1864, the order for all able-bodied men to report to their respective commands, for duty was promulgated, and Mr. Cooley was sent with a squad to Fort Leavenworth, where he arrived with his charge and reported to the officer in command. He was detailed to act in the capacity of chief clerk in A. G. O. of the Department of Kansas, Major Gen. Curtiss, commanding. He was in that position when Lincoln was assassinated and, soon after, received an order from the Secretary of War to report to Washington for duty. Upon his arrival, he was ordered to report to Quartermaster General Meigs for duty, and was assigned to service in the clothing department under that official. He acted as a clerk in the settlement of accounts, and was so employed until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he was mustered out at Madison, and discharged in October, 1865. He returned to New London, and was variously engaged there as a book-keeper and clerk and operating as contractor for the M. L. S. & W. R. R., from New London to Clintonville. In September, 1877, he removed to Plover and engaged in his present business as hotel-keeper, purchasing the Empire House there. He has conducted a popular and prosperous business in that line ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have five children. Charles F. is a carpenter at Rhinelander. W. H. Cooley is a prominent conductor on the C. & N. W. R. R. Emma N. married Charles Vesey, of Plover. Frank L. is a decorator and lives at Plover. Addie is also residing with her parents. Mr. Cooley is a prominent and efficient member of the G. A. R. Post at Plover, and is interested in all matters pertaining to the affairs of the old soldiers. He has held numerous offices in his town and is at present (1888) a Justice of the Peace.



JOHAN H. OTTO, a resident of Vesper, Wood Co., Wisconsin, and a former soldier of the civil war, was born Sept. 12th, 1822, in Prussia. His father, Joseph Otto, after being pressed into the French army by Napoleon 1st, passed through the horrible campaign of the French army in Russia during the winter 1812-1813. After the re-

treat he deserted the French, enlisted in the Prussian Army and fought against Napoleon at Leipzig, Ligny and Waterloo. His son, John H. Otto served five years in the Prussian Army, acting two years as 1st Lieutenant. He took part in the first war of Prussia against Denmark in 1877, also in the war of the Revolution in Baden in 1848, under Prince William, late Emperor of Germany. In 1853, he removed to America and located in New York City. In 1854 he went to Wisconsin and made Appleton his home. He engaged in the cabinet business until August 12th, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, 21st Wisconsin Infantry for three years. He was mustered in as 3rd Sergeant Sept. 5th, 1862. He took part in all the battles and engagements of his regiment, viz: Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville and numerous smaller engagements. After the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8th, 1862, he was promoted to 1st Sergeant. He was promoted 2nd Lieutenant to date from Nov. 22nd, 1862, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant Nov. 28th, 1864, at Savannah, Ga., and made Captain, April 28th, 1865, at Richmond, Va. He was in command of his Company from the battle of Chickamauga, Sept 19-20, 1863, until the close of the war. During that memorable cold winter of 1863-4, his regiment was stationed on Lookout Mountain. He was one of those lucky fellows who never lost a day's service and was discharged with the regiment June 8th, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and mustered out at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, June 19th, 1865. After his return to Appleton he engaged in the hardware trade of which he disposed by sale and accepted the assistant postmastership at Appleton from 1868 to 1874. He removed to Vesper, Wood Co., Wis., in 1877, where he engaged in farming. His family consisted of a wife and nine children, one of whom died when two years old. Five of the children were born before the war.



REV. J. H. H. BIERBAUM, a clergyman of Cecil, Wis., and a former soldier of the civil war, was born Oct. 7, 1841, in Femme Osage, St. Charles Co., Missouri, and is the son of Adolph and Mary (Foderhase) Bierbaum. His father

was a native of Germany, where he was bred in the manner in which every male child is reared under the laws of "Der Faderland." He was a tailor by calling and after coming to Missouri he became a farmer, in which vocation he passed his life after coming to America. He was a man of cultivation and gave his children good educations. Mr. Bierbaum attended the Missouri College until the war, and was only 19 years old when the troubles in his native State began. Two alternatives lay before him—fight for or against the confederacy and he chose the latter without considering the former. In the statistical history connected with this work, the service performed in Missouri by the various regiments raised within her borders for the Union service is, of necessity, faintly outlined. But only those who served or suffered for principles' sake knew what it was to be a Union man in a State which had been the stamping ground of secession for years. The history of that element in Missouri during the discussions in Congress, the Kansas difficulties and the enactment of laws touching the vexed question of slavery in the territories is one that will engage the attention of statesmen and students of history through many decades of the future; and the quality of the patriotism which sustained a Union man who took up arms at the very outset of the internecine difficulties in behalf of liberty will be fully appreciated.

Mr. Bierbaum enlisted Sept. 20, 1860, in Company E, Missouri Infantry in the regiment of Colonel Arnold Krekel at St. Charles, Mo., and was discharged in February, 1861, in accordance with an order from the Department abolishing the command. In August, 1862, Mr. Bierbaum re-enlisted in the State Militia at Marthasville, Mo. He had been, meanwhile, in the midst of the activities consequent on the struggle of Governor Jackson to compel Missouri to follow other slave States into secession, and had been a witness of much that had transpired in his native county. After he enlisted regularly in the Missouri Volunteers and Militia he was in constant action. On the organization of his company he was made Corporal and afterwards was promoted to Sergeant, passing the grades of promotion until he became 1st Lieutenant and in 1863 was made Captain of his company. He was in the sharp actions at Mexico, Wright City and Fulton and in numerous skirmishes

between the local guerrillas and the Union enrolled troops of Missouri. His brother Frank enlisted at the same time with himself, was hurt in action at Wright City, and died afterwards. The service differed in some respects from that in the regiments of the general Government and included bowie knife practice as well as shot gun activities and required men who understood tactics not laid down in Hardee and other works on military instruction. But Mr. Bierbaum lived to see his native State free from the element of bushwhackers and guerrillas, and had the satisfaction of knowing that he did his share to establish law and order in the very heart of discord and disrule. During the war he was twice slightly wounded and contracted measles and rheumatism from the effects of which diseases he has continued to suffer since. After partial recovery in 1864 and 1865 he weighed 91 pounds; his present weight is 208 pounds. (1888.)

After the war was over he resumed his studies for the ministry of the gospel at the Missouri Seminary and was a student there until May, 1868, when he was ordained by the Evangelical Synod of North America and settled in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. In 1873 he changed his field of labor to New Holstein where he preached four years. In 1877 he removed to Cecil where he has since officiated. The field of his operations includes a radius of about 20 miles and his influence is of far greater extent, as he possesses the character in his good work which he displayed in his contest with rebellion. He is a man of excellent business capacity and combines executive ability of a high order with his versatile qualifications.

He was married Sept. 20, 1870 to Pauline Fiebig, and they have had 12 children, eight of whom have passed to the land of the Hereafter. The oldest son, Arminius, born July 5, 1871, died Aug. 28, 1887, of heart disease at the age of 16 years. He was a boy of great promise and the pride of his parents.



FRANK RATHERMEL, a resident at Plainfield, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 197, was born April 3, 1825, in the city of New York. He is the son of Frank and Catherine (Mosser) Rather-

mel, and his father was a musician by profession. He was a native of New York and belonged to the orchestra attached to the theatre, which was owned by John Jacob Astor and his son, and is still in possession of the contracts signed by successive managers of that place of amusement. He died of yellow fever when his son was a year and a half old, after which the latter went with his mother to Orange county, New York, where she died when Frank was 13 years old. The latter lived on a farm until he was old enough to learn a trade and set out in life as a blacksmith. He was married in 1846 to Adeline Stage in Dutchess county, New York, and they removed West with their two children in 1849, and located in Waushara county. They settled on a piece of new land which they cleared and on it raised one of the first crops planted in Waushara county. In 1854, in company with three companions, he crossed the plains to California, the party driving four yoke of oxen. After a stay of 18 months, Mr. Rathermel returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama. During his stay in California, he worked as a blacksmith, and on his return traded off his farm at Wautoma and located in Plainfield, where he has since resided.

October 8, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery for three years. After the command reached Washington, it was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Lyon near Alexandria, where Mr. Rathermel received infantry equipments and was drilled in that variety of military tactics as well as those of light and heavy artillery as he was likely to require a perfect knowledge of either variety of tactics at a moment's notice in the defense of Washington, or to be ordered to any locality where active warfare was in progress. But early made it necessary for the defenses of the Capital to retain position in close proximity to the city, and Mr. Rathermel spent most of his time in military drill and garrison duty. After the war, he returned to Waushara county and he has reached one of the best positions in this section of Wisconsin as an agriculturist. When he arrived in Waushara county he had just \$15 as a cash capital wherewith to begin the world, and when he located at Wautoma to commence farming his resources were considerably reduced. But he and his wife gave themselves courageously to the business of bettering their condition and they own a well-improved farm of 120 acres in Waushara county and a

half section in Adams county. The farm in Waushara county is well stocked with all varieties of farm animals, with agricultural machinery and valuable and appropriate buildings. Mr. Rathermel is a Jackson Democrat and believes the doctrine wholesome for the interests of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Rathermel have 12 children, 10 of whom are married and settled in life. They are named in the order of their birth as follows: Charles, Julia Ann, Elizabeth, Catherine, Hannett, Emmett, Deta, Permelia, Frank, Robert, James and Fred; one died in infancy.



FRANCIS LUCAS, of Appleton, Wis., was born June 3, 1835, in Medina, Ohio. He came thence with his parents to Green Bay, Wis., in 1851. He had the training and instruction of a farmer's son, and in his native State was an assistant in a woolen factory. At Green Bay he went into the shingle business, in which he operated five years. From that date to the close of 1861 he was engaged as a sailor on the lakes.

Dec. 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry, at Green Bay, for three years. He was made Corporal after the formation of the company, and was discharged with honor Dec. 15, 1865, at Madison, Wis. During one year of the time he was connected with the service, he operated as the private Orderly of General Daviess, District Commander, where his regiment was stationed. The 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry was organized and mustered into service in January, 1862. Company G was assigned to the 1st Battalion, which proceeded to Springfield, Mo., as escort for General Brown. The first action in which Mr. Lucas took part was at Cotton Plant, Ark., where he was in the skirmish line. The command was subjected to all the embarrassment of mismanaging officials and was detailed to service which had little relation to the work necessary to be done, and for which it should have been hastened forward. In November, 1862, the first regular business as cavalry in general use was entered upon, and the command did excellent service in Mississippi. In 1863 the battalion of Mr. Lucas went back to Missouri, and passed the time there for a few months, returning to Arkansas and back

again and spending the summer. The work of scouting which he performed, was of the severest character. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and at Jackson, where the 2nd Wisconsin was the only cavalry regiment engaged. After veteranizing, he was engaged in patrol work in Mississippi, and in August he proceeded with the regiment into Texas, marching several hundred miles to Hempstead. In October, he went with the command to Austin, where they were mustered out Nov. 15th, turning their horses over to other regiments. They made a foot march to Brennan, a hundred miles, and traveled the remainder of the distance to Madison by rail and steamer.

After reaching Wisconsin again, Mr. Lucas went into the shingle business eight miles from Green Bay, where he and his two brothers owned a mill. They continued the work of manufacturing eight years and farmed afterwards until 1884. Then he was engaged as an engineer on a steam yacht two seasons. (1884 and 1885.) He went to Appleton in May, 1886.

He was married July 11, 1863, to Sarah E. Davis, and they have seven children—Minnie, Fay, Carrie, Evan, May, Ernest Albert and Jessie. Daniel and Nancy (Kisner) Lucas, the parents of Mr. Lucas, were born respectively in Connecticut and Germany. The ancestors in the paternal line were in the Revolution and 1812. Abraham Lucas, his brother, has the gun carried by their grandfather in the former war. It is a smooth-bore rifle of the best make of that period, as it was made for him to order. The father of Mrs. Lucas was born in Monroe county, N. Y., of Welsh parentage. Two of the brothers of Mrs. Lucas were in the same company and regiment with him, and came home safely, with the exception of a slight injury sustained by one of them while on provost guard duty. Their father was a recruit of the 32nd Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment, and died at Fort Howard in 1881.



MAURICE MCKENNA, of Fond du Lac, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 130, was born May 31, 1845, at Springfield, Mass., and is the son of Maurice and Mary (Mullane) McKenna. He was 11 years old when his

parents came to Wisconsin in 1854, and bought a farm in Fond du Lac county. He was a boy at school when the war opened and, during its progress, his interest was aroused by succeeding events and only his youth prevented his enlisting. In the spring of 1864, when the 100-day troops were called for he decided that his opportunity had come. He was then 19 and the natural objections of his parents and friends would be dissipated by the character of the service required and, although he was a member of the graduating class of the high school at Fond du Lac that year and was also a competitor for a valuable prize in elocution, he yielded to the spirit of adventure and the enthusiasm of patriotism which filled the air and enlisted May 25, 1864, at Milwaukee in Company I, 39th Wisconsin Infantry, for 100 days. This was the first of the organizations raised in Wisconsin for the special service to which they were assigned and the 39th proceeded from Milwaukee to Memphis in June and was assigned to a station, as guard and picket and Mr. McKenna was a witness of and a participant in the affair at Memphis caused by the raid of Forrest, August 21, 1864. He relates that the infamous individual who has become historic in the quality of spy, was the object of so much attention and conspicuous solicitude on the part of the Union officers that many of the men were jealous of his prominence, but when he disappeared, his true mission was suspected, and confirmed when he was discovered riding with Forrest at the head of the rebel column. His body was found by the road side after the repulse. Mr. McKenna was among the pursuers of Forrest and found a silver hunting-case watch and chain which he preserved as a relic of a rebel cavalryman; it was still running when found. He saw the body of one rebel who had evidently received a whole volley of musket balls, and the upper part of his body, including his face and head, was completely filled with them. Mr. McKenna accompanied several expeditions into the surrounding country, but failed in every case to encounter serious danger or find any great degree of adventure to satisfy his ambition. On one occasion, when they were bringing in a few rebel prisoners, they had difficulty in protecting them from a body of negro troops, who were determined to take revenge for the massacre at Fort Pillow. While at Memphis and off duty, he strolled outside the lines in pursuit of black-

berries; two soldiers from an Illinois regiment left the lines just before him whom he joined as they were about to raid an orchard; they called to him to stand guard while they obtained some apples and about the time they were fairly in the trees, he saw a man in grey with a carbine in his hand rise to his feet in the orchard a few rods from their position; none of them were armed and Mr. McKenna called out to the marauders that they were in danger. He was on the opposite side of a deep gully in a side hill, and in the gully was a high board fence from which a board had been torn off to admit of passage.

The Illinois men dropped quickly from the trees and gained shelter behind the fence. Mr. McKenna was fully exposed to attack and as the rebel raised his carbine in his direction he began to dance in a circle and kept himself in motion while the rebel fired successive shots which he counted, knowing that when he had fired seven times, the capacity of the missile would be exhausted, and when he had counted seven he ran for camp. While the rebel continued to fire he tried to approach, but Mr. McKenna fell back up the hill, facing him and ready to dodge. He did not enjoy the music of the passing bullets and the time seemed very long before the carbine was emptied. After Forrest's attack an expedition was organized to go up the St. Francis River with a boat load of supplies. The party comprised about 200 volunteers including Mr. McKenna and everything went smoothly until the steamer struck a snag and began to sink. With the help of some colored troops, the boat was unloaded and the leak stopped. On the return she was taken in tow by another boat and at a landing where she was taking on wood a squad of concealed guerrillas on the bank opened fire. Not anticipating danger, the men had stacked their arms below and were enjoying themselves on the upper deck. The bank of the river was high and the rebel aim was not low enough to do much damage, but after the first volley scattering shots were fired, which were returned as the Union soldiers recovered their arms. The engines were reversed and they dropped down stream with the current and made a landing and pursued the rebels who were not overtaken. A guerrilla was seen standing behind a log and Mr. McKenna and several of the soldiers fired at him without effect; finally, a lieutenant took a musket, steadied it against the cabin

door, aimed it deliberately and the man dropped. The night following the sinking of the boat, the detail of soldiers was employed in the woods on either bank of the river to guard against guerrillas and were so occupied for several days. When they returned to Memphis their time had expired and the regiment was gone, but was overtaken at Chicago.

Mr. McKenna taught school during the winter after his return to Wisconsin and came to Fond du Lac the following spring to re-enlist, but the order to enlist no more men was given. He entered the law office of Coleman & Blair of Fond du Lac and read law under their instructions. In 1870 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Fond du Lac county and served in that capacity six years. In June, 1876, he was admitted to practice in the State courts and in 1887 was admitted to the United States courts. On his admission to the Bar he opened a law office at Fond du Lac and with the exception of two years passed in Iowa, he has continued his business as an attorney and, since 1886, has been associated with Henry J. Gerpheide, the firm style being Gerpheide & McKenna. Mr. McKenna has served as Supervisor of his ward two terms to which he has been elected without opposition. Mr. McKenna has been prominent in the literary world since early youth. Also he published a volume of poetry and after more than a score of years' connection with literature he is compiling his poetical writings in a volume, now (1888) in the hands of his publishers.

He was married August 19, 1875, to Nellie Fagan of Taycheedah and they have three children named Minnie, Nora and Estella.



ELISHA P. FERRISS, a prominent citizen of Omro, Wis., formerly a soldier and a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 7, was born June 21, 1845, in Lake county, Ohio. His parents, Richard and Zilpha (Hill) Ferriss, were natives of Vermont. His grandfather Ferriss was a soldier in 1812, and his great grandfather served in the war of the Revolution under Ethan Allen and was with that officer at the capture of Ticonderoga. Richard Ferriss was an enlisted man in Company C, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, was wounded at Shiloh and

died in the hospital at Cairo, Ill., on his way home on a furlough. The brother of Mr. Ferriss of this sketch enlisted in the first call for troops in April, 1861, and was captured in Bank's retreat from the Shenandoah Valley. He was held a prisoner at Libby in Richmond about eight months, when he was exchanged and returned to his regiment and remained in the service until 1865. When the war closed, he enlisted in the regular service of the United States and was connected with the War Department at Washington six years.

Mr. Ferriss was reared a farmer and came to Wisconsin when he was five years old and resided in Winneconne until 1875, when he fixed his residence at Omro. He was married in Winneconne Nov. 12, 1865, to Jennie, daughter of Nelson and Lucy (Jones) Olin. Her parents were natives of the State of New York. Her brother, Uriel P. Olin, enlisted April 18, 1861, in Company B, 2nd Wisconsin Infantry, received several promotions and was killed Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam and was buried on the battle field. Edwin D. Olin, another brother, enlisted Oct. 15, 1861, as bugler in Company B, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry and was taken prisoner August 3, 1862, at L'Anquille Ferry, Ark., and paroled, receiving discharge Dec. 23, 1862, while on parole. He lives at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ferriss have seven children. Ida J. married John Leroy of Omro and they have two children. Hattie M. is a teacher and a prominent worker in temperance matters, belonging to Omro Lodge, No. 48 I. O. G. T. Artemus O., Lucy E., Grace B., Annie B. and Cora L. reside at home.

Mr. Ferriss enlisted at Winneconne September 4, 1864, as a recruit in Company C, 1st Wisconsin Heavy artillery and joined the regiment at Chattanooga, Tenn., and was stationed in that vicinity during his term of service. They were first at Camp Wood and, in December, 1864, went to Mouse Creek, where a portion of the company had been detailed to repair a wreck on the Chattanooga railroad, a train load of corn having been derailed. While engaged in this work he fell and injured his back permanently. He was sent to the hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., and was discharged June 10, 1865, returning to Winneconne. He was permanently crippled and since has been nearly helpless from spinal disease, his back being curved like the letter S. The assault on Mission Ridge was made and the battle fought under the protec-

tion of the guns from Fort Wood, November 24, 1864. Politically he is a Republican of the most radical stripe. He owns a valuable location in Omro and is managing a fine garden farm. His wife and family are esteemed and beloved, and the household can be classed among the best at Omro.



JAMES FREEMAN, an attorney at Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 241, was born March 19, 1828, at Willoughby, Cayuga Co., Ohio. He is a son of Z. R. S. and Susan (Clark) Freeman, his father being a native of Rutland, Vermont, and his mother of Haddam, Conn. Nathan Freeman, his grandfather, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and was with the Continental army at Valley Forge. His father was a soldier in 1812 and served under General Harrison. The calling of the family to which his mother belonged was that of the seafaring class.

The early education of Mr. Freeman was that of the common schools and, afterwards he studied at the North Western University at Kirtland, Ohio. He took a course preparatory to pursuing the profession to which his active life has been devoted. Until he was 14 years old he resided in his native place and in 1842, went to Lake county, Illinois with his parents. After four years he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he read law with Hon. Samuel Starkweather and continued in his office until he was admitted to the Bar in December, 1850. He went thence to Waukegan, Illinois and afterwards to Chicago and was occupied in the business of an attorney until the close of 1854. In December of that year he located his business and interests at Oshkosh, where he has since remained and has been continuously occupied in the relations of a popular and successful law practice.

Mr. Freeman has always honored his obligations as an American citizen, who represents the spirit which fought the wars of independence and assisted in the adjustment of the affairs of the early period of the United States. During the summer of 1862, the feeling that the war was a thing of more moment than had been at first hoped, prevailed among the

reflective classes and Mr. Freeman deemed it his duty to add his influence and efforts to the suppression of the rebellion, which had stagnated business and demoralized the issues of of the commonest relations of life. He gave his time to the work of recruiting and led to service Company D, 32nd Wisconsin Regiment. The command went to Memphis and was successively attached to the Corps of Sherman and to the 16th Army Corps under Gen. Stephen Hurlburt. Afterwards the regiment was assigned to the 17th Army Corps. Captain Freeman was in all the service which has been related on numberless pages of this work in the personal narrations of soldiers of the 32nd Wisconsin. He served throughout the war and was mustered out at Milwaukee, June 23, 1865. The character of his record as a soldier is fully delineated in the labors and achievements of the most successful campaign in the history of any country or era and which will live forever on historical pages as "The March to the Sea."



DANIEL G. KIES, of Plover, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born April 21st, 1831, in Clarendon, Orleans Co., New York. He is the son of Ephraim and Celia (Groves) Kies, who were residents of Orleans county and removed thence to Columbia Co., Ohio, when the son was in early youth and remained there until he was 10 years of age. In 1841 they removed to Wisconsin, locating in the town of Bristol and thence to Portage, Wisconsin, where the parents both died. The demise of the father occurred when he was 98 years old and that of the mother July 14, 1870, when she was 86 years old. Mr. Kies had four brothers in the United States service during the course of the civil war. Orrin James was an enlisted man in Company A, 6th Wisconsin, and was killed at the battle of Antietam Sept. 17, 1862. Marshall enlisted in the same organization, company and regiment, and died at Fredericksburg May 7, 1862, from a gunshot wound. David enlisted in the 12th Wisconsin Battery and died in Memphis, Tenn., March 11, 1863. Samuel Webster enlisted June 6, 1861, in Company A, 6th Wisconsin Infantry, passed through

the service in which the Iron Brigade was distinguished in all history, and veteranized. He was mustered out July 14, 1865, and, with his brother, Mr. Kies of this account, was the only one of the five that returned from the war. He died in Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1883.

In 1856 Mr. Kies went from home to Minnesota and was there when the war broke out. He enlisted April 29, 1861, in Company I, 1st Minnesota Infantry and had the honor of belonging to the regiment that led the roll of honor on the battle field, acknowledged deservedly as second to none in its record. Its enlisted men and its returned men are mentioned every memorial day all over the land as conspicuous for their sad contrast. (See sketch of H. O. Fifield.) Mr. Kies enrolled at Wabasha, Minn., for three years and received honorable discharge April 29, 1864, at Fort Snelling. He re-enlisted July 22nd following, at St. Paul, Minn., in Company G, 5th Minnesota Infantry for one year. He received final discharge July 22, 1865, at Montgomery, Ala. The roster of the battles in which Mr. Kies was a participant includes 36 names. The command was one of the first to report for duty at the National Capital and reached the Army of Virginia in time to participate in the battle of July 21st or Bull Run, where it retreated in good order and preserved its organization in the action. It was assigned to the service under Butler and was in the fight at Big Bethel and Yorktown and was transferred to the commands of the successive Generals who manipulated affairs in Virginia and was in every prominent action under Burnside, Hooker, McClellan and Meade and was in numberless actions of lesser moment that are not recorded. At Gettysburg Mr. Kies was wounded and passed a week in the hospital at Georgetown. During the service of the 5th Minnesota he was in the fights at Nashville, Holly Springs, Lone Tree, Shelbyville, Brandy Run, Oxford and Mobile. After the evacuation of the last named city, the regiment went to Montgomery, where news of the surrender of Lee and the assassination of the President was received.

After receiving final discharge from the military service of the country, Mr. Kies returned to Plover and has since resided with his brother Geo. W. Kies. An only sister is the wife of Mr. Stahl of Portage county, Wisconsin, and she has two children. Mr. Kies of this sketch is unmarried. He acts as his brother's assist-

ant when so disposed and is resting on his laurels as a brave and fortunate soldier in the cruellest war that ever devastated a country or destroyed household ties, as in his case.



LAURENCE LENTEN, of Dale, Wis., was born in Germany, Aug. 5, 1837. His mother died when he was in early childhood, and he came to America when eight years old with his father. They remained in the immediate vicinity of Milwaukee, where the father was occupied in farming two years. In 1852, another removal was effected to Greenville, Outagamie county, and the son commenced working as a farm hand by the month, in which he was occupied until 1859, when he became the owner by purchase of the farm, which is still his property, and on which he has made his home ever since. He was married Dec. 25, 1859, to Cornelia Bessie. She was born in the State of New York, of ancestry who participated in the early settlement of the country, and were a part of its struggles and trials. Her brother, Marshal Bessie, enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Battery, and died at New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Lenten had one child—Hattie—who married Robert Voigt, and resides at home with her father. The mother died June 3, 1866. Mr. Lenten enlisted Aug. 19, 1862, at Medina, Wis., in Company I, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry. The Captain of his company was George R. Wood, who resigned, and the 1st Lieutenant, Norman H. Whittemore, was promoted to the position. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Bragg, near Oshkosh, and went thence to Memphis, Tenn., arriving Nov. 3rd. On the 26th the command started in pursuit of Price and drove him out of Mississippi. The next move was for the rear of Vicksburg, and the regiment went into camp at College Hill, whence they moved on the Oxford raid and were interrupted by the intelligence of the disaster at Holly Springs, and were sent back to take the place and did so. Returning to Memphis the regiment performed provost duty from February to November of the same year, and also scouted after Forrest's guerrillas. The first time Mr. Lenten smelled rebel powder and listened to the whistle of rebel bullets was at Fayette, where the rear guard of the rebel

chief crossed the Wolf River. The affair resulted in the capture and wounding of several rebels. Aug. 5, 1864, Mr. Lenten accompanied his regiment from Decatur, Ala., to Atlanta, and on the 10th day of the month was in the skirmish line. The experience was a terrible one, the two lines being at times not more than four rods apart. After the capture of the city, Mr. Lenten engaged in the construction of hospitals. After leaving Atlanta, he was in the remainder of the progress of the conquering columns to the sea, was in the siege of Savannah, and in that vicinity a short time after the capture of the city. He was at Bentonville and in the vicinity of Johnston's surrender, went thence to Washington for the Grand Review, and received honorable discharge in Washington, June 12, 1865. Twelve days later he received his pay at Milwaukee. He returned to his home and has since devoted himself to his interests as a man, a citizen and a member of society. When he purchased his farm it was in its primeval condition and he cut the first tree and made the first improvements with own hands. He has had the good taste to add a fine set of buildings and the place is in excellent order. Mr. Lenten is Assessor, and has held the office several terms. To him the wife of his young manhood and the partner of his early struggles has never grown old or her memory waned. He is on the sunset side of life and looks forward to rejoining her beyond the river.



LIEUTENANT HENRY MARKS, resident in Greenville, Wis., was born in Germany in 1837. He was reared according to the customs and laws of his native country, which provided for the training of all male children. At 17 he emigrated to America and went direct to the State of New York, remained two years, and from there went to Missouri. In 1856 he came thence to Wisconsin and located at Greenville. He engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, in which he passed his life in the prosperity which follows effort and thrift until he enlisted as a soldier in defense of the integrity of his adopted country. Jan. 1, 1862, he enlisted at Greenville, and was enrolled in Company I, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, and continued his connection with that

organization until the fall of 1862, when he was transferred to the 12th Wisconsin Battery. He fought in the battles that preceded Corinth, and also in the battle of Farmington and, soon after the latter, was promoted to Corporal, and after a further service of five months was made Sergeant. In the fight at Altoona, where his battery was attached to the command of the gallant and well-beloved General Corse, he was placed in command of a gun in position to command a passage over a line of railroad. The firing was hot and all his men were either killed or disabled by a rebel who had secreted himself behind a log, and succeeded in picking them off, and he had just carried the last wounded man to a ravine for safety, when he was met by a colonel of the 4th Minnesota Infantry, who told him the gun must be kept going at all hazards. Responding that he would do his best, although the order meant the management of a 12-pound howitzer single-handed, he took his post, loaded his gun with solid shot, sighted at the log which concealed the rebel, and, with a hope for success that amounted nearly to a prayer, he fired and his foe set forth on "a quick trip to eternity." The gun was worked throughout the engagement. Lieutenant Marks served with his battery as Sergeant until January, 1865, when he received his commission of 2nd Lieutenant from Governor Lewis for conspicuous bravery on the field. He served in the position until his discharge June 7, 1865.

Lieutenant Marks has been twice married. His first wife, Elnora Siebert before marriage, was a native of Canada, and her two children—Amanda and Eliza—died in Greenville. She died in that place Feb. 7, 1873. He was wedded to Lena Schrader, Oct. 24, 1878, at Greenville. Harry and Ella are the names of their children.

Lieutenant Marks came to America with only the capital of his young manhood's strength, and his thrifty, industrious traits of character, and has carved out for himself a fortune which could have never been his in his native land. He is the owner of a fine farm with excellent buildings, and all appliances for successful agriculture. He is a Republican in political principle, is regarded with kindly esteem and respect by his neighbors, is a member of the German Church and belongs to the G. A. R. Post No. 133, at Appleton, Wis. His brother, Theodore, was an enlisted man in the 31st Wisconsin Cavalry. Fred, another brother, enlisted in a New York battery, and was killed in some battle

whose name is unknown to his friends. The family of Mr. Marks—wife and children—are such as to make the home delightful for those who enter its portals, and the daughter and son are receiving a training in accord with the character of the parents.



JOSIAH EATON BLACKWOOD, a resident of Appleton, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, Geo. D. Eggleston at that place, was born Oct. 12, 1844, in Charlotte, Washington Co., Maine. His father and mother, Obadiah Allen and Lucy Ann (Ast) Blackwood, were natives respectively of New Brunswick and Maine. When he was six years old they removed to Hortonville, Wis., and there his father engaged in farming, in which vocation he was reared and followed it until he enlisted at the age of 18. He enrolled Jan. 23, 1863, in Company I, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry as a recruit in the company of Captain Conkey of whom a sketch is given elsewhere. While he was in the capital of Wisconsin awaiting transfer to his regiment he was attacked by mumps of the most satisfactory character and measles at the same time and was in the hospital three weeks. In February, 1864, he joined the command at Little Rock, Ark., where he received equipments. He was in the company a few months only, it being more than full and was transferred to Company A, and was discharged with it Oct. 1, 1865, at Madison after the end of the war. Soon after joining his command he was sent to Balltown in Missouri where the soldiers were engaged in scouting, picketing, forage and escort duty. In March, 1865, the company was sent on detached duty to capture a camp of guerrillas 40 miles from Little Rock. The results were disastrous and many were killed and wounded, the Captain among them. In April, the regiment was consolidated into five companies and Company A became Company K. It was mustered out in September at Fort Leavenworth, and discharged in Madison Oct. 1, 1865. The final months of service were passed in work made necessary by the guerrillas and much marching was done by the company to which Mr. Blackwood belonged.

He returned to Hortonville, and was occu-

pied in staging from Shawano to Appleton eight years. In 1874 he removed to New London where he embarked in the ice business and continued operations there 12 years. In 1886 he removed his residence to Appleton where he is still operating in the same line, and has three large warehouses and employs five men and two teams.

His marriage to Rosetta Manley took place Nov. 25, 1867, and they had a daughter—Rosetta Daisy. The mother died Jan. 22, 1870, and Mr. Blackwood was married March 4, 1871, to Emma Jane Foster. Their children are Elmer B. and Ella May.

Mr. Blackwood came of fighting stock, his grandfathers having been soldiers in the wars with Great Britain—1776 and 1812. He was a charter member of Post Henry Turner, No. 46, at New London, named for a Captain of the 21st Wisconsin, formerly a resident at Appleton. On the side of his mother he is of mixed German and English descent. The former Mrs. Blackwood's parents were natives of Ohio and pioneers of that State. The parents of the present wife were natives of the State of New York.



ZIAS M. SHARON, a resident at Gravesville, Calumet county, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 205, was born July 7, 1843, at Lyme,

Jefferson Co., New York, and he is the son of Dennis and Mary Ann (Whitney) Sharon. He accompanied his father to Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1853, his mother having died in 1843, the same year in which the son was born. In 1857 the father and son located at Gravesville where the former died in 1873. Mr. Sharon was only a youth when the war of the rebellion came on and he enlisted a few days after the attack on the United States flag in Charleston harbor, in the first company raised in the county and which was designed for service in the three months call, for troops. The quota of the State was filled when the Governor was notified of the completion of the organization and the members, almost to a man, re-enlisted for three years and the company was assigned to the 4th Wisconsin Infantry as Company K. The first enlistment of Mr.

Sharon was April 25, 1861, and his second, May 8, 1861. The outline of his service includes his transfer from the regimental rendezvous at Camp Utley, Racine, to Baltimore (see sketch of Stewart Newell) where he was on guard duty and he went with the command to Ship Island and thence to the mouth of the Mississippi and, after the surrender of the two forts, went to New Orleans. He was in the devastating progress to Baton Rouge and in the first expedition to Vicksburg and was in the skirmish at Warrenton and on the return participated in the attack on Grand Gulf. In the next expedition to Vicksburg he helped to destroy Grand Gulf and afterwards worked on Butler's canal. He was in the fight at Baton Rouge, performed garrison duty at Carrollton and fought the guerrillas at Bonne Carre Point and went again to Baton Rouge and afterwards to Bayou Plaquemine. He was in the attacks on Port Hudson and went to Berwick Bay and fought in the battle of Bisland and in the skirmishes and service after the regiment was converted into cavalry. Mr. Sharon served through the whole period of his enlistment and veteranized at Baton Rouge in March, 1864. He was promoted to Sergeant and August 22, 1865, was transferred to Company D, and was mustered out with his regiment May 28, 1866, in Texas. He was the only man of the original company who was in the ranks, the balance having been discharged, transferred or passed over to the Great Majority.

Since his return to Wisconsin Mr. Sharon has worked as a carpenter and is at present in the employ of the manufacturing firm of Dorschel, Schultz & Co. at Chilton. He was married Nov. 18, 1870, to Emily Wilbur of Charlestown, Calumet county, and their five children were born as follows:—Lillian E., Nov. 30, 1871; John W., in November, 1875; Charles A., April 1, 1879; Lottie, May 11, 1884; Marlea, Dec. 14, 1886.



FREDERICK WILLIAM JOHN, a citizen of Gillett, Wis., and a former soldier of the Union was born March 3, 1827, in Prussia. He is the son of Ludovick and Justina (Schule) John. His father was a soldier in the Allied Army and

was 18 when he was conscripted according to the laws of his native country and was in the force that marched to Paris after the treaty of peace was signed. He fought at Leipsic, Austerlitz and Waterloo. The grandfather of Mr. John was in the service of Frederick the Great of Prussia 56 years and when he had been connected with the German army half a century received a gold medal from his sovereign. A brother of Mr. John, named August, resides in Iowa.

Mr. John was reared in his native country and educated according to the customs there, and when he arrived at a suitable age he entered the German army. He was assigned to the squad of Corporal Obest under Commander Bareh and Reitmaster Vadel. The assignment by regiment was the 6th, which was known as the "Steel" regiment from the soldiers of that command wearing steel breastplates. It was also called the "Nicholas" regiment, the crown prince commanding it in person. He received three flesh wounds in the course of his five years' service. In 1852 he came to America and located in Oconto Co., Wisconsin.

For 22 years he was engaged in the various branches of lumbering in Wisconsin and when he entered upon the career of a farmer he settled on the farm on which he now resides. He enlisted in July, 1864, in Company G, 38th Wisconsin Infantry at Oconto for one year, and on the formation of his company was made 5th Sergeant. He received honorable discharge at Washington in June, 1865. The regiment left the State in May, 1864, going to the Capital from Camp Randall, Madison, after four weeks. Soon after arriving at Washington, they went to City Point, Va., and thence to the Wilderness and was first detailed as escort to supply trains to Cold Harbor. They led the advance in Grant's flanking movement to the rear of Richmond, marching day and night until they arrived at Petersburg. They went immediately into action and were constantly engaged fighting by day, and rebuilding earthworks and fortifications by night, and Mr. John joined the command in time to witness the explosion of the mine July 30th. The regiment was then relieved, and, in August, Mr. John was in battle on the Weldon railroad. He fought at Ream's Station and at Poplar Grove Church and at Hatcher's Run where the 37th and 38th Wisconsin were engaged in brisk skirmishing. The 38th went next to Petersburg and in the

spring was in the movements through March and in the battle at Five Forks. Mr. John was in the assault at Fort Mahone and Fort Sedgewick and entered Petersburg after their capture. After the pursuit he returned to Petersburg and marched thence to Tenallytown where he went into camp. In the Grand Review at Washington, the 38th led the advance and returned to Wisconsin to be disbanded.

Mr. John was married in 1850 to Henrietta Vokes who died within 2 years. Mr. John was again married to Johanna Deadrech, a native of Brunswick, (Germany.) They have five living children. Clara died when 32 years old. Mr. John has served three years as Town Treasurer, Assessor one year, Supervisor three years and School Treasurer, 16 years.



ALONZO D. SCRIBNER, a resident of Remington, Wis., and formerly a soldier of the civil war, was born Feb. 10, 1837, in Beekmantown, Clinton Co., New York. He is the son of Lucius and Evaline (Aldridge) Scribner, and his grandfather, Martin Aldridge, was a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. Scribner removed from the State of his nativity in 1856, to Peru, Ill., and thence to Wisconsin in 1858. He returned to Illinois in 1861 and enlisted at Peru Aug. 14, 1862, in Company K, 104th Illinois Infantry for three years, and received honorable discharge July 14, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. April 22, 1864, he was transferred to the 15th Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mr. Scribner's regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and he was in all the actions in which it was involved, including Perryville, Stone River, Tullahoma and Chickamauga, where he was wounded in the back and in the chest. His ribs were severed from the spine and he was taken to the hospital at Chattanooga, was compelled to remain in a recumbent position nine months, and did not leave his bed for two months more. He was removed from Chattanooga to hospital No. 17 at Nashville, and was there transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. After he was injured, he performed no more military duty in the field, but was on guard at Nashville where he was in the trenches with the convalescents in the assault

of Hood, and a ball passed so close to the top of his head as to graze the skin. He returned after the war to Wisconsin. Before the war he operated as a carpenter and, since his removal to Wisconsin, has been interested in farming and owns a valuable cranberry marsh, containing 480 acres on sections 8, 18, 7 and 5 in Town 21, Range 3. The average yield of fruit from the marsh is about 500 barrels yearly, and in 1885 he harvested 850 barrels. He was married Nov. 20th, 1873, to Susie Baker. Two of the brothers of Mrs. Scribner, George and Charlie, were soldiers in the United States service through the war.



SILAS D. CLARK, Plover, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born at Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, Jan. 22, 1848. His father, Leander Clark, was born Sept. 10, 1803, and went to St. Lawrence country in 1824, at the time he attained his majority. He was married there in 1835, to Theodosia Perry. He was a man of superior educational attainments and was engaged as an instructor in the towns of Canton and Madrid about 30 years. He was also a practical farmer, and he conducted his affairs in those avocations until 1852, when he came to Wisconsin and located at Mauston, Juneau county. He is still living at Stevens Point with his daughter and is 85 years old. His wife died at Plover in 1878, aged 70 years. She was the mother of 12 children, four of whom still survive. Calvin P. lives at Humboldt, Iowa. Mrs. Sarah R. Strobe lives at Stevens Point. The youngest daughter, Lucia A. Clark, is one of the assistants at the North Western Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh.

Mr. Clark of this sketch made three attempts to enlist during the early part of the civil war, only to encounter rejection because of his youth and smallness of stature. Three of his brothers enlisted. Ira Clark died in the hospital at St. Louis in the spring of 1862. Otis Clark, Captain of Company H, 5th Minnesota, lived to return to his home, where he died a few months later, of disease contracted in the service. Calvin P. Clark enlisted under the first call for troops in Company F, 1st Minnesota Infantry, and was in the service four years in that com-

mand, and another year in Hancock's Veteran's Corps. He was wounded at Savage Station, taken prisoner and held six weeks at Belle Isle.

Mr. Clark enlisted Jan. 16, 1865, at Mauston, in Company C, 47th Wisconsin Infantry, when 17 years old. He was mustered into service at Madison, whence the regiment was ordered to Nashville and thence to Tullahoma, where the members of the command were employed in guard duty until the last of August, when they went to Nashville to be mustered out and returned to be discharged at Madison. Mr. Clark was detailed to act as Orderly on the staff of the Judge Advocate General at Murfreesboro, and occupied that position about two months, returning with his regiment to Madison, where he was discharged Sept. 13, 1865. On his return to Wisconsin, he engaged in farming and in raising hops at Mauston. In 1871 he removed to Plover, and has been engaged in various lines of business, including farming and lumbering, and owned a hay-press, conducting his interests in that business through the winter seasons. In 1880 he assumed the management and proprietorship of a sorghum mill, which he still conducts; he has also managed a successful hardware business in Plover since 1885. He was married Feb. 19, 1876, to Lovisa C., youngest child of Dr. Reuben and Lovisa (Talmage) Luce. The family of Mrs. Clark were residents of the State of New York when she was born, Nov. 21, 1846.

Mr. Clark is a Republican of decided stamp, and has been prominent in the local government, where he has lived. He has been Treasurer of his school district and is now serving a third term as Justice of the Peace. He is one of the most prominent men in his section in the order of Odd Fellows, and has occupied that position 15 years. He has represented his Lodge three times in the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and served three consecutive years as Deputy Grand Master of the 54th District of Wisconsin.



SETH A. BOWE, of Oshkosh, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 10, was born Feb. 20, 1837, in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y. His father, Horace B. Bowe, was a native of Massachusetts and

went thence to the State of New York, where he married Susan, daughter of Seth Clark.

Mr. Bowe was 17 years old when he removed from his native place to Michigan and, in the first month of the Civil War, he enlisted in the 2nd Michigan Infantry, going into camp at Detroit. He enrolled for three months, but before the organization was mustered into service, the Order abolishing three months enlistments was issued by the War Department and most of the regiment re-enlisted. The business of Mr. Bowe was in no condition to be left without its head for so long a time, and he returned home to make the necessary preparations for a long absence. Oct. 19, 1861, he again enlisted in Company G, Burgess' Western Sharpshooters. The command was afterward designated the 66th Illinois Regiment, and was mustered out as such at the close of the war. Mr. Bowe was discharged at Corinth, July 20, 1862, on account of disabilities.

Twenty-seven men accompanied him when he enlisted the second time and by special arrangement the organization was to select its line of officers. When the election took place Mr. Bowe received every vote save two of his company for Captain, but he declined to accept. He requested they should support a man named John Piper who had been instrumental in forming the company, in his place and Albert Gore and W. Duncomb respectively for 1st and 2nd Lieutenants. At a second election, Mr. Bowe was again the recipient of nearly all the votes, but he peremptorily declined, telling them that he went to war to fight and not for the honors of position. He had become prominent in the company before being mustered in, in the capacity of drill master of a militia company and he was familiar with military tactics. He declined the election and the ticket he suggested was chosen, he finally accepting the position of Sergeant.

The regiment was sent to Northern Missouri to contest territory with bushwhackers, with whom it made its first acquaintance at Renick, on the line of the Missouri Railroad. They remained in that vicinity until the last of January, 1862, and their experiences there were such as to give them a full understanding of all that might be endured in the exigencies of warfare with those who were reared under the same flag. Proceeding at the time named up the Tennessee River to Fort Henry, the company went into the siege February 6th. They pass-

ed three days exposed to the inclemencies of the weather without shelter of any kind and without blankets, fire or sufficient supplies of food. The despatches relate that the land troops, following the attack of the gunboats on Fort Donelson, February 10th, arrived there and bivouacked that night on the bare ground without comforts of any description. In the terrible onset on the left wing of the federal troops, the company of Mr. Bowe was detailed to the support of the 14th Missouri Battery, and was the first of the land forces under fire. General Smith, formerly Colonel of the Second Iowa Regiment, led a charge on the enemy's entrenchments, under orders from General Grant, and the success there won, was the key to the situation, as it could not be retaken. The work of silencing the battery was accomplished by the sharpshooters, and this was done about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th. The brigade commander was the first to scale the captured redoubt. His former command followed him and were supported by a Wisconsin and an Indiana regiment. From the beginning to the end of the siege of Fort Donelson, the sharpshooters were under fire, and every night they slept on the frozen ground. On the morning of the 16th, the rebel general asked for terms. The reply of Grant made him famous throughout the world. "No terms but unconditional and immediate surrender can be acceptable. I propose to move immediately on your works."

On the first day of the fight the rain poured and the first lieutenant, formerly a Methodist minister, was taken ill. Mr. Bowe carried him into a loghouse occupied by the reporters and placed him before a roaring fire. He then scraped soot from the chimney, and made him some tea, which greatly relieved him. While these operations were going on, suddenly an object which looked like an animal, with long shaggy hair, sprang from under an old loom in the corner, and landed on the reporter's table with a yell that frightened the entire party. The creature then bounded to the fire, lit a pipe, and sat down to enjoy a smoke, after which he disappeared under the old loom. It was Kit Carson, who was there for the purpose of getting into the fort, which he did the second night of the siege. Mr. Bowe listened for a long time to the hair lifting stories and escapades of the Western ranger, Kit having been invited to relate his experiences by the reporters.



Welcome Hyde.

Mr. Bowe was afterwards a participant in the battle at Pittsburg Landing, April 6th and 7th. In the same month the advance on Corinth was made, and May 30th it was found that the rebels had evacuated the place. During the period in which the Army of the Tennessee remained there, the connection of Mr. Bowe with the military service of the United States ceased.

He returned to Michigan where he fitted for the profession of a veterinary surgeon, and remained until 1869, when he located at Stevens Point. He practiced his profession there and at Berlin and Ripon, successively, removing from the latter place in 1877 to Oshkosh, where he is engaged in a prosperous business.

He was married April 24, 1870, to Nellie H., the daughter of William H. Walton, a soldier in the 8th Wisconsin Battery, who died at Bowling Green, Ky., from disability incurred in the service of his country. Mrs. Bowe is of English descent in the paternal line, and on the side of her mother is of Scotch lineage.



CAPTAIN WELCOME HYDE, of Appleton, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 133, was born May 23, 1824, in Milton, Chittenden Co., Vermont.

He is the son of Eli and Polly (Campbell) Hyde, the former being a native of Connecticut and descended from lineage dating back to the early days in that State and originally English. The father fought in the battle of Plattsburg in the second war with Great Britain, and drew a land warrant for his services. His father was a patriot of the Revolution and several ancestors belonging to the generations of both periods were soldiers in the establishment and maintenance of the Government. The mother of Captain Hyde was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, and was the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, who fought therein several consecutive years. The Campbell family belongs to the earliest history of the country. They are originally of Scotch descent and are of the clan Campbell lineage of historical renown.

Welcome Hyde was brought up to the age of twelve or thirteen in Milton and was a pupil in the common schools. His father removed his family and interests to Ohio in 1838, where he entered the Rock River Seminary as a student.

Completing his studies there, he obtained a situation to teach in Edgar county, Illinois, where he was occupied a year and a half. He utilized his earnings as a teacher in the purchase of cattle which he drove to Wisconsin in the fall of 1846 and located in Sheboygan, where he remained a year and became a citizen. In that year the people of Wisconsin voted in favor of a State Government and Captain Hyde was one of the voters. Soon after, he removed to Winnebago county near Oshkosh and made the acquaintance of Philetus Sawyer. (See sketch.) Captain Hyde was a young man who had used his eyes and opportunities to good purpose and had thoroughly qualified himself as a surveyor. He entered the employ of Mr. Sawyer and operated in his interests in exploring the forests of Wisconsin to locate pine lands, a business for which his abilities and education specially fitted him. After a devoted service of about eight years he commenced operations in his own behalf and in 1854 he began locating land and became the possessor of a farm on the limits of Outagamie and Waupaca counties. The unsettled state of the country made it incumbent on him to conduct a place of public entertainment and this, in connection with other business interests, formed the nucleus of the means to push his business. He has since been interested in dealing in real estate and in pine lands.

He enlisted in January, 1862, in the 17th Wisconsin Infantry, the Irish regiment of Wisconsin. He enrolled at Appleton and, on the organization of Company K, was made its Captain. He accompanied the command to St. Louis and proceeded from Benton Barracks up the Tennessee River, in April to Pittsburg Landing and moved thence to the vicinity of Corinth, preparatory to the action there. The summer was passed in an unhealthy locality and there Captain Hyde participated in the duties of the siege and was in the advance in the occupation of the town. On one occasion, while engaged in a lively scrimmage with Richardson's guerrillas he was captured and held a prisoner of war 17 days. At the end of that time he took advantage of a mere chance for escape and succeeded in making his way to the Union lines by running through a piece of woods at an unexpected time and showing the quality of sinew developed in a Wisconsin woodsman. Captain Hyde afterwards became ill, and resigned his commission in September

of the same year. He returned to Appleton and resumed his former business interests.

He was married May 14th, 1846, to Sarah Merckley. Her father, Frederick Merckley, was born in Kentucky of German lineage. Her maternal grandfather, Thomas Gill, was a member of a slave-holding family in Kentucky and left the Blue Grass State to locate at Palestine, Ill., on account of his principles, which were averse to ownership of property in man. Mrs. Hyde was born in Palestine. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania and represented the stock known to history as Pennsylvania Dutch. Thomas Merckley, the brother of Mrs. Hyde, was prominent in his connection with the war in its early period. He raised a company at Hudsonville, Ill., and was killed in his first action at Belmont, where he fell while leading a charge. His body was sent to his home, where he received all possible honors as a soldier and citizen.

Captain and Mrs. Hyde have three children. Frederick Merckley married Libbie Clark and their child's name is Eddie. De Forrest Mills married Inez Angel and they have a daughter. Francis Sarah married James Simpson and her sons are named Earl and Lee.

The portrait which is presented in connection with this sketch of Captain Welcome Hyde is a copy of a photograph taken in 1888, and appears on page 672.



THOMAS S. MCMURRAY, a resident of Cecil, Shawano Co., Wisconsin, and formerly a soldier in the civil war, was born Feb. 2, 1842, in the city of New York. He is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Smith) McMurray, and they resided with their family in Hancock, Delaware Co., New York.

The son went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, when the war of the rebellion broke out and there enlisted Feb. 6, 1862, in Company B, 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry as a recruit, for three years or during the war. He enrolled at Scranton four days after he became 20 years old. He was promoted to Corporal in 1864 and afterwards to Sergeant and received honorable discharge at Warrenton, Va., to re-enlist in the same com-

mand and he again enrolled on the following day. The 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry was attached to the Armies of Virginia and of the Potomac throughout the period of its service, which was of the most arduous character and involved all that pertained to the cavalry service in that section, where activities were constantly in progress in the district lying between the Keystone State and Richmond. During the raids on which Mr. McMurray was sent with his command he was often in the saddle for a week at a time with little intermission save such as necessity demanded, and he experienced the privations and hardships always pertaining to such service. He was in numerous engagements along the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers, at Bull's Run and Occoquan Creek and on the Weldon railroad, and, during the activities connected with the destruction of the latter in June, 1864, he was injured, receiving a bullet wound in his left thigh June 28th, and was sent to hospital in camp for a time and afterwards to hospital at Willett's Point, Long Island, thence to Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa. On his recovery he rejoined his regiment and was finally mustered out of the service at Clond's Mills, Va., and discharged at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia. He performed much detached duty and on one occasion, while carrying a dispatch for General McLain to the outer picket at Buckley's Mills, Va., while lying in the woods he was poisoned by some reptile or poisonous substance or plant, in the severest manner and has suffered a constant recurrence of the effects every succeeding year at the same season.

After the end of the war Mr. McMurray returned to his home in Hancock, New York, and thence to Pennsylvania. He was still a very young man, with his life before him and engaged in labor as a carpenter and builder, in which he has been principally occupied. In 1886 he came West, locating at Owasso, Michigan, and later went to Peshtigo, Wis., where he was a resident until after the great fire at that place in 1871, when he removed to Seymour, Wis., and in 1884 located where he now resides. He is a prominent man in honorable reputation and is serving his generation in the capacity of postmaster at Cecil.

Sept. 25, 1870, he was married to Flora F. McDonell of Peshtigo. Wherever he has lived Mr. McMurray has established his character for integrity and uprightness and has received the recognition a man enjoys, who has striven to

deserve the good opinion of his fellowmen. He has served as Justice of the Peace and is a Republican of decided principles.



JOB BOUND, Jr., a resident at Plainfield, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 197, was born Oct. 4, 1834, in Broome Co., New York, and is the son of Job and Sarah (Sparks) Bound. He lived in his native State until he was 20 years old, when he came to Wisconsin and he reached Berlin, April 25th of that year. Soon after, he went to Waushara county, where he engaged in farming in the vicinity of Plainfield in the spring of 1855, and he was occupied in that business until he became a soldier. He enlisted Jan. 30, 1864, at Pine Grove, Waushara county, in the 8th Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, for three years. Mr. Bound enlisted as a recruit and joined the command at Nashville, where it had been assigned to the Artillery Reserve and where the battery was newly equipped on the arrival of the veterans and recruits. The command was stationed at Fort Rosecrans, where the soldiers were in action at Murfreesboro in the attack by the cavalry of Forrest and Wheeler when Hood was running through Tennessee. Mr. Bound received his discharge Aug. 5, 1865, at the close of the war. He returned to Plainfield and has become one of the substantial farmers in that locality.

Mr. Bound was married Nov. 11, 1860, to Caroline Walker of Plainfield and their only child is named Mary Ann.



ABRAM LANSING, of Appleton, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 133, was born April 26, 1822, in Madison Co., New York. He is a son of Cornelius and Katie (Pease) Lansing and came to Wisconsin in 1856.

He enlisted Aug 25, 1864, at Oshkosh, Wis., in Company E, 5th Wisconsin Infantry. The organization was the re-constructed "Old Fifth" and the companies joined the veterans and recruits of the former organization at Winchester.

They received their equipments at Washington and remained at Alexandria about two weeks, and went thence to Cedar Creek, where they made connection with the command of Sheridan. In December they joined the army of Grant and were stationed in front of Petersburg until February when Mr. Lansing was in the fight at Hatcher's Run. He was in the action at Fort Fisher and, on the second day of April, was in the charge at Petersburg; on the 6th day of April he was in the fight at Little Sailor's Creek where the company suffered severely. He returned to Wilson's Station in a worn out condition from severe marching in the pursuit of Lee and received discharge for disability, May 17, 1865, and returned home. He received no wound, but a bullet passed through his belt while loading his gun and, dropping his knapsack, he threw away his whole outfit and went to the rear. At Fort Fisher Mr. Lansing was the second man that entered the fort after the surrender.

After the war Mr. Lansing resumed his business as a papermaker at Appleton. He was married Sept. 15, 1841, to Mary Ann Knickerbocker of Cazenovia, New York. They have had four children. Willard Augustus enlisted at Oshkosh August 16, 1864, in the company and regiment to which his father belonged and passed through the same service, receiving a slight wound at Little Sailor's Creek. He remained with the regiment and was mustered out at Madison July 3, 1865. Cyrus M. Lansing was drowned when 11 years old. The others who are still living are named Augusta Marion, William Andrew and Lucy D.

Mr. Lansing's father, Cornelius Lansing, was in the war of 1812 and his grandfather, Garrett Lansing, was in the Revolutionary War. The family was of old New York stock. The family of Mrs. Lansing was the same and her grandfather, Bartholemew Knickerbocker, and his two sons, Harry and Stephen, were soldiers of the Revolution.



GEORGE DALE, M. D., a practicing physician at Iola, Wis., Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 99, (1888) was born March 18, 1844, in Durham, England. His father, Dr. George Thomas

Dale, married Mary Ann Parish and removed with his family to America in 1857, when the son was 13 years old. They located at Chicago, where the latter enlisted in the month in which he was 18 years old, March, 1862, in the 2nd Illinois Light Artillery for three years. He had studied medicine under his father's instructions and at Chicago and was within about three months of being graduated when he entered the army as Surgeon's Assistant. He was in a large proportion of the active service in which his command was involved and was several times wounded. He rose to the rank of 1st Assistant Surgeon, the position being equivalent in point of emolument to that of Captain. His roster of battles and skirmishes includes Island No. 10, Perryville, Vicksburg, Jackson, Big Black River, Memphis, Paducah, Champion's Hill, Port Hudson, Red River expedition, Yazoo City, and many other locations in which his battery was engaged. At Perryville, he received a slight wound in his head, and at Champion's Hill in his left arm, neither of which incapacitated him from duty. At Yazoo City in the spring of 1864, he received serious injuries; he was wounded in the left hip and was entirely deprived of speech and hearing from concussion caused by his proximity to the artillery fire at Yazoo City. He could neither speak nor hear for six months and has only partially recovered the sense of hearing. His limb was partially paralyzed from the effects of his wound, and when he was discharged, after passing about a year in the hospital, he was on crutches nearly a year and a half. His army experience had given him a thorough understanding of the practical science of medicine and surgery and, after he was discharged from the army, he engaged in professional duty as a physician in Chicago, where he operated until 1876, when he was obliged to leave the city because of failing health. In 1876 he located at Iola where he established his business as a physician and also conducts in connection therewith the business of a druggist. He was made Commander of the Post at Iola on its organization in April, 1888.

He was married Nov. 15, 1868, to Sarah A. Lawrence of Chicago. She died July 8, 1881, of brain fever, leaving four children. Mrs. Dale was a woman of sensitive and delicate organization. The initial letters of her name after marriage spelled the word "sad," and most of her life was saddened by ill health.

Her first child was named George L. A., in order that the initials of his name might spell "glad." He is a student at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. The other children are named Lillian S., Bessie L. and William H. Dr. Dale was married July 25, 1882, to Carrie M. Sether, of Scandinavia, Waupaca county. They have no children. Dr. Dale is a successful medical practitioner at Iola, and a citizen of good standing and influence.



DUGLAS E. SLOAN, of Omro, Wis., was born July 1, 1844, in Erie county, New York. He is the son of William and Betsy (Cross) Sloan, and when he was six years old his parents removed to Wisconsin and he was brought up on a farm in the town of Algoma, Winnebago county. He was a farmer by occupation until he entered the army and he enlisted August 12, 1862, in Company C, 21st Wisconsin Infantry for three years. On the pages of this volume the detailed account of the operations of the regiment appear on many pages and Mr. Sloan encountered the dangers and difficulties, the battles and skirmishes, the marches and hardships of the entire route without injury, until the last battle before the surrender of Johnston after the regiment had marched through to the sea. He was first exposed to the dangers of the mistaken order which sent the 21st Wisconsin to its first battle field into a position where it received the fire of friends and foes at Perryville; he was in the battle of Stone River, at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge and passed the winter on Lookout Mountain. He was in the fight at Resaca and the several actions between that and the siege at Atlanta, including Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, and was in constant action at the siege of Atlanta and in the fight at Jonesboro. He marched through the States which States made historic by Sherman's conquering columns and went into the action at Bentonville, March 19, 1865, and was severely wounded. He received a bullet in his left shoulder and was taken to Goldsboro. He went thence after two weeks to Newbern, and from there to Willett's Point, Long Island. About a month after, he was sent to

Prairie du Chien, Wis., and from there to Milwaukee, where he was discharged July 4, 1865.

He returned to Algoma and was occupied three years as a brakeman on the C. & N. W. R. R.'s passenger trains, and afterward occupied a similar position on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. between McGregor and St. Paul. Not long after, he assumed the duties of conductor on the Wabash road. In 1870 he went to San Francisco and made a trip into the mountains of the Sierra Nevada. When he returned, he was employed on a passenger train on the St. Paul railroad and soon after was employed on the C. & N. W. R. R. on which he conducted a train until 1884. In that year he came to Omro and engaged in the management of a popular and prosperous restaurant business. Politically he is a Republican; he is a citizen of excellent standing and enjoys a reputation for uprightness and integrity. He is a man of decided temperance principles. He was married in Omro, Sept. 8, 1884, to Sarah, daughter of Patrick and Sarah (McMahon) Ryan. The family of Mrs. Sloan came from Ireland to America in 1850.



HENRY H. CLEMONS, resident at Oshkosh, Wis., and a business man of repute and integrity, was born Sept. 20, 1830, in Pembroke, Genesee Co., New York. His parents, Artemus L. and Maria (Botsford) Clemons, were of the agricultural class and descended from the English yeomanry. They were of lineage that located in America an early day, the father of the senior Clemons being a soldier in the war of 1812. According to the good old custom in the days that are in the past, young Clemons was apprenticed to learn the trade of carriage-making, with the intent of making that his line of business connection during his active life. He was then 20 years old. He followed it until the war was advanced to its third year when he decided that it was his duty to assist in the consummation of the hope he had cherished that peace would again occupy the borders and the former condition of things be resumed. Accordingly, he enlisted at Medina, Orleans Co., New York, Jan. 5, 1864, in Company M, 2nd New York Mounted Rifles. On the day

following, he joined the regiment at Buffalo, and on the 7th was detailed as clerk for the Post Commander, Colonel Jennings. He filled the position until his regiment was ordered to Washington about March 1st. He accompanied his command which went into quarters at Camp Stoneman. In a few days thereafter, he was detailed as clerk in the office of the Provost Marshal and discharged the duties of the situation until May 8th, when his regiment was ordered to the front. They arrived in time to take part in the battle of Spotsylvania Court House May 10-12, 1864. The regiment fought on foot as infantry, horses to mount the command being unattainable. They did not serve as cavalry until November, 1864, and in the interim fought as infantry at North Anna River, Cold Harbor and in front of Petersburg, June 16th to 18th. They were occupied in the skirmishing in the vicinity of the city until the explosion, and were in the crater with their Corps, the 9th. In August, the regiment was in the detail that fought for possession of the Weldon Railway. August 30th they were in the engagement at Pegram's Farm and, after that went to City Point near Fortress Monroe, where they received cavalry equipments and were mounted for the first time as cavalrymen. Returning to active army life, the command was assigned to Gregg's Division of Cavalry and participated in the raid commenced Dec. 5th and lasting until the 10th made under General Warren on the Weldon Railroad, which resulted in the destruction of 16 miles of the track and cut off Lee from supplies from the seaboard east of the railroad. This extended west to Hickford, N. C. The regiment of Mr. Clemons went into winter quarters near Hancock Station, and passed that season in duty of various descriptions, sometimes being detailed for vidette duty for a week at a time. In the spring, Sheridan's cavalry force marched from Winchester to join the force of Grant and, March 27th, Gregg's Cavalry Division under Warren made connection with Sheridan. Battle with the rebels was joined at Five Forks, April 1, 1865, and was one of the most brilliant and important achievements of the entire war, and paved the way to the conquest of Lee. In two days the confederacy found the broken reed on which it had rested could no longer sustain the semblance of steadfastness and the flag of a united country floated over the capital city of the confederacy. The regiment of Mr. Clem-

ons moved forward to the surrender at Apomattox, doing good service in the frequent skirmishes and pursuit of the fleeing rebels. After the surrender, the command was detailed to take charge of Cumberland and Buckingham counties as provost guard, and they continued to operate as such until they were released and sent to Buffalo to be discharged Aug. 10, 1865. May 29, 1864, Mr. Clemons was detailed by General Ledley as clerk for the Surgeon-in-Chief of the 2nd Division of the 9th Army Corps, and he was occupied in that position until September, when he was returned to his regiment and transferred to M Company. He was then promoted to the rank of Quartermaster's Sergeant.

In September, 1865, he came to Oshkosh, where he established the business in which he has since been interested, and has prosecuted the manufacture of carriages and sleighs.

He became a member of G. A. R. Post No. 10, in 1875, and has officiated as Officer of the Day Senior Vice Commander and Adjutant, in which he acted in 1887.

Dec. 22, 1887, a new Post was formed in Oshkosh, which included a part of the membership of Post 10, and new members. Mr. Clemons was elected Adjutant, and is now serving in that capacity. (1888.) The new Post is named Phil. Sheridan, and is known on the roll as No. 241.



WILLIAM VAUGHN, resident in Dale, Wis., and a former member of the Union army in the civil war, was born in Clayton, New York, Jan. 27, 1837. His parents removed to Wisconsin when he was seven years old and the family settled in Dale, where the son has resided about 32 years. (1888) He has operated all his active life as a farmer and he enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, in Company I, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment went to the front in October and made connection with Sherman's command and started for war in earnest at Jackson, Tenn. But the plan failed and the command moved to La Grange and went thence to Moscow, arriving in time to save a gallant cavalry force from disaster. Their next move was to Memphis and from there to Vicksburg and they next moved in the Meridian

expedition. They were in the actions of that movement and returned to Vicksburg. Mr. Vaughn was in all the fights around Atlanta in which his regiment was involved, and went thence with Sherman on his march to the sea, participated in all the varieties of destruction and skirmishing as well, which were all connected with the movement, and was at Bentonville in the closing action. He was in hospital at Jackson, Tenn., with measles and, afterwards, fell and injured his leg and right hip. He was in the move through the Carolinas and went to take part in the Grand Review at Washington, receiving honorable discharge with his regiment at the National Capital in June, 1865. He returned to Dale and engaged again in farming.

He was married to Jennette Mills, Dec. 25, 1865. She was born in the State of New York and came to Wisconsin in childhood with her parents. Seven children have been added to the household of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn. Their names are Nellie, (who lives at Antigo), Orrin, Clara, Elba, Ernie, Chauncey and Garnie. The half-brother of Mrs. Vaughn was an enlisted man in Battery D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. Mr. Vaughn is an industrious, thrifty farmer and a man who commands the respect and confidence of the community. His grandfather, L. Vaughn, was in the war of 1812.



HENRY L. JOHNSON, a citizen of Plover, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born Jan. 11, 1847, in Johnsonville, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where his paternal grandfather was the first settler, and in whose honor the town was named. The family originated in Vermont, and Henry Johnson, senior, was born on the homestead in Trumbull county, and died at Johnsonville when his son was about eight months old. Louisa (Lilly) Johnson, the mother, was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and is living at Plainfield, Waushara Co., Wis., aged 72 years. Her parents subsequently removed to McHenry Co., Ill., and, when the fatherless boy was 10 years old, he went there with his grandfather. Two years after, he came with his mother to Plover, which has since been his home. He was trained on a farm and has followed the

vocation of a farmer all his life. He enlisted Dec. 14, 1863, at Plover, in Company E, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. He joined his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., and went thence to Whitesburg, where he served on guard duty at the ferry on the Tennessee River at that place. About the middle of June he went with his regiment to Chattanooga, and soon after went to Allatoona, where Companies A, E and I guarded a railroad bridge until October 5, 1864; on that date a body of skirmishers from Hood's army captured the three companies, who were taken to Milan, Ga., and after two months confinement they were paroled. Mr. Johnson endured all the rigors and hardships of the prison there, and when he went to the parole camp at Annapolis, he was so much reduced by starvation and exposure as to be hardly able to walk. He received a 30-day furlough, and went to Trumbull Co., Ohio, to spend his temporary release with old friends. His health did not improve, and his furlough was extended to 90 days, after which he joined the regiment at Raleigh, Ga., whither he went by way of New York, arriving there after the surrender of Johnston. He marched with the command to Washington, where he participated in the Grand Review, and went to Louisville with his regiment. Mr. Johnson was sick when he arrived at Louisville, and was assigned to the hospital, where he remained until he was discharged July 7, 1865. He went immediately afterwards to Ohio, where he remained until May, 1866, and in that month removed to Plover, where he made a permanent location. He was married August 21, 1867, to Mary Lampman, of Plover. William and Catherine (Newel) Lampman, were former residents of Chateaugay, Franklin Co., New York, and located in Plover in 1865. Mary J., first born child of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, died in infancy. William H. was born July 21, 1873. Jennie was born July 14, 1878. Inez M. was born October 15, 1885.



LOUIS JACQUOT, a prominent citizen of Hortonville, Wis., and a former soldier of the Union, was born at Cape Vincent, Jefferson Co., New York, Aug. 25, 1839. He is the son of Nicholas and Blin (Miller) Jacquot and the former was a na-


tive of the city of Paris, France. He was a vine grower and was also a manufacturer of native French wines.

Mr. Jacquot obtained his education in the schools of his native place and came thence to Outagamie county, Wisconsin, and attended two terms of school at Greenville. While a resident of Cape Vincent he was brought up on a farm and after coming to Greenville he learned the trade of carpenter, in which he was occupied a number of years. Later, he engaged in mercantile business at Hortonville. He enlisted in February, 1861, at Hortonville, for three years in Company A, 47th Wisconsin Infantry. On the formation of the company he was made Sergeant and received honorable discharge in September, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. He acted in the capacity of Orderly Sergeant in the illness of the regular officer, and had charge of the company as such during that time. The regiment left the State Feb. 25, 1865, under orders to proceed to Louisville, Ky., and went thence to Nashville and Tullahoma, where they were detailed for guard and picket duty until late in August, when they returned to Nashville and were mustered out in the following month, the war having ended.

Mr. Jacquot resumed his mercantile relations in business after being released from military obligations and continued to operate about three years. Meanwhile he obtained a knowledge of law and commenced its practice at Hortonville and has been so engaged since 1870. To his legal business, he has added that of insurance and conveyancer. He has been prominent in municipal matters in Hortonville and has acted in several town offices of importance and trust. He is well and widely known in the section of Wisconsin in which he resides, and has attained a popularity in accordance with the character of his efforts and what he has accomplished from determination to succeed and to advance in intellectual and social merits. He has an extended and growing business and sustains the repute of an able and reliable attorney. He is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 210 at Hortonville. His marriage to Clarissa C. Wood took place Nov. 10, 1857. They have six children still living, named Charles H., John L., Clarissa M., Edwin J., Jennie and Hattie E. One, Zillah F., died when four and a half years old. Mrs. Jacquot is the daughter of Clark and Zillah (Clark) Wood, and her parents were natives of the State of New York. One brother

of Mrs. Jacquot was a soldier in the Mexican war. Mr. Jacquot is now in the hotel business at Hortonville, Wis., and is the proprietor of the "Arlington" which has become one of the popular hostleries of Wisconsin.



 CHARLES A. GOSHA, of Appleton, Wis., was born March 21, 1843, in West Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass. He is the son of Frank and Mary (Dupole) Gosha, both natives of Canada, and married in the Dominion. Their ancestors were natives of France. In 1837, the father and mother went to Massachusetts, where the former died March 20, 1848, leaving a wife and eleven children. Mr. Gosha was adopted and reared by his step-father, and was called Charles Cole for many years. He was brought up in Stockbridge and in Manchester, New Hampshire, and enlisted at the age of 20. He enrolled at Concord, New Hampshire, as a recruit in the 4th New Hampshire Infantry, for three years, or during the war. He was a brave soldier and preferred to fight in the ranks to being promoted, refusing a corporalship which was offered to him several times. He was discharged Sept. 2, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C. He made connection with his regiment at Morris Island, S. C., Jan. 14, 1864, and was in the first action at Fort Chatfield. Soon after, the regiment went with the command of Gilmore to Jacksonville, Fla., where they had a bloodless victory and returned to Beaufort, S. C. Gilmore's command next made connection with Butler's Army of the James, preparatory to becoming a part of the operations of Grant against confederate capital. The 4th New Hampshire went to Yorktown and in May, started on transports down the York River and up the James to Bermuda Hundred Neck. They went thence to City Point and were in the sharp action in a fight at Drury's Bluff. The regiment was transferred to the command of W. F. Smith, and on the 30th of May arrived at White House landing on transports, preparatory to the battle of Cold Harbor. On the retreat after the fight, Mr. Gosha was taken ill, his foot became swollen and he was

sent to the convalescent camp at Point of Rocks and thence to hospital at Petersburg, where he arrived June 17th, and remained until Aug. 29th, Captain (afterwards Colonel) Parker making him a visit while there. He was sick with fever and cramps from exposure and marching and the malaria which he had contracted on the rivers of Virginia. He joined his regiment in August in front of Petersburg and was first in action in the assault on Fort Mahone, (Fort Hell.) He fought at Deep Bottom, and at Chapin's Farm and remained there in winter, where an attack was to be made by the command of General Butler and Mr. Gosha was detailed as escort and guard for Butler and his staff, who made the examination of the fortifications and decided that the long rows of barracks were lines of troops and withdrew very quietly not to disturb anybody. The 4th New Hampshire returned to Chapin's Farm to go in January on the same service under General Butler. The fight was a sharp and victorious one. In the spring the regiment went to the Cape Fear River and performed excellent duty in the fighting in the vicinity of Wilmington, after which they proceeded towards Goldsboro and recovered about 10,000 released Union prisoners, who were turned loose, the most forlorn troop that ever trod the face of the earth, by the rebels to shift for themselves as they best could. From Goldsboro, the regiment went to Raleigh, where the rebels fired into the command and immediate action was taken and the men who did the shooting, were surrendered and hung in the streets of Raleigh. The 4th New Hampshire remained in the lovely city, quartered in the governor's house until their discharge as mentioned.

Mr. Gosha returned to Manchester after the war and in 1868, came to Appleton, where he has since been a citizen. He is a carpenter by vocation. He was married in Manchester in 1866, to Pauline Francois, and their children are named Pauline, Alice, Andrew, Frank, Albert and Effie. The mother was born in Sherbrooke, Canada, and is the daughter of French parents. Mr. Gosha is a Republican in political opinion. He resumed his father's name when he was married. His brother, Andrew Gosha, enlisted in Berdan's Sharpshooters, was taken prisoner and starved and died in Salisbury prison, where he was buried by a comrade who survived him

and returned to tell the story to his friends. Mr. Gosha named his eldest son for him.



ALLEXANDER BESAT, resident at Gravesville, Calumet Co., Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 205, was born March 21, 1835, in Switzerland. He came to America in 1850 and located in the State of New York, where he remained until the fall of 1857, when he came to Wisconsin and located in Fond du Lac county, where he resided until he entered the army. He was a true son of Switzerland and the danger to the Republic was one which he understood and felt, and he was among the first to seek an opportunity to enroll in defense of his adopted country. He enlisted April 19, 1861, at Waupun in an organization, which was assigned to service as Company D, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry and, before the regiment left the State, orders were issued from the War Department to muster no more three-months men and the members of Company D, as of every other enrolled organization in Wisconsin, with one exception, re-enlisted for the three years service. The regiment left the State July 12th and went successively to Hagersville, Harper's Ferry, Darnestown and Frederick. He remained there on guard duty until the spring of 1862, when he went to the valley of the Shenandoah with Banks and was in the action at Winchester, where he was taken prisoner. He was in the actions at Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and went with his regiment to New York during the draft, and after the transfer of the regiment to the Army of the Cumberland, he veteranized and came to Wisconsin on his furlough. He was next in battle at Resaca and afterwards fought near Dallas and at Pine Knob and was next in action at Peach Tree Creek and went thence to the siege of Atlanta. Mr. Besat was in the trenches under fire until August, 1864, when he was wounded in the left arm which terminated his active military service as his injury was serious and his left hand was amputated. At the battle of Winchester, March 12, 1862, he was taken prisoner and was taken to Belle Isle at Richmond. He was held until paroled in September, 1862, when he was soon after exchanged and rejoined his

regiment. During his prison life, he experienced the hardships which the rebels were pleased to inflict on Union soldiers. His food was entirely insufficient and of the poorest description. He relates one incident as follows: There was much sickness and one of his comrades who was supposed to be dead was placed in a coffin and, as he was about to be buried, he suddenly sat up and said that he wanted food instead of burial, but he died not long after.

Mr. Besat suffered amputation on the field of Antietam and was sent from the field hospital successively to Nashville, Tenn., New Albany, Ind., Springfield and Madison and was discharged at the latter place April 8, 1865. After returning to Wisconsin he located in Calumet county where he has since resided. He owns and cultivates a small piece of land and receives a pension.

He was married Jan. 21, 1865, to Susan Girard of Charlestown, Calumet county, who died Dec. 6, 1886, leaving one daughter named Ida L., who was born March 26, 1875. Mr. Besat was married July 2, 1887, to Emma Heale of Stockbridge, Calumet county, and their daughter, Maud M., was born April 11, 1888.



QUINCEY A. DANFORTH, Meeme, Wis., a soldier of the civil war, was born February 19, 1842, in Berkshire, Franklin Co., Vermont.

When he was 10 years old, his parents came to Wisconsin and located at Meeme, where the son was brought up and entered the Union army within two weeks after the attack on the forts in Charleston Harbor and the consequent call for troops. He enlisted at Sheboygan April 27, 1861, in Company C, 4th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. He was afterwards made Corporal and was promoted to Sergeant in November, 1862. He received honorable discharge July 9, 1864, at Morganzia, La., on account of the expiration of his term. The rendezvous of the regiment was at Racine and in July it left the State under orders for Baltimore.

After various movements in Maryland and Virginia, the regiment was assigned to Butler's command and sent to the Gulf on transports, and Mr. Danforth was a participant in the sufferings on the passage and in the operations

which resulted in the capture of New Orleans. In May, 1863, he was a participant in the occupation of Baton Rouge and in a skirmish at Warrenton on the way to Vicksburg and returned to Baton Rouge. In June he went to Grand Gulf and was present at the destruction of that place and went afterwards to a position opposite Vicksburg. He returned again to Baton Rouge in July and remained with the command, fighting at Bisland and afterwards went to Opelousas, where the regiment foraged for horses and equipments and, converting themselves into cavalry, pursued a battalion of Texas cavalry. They proceeded next to Fort Hudson, performing service all the way and, on arrival there, dismounted and took part in the assault on Port Hudson, Company C being detailed as body guard to General Banks. He was in the second attack on Port Hudson and remained near there until July, when the regiment was changed permanently to cavalry. On mustering, after the battle at Port Hudson it was found that nearly half of the regiment was killed or disabled and General Paine had suffered the loss of a leg. One night during the siege, Mr. Danforth, who was acting as dispatch carrier, was sent to the landing, accompanied by another carrier. Neither of them knew the route and, near midnight, they found themselves in proximity to a camp in which the men had white blankets. They were in doubt as to the identity of their neighbors, but finally discovered that they were near a Union regiment which had recently taken the field. Another night, when scouting near a piece of woods, Company C was suddenly fired on and, although in doubt as to the number of the rebels in the woods, charged immediately and captured two bushwhackers and their horses and the horse of a third who had fled, but who fell into their hands in the morning. The incident is stated here to demonstrate the quality of bravery of the Union troops, which dashed into a position in the night which might have been defended by a brigade of rebels. Another instance is related for obvious reasons. The Government ordered the conversion of the regiment into cavalry, but without supplying the mount. The next day after receiving the orders, every man had a steed and the regiment presented a curious appearance, owing to the motley character of the chargers which ranged in size from ponies not bigger than sheep, to horses of regulation size. During the

expeditions into the surrounding country, every man availed himself of every opportunity to exchange his mount for the better, which was done without reference to the opinions of the rebels interested. On one occasion a soldier met two ladies driving a fine horse and he proceeded at once to make an exchange. He replaced theirs with his own, but they declined in disgust to drive the substitute, and he left them seated in their carriage, uttering vain protestations against the whole operation. Through this system of exchange, the regiment was well mounted in about six weeks and performed efficient service until discharged.

After the war Mr. Danforth returned to Meeme where he has since resided. He is the owner of a small, well tilled farm and has been engaged 16 years in the manufacture of cheese. He was married in 1872 at Herman, Sheboygan county, to Gertrude Silvernail. Their children are named James S., George, Anna, Emma and William.



FRANCIS MARION ROGERS, one of the business men of Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 10, was born May 17, 1842, in Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y. When he was 22 years of age he enlisted August 17, 1864, as a private in Company E, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, for one year.

He received honorable discharge July 22, 1865, at Edgefield, Tenn., on account of the termination of the war. He passed unharmed through the entire course of his war experience, with the exception of a slight injury in his neck, which he did not consider sufficiently serious to warrant his leaving his post.

He joined the regiment to which he belonged as a recruit Nov. 4, 1864, at Louisville, Ky. The portion of the command which was available was engaged in the work of foraging and scouting, and they had some sharp experiences, as the rebel guerrillas were growing fierce with repeated repulses. From November to December, the command was in camp at Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of reorganization and being equipped anew. On the 4th of the month last named, the command set out for Nashville, then in a state of siege by the rebel hordes

under General Hood. It was in the action in front of Hopkinsville two weeks later, and its first encounter with the rebels was successful. The regiment went next into winter quarters at Waterloo, Ala., where it remained until the 10th of March. They crossed the Tennessee River on that day and, 12 days later, took up their march for the interior of the State.

April 1st, the brigade to which the regiment belonged was detached from the main column and in its march had a skirmish with the rebels, which resulted in putting them to flight. They crossed the Cahawba at Centerville after a day's march of 40 miles. They encountered Jackson's cavalry the next morning and were driven back. They experienced a good deal of heavy marching and some sharp skirmishes and led the advance to Montgomery, Ala. The march from there was continued and soon after leaving that place they were attacked. The 1st Wisconsin accomplished the defeat of the attacking force alone. Their next encounter had the same result, as they assaulted and captured Fort Tyler, April 16th. Five days after, they went into camp at Macon, Ga. While at Centerville, under orders to hold a bridge at all hazards, Mr. Rogers and three comrades were sent to a point below to secure horses if possible and, during their absence the vidette brought intelligence of the approach of Forrest in full force. The bridge was destroyed by Company E, and they drew back as the rebel army was drawn up on the opposite side of the river. The rebels fired on the little party of four, who returned to the place where they had left their regiment and one of their number was killed. The horse of Mr. Rogers was shot under him and his life was saved by the fall of the animal. He received at the same time a shot in his neck, which was of little account.

Mr. Rogers was but four years old when his parents came to Wisconsin. They located at Summit in Waukesha county, whence they made another removal four years later to Omro in Winnebago county. The son was a pupil in the schools of these towns and later acquired a more advanced education at Ripon, where he attended school three years. While growing to manhood he came a practical carpenter and worked at intervals at that business until he enlisted. After the war he returned to Wisconsin and settled at Whitewater, where he pursued the business of a builder and contractor for two years. He was similarly occupied for three

years at Jefferson and established himself in the same occupation at Oshkosh in 1876. He has constructed a considerable number of buildings at that place.

Mr. Rogers traces his ancestors back to the Mayflower and the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620. The family was descended originally in the old country from Irish progenitors. The early descendants were engaged in the former wars of this country. The forefathers of his mother were Hollanders and were among those known as the Mohawk Valley Dutch. He is the son of Charles L. and Anna (Tubbs) Rogers. July 4, 1862, he was married to Lucinda C. Buck. Their children were nine in number and born in the following order:—Elmer A. (deceased), Emma A., Ina A., Birdena M., Katie L. (deceased), Dora M., Frank M., Earl (deceased) and Charles. The second marriage of Mr. Rogers to Ruth Hopkins took place May 18, 1879. She died, leaving one child—Edna A. His present wife, Alice Rogers before marriage, is still living.



WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, Plover, Wis., was born in Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania, Sept. 27, 1844. His paternal grandfather, John Patterson, was a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, and died in that State when 94 years old. His maternal grandfather, James Wainwright, was a native of Monmouth county, New Jersey, and died in 1854, aged 91 years. Virgil Patterson, father of Mr. Patterson of this sketch, was born April 22, 1810, in Orange county, New York, and married Sarah Wainwright at Milford, Pike Co., Penn., in July, 1834. The mother of Mr. Patterson died in Bradford county, Penn., Nov. 14, 1865, at the age of 54 years. The father died in Chemung Co., New York, in July, 1880. The son remained under the paternal roof until the period of the civil war. The first attack of the South on the United States flag was made a few months after he was 17 years old and he enlisted in Company H, "Morgan Guards", enrolling October 6, 1861, for three years. Two months later, the regiment was consolidated with the 10th New York Cavalry and Mr. Patterson was assigned to Company F. The com-

mand was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and sent to Gettysburg, where they were engaged in building barracks. Later they went to Havre de Grace, Maryland, where they guarded the ferry line and were afterwards assigned to provost duty at Baltimore. In the last of July, 1862, they received their horses and equipments at Fort Lincoln, Washington, and went into camp at Arlington Heights. August 29, 1862, Mr. Patterson performed picket duty through the night at Fairfax Court House and on the next day went into camp at Chain Bridge, where orders were received for the regiment to proceed to Lewinsville, Va. Soon after they moved to the vicinity of Aldee, Middlebury and Upperville, where the 10th New York had an engagement with Wade Hampton's cavalry and they moved from there to Rappahannock Station, where they skirmished with Stewart's cavalry. In November, they went into camp at the Virginia Gold Mine, where they performed garrison and picket duty and, in December, went to Falmouth. Dec. 19, 1862, Mr. Patterson, with 31 comrades, was captured by Lieutenant Jones of Hampton's Legion and taken to Richmond, where they were confined in Castle Thunder. Nineteen days later they were paroled and reported at Annapolis, Md., where they were held until May 4, 1863, when they were exchanged and joined the regiment at Rappahannock Station and Mr. Patterson was engaged in the cavalry action at Brandy Station—an action which takes leading rank in the cavalry fights of the war. Mr. Patterson had the satisfaction of capturing Lieutenant Jones, who took him prisoner on a former occasion. The regiment went into camp at Culpepper and scouted until the battle of the Wilderness. The 10th New York opened the fight at Todd's Tavern and then started on the Richmond raid, marking their way by destruction along the line of the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad. He was next in a fight at Bowling Green, skirmishing there with Stewart's cavalry and also at Poplar Grove Church, where a continual fight was carried on in sight of Richmond; Stewart was killed in this fight. Mr. Patterson was again in action at Malvern Hill and Cold Harbor, crossing the River James with his regiment at City Point. The infantry of the command joined them in front of Petersburg. In 1864, Mr. Patterson was a participant in the Virginia campaign and was in the fights on the South Side railroad and at Dan-

ville. He had been detailed as Orderly for Colonel Avery and performed the duties of the position until his discharge, Dec. 7, 1864, on the field in front of Petersburg. He returned to Pennsylvania after the war and was variously engaged until 1880, when he came to Wisconsin and remained at Stevens Point a year. In 1881 he went back to Bradford Co., Penn., and in 1887 made a permanent removal to Wisconsin. He located at Plover and entered the employ of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company.

He was married Nov. 20, 1876, to Miss I. V. Stewart of Breesport, Chemung Co., New York. Their children were born in the following order:—Leroy, Nov. 23, 1879; Pearl, Aug. 11, 1882; Claude, April 13, 1884; Charles, Jan. 20, 1888.



PATRICK PRICE, a farmer in Stockbridge Township, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 40, was born March 17, 1817, in County Galway, Ireland, and he grew to manhood in his native country. He came to America in 1850, landing in Philadelphia April 18th, and went to Bucks county in the Keystone State, where he engaged to work for a nurseryman. In 1852 he went to Trenton, New Jersey, where he remained 10 years. August 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 11th New Jersey Infantry. The command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and Mr. Price was in the first battle at Fredericksburg, fought at Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and was in the actions in the vicinity of Petersburg, which resulted in the fall of that city, and was in the fight at Sailor's Creek. At Chancellorsville he received a bullet in his left hand, and was sent from the field hospital to Washington, and thence to Wilmington, Delaware, where he remained until August 29, 1863. Just before the battle of Mine Run he was hit on his cheek by a buckshot, but did not go to the rear. Through the campaign of the Army of the Potomac of 1864-5, he was in every battle in which his regiment was involved. He left the trenches at Petersburg to drive an ambulance, and was occupied in that business between Petersburg and Washington. At Bai-

ley's Cross Roads he was mustered out and returned home as soon as he obtained transportation. He was discharged June 7, 1865. In March, 1867, he came to Wisconsin and bought a farm in Stockbridge.

He was married in September, 1837, to Mary Folin, in County Galway, Ireland. They have three children. Christopher was born in 1859, and married Catherine McDonald; Mary, born in 1842, married John Nash, and resides in the town of Harrison, Calumet county; Michael, born in 1846, married Ann Maria King. Both sons live in the town of Stockbridge.



STEPHEN D. TUTTLE, Plover, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born Nov. 17, 1840, at Euclid, Cayuga Co., New York. His father and mother, William S. and Lucy Parmelia (Gray) Tuttle, were married in Ohio, and the mother died when her son was about two years old, at Euclid, Ohio. The father came in 1848 to Wisconsin and located in Fond du Lac county. He enlisted Jan. 22, 1862, in Company G, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, and was discharged for disability July 12, 1862, and died at Wrightstown, Brown Co., Wis., at the age of 67. He was a man of prominent and recognized ability and represented his District in the Assembly of Wisconsin in 1857.

Stephen D. Tuttle became a resident of Auburn, Fond du Lac county, when he was eight years old, and was there reared to manhood on his father's farm. He enlisted in April, 1861, in the organization known as "Bragg's Rifles," which was assigned to the 6th Wisconsin Infantry, June 18th, as Company E, Captain E. S. Bragg, present Minister to Mexico. The regiment was ordered to Washington and made connection with the Army of the Potomac after the battle of Bull Run. It was assigned to the organization which afterwards became the "Iron Brigade." From the first camp on the grounds of the Capitol, the regiment went to Calorama Heights above Georgetown, and thence to Chain Bridge. Their next remove was to Arlington Heights to make connection with McDowell's command, and they remained there until the spring of 1862, when they went to Fredericksburg, making the route via Falls's

Church, Fairfax C. H., Warrenton and Fal-mouth. In July, the command went to Culpepper C. H., and skirmished at Beverly Ford, and he was in the first regular battle at Gainesville, where the regiment lost 214 men, and which was fought by the "Iron Brigade" alone. He was in the retreat at Manassas, and two days later was in the battle of the second Bull Run. He was next in action at South Mountain and Antietam, and went thence to fight successively at Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spotsylvania C. H., North Anna and Cold Harbor. At this place a rebel sharpshooter picked off seven men, and Mr. Tuttle was ordered by Colonel R. R. Dawes to "*bring him.*" He "*brought him*" to the gratification of the command, who were aching for revenge. Mr. Tuttle was in the following actions with the Iron Brigade:—Petersburg, Weldon R. R., Hatcher's Run, Gravelly Run, Five Forks and Appomattox C. H. The roster of the Iron Brigade claims 34 names, and Mr. Tuttle was one of the very few who was present in every action. Of 113 enlisted men of Company E, 6th Wisconsin Infantry, only seven were discharged at Madison at the close of the war. Mr. Tuttle received discharge at Culpepper, to veteranize Dec. 31, 1863, and was re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, as 1st Sergeant. He was discharged finally, July 14, 1865. General Grant issued special orders to the commanders that those soldiers designated as doing the best fighting should receive a furlough of honor of 30 days. Mr. Tuttle took the only two that were issued to Company E, and retains them in his possession. He was wounded at Antietam in the thigh, and at Hatcher's Run, where he had command of his company, in the right shoulder and left hip.

Mr. Tuttle returned to Fond du Lac county, and was a resident of the town of Ashford until 1874, when he located on a homestead in Mayville, Clark county, on which he was resident until 1877. In that year he transferred all his interests to Newton, Kansas, where he remained three years, and returned to Wisconsin, residing in Clark county until his removal in 1881, to Plover. He is the owner and proprietor of a farm near Plover, and resides in the village. He was married in 1856, in Ashford, to Louisa A. Stephens, and they had eight children born in the order named:—William P., Alice Adell, Marion H., Ellsworth, Edwin D., Silas, Grace

B. and Charles A. Alice, Ellsworth, Grace and Charles are the only survivors. The two youngest are at home. Alice married William Schultz, and resides at Las Vegas, New Mexico. Ellsworth lives near Plover.



HENRY ORPHEUS ROBINSON, of Oshkosh, Wis., was born Oct. 19, 1847, in De Peyster, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. He enlisted in Company C, 48th Wisconsin Regiment Infantry Feb. 6, 1865, at Omro for three years. The regiment was organized in February and March, 1865, and, when eight companies were ready for the field, they were ordered into service, proceeding to Benton Barracks at St. Louis, which point they left March 29th, for Paoli, Kan. They went by rail to Sedalia, whence they made their first march to their destination, arriving April 13th. The command was there broken up into detachments, Company C going to Lawrence. The purpose of the organization of the regiment at that period was to prepare troops to take the places of the veterans who were likely to be needed where the activity of the rebels was liveliest, and where experienced troops were a necessity. In the interests which centered in the position of affairs at the East, the real service of those who enlisted at this period for the frontier service is misapprehended and inadequately represented, but the hardships, privations and dangers were just as important to those who endured them, as if their service had been of more prominence in the results. The guarding of trains and patrolling for guerrillas, the constant exposure to the possibilities from foes in ambush and to the treachery of the Indian allies of the Confederates formed a portion of the history of the war of no small caliber. For weeks, men lay on their arms momentarily expecting to be called to meet unseen and unestimated foes and dangers. From this exposure many of the raw recruits suffered and contracted various forms of disease. Mr. Robinson was one of these and was in the hospital at Fort Larned for about three months and was discharged from there on account of disabilities incurred from the unaccustomed exposure he

had undergone and having contracted chronic diarrhoea.

Mr. Robinson came to Omro, Wis., with his parents in 1856, and, previous to enlisting, was engaged in farming and lumbering after he reached an age suited to the requirements of labor. He was only 14 when the war commenced and he was not yet 18 when he enlisted. His youth prevented his enrollment as a soldier at an earlier date. After his return he again became interested in lumbering on the Fox River, in which he was occupied 12 years. In 1866 he commenced to acquire a knowledge of steam as a motor power and also of steam engines. In connection therewith he naturally acquired a practical knowledge of the principles of mechanics. He made a progress in the professional understanding of those subjects which became prominent for the character of the service he was competent to render, and he gradually made his way to the position he now occupies—that of Chief Engineer at the Water Works at Oshkosh. He is the controlling spirit of the magnificent plant of machinery known as the "Holley."

In December, 1859, Mr. Robinson was married to Mary Jane Fraleigh. He is the son of Henry and Margaret Elizabeth (Curtis) Robinson. The two families of which he is a representative were settlers of Vermont on the paternal side and of New York on that of the mother. Mr. Robinson became a citizen of Oshkosh in 1882. He is, in the best sense, a self-made man, having had only a common school education in his boyhood and being early introduced to the responsibility of preparing himself for a life of usefulness and activity.



MORRIS REED, a resident of Seymour, Outagamie Co., Wis., and twice a soldier for principles' sake, was born July 13, 1846, in Mexico, Oswego Co., New York. He was deprived of the care of his mother when seven years of age and, his father having a large family to provide for he was also deprived of many privileges of education and cultivation which might otherwise have been his. Before he was 16 years old his country was involved in war,

the attack on Fort Sumter having been made just three months prior to his birthday. Six weeks after that anniversary he became a recruit in the regular military service of the United States, enlisting Aug. 26, 1861, in Company A, in Bell's U. S. 14th Infantry at Oswego. He enrolled for three years and was made a Corporal in September, 1862. He was promoted to Sergeant after the battle of Chancellorsville for bravery in action and his warrant was read before the command on parade. He was discharged at Noaksville, Va., Feb. 23, 1864, to enable him to veteranize in the same Company and Regiment, and he received final discharge, June 23, 1865, at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., on account of disabilities. The roster of the active service of Mr. Reed includes the Siege of Yorktown, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Leetown, Snickers' Gap, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run. "His conduct has been excellent" is the dictum of his commanding officer, F. H. Perry, on his first discharge papers. Let it be noted that such an expression from an official of the regular army in behalf of an humble volunteer soldier carries unusual significance. In the dreadful carnage at Chancellorsville, Mr. Reed was injured in the abdomen, a piece of an exploded shell striking him him forward of the right pelvic bone, the missile killing or wounding eight others. He has since been incapacitated from heavy labor and is still a sufferer.

He had not yet arrived at man's estate when the war was over and he returned to Mexico, where he performed such labor on a farm as his disabilities allowed, for two years. In 1868 he came to Kilbourn City, Wis., and became interested in the cultivation of hops, in which he continued about six months. He then removed permanently to Seymour, where he has since continued to reside. He has been an agriculturist, and in 1886, he commenced preaching the tenets of the Gospel as understood by the sect denominated Seventh Day Adventists. He has been successful in his ministry and has collected a charge in the vicinity where he is a resident.

He was married Aug. 24, 1866, to Marinda Windgate and they are the parents of two children—Adelbert L. and Myrtle Minnie. John Reed, the father of Mr. Reed, was born in one of the New England States and the greater part of his life was spent in Mexico, N. Y. The

grandmother, who died when her grandson was eight years old, was 95 at the time of her decease. Her husband was a soldier of the Revolution and was descended from English ancestry. The mother of Mr. Reed, prior to marriage was Sarah Ann Hotchkiss. John S. Windgate, the father of Mrs. Reed, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1807 and was of English ancestry; her mother, Rebecca Conklin, was born in the State of New York in 1810 and was of Dutch lineage.



JAMES S. BRODHEAD, a resident at Gravesville, Calumet Co., Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 205, was born August 6, 1832, in Ulster county, New York. His parents, Abraham V. H. and Helen (Schoonmaker) Brodhead, remained in the Empire State, where the father died in 1882, the mother having died in 1855. In the year following her demise, 1856, her son quitted his native place and came to Wisconsin; he resided two years in Marquette county and removed thence in 1858 to Calumet county and located on a farm in the town of Chilton. He continued his operations as an agriculturist, until he decided to enter the army, and enlisted August 27, 1864, as a recruit for the 16th Wisconsin Infantry and joined the command as a member of "New Company D." In company with other recruits he made connection with the regiment at Atlanta where Sherman was organizing his command for the march to the sea, and Mr. Brodhead was in the columns of the advancing army and followed Hood to Allatoona, Resaca and Fayette and, after driving the rebel force into Alabama, they returned to Georgia and engaged in the destruction of the railroad and the city of Atlanta, after which the 16th Wisconsin moved on to Savannah. Mr. Brodhead was with the command afterwards and, after reaching South Carolina, was taken prisoner about the middle of February between Orangeburg and Cheraw, while on a foraging expedition. He was within sight of his own command, marching along the road, when he heard a sudden clatter of cavalry and a squad of rebels suddenly made their appearance a short distance in front of him. Thinking it was Union cavalry he paid

no attention to them until they came nearer, and when he discovered that they were rebels he drew his rifle to his shoulder, but was ordered to surrender. He was assured that he would be well treated if he surrendered, and he asked for five minutes to hold "council of war" as he was afraid he would be killed, as was common when foraging parties were captured. He had been sick and was unable to run and he finally laid down his rifle and surrendered to half a dozen cavalymen. They treated him well, and after a few days he was turned over to others and taken successively to Charlotte, N. C., and Salisbury, and thence to Libby prison, where he remained 18 days. He was then paroled and sent to Annapolis and thence to St. Louis and Madison, where he was discharged and reached his home April 1st. During his short stay in Libby and other prisons he was nearly starved. One day he saw a "galvanized Yank," a Union man who had turned rebel, and who was one of the guards in the prison who had become involved in an altercation with a prisoner and made an attempt to stab him. As he drew his knife, a Wisconsin soldier struck him in the back of his head and he was disarmed before he could pick himself up. Mr. Brodhead saw the man who did the striking. One day one of the prisoners left the water running in the prison quarters and retaliation was made on the whole company by withholding the water for some days. Finally, the prisoners informed the turnkey and guards that they would be killed if the water was not turned on, which ended the drouth.

Soon after he was paroled, the war ended and he did not rejoin his regiment. When his leave of absence expired he reported at Madison and was sent home, being afterwards discharged, his papers being dated June 2, 1865. Mr. Brodhead was married Sept. 21, 1854, to Jane Depuy, a native of Rochester, Ulster county, New York, and she was born Jan. 17, 1837. He started for the West soon after with his bride. They have had seven children and three are deceased.

Sarah C. was born Nov. 29, 1858, and was married Feb. 22, 1877, to Mason H. Gray of Antigo. Mary E. was born March 22, 1861, and was married Nov. 25, 1880, to George Palmiter of Antigo, Wis. Jason W. was born Nov. 29, 1862. He is a young man of brilliant qualities and thoroughly well educated and

went to New York some years ago where he has acted in the capacity of stenographer in the mercantile house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and is now (1888) officiating as the private secretary of Judge Hilton, noted in his connections with the Stewart estate. Madge, youngest child, was born June 8, 1880.



FREEMAN J. NEY, resident at Hortonville Wis., and a Union soldier in the war, was born in Bennington, Wyoming Co., New York, July 23, 1823. When he was 15 years old he came to Ohio with his parents and lived in that State until he was 25 working on a farm. In 1847 he came to Wisconsin and his first residence in the Badger state was in Granville, Milwaukee Co. In 1850 he went to Sheboygan Co., Wis., where he lived three years in the town of Scott, and came thence to Hortonville, Wis. Mr. Ney was a farmer until September, 1864, when he enlisted at Green Bay in Company F, 43rd Wisconsin Infantry. He was in rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, about four weeks, when the regiment left the State, under orders to go to Nashville, Tenn. The 43rd went thence to Johnsonville, and Mr. Ney there had his first smell of rebel powder in a skirmish with rebel cavalry. A soldier, named Curtis in his company, had both legs shot off, but lived to come home. The regiment received orders to move to Nashville, but were cut off by a portion of Hood's forces and reached Nashville too late to do any fighting.

During the remainder of his service, Mr. Ney followed the fortunes of his regiment, which marched through an unbroken wilderness to the Cumberland River and engaged in scouting, skirmishing and in provost and other varieties of military service. In June he returned with his command to Nashville and was mustered out of service the 24th day of the month. He returned to Hortonville and resumed his former occupation. Mr. Ney was married December 23, 1848, to Hannah A. Pickett. They have seven children. William graduated in medicine from the Chicago Medical College and is practicing his profession in Minneapolis; Ellen is the wife of A. F. Reidout, and lives at Hortonville; Leonard is a builder

at Rhinelander; Wallace is a druggist at Minneapolis; Alice married Oscar Weiss of Milwaukee; Irving R. is a school teacher and resides at Hortonville and Fred is a clerk in his brother's drug store at Minneapolis.

Mr. Ney came to Wisconsin to build up a home and fortune and has succeeded in doing both in a manner in every way creditable to himself as a citizen, a patriot and a man. He and his wife belong to the Free Will Baptist Church. Syrial Pickett, brother of Mrs. Ney, a soldier of the 3rd Wisconsin, was captured at Gettysburg and imprisoned at Belle Isle. Mr. Ney is a Republican.



LEWIS B. FARR, Plover, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born Dec. 31, 1831, in Pittsford, Monroe Co., New York. His father, J. D. Farr, was a native of the same town, and was born Aug. 29, 1806. His mother, R. B. Barns before marriage, was the daughter of one of the "minute men" of the period of the Revolution. Mr. Farr is, therefore, a representative of the Puritan stock, which formed the foundation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His English ancestry is removed four generations and his great grand father Eady traced the lineage on his side to the founders of his family, and ascertained that they belonged to the Normans who came from France with William in 1066, and that their blazon of heraldry consisted of two bishops' heads, indicating that the forbears belonged to the ecclesiastical class. There is a tradition that the senior Eady's regard for his ancestral stock was extinguished by a bullet from a Queen Anne musket fired at him with telling effect by a "Britisher" at Lexington. Jasiel Farr, great grandfather on the paternal side, went to New York, when that territory was "Far West." He was the founder of Pittsford, where his descendants were born.

Mr. Farr of this sketch was five years old when his parents located on a farm in Hillsdale county, Mich. He grew to manhood in the Wolverine State and, in 1861, came to Plover, Wis., accompanied by his father and mother. The former died Sept. 28, 1880, and the latter in 1886, 80 years. Mr. Farr is the only survivor of their family. In the spring

of 1862, he married Miss L. J. Bailey, who lived in Cambria, Hillsdale Co., Mich. She died at Plover in 1867, leaving a daughter, Abigail M. who is a teacher. Mr. Farr afterwards married Miss J. S. Keeler, of Plover. Mabel E. only child, was born Nov. 3, 1884.

Mr. Farr enlisted Aug. 22, 1864, in Company H, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, at Stevens Point, Wis., for one year. He enrolled as a recruit and made connection with the regiment at Little Rock, Ark. He was in his first action at Dardanelles, previous to which he was engaged in camp, garrison, foraging, scouting, skirmishing, patrol and picket duty and as escort for trains. During the whole of his service he was chiefly engaged in these varieties of military duty on the Arkansas border. On the re-organization of the regiment he was transferred, Feb. 1, 1865, to Company A, and went with his battalion in April to Duval's Bluff. In September, 1864, a detail from the recruits was made for the purpose of transferring a number of mules to Little Rock, and the men, finding the mules objected to their riding, they undertook to lead them, and the scene of a collection of mules and a collection of men with halters for connecting links, the attachments at either end pulling in a contrary direction, may be imagined. Mr. Farr remained at Duval's Bluff until June, when he went to Springfield, Mo., and thence to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where he was discharged June 20, 1865. Mr. Farr has held the office of Justice of Peace; is a staunch Republican, and an upright, substantial citizen of influence.



DAVID RIMEY, a resident of Remington, Wood Co., Wis., and formerly a soldier of the civil war, was born March 7, 1845, in Albany, Green Co., Wis. He is the son of Benjamin and Catherine (McNutt) Rimey, and is the grandson of a man who fought in the second war with Great Britain. He removed from Green county to Remington in 1880, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm is located on section 23, of Town 21, Range 3.

He enlisted in August, 1864, Company H, 38th Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling for three years, and received honorable discharge at Washington,

June 2, 1865, the war being closed. He rejoined the regiment in the Army of the Potomac and arrived there in time to take part in the siege of Petersburg. In the fight at Hatcher's Run he was in a sharp action. He was overheated in the trenches Jan. 10, 1865, at Petersburg and was taken to the hospital at City Point. He was in his most energetic service during the investment of Petersburg, where he fought days and repaired breastworks nights. On the occasion on which he received his injury he had been engaged 24 hours without intermission, and has never recovered his health.

His brother, Michael, was in the service and was killed at Dalton, Ga., on the march to the sea, receiving a wound in the face and left breast. Mr. Rimey married Barbara Griffith.



JACOB H. VALENTINE, a resident of Montello, Wis., belonging to G. A. R. Post No. 64, was born in Alabama township, Genessee Co., New York, Oct. 5, 1839. He came from his native State to Wisconsin in 1856 and remained in Buffalo in the county of Marquette until 1861, when he went to Denver, Colorado. He was engaged in mining at Delaware Flats, a small collection of miners' shanties, and he enlisted there in Company A, 3rd Colorado Infantry. When the 2nd and 3rd regiments, Colorado Infantry, reached Missouri, neither had its complement and the two were consolidated and known afterwards as 2nd Colorado Cavalry, receiving equipments at St. Louis. Mr. Valentine was assigned to Company H of the new command and left St. Louis under orders for Kansas City, and, until 1864, operated in that locality against the bushwhackers. In September and October the command was in Missouri under Pleasanton operating against Price at Lexington and Independence, Mo., on the Big and Little Blue Rivers and driving the rear guard of Price across the Arkansas River and afterwards returning to Fort Leavenworth. The regiment was sent thence to frontier service on the plains where Mr. Valentine was engaged in guarding trains of immigrants and the United States mails against the Indians. He remained on the plains until June 19, 1865, when he went with his command under orders

to Fort Reilly where he was mustered out. Transportation was limited and Mr. Valentine and eight comrades built a boat on which they floated down the Kansas River to Lawrence and from thence they traveled by rail to their respective destinations, Mr. Valentine returning to his home in Buffalo, where he arrived July 11, 1865. He engaged in farming and afterwards removed to Montello which is still his place of residence. He is still engaged in the management of his farm. He was married Oct. 9, 1866, at Buffalo to Esther A., daughter of Ebenezer and Margaret Dickson, residents of Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine have four children; Hattie was born Oct. 27, 1867, and was graduated from the high school at Montello in June 1888; Zella was born Oct. 17, 1871; Henry, Dec. 19, 1873; Dickson, Dec. 13, 1882. Mr. Valentine is Adjutant of W. D. Walker Post at Montello.



FREDERICK W. KUTLER, of Appleton, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post, Geo. D. Eggleston, No. 133, was born March 28, 1838, in Zeigeliada, Ouerfurt, Prussia. In 1852 he came to America with his parents, and arrived in Milwaukee, August 11th. He remained in the Cream City three years and learned the business of a baker in all its details. He continued to follow it for a vocation until he became a soldier. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, 26th Wisconsin Infantry at Racine for three years. At the formation of his company he was made Corporal. July 2, 1865, he received honorable discharge at Washington, D. C., the war being at an end.

With the exception of a single company the 26th Wisconsin was composed of Germans. It was recruited in about two weeks and was one of the strongest and most distinguished of the Wisconsin regiments. It was mustered into service September 17, 1862, and went to Washington in October, making connection with the 11th Army Corps under Major-General Sigel. The command was soon after involved in all the difficulties experienced through the fall and early winter in the toilsome marching to which the Army of the Potomac was subjected, pre-

paring for the fruitless operations on the Rappahannock. March was passed in preparations again for active warfare and about the last of April the movement preceding the battle of Chancellorsville commenced. The 26th went into that disastrous action to suffer as did no other save one—the 119th New York. Mr. Kutler was wounded in his right hip by a minie ball and, soon after, was taken prisoner by the rebels. He remained in the hands of the confederates 15 days, attended by Union surgeons who remained with the captured prisoners. At the end of that time General Hooker recovered them under flag of truce and, after being paroled by the rebels, Mr. Kutler found himself once more among Union soldiers. They were conveyed to the field hospital in the ambulances which were sent for them and which were located near Stafford C. H. They remained at Stafford C. H. a month and were transferred to Harvey hospital at Washington. Mr. Kutler stayed there a month and then went across the Long Bridge to the Convalescent Camp near Alexandria. When sufficiently recovered, he was transferred to Company I, 24th Veteran Reserve Corps. He was placed with a special detail under Colonel McAlvery and was with him for a year. At the expiration of that time he went with the Reserve Corps to Washington and was detailed for guard duty, in which he was subjected to arduous service in guarding rebel and other prisoners, doing duty every other day. At the time of Early's raid in 1864 he was on duty, and experienced a sunstroke which rendered him helpless for a week. After the rebel marauder had betaken himself back to his own holdings, Mr. Kutler returned to barrack duty. During the last four months he passed the time on guard at the south end of Long Bridge where he and the entire detail contracted the fever and ague, the land being low and swampy and the atmosphere poisoned with the malaria from the Potomac marshes. The company were still there when the United States troops crossed Long Bridge on their way to the Grand Review. The Wisconsin 26th, his old regiment, passed over while he was there on guard. After being discharged he returned to Racine.

In 1869 he went to Appleton where he has since pursued his business as a baker. His father, Frederick W. Kutler, was a soldier in his native country, conscripted according to the law which controls every German male child. In 1848 he was in the Reserve but was after-

wards sent to active duty in which he served two years before the expiration of his time. It is probable that about the time of our war a large number of Germans brought their growing sons to this country to escape the inevitable conscription, and it is a curious fact that large numbers of the German soldiers who volunteered for the Union service were those who rebelled against a compulsory military career in their own country.




WILLIAM A. ROZELL, a prominent citizen and business man at Plainfield, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 197, was born Dec. 3, 1826, at Jackson, Tioga Co., Pennsylvania. He is the son of James and Lucy (Bryant) Rozell.

He was reared in his native State and removed to Wisconsin in 1855, locating in Wausara county and engaged in farming in Plainfield township which was then in its pioneer condition. At that date, the inhabitants were situated at remote distances and Mr. Rozell passed through all the experiences of a pioneer farmer and followed that occupation until he entered the army. He enlisted Oct. 6, 1864, in Company I, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, at Berlin, for one year. The battery went from the camp of rendezvous in Wisconsin to Washington, where it was placed in garrison at Fort Farnsworth. The battery reached there in November and the men belonging to the command were drilled in light and heavy artillery tactics and as infantry, being obliged to acquire a knowledge of all military tactics, excepting cavalry. They also performed considerable labor on the fortifications and held themselves in readiness for service in the defense of Washington but happily were not called into service in that direction. It may be added that, in addition to the armament common to artillery service, consisting of heavy siege guns the battery was fully equipped as infantry. (See sketch of R. H. Runcorn.) At the expiration of the war, Mr. Rozell was mustered out of service, June 26, 1865, at Washington and the command returned to Milwaukee where it disbanded July 3rd following.

Nov. 4, 1862, Mr. Rozell was married to Ellen H. Walker, of Plainfield, and their chil-

dren are named Harry T., Arthur J., Maggie and Verney. On his return from the army Mr. Rozell resumed his business as a farmer and in 1867, became interested as a merchant at West Plainfield and transacted a prosperous business. In 1882, he built a brick store in the village of Plainfield where he operated about two years. He sold that establishment in 1884 and resumed operations at West Plainfield, where he was transacting business on a large scale until disaster overtook him. Nov. 20, 1886, his extensive building was burned, entailing on him a loss of about \$6,000. He immediately rebuilt and is once more in promising circumstances. He has been prominent in the management of local affairs and has held various school and town offices.



 **HARLES A. ABBOTT**, a farmer, residing at Grand Chute, Outagamie Co., Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 133, at Appleton, was born in Freedom, in the same county, Dec. 8, 1845. He is the son of Elnor Barnum and Ellen (Webster) Abbott, who were among the pioneer settlers of Outagamie county. The father located and cleared a farm in the township of Freedom, and was a soldier in the 5th Wisconsin Infantry. He was born Feb. 28, 1814, in Connecticut, and died at Shiocton, Wis. The mother was born in Oswego, New York, in 1815. Following is the record of their children. The eldest son, who was named Charles, died in infancy. William died Aug. 18, 1883, in Kansas; Alfred A. was a soldier in the 21st Wisconsin Infantry, and died in April, 1864, in Andersouville stockade prison, after a captivity of 11 months; Margaret A. died in April, 1870; Mr. Abbott, of this account, is the next in order of birth. Edward and Frank reside in Nebraska; Susan A. lives at Appleton; Harriet died in August, 1882; Wilber died in Freedom in 1880; Emma lives in Dakota. Another child died in infancy.

Like the majority of the survivors of the civil war, Mr. Abbott enlisted before the age of legal manhood. He enrolled at Appleton, Oct. 25, 1863, in Company I, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, for three years, or during the war, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. In May previous he was transferred to Com-

pany C, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, his term being unexpired, and his original command mustered out. He enlisted as a recruit and made connection with the regiment at Grand Junction, Miss., just previous to Sherman's first advance on his march through rebeddom. The regiment was sent to rendezvous at Cairo, Ill., in March, 1864, and the first active duty in which Mr. Abbott was a participant was in the reinforcement of the garrison at Paducah, Ky., where the fort was retaken and the town rescued. In April, he was with his regiment at Decatur, detailed to guard the passages of the Tennessee River. In one instance the rebels had destroyed an iron bridge which the "Feds" had replaced with a pontoon bridge, and this was guarded by the 32nd for about four months. Meantime, Mr. Abbott was one of a detail of 17 men sent to bring into safe quarters a Union family. They were attacked by two companies of mounted rebels, and the Sergeant and 11 men were taken prisoners, and the remainder made their way to headquarters with their charge. At daybreak, the Provost Marshal, with a detachment from the regiment, made a sally and took prisoners, seven rebels including a lieutenant, which was considered, in some sense as compensation. In August, the regiment went to Atlanta and took position in front of the fortifications. The soldiers of the command were in daily action for 18 days preceding the surrender of the place. Afterwards Mr. Abbott was in a sharp action about six miles from Atlanta, where victory was achieved by the Union arms. While in camp, preparatory to proceeding with Sherman's troops, Mr. Abbott was in a state of health resulting from illness contracted at Atlanta, which necessitated his being sent to the hospital at Chattanooga. Ten days later he was sent to Nashville, in so enfeebled a condition as to require an attendant in boarding the cars. He has never recovered from the chronic disorders induced by his arduous service and exposure. While at Nashville, that place was assaulted by Hood, with the other occupants of the hospital there, went into the trenches for the defense, remaining four days. He returned to the hospital and soon after was sent to Newbern, N. C. Thence he went to Raleigh and from there to Goldsboro, where he participated in a three days' fight, repulsing Hood's forces, with heavy loss. Mr. Abbott went next to Raleigh, and from there to Washington for the Grand Review. He was then

transferred as stated, and soon after he returned to Madison and thence home in a hopelessly shattered state of health. His pay and discharge were sent to him at his home in Freedom, Wis. During his military service, Mr. Abbott was hit by rebel bullets on two occasions, the missile, in one instance destroying his gun which he was loading, and also cutting his belt.



HENRY E. ZIELLEY, M. D., a practicing physician of Chilton, Wis., was born Feb. 14, 1826, in Montgomery county, New York, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Cook) Zielley. When he was 13 years old his parents removed to Steuben county where he was a resident until 1850, when he became a citizen of the West. He was trained in his profession in the medical college at Geneva, New York, whence he was graduated in 1849, and, immediately on receiving his credentials, he opened his practice at Hornellsville in his native State. He came from there to Wisconsin and established his business at Manitowoc, where he operated as a physician until the Pike's Peak mania in 1860, when he went to that land of promise, but remained only a short time, as family circumstances necessitated his immediate return to Wisconsin. At Pike's Peak, he was offered the practice of a prominent physician and he thus lost an opportunity to advance himself. July 22, 1862, he received the appointment of 1st Assistant Surgeon of the 14th Wisconsin Infantry and made connection with the regiment at Hamburg between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth in Tennessee. The regiment was in an unhealthy locality and there were a large number of disabled men. The labors of the surgeons and assistants, the unwholesomeness of the situation and the need of an adequate surgical force, had brought about an unfortunate condition of things, and Dr. Zielley, on his arrival received directions to proceed to the hospital and to look the men over and prescribe for them. He received no information as to the cases or method of conducting an army hospital, and with no help but the hospital steward, without advice or experience, he entered upon the duties as best he could.

There were a hundred men who answered sick call, and all examination and treatment devolved upon him. He was obliged to prepare the reports and has a vivid recollection of the trouble he experienced with the first one, as the proper individual for the work failed to perform it. He went thence with the regiment and performed surgeon's duty in the siege, and states that the rebels would have driven the Union troops or captured them if they had not exhausted the ammunition for their artillery. On one occasion, one of the horses attached to the ambulance of Dr. Zielley was shot. He was surrounded by rebel skirmishers and approached by two rebel officers who remarked to him that he would be safer in another locality and, as he coincided with their views of the matter, he made haste to get away with his ambulance and material with the exception of a case of instruments he had loaned to another surgeon, which were left behind in the flight. In the action at Corinth, Dr. Zielley was the only surgeon of the 14th on the field.

He remained at his post until incessant duty, unwholesome climate and the change of water undermined his health. Two days before the fight at Corinth, he was taken sick, but he kept up until after the battle when he ceased his labors. Meanwhile the position of surgeon had become vacant and, although most of the officers of the command urged the governor to promote him, another surgeon received the appointment. He felt this injustice, but remained in his position and discharged his duty as long as possible. In November, 1862, he obtained leave of absence and remained in Wisconsin until February, when he rejoined the command, although he was unfit for duty. In April he was again ill and obliged to resign. On his way home he was seized with erysipelas in his head and face, and many months passed before his health was restored. His success in his regimental practice was entirely satisfactory, as he lost very few patients. When the 48th Wisconsin Infantry was organized he received an appointment as 1st Assistant Surgeon. He was told by the governor that if he would delay a few days he would give him a position as surgeon in another regiment, but he decided to go with the 48th and immediately interested himself in the work of organizing the regiment and the surgeon-in-chief did not report for duty until the command had reached Fort Scott. During the summer of 1865, Dr. Zielley was

post surgeon at Olathe and went thence to the plains and was stationed at Fort Aubrey until March when the last companies of the "Buffalo Hunters" were mustered out at Leavenworth. In that forlorn country where the quarters of the distributed regiment were in dugouts and there were scarcely better accommodations for the sick, Dr. Zielley realized the importance of keeping himself in as good health as possible and managed his own camping apparatus, carrying with him a small camp stove. One night, a non-commissioned officer came to his tent, pretending to be ill and without a proper place to stay, and the doctor sent for his cot and administered a dose of brandy and ginger. In the morning the young man was well, but had the folly to boast how he had fooled the doctor, who was informed of the facts in the case. Some years afterwards, the Lieutenant applied to him for a certificate to assist him in obtaining a pension, citing as proof of his claim his being sick and under Dr. Zielley's care. On application from an attorney and from the commissioner of pensions, Dr. Zielley gave them the truth of the matter. On his return to Chilton he resumed his practice, which he has continued in impaired health.

During his leave of absence from the army he was married June 14, 1863, to Arsinoe H. Gibbs of Chilton. Their daughters are named Adell, Irene and Hila. In 1885, Dr. Zielley became associated in practice with Dr. J. F. Luce, and their business is conducted under the style of Zielley & Luce.



HENRY MAGEE, Marinette, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 207, was born at Angelica, Alleghany Co., New York, May 4, 1837. He comes of a valiant and distinguished family in the paternal line, his father, Henry Magee, being the son of parents born and reared in the strong Protestant element of County Antrim in the North of Ireland. Henry Magee, senior, was born there and married Sarah (Mulhollan) in that county and emigrated to America, settling in Bethlehem, Pa., among the community of Moravians who were the first settlers in that location. There he reared a family of children, lost his wife and married Susan Thompson, a

lady of New Haven, Conn. The second family included two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. He died at the age of 94 years. His father was 104 years old at the date of his death, his mother being somewhere in the "90's" at her demise. The half-brothers of Mr. Magee of this sketch, numbered three and he had two half-sisters. The former were associated with the chief incidents in the period of the second struggle with Great Britain, and one of them, John Magee, distinguished himself especially in the course of his career. His father, with himself and a brother, Hugh, enlisted in the war of 1812, and their services were of a character that coincided with the race to which they belonged, and their native energy and sympathy with right and justice. John Magee belonged to a company of Mounted Rangers and performed a great amount of service requiring especial daring and bravery as bearer of dispatches through unbroken and Indian infested country. John Magee was born in 1794 near Easton, Pa., in an almost pathless forest and in 1805, accompanied his parents to Groveland, Livingston, Co., New York, and in 1808 went with the family to Michigan, where he enlisted in the service of his country as related. He went, after the war to Bath, Steuben Co., New York, and at the age of 22 began a career in politics and finance, which crowded his after life with incident and crowned his memory with such honor as few men achieve, though they set out in life with all equipments seemingly necessary to a career of success. He had no education save such as he had acquired through experience, observation and such desultory study as he could devote to his meagre opportunities. His business qualifications in literary respects were the admiration and envy of his compeers and he was successfully chosen to fill the local positions in the municipal government where he lived. In 1826 he became a candidate for Congress and was elected and served so satisfactorily to his constituents, that he was re-elected and in this connection performed the service which linked him with the history of internal improvements in the Empire State in a signal manner. An account of his life is almost a necessity to the history of this country in any of its aspects. He identified himself with the development of the work referred to in every available manner, speaking in season and out of season to the questions then of paramount interest, not only to the

locality but to the entire country. He established stage lines in the face of obstacles that would, by most men, have been considered insurmountable. In 1840, he was interested extensively in the construction of the Erie railroad and in the construction of several others now consolidated. He was a banker of extensive relations at Bath and conducted his financial affairs in a manner in which the interests of the public was as much considered as his own. When the coal resources of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, began to be understood and prospective industry in that direction were discussed, he was foremost in their development. The history of his connection therewith is best told in the influence he acquired among those most intimately concerned. He died in 1868, and Dec. 1, 1886, at Wellsboro, Tioga county, his monument, raised by those whose benefactor and friend he had been in all senses of those words, was unveiled, the occasion being made one which formed an era in the history of that section of the Keystone State. The Hon. Daniel Beach addressed a large concourse of people of all stations in life, in an oration as masterly as the character he commemorated. He numbered among his personal friends such names as Horatio Seymour, Samuel Tilden, Ezra Cornell and others equally distinguished, who paid to his memory their tributes of kindness and honorable recollection. His life work is placed on these pages as that of one who strengthened the Government which he helped to establish and who left to his brothers and later generations a heritage which they hastened to defend when rebellion threatened its disruption.

Mr. Magee came to Wisconsin in April, 1868. His father had landed interests in Detroit where the city now stands, and about the date of his locating in that State he came to the Eastern shore of Wisconsin, encountering shipwreck in Green Bay in the same year—1868. At that date the Indians were troublesome and he and his elder children were taken prisoners by them and his house rifled of all its contents. Henry was brought up in Central New York and in early life resided at Bath. He was a citizen there when Sumter called the North to arms and in the first year of the war he enlisted, enrolling at Watkins, in January, 1862, in the Seward Infantry, 103rd New York, Company I, for three years. On the formation of his company he was made 2nd Sergeant. The regiment went from the rendezvous at Elmira

to Washington where the command sailed for Newbern, N. C. They went from there to Cape Hatteras and performed guard duty on special detail and were, later, assigned to duty at the cape lighthouse, where Mr. Magee was taken ill and sent to Newbern, whence he was discharged honorably on account of disability incurred in the service, in December, 1862. The regiment went out under Colonel Baron Egloffstein, former private Secretary to William H. Seward. The captain of Mr. Magee's company was Wm. M. Crosby for whom Mr. Magee afterwards recruited at Elmira.

He was married Jan. 5, 1870, to Louise Percy, of Oconto, Wis. Their children are Florence L., Maud M. and Frances C. Her father was a soldier in 1812. One of his cousins named Gray was taken from school by the Oneida Indians and as soon as old enough, escaped and went home, but his tastes had changed and he was so discontented that he rejoined his captors and settled in their village of Oneida. Her cousins, Earl and Frank Percy and James Hodgins, enlisted in New York regiments.



THOMAS S. ALLEN, of Oshkosh, Commander of John W. Scott Post No. 241 at that place, was born July 26, 1825, in Alleghany Co., New York.

He received a substantial primary education and, before he was 18 years old, had acquired a practical knowledge of the printer's art, by means of which he paid his expenses while taking a collegiate course of study. Afterwards he was occupied a short time in teaching and came in 1846 to Chicago where he obtained a position as foreman on a daily newspaper and operated in that capacity about one year and went thence to Dodgeville, Wis. On arrival at the seat of the mining district of Wisconsin, he engaged in several avenues of business successively, including mining, practical surveying and teaching. He had a working ability which brought him to the notice of the municipality where he was located and, in 1850, he was made Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors in which he officiated two years. Until 1857 he was interested in real estate business and in railroading. In that year he was

elected to the Legislature of Wisconsin from the Mineral Point District and served one term. Again his capacity for usefulness and his knowledge of practical real estate matters made him conspicuous, and he was appointed Assistant Chief Clerk in the land office at Madison in 1860. During the season of the Legislature that winter, Governor Randall had brought to the front the impending state of affairs between the two sections of the United States, and when the startling intelligence came from South Carolina, Wisconsin was found in readiness for the crisis. By the time the echoes from the attack on Fort Sumter had mingled with the western breeze at Madison, the local militia was under arms. Enlistments commenced and proceeded with a rapidity which constituted, one of the most glorious tributes to the quality of Americans when their country is in danger that appears in the history of any time or people. April 13th, Mr. Allen was an enlisted soldier in the Governor's Guards and paraded in that city when the news of the fall of the forts in Charleston Harbor created a general sentiment of excited enthusiasm. He at once enlisted as a private, but after a few days was elected Captain of a company at Mineral Point, and Governor Randall at once commissioned him. On the organization of the several regiment from the thirty-six companies that reported for immediate service, "Company I" was attached to the organization, which later on became famous for its gallantry—the "Wisconsin Second." The command was in the reserve at Blackburn's Ford and in the route on the third day after—July 21st—it was the last to retreat and displayed its pluck in a manner that attracted the attention of the authorities even in that situation of disaster and dismay. The organization of the "2nd" was preserved at Bull Run, and brought from the field in tolerable order under Captain McKee and Captain Allen, the latter conducting the rear-guard. The regiment was re-organized and August 22nd, 1861, Captain Allen was made its Major. A few days later the command received brigade assignment, under command of General Rufus King. (See sketch.) It went into winter quarters October 5th, General King succeeding General McDowell as Division Commander, and General Gibbons taking command of the brigade. Major Allen was with the expeditions to Orange Court-House and others to destroy the Virginia railroads. During Gen-

eral Pope's campaign, he was engaged with his regiment in several days skirmishing along the fords of the Rappahannock river. At Gainesville, the Iron Brigade fought a terrible battle alone, its officers and men alike distinguishing themselves by a quality of fighting that sent their names to posterity as one of the most gallant organizations in the most extraordinary contest in the history of the world. The 2nd Wisconsin lost 64 men killed, and 247 men wounded. The brigade lost about 800 men, and all in about an hour and a half, but held the field against three times its own number.

Major Allen was twice wounded, but did not leave the field. His injuries were in the neck and wrist. At the Second Bull Run battle, the command again covered the falling back of the assaulting brigade, and were again the last regiment to cross Stone Bridge, Aug. 30, 1862. Col. O'Connor was killed at Gainesville, and Major Allen was promoted Lieutenant Colonel. He fought with honor at South Mountain September 14th and at Antietam was acting Colonel of the "Second." He was wounded and carried from the field September 17th.

January 24th, 1863, he was made Colonel of the Fifth Wisconsin, Colonel Cobb having been elected to Congress, and he reported for the incumbent duties two days later. In February, the "Light Division" was organized which was calculated for a species of service which is obvious from the title bestowed. At Marye's Heights, which the casualties in the attack under General Burnside had christened as the Slaughter Pen, the regiments composing that command performed a most distinguished service. A rebel battery was stationed on the top of the fortifications, others were on the right and left, and several companies of sharpshooters were ambushed behind a stone wall located in front of and below the 8th (Washington) Battery of New Orleans, which celebrated organization of war machinery occupied the main point of attack. The soldiers of the Fifth Wisconsin were depressed over the desperate emergencies which they knew were soon to be met, and Colonel Allen, in a characteristic manner took occasion to cheer them with the assurance that they would be victorious in the assault. He told them when they heard the order "Forward" to move on the double-quick and not to fire or answer a shot or to halt until they heard a decisive order



Capt. David J. Brothers.

to do so and he added, "you will never get that order." The attack was a triumph, but at fearful cost, the men obeying orders and scaling the heights, taking possession without firing a shot. Colonel Allen was with the front and leaped the fortifications with his men. The commander of the battery surrendered his sword to Allen with complimentary comments on the gallantry of his command. The successful soldiers and their leader pressed on towards Chancellorsville under orders and made no stop to see to the men left on the field. Hard fighting continued during this and the next day, but not being supported by Gen. Hooker, the whole 6th Corps crossed the river at Bank's Ford under orders from army headquarters. Again the Fifth covered the movement.

At Gettysburg, July 2nd, 1863, the regiment was on the field as reserve, and also on the day following. After that battle, the command was sent to New York to aid in the enforcement of the draft if needed, and was, later on, assigned to other duty on the Hudson River, returning to the seat of war in October. November 7th the regiment, together with the 6th Maine was detailed for special service to take the fortifications at Rappahannock Station and charged on the double quick on a redoubt where Colonel Allen was badly injured, his left hand being shattered by rebel bullets. While disabled for active service he was in Washington operating on the Examining Board under General Silas Casey.

The regiment was reorganized after the date of its first construction had expired and Colonel Allen was re-commissioned. By the first of October he had enlisted seven companies and was on the way to the front. Until April 2, 1865, the command was in almost constant activity of some character, in positions where it made its service available, and on that date its superior officer led a brigade in the charge on Petersburg. The capitulation took place on the morning of the same day and the regimental colors of the Fifth Wisconsin were the first to be in position on the captured works. The losses of the regiment were about the tenth part of those suffered by the whole corps, including about fifty regiments. The concluding service performed by the Fifth was of the same quality as that recorded. In the movements on the 6th of April, General Ewell and his staff surrendered to a detachment of skirmishers from the regiment, and the conduct of the brigade excited

the warmest encomiums from the authorities. In March, 1865, Colonel Allen was breveted Brigadier-General for his gallantry through the war in the volunteer service.

He traces his ancestral origin to James Allen, a native of Scotland, who located in this country in its earliest period, settling here in 1636, sixteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. He is the son of Rev. A. S. Allen and his mother previous to marriage was Miss Lydia Kingsbury. He was married Aug. 11, 1851, to Miss Sarah Bracken, the daughter of General Charles Bracken. The wife died in 1854, after becoming the mother of a daughter. In April, 1866, Colonel Allen was married to Miss Natalie Weber and they have three sons and four daughters.

Colonel Allen is a leading man by force of temperament, and his position as such is the outgrowth of a capacity for activity beyond that of many men. He is a Republican in political faith and in his religious relations he is tolerant and sympathetic with recognized methods of Christian work, being a regular attendant on religious services. He has been prominent in politics from the date of his entering upon their privileges. His executive abilities recommended him to the notice of the public who elected him Secretary of State Jan. 1, 1866, and retained his services until the first of January, 1870. Two years later he was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention. He removed to Oshkosh in 1870 and has since been connected with the local press of that city. He was one of the proprietors and editor of the "Daily Northwestern" for over fifteen years. In 1885, he became interested in "The Telegraph," a German paper, with which he still retains a connection. He was Commander of the Department of Wisconsin, G. A. R. in 1868 and 1869, and is now Post Commander of Post No. 241. (1888.)



DAVID J. BROTHERS, of Kaukauna, Outagamie Co., Wis., was born Oct. 15, 1837, in Gananoque, Province of Ontario, Canada. He is the son of James and Mary (Duggan) Brothers, both of whom were born in County Waterford, Ireland. Some time in the "thirties" they located in Canada. In 1862, Captain Brothers decided to

enter the military service of the United States; he enlisted August 15th at Appleton, Wis., in the 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, Company I, for three years. He was made Orderly Sergeant on the formation of the company and, in that capacity, organized the command. In March, 1863, he received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant and, about six months later, was commissioned 1st Lieutenant and acted as Captain of his company, Captain George R. Wood being absent on recruiting service. September 1, 1864, after the fall of Atlanta, he was constituted Judge Advocate and discharged the duties of the position until the regiment reached Savannah in December, 1864. In January, 1865, Colonel C. L. Kilbers, Chief Commissary of the Army of the Tennessee, asked General F. P. Blair to detail a competent man to receive subsistence stores for his corps which were to be landed on the left bank of the Pocotaligo River. By special order, Major General Blair detached Captain Brothers from his regiment and assigned him to duty as A. C. S., 17th Army Corps, under orders to report to Lieutenant Colonel J. H. W. Mills for duty. He proceeded to River Bridge, a distance of 90 miles, to overtake his command with the supply train. May 31, 1865, General Blair issued a special order to Captain Brothers to proceed to Louisville, Ky., to make arrangements for the subsistence of the command when it should arrive. In June, Captain Brothers was relieved from the Commissary Department under orders to report to the commanding officer of his company at Milwaukee. Captain Brothers performed active military duty with his regiment in the ranks about eight months, and afterwards was a participant in the heavy marching and severe fighting and was in command of his company through the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns, during which he was the only commissioned officer in his company, Captain Wood having resigned and the 2nd Lieutenant acting as Adjutant of the regiment. The character of the service rendered to his country by Captain Brothers can only be outlined in the scope of a work like this. The estimation in which he was held by his superior officers may be determined from the statements already made and the regiment to which he belonged was one that won conspicuous rank among the many regiments of which Wisconsin is still justly proud. The 32nd is mentioned as a regiment, whose splendid achieve-

ments adorn the best pages of the regimental history of the war. General Mower's appreciation of the command is manifest from his remark when another regiment was ordered to cross the bridge at Cheraw, S. C., and was made impatient by the delay. He shouted "where is the 32nd Wisconsin. That regiment would have been across the bridge while this one is getting ready." The service performed by the 32nd on the Salkahatchie was acknowledged by Sherman to be one of the most brilliant movements of the campaign, their promptness and courage at River's Bridge, saving Sherman's army a hundred miles marching and the incidental fighting. And in the service to which these encomiums refer Captain Brothers enjoys the satisfaction of being able to say "Of all of this I was a part."

Captain Brothers was five years old when his parents removed to Rochester, New York. His youth was passed in the lovely city of the Genesee, and at Avon and Geneseo. In the fall of 1851 he came to Milwaukee, and later went to Lisbon, Waukesha Co., where he remained a year. He went thence thence to Two Rivers, Wis., and remained until 1856. In youth he had made acquaintance with the life of a sailor and in the year last mentioned, went to New Orleans and shipped for service on the Gulf of Mexico. He became interested in the affair known to history as the Walker Filibustering expedition and, at one time, was very near connecting his fortunes with the individual who made himself lively and conspicuous for several years. He came North and went to St. Paul and passed the year 1857 with Michael E. Ames, a prominent lawyer. In the fall he went to Avon and spent the winter in study at an Academy. In the spring he went to the city of New York and entered the employ of the New York Gas Company, and remained in that connection until the spring of 1861.

The president of the company assured the employees of the office that all who enlisted should have the privilege of resuming their position on their return. Young Brothers determined to take advantage of the offer and went to Dunkirk, New York, to take leave of his parents, but they asserted their authority over their only unmarried son and he was obliged to abandon his plan. In the spring of 1862 he came to Appleton and was employed as a cooper, until he enlisted as stated.

He was married April 15, 1862, to Amanda T., only daughter of George W. Lawe, of Kaukauna. He left his bride to become a soldier, and she visited him at Memphis in the fall of 1863. She remained with him until the holiday season and, when the regiment was ordered to Vicksburg, she returned North. She took cold on the journey homeward and has since been an invalid. George W. Lawe was born in Green Bay, Wis., in 1810. His father, Judge John Lawe, located at Green Bay in 1790, and was associated with John Jacob Astor, Ramsay Crooks and others, in the corporation known as the Northwestern Fur Company. He was descended in the paternal line from English ancestry and married a half breed woman at Green Bay. The 1st Ward of Appleton, Wis., formerly called Lawesburg, was named for George W. Lawe, who made a gift of 33 acres of land to Lawrence University. The building was erected upon it and a portion was sold by the trustees for \$40,000, which is one of the sources of revenue of the institution.

After his return from the war Captain Brothers located at Kaukauna and engaged in active business. He has been identified with the progress and prosperity of the place since his connection with it as a citizen, and he has accomplished much valuable service in the general welfare of the community. After the Government obtained possession of the improvements on the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Captain Brothers was in its employ in the capacity of Inspector, and served three years, from 1873 to 1876, under Colonel L. Martin and Colonel W. H. Kidder. The quarries at Kaukauna were opened meanwhile, the new dam at that place was built and the 3rd and 4th locks at Kaukauna were built. In 1866 he was elected Town Clerk and afterwards County Superintendent of Schools, and has served two terms. He has also officiated in other positions of trust and responsibility and is Supervisor of the 2nd Ward of Kaukauna. (1887) Among other instances in which he has acted in the interest of Kaukauna, may be mentioned the erection of the iron bridges over the Fox River. At first, the opposition was sharp but time has convinced those who objected to the expenditure and the scheme generally, that a wise and judicious course was pursued in the accomplishment of the project. During his early residence at Kaukauna, he acquired a considerable amount

of real estate and is now operating in real estate and insurance.

Captain Brothers represents one of the best strains in the composite nationality of this country. Born of parents who came from the North of Ireland, he inherited their sturdy good sense and perseverance. Coming to this country, he adopted it as his own in the fullest sense, and espoused every cause which threatened its integrity or held a promise of substantial benefit. Hence, his career as a soldier, a citizen and a man.

Dec. 6, 1887, Captain Brothers, with Jacob Kober and Captain John M. Baer, of Appleton, was appointed a special Commission of the Soldier's Relief of Outagamie County to care for indigent soldiers. The portrait of Captain Brothers is presented on page 696.



JOSEPH A. MASON, a resident on section 16, Linwood Township, Portage Co., Wis., and a former member of the civil war, was born May 5, 1828, in Bainbridge, Geauga Co., Ohio, and is the son of Goldbrow B. and Betsey (Jackson) Mason. His grandfather, Joseph Mason, fought in the war of the Revolution. The family removed when the son was eight years old from the Buckeye State in 1836 to Indiana, and thence to Kingston, Green Lake Co., Wis., in 1848. Mr. Mason went to Illinois afterwards, and remained three years, and in 1851 went to Marquette, Green Lake county, in the Badger State. He was principally engaged in farming until he became a soldier, and he enlisted Aug. 15, 1861, in Company B, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry at Ripon for three years and received honorable discharge Sept. 1, 1864, his term of enlistment having expired; he was discharged at Cartersville, Ga. Mr. Mason left Wisconsin in March, 1862, receiving his cavalry equipment at St. Louis and went thence on the Mississippi River to Cape Girardeau. He was engaged in scouting in Missouri and Arkansas for some months. He was engaged in the action at Bloomfield and numberless other skirmishes, and until September, 1862, his experiences were diversified by long marches, wading swamps, and on one occasion while charging through a swamp

in pursuit of the rebels his horse was shot and fell instantly, throwing Mr. Mason headforemost into mud waist deep. During the course of his service, three horses were killed under him. He was in the fight at Cape Girardeau and in the skirmish with Marmaduke's men, and afterwards, the command went to Nashville where the regiment was re-enforced and newly equipped, and in June went to Triune to the Army of the Cumberland. The commanding officer wished to retain the regiment at Nashville, but it went with the Army of the Cumberland to Tennessee, and Mr. Mason was in the action at Crawfish Springs and went thence to Chattanooga, and after the battle of Chickamauga made connection with Sherman's forces and was in the skirmish line at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face Ridge and in the first of the action at Resaca. The regiment went next to Dallas and fought the rebels at Burnt Hickory without loss. When the forces gathered around Atlanta, they had many skirmishes, were in the lively work in the rear of Atlanta and fought at Marietta and Etowah. Mr. Mason was in the actions at Sandtown, Varnell Station, Allatoona, Marietta, Mossy Creek, Big Shanty and Strawberry Plains and was discharged after his command went to Cartersville, in August. He received his release from military service September 1st, and returned to his farm in Wisconsin. In 1871 he removed from Green Lake county to Linwood, which has since been his residence.

Mr. Mason married Almira Wilson and they have had eight children named Eugene Amma, Charles B., Frank W., Millie A., Edward, Albert M. and Joseph M. Mary L. is dead. Three brothers of Mrs. Mason, John, William and Edward, were in the service in the civil war. Charles B., brother of Mr. Mason, was also in the service. In May, 1863, near Varnell's Station, a detail from the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry was dismounted and reconnoitering and suddenly encountered Wheeler's command in force. They were led on by the rebel skirmish line falling back and found themselves advancing on the main line of the rebel cavalry, by whom they were surrounded and ordered to surrender. Captain Clinton and most of the company obeyed the orders, but Mr. Mason ran. He heard seven bullets whistle around him, one of which cut a ring from his ear. Al-

though he was sorry to lose the article he was in too much of a hurry to stop to recover it.



JOHAN C. BROCKWAY, of Oshkosh, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 10, was born in the Dominion of Canada, March 22, 1839. He was a lad when he came to Wisconsin and had become thoroughly identified with the interests of the United States and of his adopted State by the time he reached the age of manhood. When the war broke out, he felt himself obligated to assist in the defense of the flag of the Nation and, August 17, 1862, he enlisted, enrolling in Company B, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. He received honorable discharge June 17, 1865, at Washington, the war being at an end.

On being mustered into the service the regiment (960 men) went to Cincinnati after a stay in their camp of rendezvous of only 10 days. Kirby Smith was threatening that city and the command went into the trenches at Covington, Ky., where their sufferings as soldiers commenced and were of a severe character from want of water, camp equipage and tents. A few days later, they were sent on the same duty to Louisville, and there also passed the time in digging trenches and protecting them. October 1st the regiment moved with the Army of the Ohio into the interior of Kentucky, having a march of endurance and hardship from the heat and scarcity of water. October 8th they tasted battle for the first time. Their connection with the work of that day forms one of the most remarkable records of the whole history of the Wisconsin troops. They were about a month old in army life; they had had four days instruction in war tactics; they were wearied and worn with exposure and privation and had had a distressing march. By some unaccountable management or want of it they were in the advance and not only that, but in advance of the federal line of battle, and were consequently exposed to the firing of friends and foes for a time. As soon as possible the soldiers betook themselves to a place of safety. From Perryville until December, the command was engaged in skirmishing and guard duty and proceeded on the 7th to Nashville. There the army forces were massing for the attack on

Murfreesboro. December 30th, the 21st Wisconsin was en route to the place where the attack was to be made and encountered Wheeler's cavalry at Jefferson, and had a sharp skirmish. The regiment rescued the trains and received the credit of the repulse. Mr. Brockway was one of the 37 reported missing. He was captured by the rebels and the same night went under guard to Murfreesboro and thence to Chattanooga, finally arriving at Montgomery, Ala. After a few days, the prisoners of war were sent to Castle Thunder, where Mr. Brockway remained four weeks. Thence he was transferred to Libby, where he was incarcerated three and a half months. At the expiration of that time he received a parole but did not get an exchange. He was therefore held prisoner of war eight months. On obtaining his release from captivity he went from Richmond to Annapolis, thence to Columbus, Ohio, and from there to Benton Barracks at St. Louis. He proceeded thence to rejoin his command at Stevenson, Ala., and arrived there in August, 1863. He went into the fight weighing 155 pounds and weighed 87 when he was released from bondage. He was so emaciated and weak from the hardships of prison life that he was obliged to use a cane, and he passed nine months in the hospital at Stevenson, going thence to Nashville, where he was in the surgeon's care two months more. He went next to the convalescent hospital at Chattanooga, where he was still recruiting when the order of Sherman that every man who could stand should take his place in the ranks, brought him into regimental connection again. He joined the 21st at Goldsboro and remained with the regiment until the termination of the war. Mr. Brockway was a member of a regiment which had, perhaps, the most trying experience of any of the Wisconsin military organizations in the late war. He has also the satisfaction of knowing how bravely the command endured its exposures, trials and privations and the arduous service through which it passed.

He was 13 years of age when he removed with the family of his adopted parents to Oshkosh, whither they came from Steuben Co., N. Y. Previous to entering the army he was occupied as a farm assistant and also as a lumberman. Three years of the time he was in Texas, where he operated in the latter capacity, returning to Oshkosh in 1859, as affairs were growing warm in that region. He was a wit-

ness of the preparations for armed rebellion in New Orleans, while on his route North. After receiving his discharge he came back to Oshkosh and was successively engaged in threshing, farming, selling meat and in managing a saloon business later at Manville, Wis., for two years. He then operated as a market gardener for a time and eventually embarked in the business of selling groceries in which he is still engaged.

He was married in 1867 to Alma Sheldon. They have two children—Minnie Adela and John Aubrey. Mrs. Brockway is the daughter of William and Effie (Ritter) Sheldon.

Mr. Brockway is a Republican in political connection.



CLMER STRONG, a farmer on section 5, Maine Township, Outagamie Co., Wisconsin, was born Dec. 15, 1832, in Essex county, New York. Henry Strong, his father, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and married Siena Jordan. He died in Greenville, Wis., and his wife died in Hortonville. Mr. Strong came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1844, and lived in Milwaukee until 1855 when he went to Greenville, which was his place of residence until he became a soldier. March 12, 1862, he enlisted at Appleton in Company K, 17th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. The command was in rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison, and left the State March 23rd for St. Louis. Mr. Strong accompanied the regiment to Benton Barracks and to Pittsburg Landing where it went into camp. The command was assigned to the 6th Division, 1st Brigade, and was sent forward to Corinth where many of the soldiers were taken sick. Mr. Strong was among the number and was discharged July 12th for disability. He is still a sufferer from disease contracted in the service. He returned to Greenville and, in 1876, located in Maine where he resides on a farm, which has been improved by his own efforts from a wilderness condition. He is not overzealous in politics, but votes as he shot—in the right direction. He was married Feb. 16, 1854, to Sarah, daughter of John and Harriet Queeman, and they have nine children whose record follows. John F. married Susan Wein-

feldt and lives at Blue Earth, Minn., they have two children. Samuel D. married Jennie Matteson and they have three children; Hiram married Etta Schumann and they have two children; Harriet married William Diemall and they have two children; (the three last named reside in the town of Maine.) Miranda married Charles Kirk, of Maine, Wis., and has two children. Ehner, Jr., Oscar, Lida and Roxey are unmarried.



EDWARD COX, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 226, was born in England, July 21, 1849. He came to the United States with his parents when he was two years old, and located in Lisbon, Waukesha county. The father and mother died and he was without home or friends, and, when less than 15 years old, went from Wisconsin in the capacity of Orderly to Captain Henry Shears of Company B, 39th Wisconsin Infantry. He was soon disgusted with the position and resolved to perform the whole duty of a man, who understood his obligation to his country. He determined to enlist and was only deterred by his youth, the officers refusing to enroll him. He persisted, however, remaining in camp. His determination had its effect, the officers estimating that it would be as well to carry him on the rolls as to carry him without enrollment and, as the term of the regiment was short, and there being nobody to demur, they finally enlisted him, his enrollment dating May 21, 1864. He stepped into the ranks of Company B, one of the very youngest of the enlisted men in the army. The regiment lay at Memphis, Tenn., and Mr. Cox was in the heat of the action to repel Forrest when he made his celebrated attack on the city. A few days previous, a rebel appeared on the picket line and surrendered himself as a prisoner to the picket guard, including Mr. Cox, professing to be tired of rebellion and its service. After a couple of weeks, in which he had the freedom of the city he disappeared and soon after, Forrest dashed into an Illinois regiment, scattering the command and spreading dismay through the town. The 39th and 40th Wisconsin formed in line of battle in a cotton field on one side of a road and two other

regiments were placed on the other side with the 7th Wisconsin Battery in the middle of the road and another command in their support in the rear. As it was not known how strong the rebels were, Washburn ordered the officer in command of the brigade, Colonel Buttrick, to fall back, which he did reluctantly and the rebels made the dash through the city with 1,700 men, while the federal force was about 20,000 strong. The pseudo-prisoner was seen riding with Forrest at the head of the column and was shot to death by an Illinois soldier. Soon after, Mr. Cox was sick with typhoid fever and went to the hospital. He was called the "baby of the regiment" on account of his youth, and on his trip up the Mississippi River on the hospital boat "Silver Star" two soldiers on either side of him died. Mr. Cox was delirious when placed on the boat and the first thing he knew was the words of the steward who said "well, baby, you have had a close call; the men on each side of you are gone." He was carried to Milwaukee and as soon as able, was discharged and went home to find his sisters in mourning for him, as they had been informed that he was dead; the 39th had been mustered out and its members had returned without him. He fully recovered, and in February, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, 37th Wisconsin Infantry as a recruit. He enrolled for one year and joined the regiment at Petersburg, Va. He had no difficulty in mustering, having his former record as an auxiliary. He was in the exciting events of the spring campaign in the Army of the Potomac which resulted in the suppression of the rebellion, the surrender of Lee and the dispersion of the rebel army. March 25th, when the rebels broke through the Union lines and took Fort Steadman, Cox was on picket and during the progress of the action saw a group of rebel officers on a height and afterwards learned that they were General Lee and his staff. He was in the charge at Fort Mahone April 2nd, 1865, and was with his regiment in the movement to Petersburg next morning. After the surrender of Lee and Johnston, the regiment returned to Washington, where it was in the Grand Review in May. During the time he remained at Washington, awaiting the completion of the muster rolls, he was detailed as Orderly to Dr. D. C. Roundy, the Division Medical Director.

On his return to Wisconsin he located in Waukesha county and remained there two

years, when he went to Green Bay and engaged as a sawmill assistant. Soon after, he engaged in life on the lakes on a steamboat in which he has since operated. In 1878, he located at Sturgeon Bay and has acted as steamboat master since 1873. He is now (1888) master of the steam tug, George Nelson. He was married Oct. 18, 1879, to Jessie Halstead, of Jacksonport, Dorr county. Their children are named William E., Ellen, Hattie M. and Alta M.



THOMAS DONA, of Winneconne, Wis., was born at St. Mary's, Dominion of Canada, July 24, 1825. He is the son of Bela and Louisa Dona, and his father died when he was so young that he has no remembrance of him. When he was seven years old he went to Vermont and lived on a farm in Addison county until 1846, when he went to Glenn's Falls, Warren Co., New York. While in Vermont he had become a blacksmith, and pursued that business until he entered the army. August 21, 1862, he enlisted at Salem, Washington Co., New York, in Company D, 123rd New York Infantry for three years. The regiment was in rendezvous at Salem until they went to the front in September, and arrived at Washington about the middle of the month, where they remained about a month before going to Harper's Ferry, where Colonel Miles was in command. Mr. Dona was detailed to the quartermaster's department, where he was occupied in shoeing horses and mules, and, not long after, was injured by a kick from a mule in the bowels. He reported to the regimental surgeon and requested to be examined; his request was refused and he was ordered to go to his tent under penalty of hard labor. Orders came the same afternoon for the regiment to leave Harper's Ferry, and Mr. Dona was left behind. He found two of his company who were loading a tent, and he was asked if he wished to accompany the command; he replied that he could not walk or ride, and his Lieutenant told him if he wished to go he would see to the removal of the fixtures of his shop and carry him in an ambulance, but he was not able to go. After the regiment had gone he went to the hospital and a few days after went back to Washington. He went next to

Fairfax Court House where he was examined by a hospital surgeon and discharged on a certificate of disability, Jan. 6, 1863. He returned to New York and in 1866 went to Neenah, Wis., where he worked at his trade seven months. He went thence to Christian county, Illinois, where he managed a farm about eight years. He returned to Neenah where he passed three years and then went to Winneconne.

He was married November 6, 1854, in New York, to Mary J., daughter of Edward and Jane (Henderson) Mott, a native of New York. Her father was a soldier in the civil war and her brother James enlisted in the 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery. Clark Mott, another brother, enlisted in Washington county, New York, in the 22nd New York Infantry, and afterwards in Battery I, 16th New York Artillery. Mr. and Mrs. Dona have an adopted daughter named Beatrice; she was formerly Beatrice Travis, the daughter of an Illinois soldier. She was educated at Winneconne and is now a teacher. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Dona was a soldier in 1812.



RUDOLPH BENCE, of Appleton, Wis., is a native of Switzerland, and was born in Toving, May 17, 1845. He was six years old when he was brought to this country by his parents. His father was named Rudolph Bence and was a weaver by trade. The family landed at New York and went thence to Rochester, Monroe Co., New York, where the son resided twenty-six years. He came thence to Appleton where he worked for the gas company five years. After that he began the business of locating water on farms which he warranted as permanent. He followed this business because he understood it, and could employ others to perform the necessary labor, being incapacitated from hard work by hernia, which was caused by hardship in the army, and in the labor of building forts and breastworks after the fight at Chancellorsville.

He was a little past 17 when he became a soldier. He enlisted Aug. 3, 1862, as a private in Company G, 140th New York Infantry for three years at Rochester, New York. He remained in the service until the termination of

the war, and received an honorable discharge at Elmira, N. Y., July 19, 1865. He was personally under rebel fire in many skirmishes and in several prominent battles, as follows: Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Mr. Bence was several times an inmate of the hospitals. He was sent to Howard hospital in Washington, while the regiment was at Culpepper awaiting the movements of the force of the Eastern division, having suffered a sunstroke from the unaccustomed heat and exposure. He went also to the Convalescent Camp at Alexandria where he passed seven months. He was in the former hospital three weeks. After the battle of Gettysburg he went into the 1st Battalion, Invalid Corps. The command was stationed at Washington, D. C., and was in the defense of that city at the time of Early's raid. Later, he was sent to Elmira to guard rebel prisoners, and was there still when the close of the war closed his connection with the military affairs of the country.

He was married Sept. 14, 1872, to Amanda Sharp, who died June 13, 1876, leaving two children—Mamie and Lillie. Jan. 28, 1878, he was married to Mary Preach. Mr. Bence is a member of Post No. 133, Geo. D. Eggleston.



WILLIAM H. ROZELL, resident on section 13, Seneca township, Wood county, Wis., formerly a soldier in the civil war, was born September 1, 1830, in Union, Broome Co., New York, and he is the son of Michael and Betsey E. (Bacon) Rozell. In 1842, the family removed from New York to Pennsylvania and Mr. Rozell came thence to Wisconsin in 1856, locating in Waushara county. His parents, with other members of their family, removed to the State in 1862. He was a resident there until he became a soldier. He enlisted at Plainfield, August 21, 1862, in Company G, 30th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. The regiment was mustered into service in October and was occupied in State service for some months. In May, 1863, Company G was sent to Northern Wisconsin where it remained until the last of August, and in December, went to Davenport, Iowa. In April, 1864, the company to which Mr. Rozell belonged, went to Min-

nesota, and he remained at Fort Snelling until June when he started for Dakota and assisted in building Fort Wadsworth. In September, he commenced the march to St. Paul and went thence on a transport down the Mississippi River to St. Louis, whence he proceeded to Louisville. After that he went to Bowling Green and in January went back to Louisville where he performed provost duty until February and went thence to Frankfort, and in June returned to Louisville where he was on duty during the remainder of his active service. He was taken sick with fever and went to the hospital, where he remained until he was discharged. While marching from Fort Snelling to Fort Ridgely he received an injury which produced hernia which has since been a source of trouble. After the war he returned to Wisconsin and located in Seneca township in 1875. Mr. Rozell is an engineer by profession and is following that business in a saw mill near Vesper. He married Caroline Adams and they have had eight children. Sarah B. and Archie L. are the only survivors. The six who are deceased died in early childhood in the following order:—Julia, Roland, Ada May, Henry, Emma and Carrie Estella. Mr. Rozell was in the service when his son Roland became dangerously ill and he made all possible haste to reach his home to meet the procession with the body of his little dead child half a mile from his own door. Mr. Rozell had five brothers who were enlisted men in the civil war. Charles F., George H., Albertus L., Orlando and James enlisted and served through their periods of enlistment; Michael, Jr., enlisted twice but was rejected because he was too small. Mr. Rozell is the owner of 40 acres of land which is his homestead property and has a cranberry marsh of 160 acres on section 12 in Seneca township. His grandfather, Jeremiah Rozell, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution seven years.



CONRAD SCHURI, of Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of Post No. 241, G. A. R., is an adopted citizen of the United States. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 25, 1839. He was a little past his 22nd birthday, when the summons came

from the President, in April, 1861, for the immediate enrollment of an army of men to suppress the rebellion in the South. The attack on Fort Sumter was on the 12th of April and, two days later Mr. Schuri's name was on the list of defenders of the flag of his country. He enlisted as a private in Company F, 28th New York Infantry, enrolling at Brooklyn, N. Y., for three months. The command was involved in the battle of Bull Run and shared the common fate of that action. The regiment of Mr. Schuri was mustered out at Brooklyn, July 28, 1861, its period of service having expired. A short time thereafter, he came West, locating at Oshkosh. In the fall of 1861, the country was in a state of alarm over the condition of things along the line of action and it was generally feared that all that had been accomplished would be in vain. Wisconsin soldiers were rapidly enlisted and the feeling in the whole West was perhaps deeper than when the attack was made in the harbor of Charleston. February 13, 1862, Mr. Schuri again enlisted at Oshkosh for three years in the 19th Wisconsin Infantry. He enrolled in Company F, and the regiment was sent to Madison to guard the rebel prisoners who were afterward transferred to Camp Douglas at Chicago. The command left the State for the Eastern division of the army in June and before the close of the month was assigned to the region about Norfolk, Va. The Colonel, Horace T. Sanders, of Racine, was appointed Provost Judge at Norfolk, and the soldiers of his command performed provost duty in the vicinity until April, 1863. They were transferred to the work of building fortifications in the month named, in which they were engaged until August, when they were assigned to garrison duty at Yorktown. In the fall they went thence to Newbern, N. C., and the companies of the regiment were variously stationed, their Lieutenant-Colonel being in command of the fortifications there. The defenses were attacked by the rebels about the first of February, 1864, and the soldiers of the 19th repulsed the enemy against fearful odds. The companies were placed on detached duty at various points until April, when the command was ordered to report at Yorktown. It was assigned to the 18th Army Corps, 1st Division, 3rd Brigade. They left for the Army of the James in May and were on duty as constructors of defenses, until the 9th of May, when they were engaged in the destruction of the Richmond & Peters-

burg railroad. In the action near Fort Darling which occupied four days, the regiment was in hot fight a portion of the time. The operations on the last day by the regiment made a success of what was seemingly a forlorn hope. One of the prominent actions in which Mr. Schuri was involved, was in the celebrated attack on Petersburg in June, 1864. He also fought at Fair Oaks where nearly the entire command was captured by the rebels. After this the 19th returned to camp at Chapin's Farm and thence to Richmond where, after the fall of that city, it was engaged in picket duty as long as Mr. Schuri was connected with it. A prominent incident in the experience of Mr. Schuri is the fact that he was one of the detail from his command who drove the rebel pickets through Richmond and who unfolded to the breeze, the first Union flag that floated over the subdued center of rebellion. His period of enlistment expired in February, 1865, but he was not discharged until March 29th following. He was mustered out of the service of the United States at Madison, Wis.

Although he was exposed to disease in the first part of his experience as a soldier and in severe fighting when his company was in action at the various points, he suffered as little from the casualties of war as most of those who were in a similar service. He did not escape wholly from wounds or sickness, but bullets touched his person with little results that were serious and once when he went into hospital with ague, he was permitted to take charge of his own case at his own expense, and he was soon well. He was promoted to Sergeant during the first of his engagement and afterwards was made Corporal of his company.



JOHN FETZER, a prominent citizen of Forestville, Wis., and an influential member of the Grand Army of the Republic in Northeastern Wisconsin, was born July 8, 1840, in Germany. He came to America with his parents in 1850, and reached the State of Wisconsin in May, 1850; the family located in Manitowoc county, where he grew to manhood. In June, 1861, he enlisted and engaged in the recruiting service for the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, but that regiment being

filled before his men were presented, his plan was abandoned. On the organization of the 9th Wisconsin, he enlisted, Sept. 14, 1861, in Company B, and was made Corporal on the organization. He was wounded at Jenkins' Ferry, and was breveted Captain for conspicuous bravery during the engagement. He was mustered out Dec. 3, 1864, his term of enlistment having expired. Among the prominent fights in which he was engaged were the battles of Newtonia, Mo., the second battle of Pea Ridge, Fayetteville, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Spoonville, Little Missouri Crossing, Prairie d'Anc, Camden, Princeton and Jenkins' Ferry. In this battle, the rebels were partly attired in federal uniforms and the attacking force appeared, driving a flock of sheep in order to fully deceive the Union troops. They were unsuccessful in their attempt and in their expectation of winning a victory at the crossing. The men fought enthusiastically and Corporal Fetzer was the first man mentioned in the dispatches from his company. He was wounded twice in the breast and once in his right arm and received a 60-day furlough instead of being sent to the hospital. After he had recovered he assisted in the draft in Manitowoc county. There was much opposition to the draft, in certain localities, especially among the foreign-born population. One Sunday night, one of the notifying officers was fired on and Mr. Fetzer went the next day into the town of Kossuth. He was met by a woman who begged him to go back, telling him there were a hundred men behind the hill and he would be injured or killed, but he rode on without seeing or hearing anything to disturb him. He was unarmed and at one place about 15 Irish women confronted him and tried to dismount him while their husbands hid behind buildings armed with shot guns. He got away in safety from the shot guns and the women. His white horse became known to the people and its appearance was the signal for the disappearance of the party to whom he had a mission. Once he stopped at a house where he was met by a woman, who said her husband had gone to Canada. Mr. Fetzer observed a small trap door in the floor which seemed to be in motion, and he stepped forward, took his stand on it, pressing it tightly down; he took out his note book and began to write while he talked to the woman. The man below kept quiet and Mr. Fetzer left him unmolested as he was simply ascertaining the sen-

timent of the people in regard to the draft. Serious difficulty during the draft was only prevented by judicious management.

After his discharge, Mr. Fetzer returned to Manitowoc county and afterwards went to Forestville, and established a flouring mill on the Ahnapee River and he is still engaged in its management, with both water and steam power. He manages also a general store. He has officiated as Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors since 1867, with the exception of two years, when he declined. He has served three years as Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, and has filled other local offices. He has been postmaster at Forestville since 1881. In 1884 he was elected to the assembly from Door county, running as a Democrat and winning in a District having 1,200 Republican majority. In 1883, he was the leading spirit in the establishment of G. A. R. Post No. 97, at Forestville and is its Commander. This Post was the nucleus for the Posts at Ahnapee and Sturgeon Bay.

He was married, Nov. 19, 1866, to Anna Fetzer, and their children are named Henry, Laura and Anna.



LEONHARDT MERKEL, of Appleton, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 133, was born April 14, 1845, in Germantown, Washington Co., Wis. His father, John George Merkel, married Annie Gebhart, and both were natives of Bavaria. The former was brought up according to the custom which regulates the fate of male children by law and after passing the required time at school, he worked at farming and as soon as old enough was conscripted into the army. The family came to the United States in 1840, landing at the Port of New York and remaining in the city two years. Their next removal was to Milwaukee, where they remained a short time only, going to German town and purchasing a farm. On this the son was born and reared, attending the schools in the vicinity. When he was 20 years old he enlisted in one of the latest regiments that left Wisconsin, to assist in performing duty to release veterans to be transferred to places where more experience was in demand. Mr. Merkel

enlisted in Company C, 51st Wisconsin Infantry at Germantown for one year or as long as the war should last. His company left the State soon after his enlistment, three having gone previously to St. Louis as enlisted, and went thence to Warrensburg, Mo., to guard the labors on the Northern Pacific railroad from Holden to Pleasant Hill, and skirmished with bushwhackers. Mr. Merkel returned to Madison on the 5th of August and received discharge on the 18th.

He returned to Germantown and was occupied two subsequent years in farming. He went next to Milwaukee where he learned the business of butchering and remained in the Cream City two and a half years. He located in Appleton in 1873, establishing his business in his own interest and is engaged in popular and prosperous relations. He was married in November, 1873, to Mary Louisa Palm, and they have had six children. Their names are George, Emma Katerina Elizabeth, Charles Otto, August Banivazious (deceased,) Bernard Henry and Alona Annie. Mrs. Merkel's father was a native of Prussia and her mother was born in Saxony. The former was a cattle dealer and butcher. A brother-in-law, Joseph Schuh, was an enlisted man of the 26th Wisconsin, the German regiment, and served through its term. He resides at Hartford, Wis.



GEORGE A. JOHNSON, a resident of Stockbridge, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post, No. 40, was born Nov. 5, 1833, in Madison Co., New York. He is the son of Zebulon and Electa (Rhodes) Johnson, and his father died when he was four years old in 1837. Mr. Johnson came West in 1848 and located at Stockbridge, where his mother died in 1849. He was engaged in farming until the war, and, when enlisting commenced in Calumet county, he was among the first to enroll. He enlisted April 27, 1861, in Company K, 4th Wisconsin Infantry, which was the first company raised in Calumet county. On the formation of his company he was made Corporal, and was afterwards promoted to Commissary Sergeant, after the conversion of the command into cavalry. Later he was offered a Lieutenant's commission which he thought

best to refuse. Mr. Johnson was in all the movements of the regiment preliminary to the capture of New Orleans, and he was present at the surrender of the garrisons in the rebel forts St. Phillips and Jackson; fought at Baton Rouge, went three times to Vicksburg and twice to Port Hudson; and was in the actions at Warrenton, Grand Gulf, Bisland and in Brashear City. After the equipment as a cavalry regiment he was in almost incessant skirmishing with guerrillas, and he was in all the actions of his regiment excepting that at Opelousas. In the action at Port Hudson, June 14, 1862, he was in charge of the company. He was in a location about 12 feet from the fortifications, and in the charge he was wounded in the left shoulder and passed two months in the hospital. In other engagements he received other injuries and at Baton Rouge, a bullet permanently crippled the little finger of his left hand. In that battle the line was formed at 3:40 A. M. by General Williams. The 14th Maine was a mile and a half away on the left of Magnolia cemetery, and the 21st Indiana was on the right, several regiments being stationed between them and the river; the 4th Wisconsin was in the arsenal. Picket firing was followed by volleys, and the 14th Maine was surprised asleep and chased from their beds and their camp was burned. They retreated in their drawers and shirts to the position occupied by the 4th Wisconsin, where they obtained arms and fought as long as the battle lasted. At the expiration of his time Mr. Johnson was mustered out and received honorable discharge, August 9, 1864.

He was married July 7, 1859, to Mary Jane Debney of Stockbridge. Mr. Johnson owns a small farm and works at his trade of carpenter; he is a citizen of good standing and enjoys the confidence of the community where he resides. He has served in the capacity of Justice of the Peace.



CHARLES F. ELDRED, attorney at Wausau, Wis., was born Feb. 28, 1841, in Warren, Pa. He was four years old when his father and mother removed with their family to the city of Harrisburg and thence they went, five years later, to Bethany, Wayne county, which was his home until 1871. His father was a man

who had the welfare of his children uppermost in his interest and the son received the rudiments of an English education in the common schools and was graduated from the University of Northern Pennsylvania. He reached the period of legal freedom before the Civil War was a year old, and in July, 1862, he enlisted in a regiment which was designated "Scott's Nine Hundred," or the Eleventh New York Cavalry, and was an independent body until the autumn of 1863. Mr. Eldred enlisted in A Company and when the regiment went to Washington the company was assigned to duty as the President's Body Guard, the rest of the command being detailed on provost duty at various points in the city. Company A was stationed at Camp Relief and performed the duties of "Body Guard" until the spring of 1864, when the entire command was ordered to report to General Banks for service in the Red River expedition, but failed to arrive there in season for that unavailing service. It was assigned to the defenses along the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to Carrollton, a suburb of New Orleans, and operated as river patrol, skirmishing, driving guerrillas and getting itself into the clutches of the enemy, which latter feat was accomplished Aug. 4, 1864; 87 members of the command escaped, Mr. Eldred among them. He had been disabled by a fall of his horse which produced hernia of permanent type and from which he has since suffered. The capture took place at Doyle's Plantation, in the immediate vicinity of Donaldsonville, La., by which name the affair is known to history. After a captivity of several weeks the prisoners were exchanged, the regiment re-organized and in September was sent to Baton Rouge, where the command was assigned to the brigade of the 4th Wisconsin and others, under General Bailey. Later, the regiment was assigned to the command of General Davidson, and with eight other regiments of cavalry went on what was known as the "Sweet Potato" or Pascagoula Expedition, marching 300 miles from Baton Rouge, living on half rations and crossing for the most part swamps, and journeying through pine woods. The movement was a feint on the railroad and was intended to hold the interested attention of the rebels and thereby prevent their interfering with the plans of Sherman. They proceeded from Pascagoula to Carrollton and thence with new equipments, new mount and rejuvenated, so to speak, to

Memphis, and performed guard and picket duty until May 28, 1865, when Mr. Eldred was mustered out. He entered the service as a private and passed the grades to 2nd and 1st Lieutenant successively and was discharged under the last commission.

In 1858 he commenced the study of law and was admitted to practice in the State and Federal courts in December, 1861. He returned to Bethany and resumed his business and there served two terms as District Attorney. In 1872 he came to Wausau and at once entered upon a successful and popular business in his profession. He has officiated as District Attorney of Marathon county and is present City Attorney of Wausau (1888.) In Pennsylvania he served four years as Assessor of United States Internal Revenue by appointment of President Johnson.

Nathaniel B. and Sarah M. (Dimmick) Eldred, his parents, were respectively of New York origin and New England ancestry. He is Scotch in the paternal line and English on that of the mother. His father's father was a soldier of the Revolution and died in 1801. Through his mother, he traces to the Mayflower. The celebrated Bucktails of Pennsylvania was recruited principally through the efforts of his cousin, John A. Eldred, who was made its major on organization.

Mr. Eldred was married Oct. 18, 1866, to Emma West, and they have four children as follows:—Nathaniel B., Mollie, Arthur G. and Nina O. Mrs. Eldred was born in Bethany, Pa., and represents historic stock, her grandfather, Benjamin Whittaker, having been one of those involved in the Wyoming massacre. After that terrible affair the family crossed the Delaware River and located near Deposit, N. Y. The wife and mother died Oct. 31, 1886.

Mr. Eldred has been Commander of Cutler Post one term.



WILLIAM RUSSEL BLOOMFIELD of Racine, Wis., was born Oct. 20, 1833, at Utica, New York. He is the son of Joseph Ellis and Mary Frances (Barbaroux) Bloomfield, the latter a daughter of Andreas Barbaroux, of French lineage, who acquired a substantial fortune as a planter on the island of St. Domingo, and

later in life, located in Burlington, N. J. The former was the son of Dr. Samuel Bloomfield, a son of Dr. Moses Bloomfield, both being surgeons in the Revolution. The family has always been distinguished by intellectual ability of the highest order, which was recognized and utilized in the formation of the general and colonial governments. Dr. Samuel Bloomfield received permanent injury to his health in the service and died young, leaving three sons, two of whom died in military service. Giles B. was a mere lad, although a soldier, and Ogden B. was killed the moment after capturing a British flag in the war of 1812. His lifeless body was wrapped in the flag and carried home, the ensign which cost him his life long remaining in the family as a prized relic. Joseph Bloomfield went early in life to reside with his uncle, Major-General Bloomfield, after whom he was named. He was a favorite with his distinguished uncle and received the affectionate consideration of a son. General Bloomfield served three terms—12 years—as Governor of New Jersey, and was one of the original founders of the "Order of the Cincinnati." Joseph Bloomfield, an adopted son, received the badge of the Order and William Russel, as his father's oldest son, and nearest in descent, is now its custodian, and is probably, the only representative of that proud organization in the State of Wisconsin, to which he was admitted July 5, 1875. Joseph Bloomfield was a Captain, then Major, and after being wounded in action, resigned to accept the Mayorship of Burlington, N. J., was Presidential Elector in 1793, was Governor, Brigadier-General and Member of Congress. Joseph Ellis Bloomfield was U. S. Consul at Cadiz, Spain.

W. R. Bloomfield was brought up in his father's household under the nurturing care of a wise and gentle mother, and as he approached later youth, was given choice of a collegiate education or practical business training. He was in the fever of a boy's unrest and in the enthusiasm of dawning manhood and the confinement, routine and duration of the life of a student presented to his vivid imagination only the irksome phase, and he chose the latter alternate, with its promise of immediate activity and certainty of novelty. At 19 he was placed with an extensive cotton commission house, Messrs. Nourse & Brooks, at Appalachicola, Florida, and continued in that connection two and a half years. His next business ven-

ture was at Chicago, where he operated until 1857, when he removed to Milwaukee, with the purpose of perfecting a system of accounting to be used by the then Prairie du Chien railroad corporation under the management of William Jervis, its superintendent.

Aug. 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, 24th Wisconsin Infantry at Milwaukee for three years. That regiment included two companies of railroad employes—D and T. He served with his company as a non-commissioned officer through the actions of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga, participating in all the hardships and vicissitudes of the command until after the last-named fight, when shattered health presented the alternative of discharge or an assignment to service of less severity. Accepting the latter, he entered the secret service of the Department of the Cumberland, where he passed the remainder of his term of enlistment and received honorable discharge at Chattanooga, Tenn. His only brother, Ogden Bloomfield, was an enlisted man of the 110th New York Infantry, and its Hospital Steward; he is now practicing physician at Fair Haven, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Julia K. Bloomfield, his sisters, is a popular authoress, and is prominently known to the literary world as "Josie Keen," and over her own name. Mrs. Geo. M. Chapman and Elizabeth B. Bloomfield are surviving sisters.



RICHARD H. RUNCORN, a citizen of Plainfield, Wis., and commander of G. A. R. Post No. 197 (1888), was born Nov. 9, 1822 in Manchester, England. His parents—Higginson and Martha Runcon—were natives of England and the son was brought up a machinist in the city of his birth. He was married Jan. 18, 1846, in Manchester to Alice Pemberton of Tyldesley and the following year came to America with his wife. They landed at New York in August, 1847, and soon after, Mr. Runcorn determined to establish himself in the business of a machinist in Milwaukee, and before he left New York, he purchased the requisite machinery for a foundry and machine shop, which was shipped on the lakes and was lost on Lake Michigan off Sheboygan. This disaster ter-

minated his business plans and he obtained a position as a laborer in the Eagle foundry at Milwaukee, where he was employed two years. He saved his money and went to the town of North Prairie in Waukesha county and bought a farm adjacent to the city of Waukesha and went to work in the foundry of William Blair, with whom he remained several years and meanwhile managed the affairs of his farm. He sold the property in 1854, when he bought a farm at West Plainfield, Waushara county and has since lived thereon at Plainfield. In September 1864, he enlisted in Company I, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and was mustered into service Oct. 6th; he accompanied the command to Washington and his company was one of those sent to Alexandria, as a garrison at Fort Lyon where the regiment was instructed in the drill of three branches of the service, including heavy and light artillery and infantry tactics and receiving infantry equipments as well as artillery outfit. The labor involved rendered some variety of drill almost incessant and they were constantly liable to be called into service at any time as an infantry regiment, but the proximity of the rebels to the capital city made it necessary to continue the arrangements for the defense of the city and their entire period of service was passed in garrison duty. There were occasional periods of great excitement and when the president was assassinated the command was put out upon the cordon of pickets which surrounded the city, in readiness to avert any danger that might threaten and to intercept the gang of assassins, who were known to be at liberty. On the night of April 1st and 2nd, 1865, Mr. Runcorn was on picket and towards morning heard distinctly the subdued muttering, like distant thunder in the direction of Petersburg, to which he called the notice of his comrades and it was decided that a heavy battle was in progress and the opinion was duly confirmed by the intelligence of the battle which resulted in the fall of Petersburg. (Numbers of the same command vouch for the accuracy of this reminiscence which is remarkable from the great distance, Petersburg being 90 miles from Alexandria.) June 26, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Fort Lyon and started the same day for Wisconsin to receive discharge a few days later.

On his return from the war, Mr. Runcorn engaged in farming, and for a number of years worked at his trade in building and repairing

mills throughout the pine region of Wisconsin in Wood and Portage counties and in other localities. He is the proprietor of a large farm in Plainfield which is managed by his son-in-law, Delos Stillwell, with whom he lives. Mr. Stillwell was an enlisted man in Company C, 52nd Wisconsin Infantry. The family of Mr. Runcorn includes nine children. Hisson Walter is a marketman at Plainfield; Fred is in Washington Territory; William and Frank are farmers, near Hurricane Lake, Dakota; Ora is a farmer near Wautoma, Wis.; Albert was a merchant at Plainfield and died of consumption in 1886; Hannah married Andrew J. Wood, a soldier in the 14th Wisconsin, and lives near Centralia, Wis.; Sarah Jane married L. D. Stillwell, formerly a private in the 52nd Wisconsin Infantry; Alice E. is a teacher. The mother died on the farm June 20, 1881. Mr. Runcorn has been Chairman of the Town Board for several years, and is now Supervisor. He is a Republican, and is proud of the record of his party.



FERDINAND OSTENFELDT, of Manitowoc, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, was born July 18, 1829, in Schleswig, Germany. He grew to manhood in his native country and came to the United States in August, 1851. Soon after landing he came to Wisconsin and located at New Holstein, Calumet county. He remained there until he enrolled as a soldier in the United States service, enlisting in the fall of 1862 at Chilton, in Company E, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. When the company was organized he was made its 1st Lieutenant, and proceeded to the field as such. Two weeks later, Oct. 8, the regiment was in the battle of Perryville and encountered disaster at the outset, being placed by somebody's blunder in a position where it received the fire from both armies. The Captain of Company E was killed and Lieutenant Ostensfeldt succeeded by grade to his position, although severely wounded. He remained in the field hospital with a wound in his right elbow several days and went later to the hospital at Lebanon, Ky. In the action at Perryville, 13 of his company were killed and the aggregate of the wounded brought the loss up to 30. Soon after reaching the hospital at

Lebanon he received leave of absence and came back to Wisconsin and rejoined his regiment in January, 1863, reaching his command just after the battle of Stone River, and resumed connection with his company at Murfreesboro, and endeavored to engage in active duty. The wound in his arm had left it in such a condition that he was unable to perform the duty of a soldier and he was discharged Feb. 21, 1863.

In August, 1862, eight days before he enlisted, he was married to Maria Fredericksen of New Holstein. They have two sons just merging into manhood, the elder of whom, Charles L., aged 24, is a civil engineer, and resides in the city of Chicago. William A., aged 22, is a student in the State University at Madison.



REV. A. WESLEY BILL, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Menominee, Mich., and a member of Post Lyon, G. A. R., No. 266, was born June 5, 1845 in Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut. He is the son of Frank W. and Rowena (Cleveland) Bill and in the paternal line of descent is of English extraction. The patronymic originated in their being infantry of the period when the family was founded and was taken from the English battle axe or "bill" which formed the chief device on their coat of arms, the shield showing crossed "bills" on a starry field. Their earliest recorded ancestor, Dr. Thomas Bill, born in 1490 in Bedfordshire, England, attended the Princess Elizabeth in 1594, was a Fellow of Pembroke Hall, took his degree as M. D. at Pavia, Italy, and was afterwards physician to Henry 8th and Edward 6th, receiving from the latter a pension of a hundred pounds yearly, and Queen Bess' letter of acknowledgment to him is still in the possession of the descendants, signed "Elizabeth." William Bill, another ancestor, was born in Ashwell, Hertfordshire, in 1505. He belonged to the ecclesiastical class and was a man of wonderful intellect and attainments. He was Master of St. John's College in 1546, Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1548, Master of Trinity in 1551 and was one of the chaplains who were ejected on the accession of a Catholic queen (Mary), restored when Elizabeth assumed the

reins of government to the Mastership of Trinity, was rewarded with the position of Chief Almoner to the Queen, and finally was made the first Dean of Westminster, and was buried July 20, 1561 in the chapel of St. Benedict in the Abbey. John Bill, born in 1576, appears in London in 1606 as publisher to James 1st. In 1635 he came with his wife, Dorothea Tuttle before marriage, to America in the ship Hope-well and members of the Tuttle family came also, the family intermarriages being a feature of the successive generations, Mr. Bill's sister being married to a descendant of the same race. They settled at Massachusetts at Pulling Point then in Cheshire, now Winthrop, where their purchased lands of the Indians. Some of their generations went to New London, Connecticut, and several representatives were soldiers in the wars with Great Britain. Joshua Bill, great grandfather of Mr. Bill of this narration, was present at the burning of New London, at the massacre at Fort Griswold and at Groton and fought through the entire course of the Revolution. He was wounded and received a pension from the Government. Phineas Bill, grandfather, fought in the navy in 1812 and was a pensioner. Frank W. Bill was a clergyman of the M. E. Church and held charges at Norwich, Conn., and Brooklyn, N. Y., and in New England. Late in life he was sent to Callao, Peru, his charge including the island of Chinchu, under the auspices of the Seaman's Friend Society. He died there Oct. 19, 1854. The mother of Mr. Bill was of old Connecticut stock and died when her son was in early childhood, Fanny Gallup, his paternal grandmother was eighth in descent from Scotch ancestors, and the name Adam has been that of the oldest son for eight generations. The strain is of Lowland connection.

Mr. Bill was nine years old when his father died and he had been in the care of his uncle, E. D. Bill, for some time, when, in 1859, he accompanied him to Illinois. He received a common school education and when he was 16 years old he enlisted at Sheffield, Ill. He enrolled Sept. 20, 1861, Company C, Western Sharpshooters for three years. The organization recruited in response to a circular issued by Fremont, and distributed throughout the legal States, calling for riflemen to report for examination at St. Louis, who were to be organized into a command named as stated, to wear a uniform faced with green, with buttons bearing W. S. S. and

to wear squirrel skin caps, and to be independent in all military regulations, etc., etc. Company C rendezvoused at Rock Island and proceeded to St. Louis, where they provided themselves with selected rifles and equipments and practiced in the adjacent woods. They elected Ensign Conklin captain and became known to the service as "Birge's Sharpshooters." The health of the latter precluded his going to the field with them and they were commanded by the Lieutenant Colonel, Compton. The removal of Fremont did away with the original plan and, although they retained their outfits, they were mustered as the 14th Missouri, a fact which was exasperating to most of them, as they enlisted from the Northwestern States and the Pacific slope. Nov. 20, 1862, they were renamed and were known afterwards as the 66th Illinois. Patrick E. Burke, one of the finest officers in the service, took command of the regiment June 24 preceding. General Prentiss led them, accompanied by three companies of the 5th Ohio Cavalry from St. Louis, and they were in a number of skirmishes in Northern Missouri in 1861. Dec. 28th, Prentiss, with 150 Western Sharpshooters and the three cavalry companies defeated 700 rebels at Zion Church, killing and wounding 150, the federal loss being six killed and 15 wounded. Until Feb. 3, 1862, the commands were scattered along the line of the Northern Missouri railroad, and the companies of Ohio cavalry were with them, the detail performing daily skirmishing with bushwhackers and guerrillas. On the date mentioned they received orders to march to Fort Henry, arriving on the 9th. Two days later, Companies H and C were ordered aboard a steamer and, accompanied by the gunboat Tyler, went up the Tennessee to the crossing of the Memphis & Ohio railroad. They were 35 miles from Fort Henry and captured several large warehouses, filled with supplies for rebel soldiers, consisting of uniforms, flags, hospital stores, liquors, a flat boat of salt and flour and tobacco, and quantities of knives constructed from files—really, short swords. They took away all they could carry and rolled the remainder into the river. They returned to Fort Henry on the 13th and went at once to Donelson, and joined the regiment. At the surrender, the 2nd Iowa had the place of honor on the left and Birge's Sharpshooters followed immediately after. On the 5th of March they crossed to Metal Landing on the Tennessee and started for the gathering of

troops for Shiloh. Mr. Bill was in the action of the 6th and 7th of April and was in the extreme right of Sherman's division, his command holding open the road for the approach of General Lew Wallace. From there to Corinth, to participate in a 15 days' siege, thence, June 15th to the Hatchie River to engage in that fight, returning to Corinth June 21st to be brigaded in the 2nd Brigade, (2nd Division and 16th Corps) was the next order of their operations. From August 29th to October 7th they performed provost guard duty at Corinth. October 12th they were detailed to Rienzi, Miss., to skirmish with the gentlemen of the bush until the last of December. For the next 11 months they were seven miles from Corinth, with a battery and three companies of the 5th Ohio Cavalry, raiding and skirmishing and, meanwhile, Mr. Bill was detailed for Cavalry service under Col. Corwin, and was in the action at Tusculum, Ala. In camp they lived in log huts, surrounded with flower beds and they erected a building for a hospital and fortified with a stockade, which Mr. Bill verified in May, 1863, when he visited the grounds and camps. He is a practical draughtsman and has drawings of the camp, the various battle fields in his own experience and routes of marches. The brigade moved to Pulaski, to repair the railroad preparatory to the Chattanooga campaign and suffered for want of supplies. In December, the regiment veteranized and returned to Pulaski from furlough, March 12th, 1864, with 400 recruits. April 29th the command started for Chattanooga, arriving May 3rd and were joined by the 4th Division under Gen. J. M. Corse, the remainder of the 2nd Division having made connection with them en route, the command constituting the 16th Corps of the Army of the Tennessee. May 9th, the 66th formed a portion of the advance and entered Snake Creek Gap on the way to Resaca and contested the point with the rebel Army. Reaching Resaca, they left there at 10 p. m., fell back several miles, intrenched and remained until May 13th, when they were relieved and sent to Lay's Ferry on the Oostanaula River; there laid a pontoon bridge and had a hand-to-hand fight during the progress of the battle of Resaca. (This was nine miles distant and was one of Sherman's famous flank movements.) May 16th they went to the Kingston road and fought Hardee's corps in the battle of Rome Cross Roads, where Colonel Burke was killed

and the loss in the regiment appalling. They moved to Kingston (19th) and at Dallas on the 26th to find themselves in the midst of activities and fought on the 27th at Dallas and also on three following days. On the 31st they went to New Hope Church, fought June 1st at Allatoona Pass, on the 4th at Ackworth and on the 5th at Big Shanty. From the 10th to the 15th they supported a charge at Noon-Day Creek and on the next performed the same service on the slopes of Kenesaw. From the 22nd to the 26th they protected wagon trains and skirmished at Kenesaw on the 27th, continuing that variety of business until July 2nd, when they went to the "right." On the 4th they had a heavy skirmish at Nickajack Creek and afterwards continued to skirmish on the Chattahoochee on the extreme right as far as Sandtown. On the 9th and 10th they went to the "left" and crossed the river at Roswell. On the 18th they were in the skirmish line towards Atlanta, passing through Decatur on the 19th, camping four miles from Atlanta on the Georgia railway. On the 21st and 22nd the battle of Atlanta waged heavily and the 66th went into action on the 22nd on the double quick and at once engaged in the repulse of Hood, McPherson being killed in the charge. For three days after, Mr. Bill was exhausted, but was again in the field on the 28th and was on duty until the 25th of August in front of Atlanta. On that date the corps to which the 66th had been transferred (15th) were ordered to a flank movement at Jonesboro and had a heavy engagement there on the 31st. After the evacuation on September 1st, (on the 4th and 5th) they went to Lovejoy Station and skirmished in front of Hood's command, returning to Atlanta on the 7th, going thence on the 26th to Rome, Ga. They burned that place and Nov. 11th went to Atlanta, destroying Ackworth, Big Shanty, Kingston and all places on the line, arriving at Atlanta on the 15th and leaving next day on the march to Savannah. In front of Atlanta Mr. Bill was wounded in the thigh by a minie ball, but remained with his company. Dec. 10th the regiment reached King's Bridge at the junction of the Canonchee and Savannah Rivers, south of Savannah. That city was occupied on the 21st and the next day the 66th was detailed for provost guard, occupying the old Government barracks until the 14th of January, 1865. They set out on the march north-

ward on the 15th and crossed the Savannah River on the 17th on a pontoon, lying in the mud until the 29th. February 7th they crossed the Black Swamp, arriving at Hickory Hill on the 9th, crossed Whippy Swamp, crossed the Edisto on the 12th, arrived at Columbia on the 16th, skirmished on the 17th and took possession of that place, followed rebel cavalry on the 18th and 19th to Branchville, on the 24th encamped at Camden, skirmished with cavalry on the 26th, March 5th, crossed the Great Pee-dee at Cheraw, and on the 14th passed through Fayetteville. March 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd they were in the scrimmages in the vicinity of Bentonville, and on the 24th went to Goldsboro, N. C. April 11th the regiment crossed the Weldon railway, arriving at Raleigh on the 14th. Two days later, they confronted the army of Joe Johnston at Morrisville. On the 18th the news of the assassination of Lincoln reached them and the excitement cannot be described. Many of Lee's paroled troops appeared at Morrisville on the same day. On the 21st the regiment returned to Raleigh and on the 25th were reviewed by General Grant in person. This was followed by peremptory orders for preparations for battle and the 66th stood in line through the 27th. On the 28th Johnston surrendered to Sherman at Durham Station and on the 29th the regiment went north to Rolesville and on the 30th went into camp. May 7th they went to Petersburg and passed the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th at Richmond. March was resumed on the 14th and they encamped at Alexandria on the 21st. May 24th they participated in the Grand Review at Washington, leaving the Capitol June 4th for Louisville, and arrived at Springfield, July 19th. April 29th Mr. Bill was made hospital steward, and July 4th, 1865, was promoted to the position of Assistant Surgeon and was mustered out as such.

He returned to Illinois and studied medicine in the office of Dr. Jos. Pogue of Edwardsville about a year, going to the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York in September, 1866, where he resumed the regular course until March, 1867, when he commenced to read with Dr. Charles West, of Plymouth, Ind., and remained until September, 1868, in that connection, and also prosecuted a course of literary study in Wabash College, remaining until September, 1870, when he entered the Chicago Theological Seminary, whence he was graduated April

26, 1873. His first charge was at Bethany Congregational Church of Chicago, and a year later, he accepted a call to the pastorate he is now filling. In April, 1885, he went to Beloit, Wis., and preached to the congregation of the Presbyterian Church two years, when he answered to a recall to Menominee and commenced his labors in May, 1887. The church edifice has been erected since the beginning of his last pastorate and represents the progress and character of the society, in appearance and value.

Mr. Bill was married Oct. 19, 1875, to Harriet A Woodford, and their household now includes two children—Clarence and Fanny M. Mrs. Bill was born at West Avon, Hartford Co., Conn., the birthplace of her father, Alonzo Woodford. (1814.) He was the son of Giles Woodford. The mother of Mrs. Bill was Harriet Newell Thompson before marriage, and she was a native of West Avon. Her great grandfather, Lot Thompson, was a patriot of the Revolution. The lineage dates to the Mayflower. Lydia Stanley, from whom Mrs. Bill is removed five times, was the mother of Abbie Stanley, who was born in 1762 and was married to Justus Francis in 1785. He was born in New Britain, Conn., in 1762. Their daughter, Abbie S., was born Nov. 30, 1797, and married Cyrus D. Thompson, Nov. 24, 1816. Their daughter, Harriet M. Thompson, who was born at West Avon, Dec. 14, 1817, and who married Alonzo Woodford, Sept. 23, 1838, was the mother of Hattie A. Woodford. Mrs. Woodford resides with her daughter, Mrs. Parsons, in Waterbury, Conn.



PHILIPP MATTES, who has been a resident of Manitowoc county, Wis., for 21 years, is a citizen of Kiel, and Commander of G. A. R. Post, No. 190. He was born Jan. 4, 1839, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He came to America from Germany in 1854, and located in the town of Rhine, Wis., where he enlisted August 20, 1862, in Company H, 26th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. He went at once to Camp Sigel, the rendezvous at Milwaukee, and proceeded thence three weeks later to Washington. A

night was passed there and the regiment went the following day to Arlington Heights. The next day they went to Fairfax C. H., where they were assigned to the corps of General Sigel, and performed guard and picket duty until November, when a remove was made to Gainesville, and they were in that vicinity until they went to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. The regiment went next to Stafford C. H., and remained until routed to join in the "Mud Campaign." Afterwards, the remainder of the winter was passed at Stafford C. H., and late in April, they started to take position for the battle of Chancellorsville. Mr. Mattes was engaged in the three day's fight there and fell back with the regiment to Stafford C. H. once more. In June, orders were received to take up the march Northward, the invasion of Pennsylvania being imminent, and Mr. Mattes was next in the gallantly fought battle of Gettysburg. He was wounded by a minie ball in his left heel on July 1st. He was taken prisoner and was held by the rebels four days, and was then sent to Carver hospital, Washington, D. C., where he remained four months. In November he rejoined his regiment at Knoxville, Tenn., and accompanied it on the march to Atlanta. He was in the skirmishes at Buzzard's Roost, and went by way of Snake Creek Gap to Resaca where he was in the fight. On the 15th day of May he was wounded by a minie ball, which struck him in the lower portion of the abdomen. He was placed in an ambulance, taken to the field hospital and thence to Chattanooga, and from the hospital there, he was sent to one at Nashville. He was transferred from there to St. Louis and thence to Prairie du Chien, Wis. There he was treated five months and was discharged from Swift hospital, June 30, 1865. He returned to his home in Rhine. He was elected Town Treasurer and, after serving a term, purchased a farm to which he removed. Mr. Mattes has served in several capacities as municipal officer, among which is that of Supervisor for four years and School Treasurer for eight years.

He married Julia Reichart, and their children were born as follows: Philip, Feb. 21, 1868; Katie, July 28, 1870; John, April 24, 1872. The mother died in 1872 and Mr. Mattes was married in 1873 to Theresia Franz. Their children were born in the following order: Jacob, Dec. 22, 1873; Louisa, Nov. 21, 1875; George, Oct. 5, 1877;

Herman, Nov. 2, 1882; Gustave, March 25, 1886. Two sons and a daughter died in infancy.



MARTIN T. CRANDALL, a citizen of Plainfield, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 150, at Hancock, was born Feb. 28, 1828, in Hector, Tompkins Co., New York. He is the son of John T. Crandall, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, and who removed to Plainfield, Wis., where he died in June, 1867, aged 84 years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and married Elizabeth Hagaman. She was born July 8, 1800, in Oswego county, New York, and resides at Plainfield. Both parents of Mr. Crandall were personal friends of Captain Molly Pitcher, who served her husband's gun after he was killed in the battle of Monmouth in the the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Crandall was destined for the profession of medicine and studied some time to that end but, becoming dissatisfied with it, he engaged in farming and has passed the years of his business life in that vocation and as a carpenter. Before he became a resident of Wisconsin, he lived in New York and Pennsylvania and came to the Badger State in 1861, when he located at Plainfield. April 1, 1861, he enlisted in the 3rd Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery. The organization was known as the "Badger Battery" and, after the completion of the organization at Racine, the command moved to Louisville, Ky., where its members received drill through the winter and went on the march to Nashville and thence to Savannah, with the intention of re-enforcing Grant during the battle of Pittsburg Landing and arrived at Savannah after the fight was over. They moved successively to the Landing and Corinth and afterwards to Iuka and Tusculumbia and moved north with the Union troops under Buell. They were in position during the battle of Perryville, in which they were in action for the first time and moved afterwards to Mount Vernon and Nashville, whence they went to Stone River and had a skirmish with rebel cavalry on the morning of Dec. 31st. January 1st, they opened the battle and were in the action of the next day. Mr. Crandall was discharged Jan. 7, 1863, on account of disabil-

ity; he had received several injuries, one of which he sustained at Louisville and was reported killed. His hips were injured and at Bowling Green on the way from Perryville to Stone River, he was wounded in a skirmish. He was previously injured at Perryville in his left knee and he was in the hospital at Park Barracks, in Louisville where he was discharged.

He returned to Waushara county and located on his farm near Plainfield, of which he is still the proprietor. He married Amanda, daughter of William and Sarah (Fredland) Crandall in Waushara county and they have a son named William, who was born Sept. 23, 1866. At the time, Mr. Crandall purchased his farm, it was in its original condition and he has placed it under valuable improvements.




WARREN T. SEYMOUR, residing in Peshtigo, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 207 at Marinette, was born Jan. 12, 1845 in Dexter, Washtenaw Co., Mich. He is the son of Isaac I. and Mary Ann (Warren) Seymour and, when he was 10 years old, his parents removed from Michigan to Wisconsin, locating in Oconto county where his father engaged in farming and where the son was brought up in a knowledge of the same business.

December, 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company 1, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry for three years, enrolling at Oconto. In 1864 he was made Corporal of Company C in the same regiment and received discharge in April 1864 at Little Rock, Ark., to enable him to reenlist in the same regiment and he served as Corporal until his final discharge, September 25, 1866 at Madison. He was 17 years old when he enlisted in the company of Captain Theodore Conkey. (See sketch.) In March he went to St. Louis with his regiment and remained in Benton Barracks until May 3rd, when he went to Fort Leavenworth and was there mounted. His company was assigned to the 2nd Battalion and was sent to Fort Scott, where the command was placed for the protection of Union people, to disperse guerillas and take notes of the rebel movements. In August, the company made a charge through a force of 200 rebels at "Church in the

Woods" without loss. Mr. Seymour participated in the subsequent activity of his company and took part in the battle of Prairie Grove. In May, 1863, Company I was sent to Fort Blunt as escort for the post supply train and encountered the rebels at Cabin Creek. While performing the same service later, he fought at Honey Springs, and again at Baxter Springs, where the rebels were disguised in Federal uniforms. The detail confronted the rebels with pistols, carbines and sabres and were nearly all killed, but he was one of the few who escaped death. After reinlisting, he took his furlough, rejoining his regiment in June at Duvall's Bluff and passed the remainder of his service in scouting, performing guard duty, patrolling roads and skirmishing with wandering guerrillas and bushwhackers. He was in hospital at Fort Scott, was sent thence to Little Rock and finally to Janesville, Wis.

Mr. Seymour returned to Peshtigo and was occupied in farming until October, 1871, when he passed through the horrors of the fire which devastated that section of Wisconsin and, in addition to his loss of property, was that of his son Levi, who died from the consequences of the heat and exposure. Mr. Seymour married Catherine J. Leslie and their living children are named as follows:—Gordon Edward, Thomas Henry, Leslie R., May, Samuel Spencer, James Alden, Zella, Maria and Chester.



 **HARLES S. THOMPSON**, a resident of Maine Township, Sec. 16, Outagamie Co., Wis., formerly a soldier for the Union, was born June 23, 1840, in Maine. He is the son of G. W. and Charlotte (Johnson) Thompson, and his paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Of a family of 11 children of which Mr. Thompson is one, nine are living. He was reared in the Pine Tree State and enlisted in Company K, 1st Maine Infantry, under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops. He enrolled at Lewiston April 17, 1861, under Captain Silas B. Osgood. He was discharged at Portland Aug. 6, 1861, at the expiration of his term and enlisted again in Company I, 14th Maine Infantry, at Augusta for three years, enrolling Dec. 9th, 1861. The regiment went to

Ship Island on transports and thence, in the command of General Butler to New Orleans. While on the way, Mr. Thompson was injured by falling during the progress of a heavy gale, was disabled for military duty and was discharged at New Orleans June 30, 1862. He was made 3rd Sergeant on the formation of his company and was regularly promoted to 2nd, 1st and Orderly Sergeant and was discharged as such. He returned to his former home at Burnham, Maine, where he was occupied as a blacksmith and also as a farmer until September, 1863, when he was offered a position as 1st Lieutenant in the 2nd Maine Cavalry, but declined on account of former injuries; in December, 1863, he went to California and worked as a carpenter and while there joined the State militia. (During the interim between his two enlistments, he acted as Captain of a company of recruits in Maine belonging to the Home Guard.) In California he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant by Governor Low and was offered the chief position of the company but declined. He remained in the Golden State until May, 1867, and returned to Maine; in January, 1869, he came to Wisconsin and located in the town of Maine. He has operated as a farmer, blacksmith and carpenter.

He was married May 27, 1869, to Carrie F. Spaulding, daughter of James and Betsey Spaulding, former residents of Maine, who removed to Wisconsin in 1868. They have one child, George I., born in 1870. In August, 1874, Mr. Thompson went back to his native State with his family and went again alone to California, returning for his family in 1875 and resided in California five years, engaged in the prosecution of his profession as mechanic. He made the return overland to Wisconsin where he settled permanently. His father died in 1866 in Detroit, Maine. His mother is living, aged 68 years. Mr. Thompson has been active in local affairs in his township and has officiated as postmaster at Stinson for two years. He has acted as Town Clerk of Maine and Justice of the Peace for five years. He has been Chairman of the Town Board two terms and is present Town Clerk, in which he has officiated two years during his second residence in the township. He has been Justice seven years since 1880. In 1886 he was Delegate to the Congressional Convention at Berlin. He is a Republican of most radical stripe.

Mr. Thompson is a substantial farmer of

Maine and is one of the reliable citizens of the county. He has fulfilled all his obligations as a man and official in strictest probity and himself and family are regarded as members of the community in which they reside, with the highest esteem.



DAVID WILSON, a farmer in the township of Brooklyn, Green Lake Co., Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 202, was born October 4, 1834, in Northmoreland, Wyoming Co., Pa. He is the son of John and Margaret (Thurston) Wilson and his grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution and his father fought in 1812. He was brought up in his native county, where he attended the district school and, in 1854, he came to Wisconsin and located in the township of which he has since been a resident. He engaged in farming and was interested in that occupation until he became a soldier. November 20, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 31st Wisconsin Infantry at Madison for three years and, on the organization of the company, he was made Corporal. He received honorable discharge July 8, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and final release at Madison July 20th. Mr. Wilson was mustered into the service Dec. 24th and left the State March 1, 1863, for Cairo and was engaged in picket and scouting duty during the following summer. He went afterwards to Columbus, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and thence to LaVergne and Murfreesboro and performed guard duty until June, when the regiment went to Nashville and afterwards moved to take part in the siege of Atlanta and was afterwards engaged in the heavy and dangerous duty of protecting forage trains. In November the command started through Georgia and Mr. Wilson was in the varied service of that march and in the siege of Savannah. He was in the skirmishing prior to the battle of Averysboro and was under rebel fire in that action several hours. He was in the fight at Bentonville and went afterwards to Goldsboro, after marching 65 days. He received new equipments at Goldsboro and went to Raleigh, where the corps to which his regiment belonged expected to fight the rebels, but activities were terminated by the surrender of

Johnston. Mr. Wilson was in another long march Northward which terminated at Washington and after the Grand Review went to Louisville, Ky., where he was discharged as stated. He suffered several times from illness and is partially deaf from concussion in the firing at Bentonville. His brothers, Ezra and Mark, were soldiers in the civil war. Mr. Wilson resumed farming after his return to Wisconsin and he has served two years as Town Treasurer and four years as School Treasurer; he has also acted as Quartermaster of Post Harry Randall at Dartford.

He married Louisa Augusta Hurd and they have no children. Levi, George and Cyrus Hurd, brothers of Mrs. Wilson, were soldiers in the war.



JOSEPH E. DEFFOE, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 226, was born Oct. 17, 1845, in Jefferson county, New York. He remained in his native State until he was 14 years old, when he came to Wisconsin and located in 1859 at Ahnapee, Kewaunee county, Wis.

He was at work at Elkhorn when the call for troops in defense of the National government was made and he enlisted there in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, for three months, but was rejected on account of his youth, and he re-enlisted within the same year in the 22nd Wisconsin Infantry, but was refused muster on account of the objections of his father, being under age. He enlisted Feb. 27, 1864, as Joseph E. Defaut, this being the original spelling of his father's name. He enrolled at Ahnapee, in Company E, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years, and was discharged with the regiment. He joined the command with Worden's Battalion at Vicksburg, and in June made connection with Sherman at Ackworth, Ga. He was in the action at Atlanta and was severely wounded July 22nd, when a bullet passed through the calf of his leg; one struck him in the wrist and several buckshot lodged in his back, some of which "still hold the fort." He refused to go to the hospital and he made the march to the sea with Sherman and was in all the varieties of action which that long tramp afforded. He was a

participant in every action in which his company was engaged, and during the march to the sea was captured seven times by the rebels.

With one exception he succeeded in making his escape. He was captured near Resaca, near Mount Olive Church, Ga., Savannah, Bear Marsh Church, Columbia, and twice at other places. In one instance when foraging, he was captured and broke away from his guard, running across an open field under fire. Once, he was placed in a court house and escaped through a window and with the aid of a lightning rod. He was once captured by Mosby's guerrillas near Savannah and taken to the woods to camp over night; his guards were occupied in building camp fires and he crawled away, hid behind a log and reached a ditch a short distance away, remaining there until thick darkness had fallen. Several of the rebels who had been to a farm house in the neighborhood for something to eat, nearly stepped on him without discovering him.

He went to the house for food, found some beef tongues in a smoke house, and in a shed about one mile away were 20 horses; he picked out a good one, took a wire from a gate and made a bridle and rode as hard as he could until near daylight, when he found himself near the Union lines and the first troops he saw were the boys of his own company. He sold his horse for \$200 to Major Henry. He was captured by the same guerrillas a few days later. He was on a foraging expedition and riding up to a house he saw a man skinning a kid; he supposed it to be one of his men and rode up to him. He had salt but no meat, and the rebel had meat but no salt, and they joined issues. After they separated, he fell into an ambush of rebels and was taken prisoner. Several others were captured with him and they were taken to a house. One of his guard addressed an officer, calling him "Colonel Mosby" and saying that he hoped no mistake would be made and the wrong man killed. This time he was much frightened, but assumed a bold front and indulged in a wordy war with his captors. He was taken sick opportunely, rushed to the door to vomit, and when he reached the outside he took occasion to run and made a successful escape. Near Bear Marsh Church, in company with a comrade, he entered a little mill to grind some corn, but finding other soldiers at work, went to a house close by where

they slept through the night, and made the negroes shell corn. In the morning they found the two soldiers whom they had seen the previous night, hanging to a beam. They had been hung in the night by rebels who had omitted to visit the house. They cut the bodies down and proceeded to grind their corn. They returned to camp and a detail was sent to bury the bodies. On one occasion, he was out in the rain, when two horsemen rode up, wearing rubber blankets which concealed their uniforms. Supposing them to be Union cavalrymen they permitted their approach, when they were suddenly covered by revolvers and ordered to surrender. They were marched about a half a mile when they fell in with a considerable body of rebels. After marching a few miles and crossing a field and a wood to gain another road, they unexpectedly encountered Federal cavalry pickets. Mr. Deffoe remarks "this time we did not get away from them; they got away from us." They did not know at the time that Union pickets were at hand, but they knew they could not be in worse company, so did not run. From Atlanta to the sea Mr. Deffoe was detailed permanently as forager for the 17th Corps, thus obtaining the best opportunity to view the strongholds of rebeldom as well as obtaining unlimited chances of never again seeing his home.

On his return from the war Mr. Deffoe located at Ahnapee, and in 1877, moved to Sturgeon Bay, where he is occupied in boat building. He was married in 1875, to May Dalka, and they have three children—George, Peter and an infant.



GEOERGE W. HOWE, a resident of Stockbridge, Wis., and member of G. A. R. Post, No. 40, was born June 29, 1823, at Litchfield, Conn. His parents, Adnah and Irene (Way) Howe, removed from Connecticut with their family to Chautauqua county, New York, in 1828, and the former died there in 1859 and the latter in 1865. The year after he was 21 years old, Mr. Howe came to Wisconsin and located at Mineral Point in 1845. He went to Stockbridge in 1848 and has since maintained his residence there. He was married in Chautauqua in 1843

to Sarah Featherly, and she died in 1847, leaving one child, George W., Jr., who was afterwards a soldier in Company C, 17th Wisconsin Infantry, and now resides in Winnebago county, Wis. Mr. Howe was again married in 1848 in Chautauqua to Mary White. They were married in the afternoon and started for Wisconsin the same day. He was engaged in farming in Calumet county until the second year of the war, when he enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company E, 21st Wisconsin Infantry at Chilton for three years. He was in his first fight with the rebels at Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, and he was in action in every one of the smaller skirmishes to the date of Chickamauga, including Stone River and Hoover's Gap, and he went into the action on the 19th of September at Chickamauga; he was among those captured on the 20th with Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart. The detachment of prisoners, numbering about 70, was taken to Belle Isle, and, after 14 days, to the city of Richmond. Dec. 19, 1863, he went to Danville and, April 14, 1864, to Andersonville; September 20th he went to Savannah and afterwards to Florence, S. C., where he was paroled December 6, 1864, and sent North. During his imprisonment at Danville he was one of a party who "tunneled out," was recaptured and taken to Libby at Richmond, where he was confined in a dark dungeon four days without food, and was then returned to Danville. After he was sent to Andersonville, he again "tunneled out" in June, 1864, and was recaptured after two days and put in the stocks. There were 11 men in the party who escaped and all were recaptured. The escape from Danville was made on the same night in which Hobart and other officers escaped from Libby, and the entire party to which Mr. Howe belonged, numbering 69, were all recaptured. As soon as released from the stocks at Andersonville, plans for escape were discussed and another tunnel was decided upon, on which work was conducted for two or three weeks. A hole had been dug for a well in which operations were commenced, and they worked nights and carried the dirt to a flat where grading was being done, so that fresh earth was not noticed. Nine men escaped before they were discovered and Mr. Howe was only two miles from the stockade when he was recaptured. He was pursued by bloodhounds and compelled to climb a tree for safety; when his pursuers came up one of them ordered him

down but he refused to obey and received painful saber wounds in his knee, and he was obliged to descend and return to Andersonville, where he was again placed in the stocks for 24 hours. Then the grand scheme of tunneling the stockade and escaping in a body was planned. Prisoners organized into companies and regiments; tunnels were run up to and along the stockade, and the day came when the stockade was to be pushed over at night and the capture of the rebel batteries and Wirz's headquarters was expected. Everything promised success when a traitor divulged the plan. A body of troops were sent into the stockade and 85 of the leading spirits of the scheme were selected and taken from the prison. Wirz told them he would have them paroled as they made him more trouble than all the rest. They were taken to the cars, each one receiving a pound of corn bread for five days' rations, and they were sent to Florence. When Mr. Howe went into the service he was the possessor of unbroken health and strength, but has never recovered from the effect of his hardships. After he was paroled, he received a furlough, and when he received notice of his exchange, he started to join his regiment and reached Newbern, N. C., at the time of the surrender of Johnston. He returned to Alexandria, Va., and made connection with his regiment when it came up through Virginia. He was discharged June 9, 1865, and has since resided at Stockbridge.

The children of the second marriage of Mr. Howe, three daughters, are living; they are named Bianca, Clara and Alberta. The two first named are married. Mr. Howe has served as Commander of his Post, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace many years.



RICHARD PERRY, of Forestville, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 97, was born in 1840 in Ireland. He came to America in 1852, landing at the port of New York and remained in the State of New York about two years. He went thence to Canada. In 1856 he came to Wisconsin and located in Door county where he has since resided. Since the beginning of his active life he has been engaged in farming and he enlisted Dec.

25, 1861, in Company E, 14th Wisconsin Infantry as a private and was discharged Dec. 28, 1862, for disability. He re-enlisted Feb. 27, 1863, and was finally discharged in October, 1865. He left the State with his regiment and was first in action at Pittsburg Landing and was in the movements of the regiment, fighting at Iuka, Corinth, in the Vicksburg campaign in the battles before and after the siege and surrender, at Raymond and Atlanta. He belonged to the portion of the regiment known as "Worden's Battalion" and marched through Georgia and the Carolinas with Sherman, and his was the only company of the 14th Wisconsin which participated in the Grand March, in which it was detailed as "pontoners." Mr. Perry marched from Raleigh to Washington and participated in the closing scenes at the National Capital. Company E went thence to Louisville and to Montgomery, Ala., to make connection with the regiment and performed provost duty until mustered out in October.

He returned to Forestville and in 1870 was made postmaster of that place in which capacity he officiated until 1881. He has filled various local offices. He was married in 1867 to Anna Knopp of Ahnapee and their children are named Richard, Susan, Anna, Edward, Henry and Elizabeth.



FREDERICK LUCK, of Winneconne, Wis., and a former soldier for the Union in the civil war, was born Nov. 17, 1841, in Posen, Prussia. He is the son of John and Wilhelmina (Jausch) Luck, and represents the agricultural class of his native country in the maternal descent. His grandfather Luck was a blacksmith. His father received an excellent education at Brandenburg, Prussia, and pursued the vocation of a teacher until his removal to America. His son was a pupil in school up to 1858, the year in which the family came to the United States. They passed two years in the city of New York and in the latter part of 1860 came to Wisconsin, locating at Winchester. Meanwhile, Mr. Luck of this sketch had acquired a knowledge of the trade of a carpenter. (His mother died on the ship on the passage and received ocean burial.) During two years following his re-

moval to Wisconsin Mr. Luck worked at his trade in Oshkosh. He resolved to enlist and did so in August, 1862, at Oshkosh, enrolling in Company C, 21st Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered in at Camp Sweet (named for the colonel of the 21st) Sept. 2nd and on the 12th went to the front. He remained nearly a week at Covington, Ky., and went from there to fight at Perryville, the first and last battle in which Mr. Luck participated, and he made his acquaintance and final bow in a very short space of time, as he had not been in the action five minutes before he received the rebel compliments in a very decided manner. A bullet struck his right leg and another passed through his body, grazing his left lung and breaking two ribs. This occurred about four in the afternoon of Friday, October 8th, and he lay on the field until 10 o'clock of the following day. He was conveyed to the field hospital, where he remained about a week without the care of a surgeon, when he was taken to a private house in Perryville and, after a stay of two months, went to hospital No. 7 at Perryville. Feb. 17, 1863, he was discharged for disability resulting from gunshot wounds. While on the road home he was obliged to make a stay at three hospitals—Covington, Louisville, and Toledo, Ohio. Dec. 1, 1863, he went to Madison where his leg was amputated Jan. 3, 1864, and he remained in the hospital until May 12th, when he went to Chicago and had a cork leg fitted at the expense of the Government. The stump is about four inches in length and the artificial member has never been a comfortable adjunct to his movements. He returned home and, Dec. 13, 1868, was married to Henrietta Krantz. Mrs. Luck was born in Germany and came to America in the spring of the year in which she was married. She died at Winneconne, May 21, 1883, and left two children—Emmeline and Otila. Oct. 9, 1883, Mr. Luck was again married to Matilda Martin and they have two children. Frederick W. and Amanda are their names and they are the pride and hope of their parents. Mrs. Luck is the daughter of Frederick and Carolina Marten. Her father died in Germany before the daughter came from there alone in 1881. Her mother is still living in "Der Faderland." Mr. Luck has resided in Winneconne since 1882. Since his return from the army he has been able to do very little work. He tried active labor as a mechanic for about three years and then bought 17 acres of



A. H. Delglise.

land at Winchester, which he sold in the year mentioned as that of his removal to Winneconne. He is a staunch Republican and a respected citizen. He is still suffering from the wound in his chest which is the cause of more annoyance than the loss of his limb, as the lung was injured.



FRANCIS AUGUSTINE DELEGLISE, Antigo, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 78, is one of the most prominent citizens of the section of Wisconsin where he resides, and where he has been one of the most influential factors in the progress and settlement for many years. He was born Feb. 10, 1835, in Bagne, Valais, Switzerland. His father, Maurice Deleglise, was a native of the "land of Tell", as was also the mother, Catherine Land, before her marriage. The paternal descent is almost unique, there being few of the name in Switzerland and those are traceable to the same ancestry. There is a tradition that the name is of Italian origin, but the history of the family of Mr. Deleglise dates to a period before the recorded history of the country begins. The mother was the daughter of a soldier, who fought in the French army in the Emperor's "Swiss Guard" and, at the time of the revolution in Paris, narrowly escaped with his life. He afterwards went to Spain, where he was connected with the army and, after his return to his native country, he was married and Mrs. Deleglise is his first child. Her mother died when she was three years old and her father lived in her family until about 1843. Of their children, eight in number, three are living. On coming to America, the elder Deleglise located at Theresa, Dodge Co., Wisconsin. (1848.) The family settled on a piece of wild land and the united labor of the father and sons was devoted to its improvement. (On his arrival with his household in Milwaukee, the elder Deleglise possessed a cash capital of \$18, wherewith to commence the world.) In 1854 another transfer was made of the family and their interests to another wild farm in Wisconsin, located in Mishicot, the location being now included in East Gibson, by the division of the town. There the mother died in 1855. Thence the family re-

moved to Pella, Shawano county, in 1862. They settled on another farm in the wilderness and from there went to Morris (now) which was named in honor of the christened name of the elder Deleglise, but was given a different orthography. Here the youngest son established a homestead whereon the father passed the remaining years of his life. Mr. Deleglise was 13 when, in 1848, he accompanied his parents from Switzerland to America. He had received a careful but limited education in his native country and, being a bright, quick lad, had made good use of his opportunities. When he was 14 years old, he went to the lakes and engaged in fishing, in which he was interested until the next year. He went then as a sailor before the mast on the vessels on the lakes, in which business he continued to operate until the winter of 1854-5, when he returned home, convinced that other and more profitable fields of venture awaited his energies and abilities in the unsettled and untraversed wilds of Wisconsin, and he, at once, made preparations to engage in the business in which more than 30 years of his life have been spent. As occasion demanded and opportunity offered, he fitted for a practical surveyor and civil engineer and, as soon as he began to give attention to locating lands, he acted in that capacity in the interests of the Bohemian settlers in the towns of Mishicot and Gibson in Manitowoc county and in Franklin and Carleton in Kewaunee county. (These names have been assigned to the locations since the date of the transactions referred to and which took place mostly in 1855-6.) In 1858, Mr. Deleglise started from East Gibson with his family and effects for the present location of Leopolis in Shawano county. He intended to drive there with his ox-team but, in the vicinity of Appleton, his team showed the effects of previous hard labor and he stopped to recruit. He remained there until the outbreak of the war, when all the inheritance of freedom every Switzer carries in his veins rose tumultuous to participate in the suppression of the revolt of the rebellious States. He enlisted at Fond du Lac in July, 1861, in the organization known to Wisconsin history as "Bragg's Rifles." (Company E, 6th Wisconsin Infantry.) The regiment left the State July 28th for Washington and was assigned to the brigade that received the distinguishing title of the "Iron Brigade" in the course of the service whose arduous character, combined with the quality

of the soldiers composing it, made that title eminently fit and appropriate. (See sketch of General Rufus King.) Mr. Deeglise was detailed in August, 1861, with about 60 men from General Gibbon's command to act as guard of his brigade train at Catlett's Station. On the night of the 22nd an attack was made by Stewart's cavalry and the guard was aroused from sleep about midnight by the approach of the rebels. Every man flew to his arms and fell into the nearest squad. The detail chanced to be in three squads and that of Mr. Deeglise took position between the right front and the railroad, lying in the grass. A lieutenant passed orders to reserve fire until the word was given and also to disperse afterwards and to rally again at a given point. A charge was made by about 400 rebels, who rode forwards firing revolvers and carbines and were met by a volley from the squad. Mr. Deeglise halted his fire for an instant and, in the glare of the incessant lightning, was able to discern the horses of the invaders, rearing and plunging in unmanageable confusion, as he aimed and fired. Three charges were made with, substantially, the same results. Meanwhile, several cavalrymen rode into the camp and gave orders to fire it, assuming to be Federal officers, but even in the darkness they were recognized and their scheme frustrated. One soldier was closely pressed by a cavalryman and threw himself under a wagon; as he did so his pursuer struck at him with a drawn saber, inflicting a wound across his hand. This was the only casualty to the little troop of about 60 men who successfully fought about 400 cavalrymen on that night, which has become historic from the darkness and the character of the storm, as well as being that of the attack on Pope's headquarters at Catlett's Station. The second squad was in position in front of the camp and the third was at the left front, and were, also, repeatedly charged upon during the night with practically the same results. The protection of the rear was entrusted to the guardianship of the raging and swollen river.

Mr. Deeglise rejoined his regiment the next morning after the battle of Gainesville and he was in the remainder of the conflict at Manassass where his brigade covered the retreat after the unsuccessful action. He was in the chase into Maryland and fought at South Mountain. He went with his company into action at Antietam. There was a masked battery in the historic

cornfield, when the company of Mr. Deeglise endeavored to gain the position. The command lay on their arms all night and, at daylight, formed in line of battle and as the men fell in, a shell dropped and exploded on the immediate right of Mr. Deeglise, sweeping away 18 men on his right and in his rear, leaving him the first man on the left of the gap. Directly after, the stentorian order, "close up", came from the lips of Captain Brown of Company E, which were probably the last words he ever uttered as he was killed a few moments later in Miller's orchard. Mr. Deeglise went immediately into the heat of action in the cornfield and, just before the order came from General Gibbon to fall back, after a terrific onset by the rebels, Nicholas Gaffney, a well beloved comrade, received a shot in the stomach. Mr. Deeglise stooped to draw his knapsack under his head and passed on leaving his friend for dead. (Gaffney recovered.) Mr. Deeglise looked about him to see how many of his company remained and saw only four besides himself. No officer was on the field but Corporal (afterwards Lieutenant) George D. Eggleston. He had partly loaded his gun, when the line from the company on his right closed down and the first man next him had drawn his gun to his shoulder and aimed, when a ball passed into his left eye and out of his right ear and he fell without firing. Mr. Deeglise also arranged his knapsack for a pillow and taking the cocked Springfield, fired his comrade's load and at the same instant a bullet grazed his right cheek and broke one of his teeth. He heard the order for the line to fall back and, as he turned to obey, received a bullet in his left thigh. He ran back to a fence at the edge of the cornfield, laid down in a ditch to finish loading and aimed at the color bearer of the approaching solid line of rebels, 60 feet away. At the same instant a ball crashed through his skull, striking him in the upper right side of the frontal bone. Not feeling equal under the circumstances, to the emergency of a struggle with a solid line of advancing foes, he dropped his accoutrements and ran. He soon came to a fence, behind which he found a line of Union soldiers as solid as that of the approaching rebels and, as Mr. Deeglise expresses himself, he "cannot find words to adequately describe his satisfaction" over the certainty that those who had sent him from the field with three wounds were likely to receive similar compli-

ments. He went to a stream in the vicinity to wash, as he was nearly blinded by the blood which flowed from his head. As he moved on, he approached a house which stood in the rear of the battle and which was filled with wounded from both armies who were receiving every attention from several ladies, the oldest of whom remained in her kitchen throughout that day, cooking for the wounded, and, while she stood unflinchingly at her post, seven cannon balls crashed through the room. She paid no attention to the interruptions, except to watch the falling splinters until they settled themselves, when she would return calmly to her work. Mr. Deleglise remarks with emphasis on the order which prevailed at the rear. Not a straggler was to be seen and he walked several miles to Middletown in company with another wounded man. His injuries received surgical attention and he went thence in an ambulance to a Jesuit Seminary at Frederick City. He was next transferred to the Chamber of Representatives in the Capitol. A few days later he went to Newark, New Jersey, and thence to the New England Soldier's Relief at New York, 194 Broadway, where he performed hospital duty two months and thence rejoined his regiment at Belle Plain, Va., where the command was in winter quarters after the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862. In April, 1863, he was in the detail to cross the Rappahannock for the purpose of laying a pontoon bridge which was attacked by a galling fire from which the detail did not flinch and, the 6th Wisconsin and 19th Indiana pressing forward upon their foes, captured more men than their united numbers. Mr. Deleglise was assigned to the color guard and served in that position until he left the army. He was in his place in the battle of Gettysburg. In the early part of the day the regiment was in the reserve and, as soon as released, moved to the support of the right of the division on the double-quick. The command reached a position 40 rods from the rebels, who made haste to gain a railroad cut, from which they poured a murderous fire into the 6th Wisconsin, which, with two New York regiments, charged the cut and the rebels surrendered. Mr. Deleglise had received a bullet in the calf of his right leg and another struck the knee of the same limb, splintering the bone to the hip. He hopped toward the rear and encountered Lieutenant Mangan of Fond du Lac, whose right leg was shattered.

(See sketch.) The latter besought him for aid and Mr. Deleglise laid down beside him, reclining on his left side and attempted to bandage the injured ankle with his right hand. But he found his muscles were rigid with the shock of his own injuries and, telling his Lieutenant that he could not assist him, he moved along slowly until overtaken by a crowd of rebel prisoners on their way on the double quick to the rear of the Union lines, and he was assisted by them until they encountered two dismounted cavalymen who took him in charge and carried him to the cellar of a brick house, where numbers of wounded men were placed side by side on the stone floor, the Union soldiers and the rebels lying promiscuously, no longer divided by factional opinion but united in a common suffering. During the night of the 3rd and 4th of July the rebels were removed by their friends and, in the forenoon of the 4th, Mr. Deleglise was removed to a hotel in the city. An incident that occurred in the cellar illustrates a sentiment that was conspicuous in numberless instances throughout the war. Mr. Deleglise observed that a shadow had fallen across the light of the open door and, looking up, he saw a rebel Adjutant standing there and looking about him with manifest interest. He was a man of superb physical proportions, more than six feet in height and it was evident that his purpose was not an idle one. Presently he moved forward, carefully guiding his steps among the prostrate bodies of friends and foes, until he reached a place where the outlines of two figures could be discerned under a protecting quilt which had been wetted with cold water to alleviate the sufferings of the two men it covered. The rebel officer enquired as to their respective commands. The man nearest answered that he belonged to the 25th Georgia; the other man answered "I belong to the Federal Army." The officer drew from his pocket his canteen filled with milk punch and first gave a drink to the Union soldier and afterwards to the man who belonged to his own side. Mr. Deleglise was removed to Baltimore with other wounded in box cars and was placed in West's Buildings hospital, where he remained two months before going to Harvey hospital in the same city and was transferred some months later, to David's Island in New York harbor. He was afterwards transferred to Harvey hospital at Madison, where the ball that shattered his leg was

cut from his back, where it had been imbedded 11 months. He received his discharge in September, the document dating back to August to equalize his time with the date of his enlistment. Late in the same month, September, 1864, he rejoined his family at Appleton.

He was married by a Catholic missionary Nov. 29, 1856 at Two Rivers, Wis., to Mary Borova. Mrs. Deleglise was born Jan. 1, 1835 at Taus, and is the daughter of Simon and Dorothea Borova. Following is the record of the children born of this union:—Mary Theresa, Oct. 15, 1857; Sophia Emily, May 10, 1859; Francis Joseph, Oct. 26, 1860; John Emanuel, Feb. 14, 1866; (Ash Wednesday); Henry Benedict, Dec. 30, 1868; Anna Elizabeth, Aug. 1, 1867; Adalbert Augustine, Nov. 5, 1870; Alexis Lambert, Sept. 17, 1872; Edmund Paul, July 6, 1875. Mary Theresa was married to John Deresch, June 7, 1875 and her husband died August 14, 1883. She was married April 11, 1885 to Samuel E. Leslie. Sophia Emily was married Jan. 30, 1882 to James O'Connor, and their daughter, Margaret Ethel, was born Nov. 7, 1882. Henry Benedict Deleglise died June 8, 1871.

Mr. Deleglise resided at Appleton until the spring of 1871 when he removed to Shawano county and founded a settlement at Leopolis. In the summer of 1872 he returned to Appleton where he remained until 1877, when he located the present city of Antigo at a point in the wilderness of Northern Wisconsin, "21 miles beyond the last white woman." He platted the town with an eye to its future appearance as well as to other considerations pertaining to its growth and prosperity. His skill as a civil engineer was brought to bear on the completion of his plans and he was so enabled to enlist general interest that the little municipality soon numbered 500 people and shortly after increased to about 1,000. Its present population (1888) is about 3,300. When Mr. Deleglise founded the city, the Lake Shore railroad was in process of construction northward from New London and Mr. Deleglise presented the corporation about 50 acres of land, which included a number of city lots, the depot grounds and the right of way through the city. In 1881 the road reached Antigo, which was incorporated in 1885. Mr. Deleglise is a man of fixed and decided moral principles which he endeavored to bring to bear in every possible way in the municipal affairs of Antigo. He exerted his influence to

prevent the liquor traffic and to this he attributes the wholesome and vigorous growth of the place and was successful in suppressing saloons until 1886. He was largely instrumental in securing the location of the M. & L. S. R. R. machine shops at Antigo, which added to the substantial progress of the place in population and financial resources, a condition which has attracted other capital to the same point.

In the improvement of Northern Wisconsin the name of F. A. Deleglise is inseparably connected with the history of its advance. In all his efforts he has been instigated by no spirit of selfishness or gain to himself beyond that which is the right and privilege of every American citizen, who has struggled to bring his country to an ideal standard among the Nations of the earth. In political connection and action he is devoted to the principles of the Republican party.

The portrait of Mr. Deleglise which appears on page 720 was copied from a photograph taken at Appleton, July 7, 1888.



CLEMENT TRICKEY, a resident on section 24 in Oasis township, Washara Co., Wis., was born March 28, 1828 in Poland, Maine. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He passed his boyhood, youth and early manhood in his native State and was married Nov. 30, 1855, to Ursula P. Gleason. In the year following his marriage he brought his wife to Wisconsin and settled in the township of which he has since been a resident and where he has engaged in successful farming. His parents accompanied him to the State. Feb. 26, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, 36th Wisconsin Infantry at Germantown for three years. He went into the camp of rendezvous at Madison, where he remained until May and went thence to Washington to join Gibbon's brigade in Hancock's Army Corps, was on the field of Spotsylvania, and joined the army soon after the battle. He was in the action a few days later on the North Anna River, and was in the fight on the 1st of June in which his company with three others, were on the skirmish line and he was in the charge in the afternoon on a rebel battery and, in a few minutes more than half of

the advancing force was killed. This was known as the battle of Turner's Farm and followed the action at Tolopotomy Creek, the companies engaged having been on picket through the previous night. The remnant of the command were in the battle at Cold Harbor and when the advance was made, the 36th, which had been in the rear, took the lead, and when the rebels commenced firing, the regiment was ordered to charge, but the rebel fire was so hot that orders were given for the men to lie down and, during the succeeding part of the action, they were between the two fires. The day was excessively hot and Mr. Trickey received a sunstroke from which he has never recovered. He was removed from the field, was transferred to the hospital at Washington and he rejoined his command in December following and did not miss duty a single day until the close of the war. He remained in winter quarters until February 5th, when he was in the second action at Hatcher's Run. For some days the regiment was without tents or shelter of any kind and during this time witnessed the action, which was conducted by a detachment from a Massachusetts regiment. Here they learned that disaster had overtaken the rebel army and that Lee's command was retreating. The regiment joined in the chase and Mr. Trickey was engaged in the skirmishes which preceded and resulted in the fall of Petersburg and Richmond. He was a witness of the surrender of Lee and, after participating in the Grand Review at Washington, received honorable discharge and was mustered out at Madison, July 12, 1865. After his arrival at the Capital of Wisconsin he was sick in hospital about a week.

The oldest daughter, Mary, married Ezra Achilles of Almond, Portage county. Their other surviving children are named Edgar, Cora and Frank. The oldest son died when 22 years old.



WILLARD CLOUGH, of Oshkosh, Wis., is a descendant of the "Green Mountain Boys", having been born in Washington, Orange Co., Vt., June 8, 1842. He is a member of Oshkosh Post, No. 241. He enlisted when he was just 22 years old in the month of

June, 1862, as a private in Company B, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry. He enlisted at Norwich in his native State, where there had been for many years a military school of the United States, and his squadron was sent to Rhode Island and assigned to the cavalry command of Major Corliss. His term of enlistment was for three months, but he served four months. He received honorable discharge with the other surviving members of his squadron at Providence, R. I., in October, 1862. On being assigned to their position in the Army of the Potomac, his regiment was put in the advance and they were the first troops to move up the Valley of the Shenandoah after the celebrated retreat of General Banks. The Rhode Island Cavalry was the only cavalry in that march. There were two companies—A and B—180 men. The consternation created by the retreat of General Banks was the cause of rapid enlistments in June and July and the need of cavalry began to press. As soon as it was available, an attempt to repossess the territory from which the Union forces had been driven was made, but Jackson was still on the alert and prevented its accomplishment. It was known that the rebels planned an invasion of Maryland with Washington as their objective point. The fact that Maryland was open to the invaders caused the greatest alarm throughout that portion of Pennsylvania in proximity to the border State, and troops hastened forward. The cavalry was in the fight at Harper's Ferry against General Hill, the siege continuing three days and ending in a Union triumph, the rebels evacuating their works September 20th. They fell back on Winchester and the cavalry was on picket and skirmish duty until the expiration of the period for which the squad to which Mr. Clough belonged had enlisted. He had been ill with typhoid fever and his weight had fallen from 180 pounds to 97, and he had not a hair on his head at the time. The hospital at Winchester, Va., was captured by the rebels and guarded until the patients should recover. There were about 300 sick and, as fast as a squad was able to travel, it was dispatched to Richmond. The physician in charge of the hospital was Dr. Carpenter. (His name may be of some use in recovering clues for soldiers.) The building occupied was the female seminary at Winchester. In the room in which Mr. Clough were ill there was 16 cots, and while he was there seven of the occupants died.

Mr. Clough's time for setting out for the rebel capital came with returning health and he started with 47 comrades under a guard of soldiers belonging to Ashby's Cavalry, consisting of eight men. He succeeded in making his escape and proceeded to Providence where he was mustered out. In no history have the hardships of the cavalry been adequately delineated. A civilian may possibly imagine what it would be to be on guard or seeking bushwhackers for days and nights in succession without rest and perhaps without food, but only experience can convey a full understanding of the realities of cavalry service.



REV. JOHN D. COLE, Presiding Elder of the Appleton Dist. Wis. Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, resident at Appleton, Wis., (1887), is a member of Geo. D. Eggleston Post, No. 133. He was born in Sotby, Lincolnshire, England, June 17, 1837 and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Brown) Cole. In the line of paternal descent he represents several generations of the class of his native country known as tradespeople. On the mother's side he is descended from the English yeomanry, farmers for generations on the landed estates of England. They came to America in 1845 and located as soon as could be after reaching the port of Quebec, at Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., Wis. The son there obtained his primary education which he supplemented by a three years' course at Evanston, Ill., studying during that time in the Garrett Biblical Institute. On the completion of his preparatory course he connected himself with the Wisconsin Annual Conference (1863) and studied four years as prescribed by discipline. Meanwhile, he engaged in active ministerial labor in the towns of Cato, Kewaunee and New London, and at the end of four years was regularly ordained Elder at Racine, Wis., (Oct. 4, 1868) by Bishop E. R. Ames. His first appointments after ordination were at Stevens Point and at Grand Rapids, where he passed six years, going thence to Lake Geneva for one year. His next charge was at Elkhorn where he labored a year and afterwards passed two years in pastoral duty at Evansville. He was next assigned to Sun

Prairie for two years and went thence to Fort Atkinson, where he labored three years, and also at Marinette, three years. At the expiration of that time, in 1885, he was appointed Presiding Elder of Appleton District, which position he now fills.

As a minister of the gospel and as an element of activity in the ranks of morality and progress, Mr. Cole has performed heroic service. He is a fearless representative of the aggressiveness of the Methodist Church and has achieved good work in the interests of morality and good order as well as in religious affairs. "Write me as one who loved his fellow-men" might well be his injunction to a just biographer. He has been prominently identified with the temperance work in Wisconsin from the beginning of his career. He commenced to wage unrelenting warfare with intemperance at a period when other men were deterred by social or business considerations from active connection therewith, when it was unpopular and required material of which common men are not made. He has preached his temperance doctrine from the pulpit as he has that of the New Testament, regarding the two as identical. In Southern Wisconsin he acted in the capacity of District Deputy of the Order of Sons of Temperance, an organization then occupying a position of great prominence in the State. In that capacity he had charge of thirty-seven Divisions which he sustained through his interest and labors.

Prior to that time Mr. Cole held a commission from H. H. Giles, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Wisconsin, as State Deputy, in which he performed work as valuable and arduous as he did later for the Sons of Temperance. He was one of the earliest in the political organization called the Prohibition party, in which he has been actively prominent.

Mr. Cole was married Feb. 11, 1864, to Susan Ann Bevier, and they are the parents of five children, named Walter DeLos, John Dempster, Samuel Wells, Claude DeWitt and Mary Cassie. The oldest son is a student of theology and has been officiating as a minister at Green Bay. John P. Bevier, the father of Mrs. Cole, was born in the city of New York. The family was originally of French extraction and date back to the Colonial history of the Republic. Mary C. Coy, his wife, was a native of Connecticut, and was of pure New England stock, her first American ancestor having been brought to this country on the Mayflower in 1620.

The period in which Mr. Cole was born and educated was one calculated to awaken the interest and enthusiasm in current events, of every reflective young man of sound judgment. He recognized with all the characteristics of his nature what the struggle meant into which the Republic was hurled by the impetuous folly of the confederacy. Although he was preparing for the work of his life, he determined to enlist, and accordingly did so at Green Bay, Sept. 30, 1864, in the 22nd Wisconsin Infantry. Governor Lewis granted him a commission as Chaplain to be issued when he should join the regiment. The company of which he was a member was unassigned and Mr. Cole remained at Madison officiating as bookkeeper and clerk in the Department of the Sergeant-Major of the Post until his discharge, May 17, 1865, according to General Order. The organization to which he was attached was known as the permanent Battalion, located at the Capital of Wisconsin for the purpose of transacting business with the Military Department at Washington and with the regiments in the field to which recruits were assigned as they selected after reporting for duty to the proper authorities. This is the only representation of that body thus far on record in this volume of annals of Wisconsin soldiers.



ARNOLD WAGENER, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 97, was born Jan. 4, 1844, in Creoy, Prussia. He came to America in 1852 with his parents and located in Manitowoc Co., Wis. He remained with the family of his father until the war and when the troops from Wisconsin were called for, determined to enlist, although he was a little more than 17 years old. He enrolled May 4, 1861, at Manitowoc, Wis., in Company A, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. He received honorable discharge July 27, 1864, his term having expired. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and was first in action at Yorktown and Mr. Wagener fought afterwards at Williamsburg, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and 2nd Fred-

ericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, battles of the Wilderness and in numberless skirmishes and in service intervening which always escapes notice in view of more important actions. At the Wilderness he was wounded by a minie ball May 3, 1864, and passed 17 days in the hospital. The ball entered his hip, its fatal force having been arrested by first striking his cartridge-box. It passed between his first and second fingers as he was taking his cartridge-box to load. He remained in the action until he was ordered to the rear. He cut out the ball with his pocket knife, finding it flattened by its concussion with the box. His mother still retains it in her possession. He rejoined his regiment at Cold Harbor, making connection with the command just as matters were in readiness for a charge, and the 5th being held in reserve, he was not in action, but did not leave the Army of the Potomac until the siege of Petersburg had commenced. Early's movements in the vicinity of Washington called the regiment to the defense of the National Capital and, soon after, his original term of enlistment expired and he was mustered out July 27th and returned to Wisconsin. The first real service in which Mr. Wagener was involved was at Williamsburg where the regiment made a record for conspicuous gallantry and where McClellan made his only speech commending the gallantry of any command. (See sketch of John Leykom.) Company A was in the advance skirmish line and drove the rebels into their fortifications. The skirmish line fell back in good order, continuing to fire with good effect until they were in the ranks and battle was precipitated by the main line and the day was won.

He returned to Wisconsin and soon after went to the far West where he was engaged in peddling supplies among the military posts in Colorado, New Mexico and adjoining Territories and was also interested in mining until 1872, when he located at Sturgeon Bay. He established a brewery there and was interested in its operations six years. He has served at Sturgeon Bay as Sheriff and Under-Sheriff alternate terms for the past 10 years until 1888. He was married Feb. 1, 1874, to Isabel Terens of Manitowoc county. Their six children are named Herbert A., Annie C., Arnold, William, Walter and Lionel. Mr. Wagener is one of the most prominent citizens in Door county and,

although a Democrat in political principle, has always been elected for any office for which he has been a candidate in a strongly Republican county.



WILLIAM C. ARMSTRONG, a member of Oshkosh Post No. 10, was born at Lackawaxen, Pike Co., Pa., March 29, 1843. His parents were both of Scottish birth, the place of their nativity being the capital city of "the land of cakes." The portion of the "Keystone State" where he was reared was historic ground, and he imbibed at an early age the patriotism of the youth of the period that directly preceded the advent of civil war. From what he studied and heard he became thoroughly imbued with the idea of his obligations as a future citizen of the United States, and, although in youth, he observed with much interest the rapid progress of events after the attack on the Fort in the harbor of Charleston. When he was a few months past nineteen he decided to enter the army and accordingly enlisted, enrolling as a soldier Aug. 9th, 1862, in Company E, 145th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Union City, Pa. He enlisted for three years and served in the capacity of a private until 1863 when he was made a Corporal. On taking the field his regiment was assigned to the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac and was in service in the First, Second and Fourth Brigades, successively commanded respectively by Generals Meagher, Caldwell and Brooks. The Corps was the celebrated Hancock Corps.

The roster of the battles in which Mr. Armstrong was a participant, included the famed names of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, North and South Anna, Petersburg, and Culpepper. The list of skirmishes included in this service is legion.

Mr. Armstrong was twice wounded and twice made prisoner by the rebels. He was captured at Chancellorsville and afterwards at Spottsylvania, but in both instances escaped by making use of the qualifications inherent in every Scotchman, a natural fitness for foot service. Both times he took imminent risks for his life by running the guard and making good his escape from such experiences as are described on

numerous pages of this work and perhaps saving his life.

In December, 1862, he was wounded in the leg and was taken to the hospital at Camp Bell, Washington, D. C. He received a severe injury in front of Petersburg, June 16, 1864, losing a part of his left foot by a shot from a rebel gun. He was sent to his native State and admitted to Haddington general hospital in the city of Philadelphia. He received honorable discharge from the military service of the United States, Jan. 9, 1865, on account of his injuries.

Mr. Armstrong has been a resident of Oshkosh since August, 1879, and became a member of the Grand Army Post there.



THOMAS WINTERS, a resident of Remington, Wis., was born in England March 12, 1836. He came to America in 1850 when he was still a boy and came directly from his port of landing at New York to Chicago, Ill., where he remained until 1859 when he removed permanently to Wisconsin. He has been occupied in the varied work of a lumberman and has also been interested to considerable extent as a farmer. He is present proprietor of a farm of 160 acres on section 2 in the township of Remington, on which he resides and he is also manager of a cranberry marsh owned by the Muscatine Company of Iowa.

He enlisted in February, 1862, in Company G, 12th Illinois Cavalry for three years at Chicago, whither he went for the purpose. On the organization of his company he was made Corporal and was discharged as such in March, 1864, in St. Louis in order to veteranize in the same command. The regiment was assigned to the army of Virginia and went to West Virginia where Mr. Winters was first in action at Martinsburg and went thence with the command of Miles and cut their way out and captured Longstreet's ammunition train near Williamsport, Md. He was in the battle of Antietam and afterwards at Gettysburg and soon after his regiment was sent to the West with the troops that were detailed to assist in the operations at the later battles in Tennessee and in the spring of 1864 went to Louisiana with the Red River expedition. He was in the se-

vere service of that campaign and in all prominent battles and skirmishes in which the cavalry force was involved. One of marked prominence was at Mansura, near Marksville, in which he had the satisfaction of assisting in the repulse of a heavy cavalry force. At Alexandria an incident worthy of note took place. Mr. Winters and two comrades went on a foraging expedition and were captured by a band of guerrillas and taken to Shreveport, La., where they were robbed of all they possessed and then turned loose to make their way back as best they could. Their regiment had gone to Galveston, Texas, beyond immediate reach and they were compelled to walk and beg their way until they reached the Mississippi River. Two of them engaged on a boat as deck hands and worked their way to LaCrosse, Wis., and then went on the log drive. The regiment was discharged before Mr. Winters could get back to it and he has never received his last discharge papers. At Gettysburg Mr. Winters received a bullet in his neck and went to the field hospital where he remained over night without being attended by a surgeon. He became disgusted with the neglect and he returned to his regiment where he was cared for by his comrades and recovered without trying any more hospital experiments. He returned after the war to Wisconsin and was married to Frances Gould. Their surviving children are named Anna, Jennie and Melvina. The latter is married. Mr. Winters is the son of Thomas and Anna (Bind) Winters. They were natives of England.



RUSSELL A. LOOP, a physician at Black Creek, Wis., Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 116, (1887) was born in Russell, St. Lawrence Co., New York, Oct. 15, 1814. He is the son of David and Sally (Fletcher) Loop, the former a native of Otsego Co., New York, (born near Cooperstown) and the latter a native of Troy, in the same State. The family in the paternal line is of Holland origin and located on the Holland purchase in the Empire State. Dr. Loop was reared in his native place and enlisted Oct. 18, 1861, at Russell in Company L, 9th New York Cavalry, and was made regi-

mental farrier on the organization of the command. He received honorable discharge Oct. 19, 1864, after varied and exciting career in the cavalry service of the Potomac. Dr. Loop is made of the stuff from which good soldiers are constructed; he possesses manly reliance and a sense of the absurd, which is the best possible safeguard against demoralized judgment in an emergency. His personal experiences would fill a volume and in detail would fully display the courage, promptness and endurance required in cavalry service. His regiment was in the field in the spring of 1862, and Dr. Loop, having been commissioned 1st Lieutenant performed much detached duty of important character. He was in the battle of Gettysburg and in the 2nd Bull Run, besides participating in countless skirmishes. At Gettysburg he was on the personal staff of General Meade and, after the battle, was detailed with 10 men to go to Middleton, Md., to procure horses to transport the wounded to the railroad. The place was filled with rebels but he succeeded in obtaining such animals as he wanted, securing for himself a fine bay horse, and while he was performing his duty, he was frequently fired at while vaulting over fences and in other prominent positions.

In the valley of the Shenandoah in 1864, he was detailed as commander of ambulance trains. On one occasion he was en route to Harper's Ferry with 54 ambulances filled with wounded soldiers, and he halted at Stony Creek, near which a supply train had been captured and had 24 mounted and 100 dismounted men as escort. His escort was light as possible and, while moving on, the dismounted men marched on either side of the train while he and his mounted squad led the advance. He was not apprehensive of attack because of the recognized rules of modern warfare, which count as barbarism the firing on an ambulance train or in the direction of a hospital flag. The rebels fully sustained their reputation for utter disregard of every humanitarian principle in warfare and fired a volley at the ambulances. Lieutenant Loop rode to the rear, formed his dismounted men into line, who returned the fire of the rebels, who fired again. "Draw sabers; carry sabers; trot; right cut; and hold your cut until you can make it deep; charge" was the command of Lieutenant Loop to his cavalry guard and they charged upon the enemy, the dismounted men firing on the right and left

flanks. The squad wheeled and the Lieutenant issued the following order:—"Every man pick a man; left cut and pierce and right cut; make good cuts," and charged back and dispersed the rebels. His Holland blood was up and he was impatient of the delay and trouble and he enforced Sheridan's order "Never to take a prisoner with an ambulance train." He encountered a man named French from his own town who had deserted to enlist in a rebel regiment, and who was *not* held a prisoner. Lieutenant Loop lost a finger in this encounter. May 3d, 1864, his command mounted, preparatory to a movement from Culpepper to the Rapidan, and they were in saddles almost constantly for 62 days in numerous skirmishes and in all the services incidental to cavalry experience in the campaign in Virginia, through the summer and early fall of 1864. After leaving the Rapidan, Lieutenant Loop went to Washington, thence to Harper's Ferry and to the valley of the Shenandoah, where he participated in every battle and skirmish under Sheridan.

Dr. Loop came to Wisconsin in 1861, and located at Black Creek, where he has since practiced his profession. He was married Oct. 15, 1843, to Josephine Steele. His daughter Mary M., married John Chamberlain of Kaukauna. His son, G. L. Loop, now of Bessemer, Wis., accompanied his father to the army when 14 years old and served three years.



AMOS BOUSQUET, of Appleton, Wis., was born July 16, 1847 at St. Dennis Province of Quebec, Canada. He was twelve years old when he came to the States and enlisted at sixteen. He located at Putnam, Conn., where he went to school and worked in a cotton mill. After enlisting in January, 1865, he went to Trenton, N. J., and thence to Governor's Island, New York harbor, where the recruits of his regiment, the 35th New Jersey, rendezvoused. He enrolled in Jersey City in Company F, and was discharged June 30, 1865 in Washington after the close of the war. The colonel of his regiment was——Switzer, now of New Brunswick, N. J.

From the harbor of New York he proceeded

to Wilmington, N. C., and thence to Raleigh where he joined his command. From there he went to Fredericksburg and thence to Petersburg. At Appomattox he was a witness of the surrender of General Lee and the next remove of his regiment was to the rebel capital—Richmond. They went next to Washington where they encamped and a month after were discharged. From Washington he went to Baltimore and thence to Philadelphia and New Jersey, then to the city of New York where he took the boat to New London, Conn., thence to Dennisville and to Williamsville, Conn., to visit parents where he met with a warm reception from a large assemblage of friends.

On resuming connection with the affairs of civil life he learned the art of turning wood and obtained plenty of business in manufacturing bobbins for the extensive cotton mills of that part of Connecticut. Afterwards he went to Spencer, Mass., and learned the business of a shoemaker, which he followed as a vocation until 1886. During that time he traveled from place to place as was the custom of his craft. He arrived in Chicago in 1871. He was there through the great fire and on Friday after, went to Cincinnati where he remained three years. He also pursued his trade in Columbus for a time and came to Appleton in 1881 where he continued to follow his vocation until 1886. In that year he engaged in the saloon business and conducts an extensive and well regulated establishment in Appleton. He is unmarried. He is the son of Levi and Lucie Bousquet and has four brothers and a sister.



SIMEON B. NELSON, of Oshkosh, Wis., and a member of Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 10, was born March 7, 1828, in Roxbury, Cheshire Co., New Hampshire. His father, William Nelson, was born in England and came to America in youth; he married Lucy Batchelder, who was born in Massachusetts of parents descended from Scotch ancestry.

Mr. Nelson was educated primarily in the district school and studied two terms subsequently at an academy. When he was 18 years old, he commenced learning the manufacture of woodenware at Westport in his na-

tive State, which he pursued some years at that place and afterwards operated as a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, in which he engaged in 1853 with two partners, himself acting in the capacity of general manager of the business. In 1857 he came to Wisconsin and located at Menasha, Sept. 28th, and engaged as foreman of the Menasha Woodenware Co., and remained in that employ until he entered the army. In the second year of the war he received a commission as a recruiting officer and opened his office at Menasha, and recruited for Company I, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling August 28, 1862. On the formation of the company, September 5th, he was made Captain of Company I, and left the State with the regiment in September, going to the defense of Cincinnati, then to Louisville and from there to Kentucky, and led his men on the field of Perryville. He was with his command in the subsequent marches and performed guard duty and other military service until December 30th. The brigade train was moving on Jefferson Pike and Captain Nelson was on duty in command of the escort when Wheeler's cavalry attacked the train which consisted of about 28 wagons and Captain Nelson was taken prisoner, and held in custody 36 hours when he was paroled. He had been meanwhile without food and was almost helpless, and was assisted by an Indiana soldier. He went to Nashville and thence to Camp Chase by order of General Mitchell. Four months later he went to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, to await exchange, and for several months was ill from the exposure and hardships to which he had been subjected. He resigned April 25, 1863, at St. Louis, on account of disability caused by disease contracted in the service. He returned to Menasha, where he gave his attention to recovery of his health, when he resumed his former position as foreman of the Menasha woodenware factory. He soon discovered that his health was too much broken to admit of the active work of the shop, and he bought a farm, on which he operated two years and was materially benefited by the change. In 1869 he was called upon to go to Peshtigo to take charge of a woodenware manufacturing business. He went there, managed the adjustment of the machinery and operated the establishment until the autumn of 1871, when his business was closed by the Peshtigo fire. Nine years before to a day (Oct. 8, 1862, Oct. 8, 1871), Captain Nelson encountered the

disaster on the field of Perryville, and he states that there was scarcely a choice between the perils of either place. A short time after the destruction of Peshtigo he returned to Menasha and again assumed charge of the establishment in which he had formerly operated. Nov. 3, 1877, he resigned his position there, and in April, 1878, removed to Oshkosh, where he formed a business relation with George Kennan, a comrade in the 21st Wisconsin Infantry, and L. E. Nelson, as the Wisconsin Manufacturing Co. The relations of the concern continued two years, when the Messrs. Nelson purchased the interest of Mr. Kennan, and they afterwards admitted H. B. Eldridge to a partnership, and their relations with that gentleman continued one year. They bought his interest and conducted their affairs jointly until 1883, when they purchased a half interest in the Tustin Mill property, with S. R. and C. R. Clark, and their business relations have since been conducted in the same connection.

Captain Nelson was married May 4th, 1852, to Louisa M. Bailey, of Swanzey, New Hampshire, and they had three children. Eugene F. is deceased; Emma S. and Lulie L. are living. The mother died Feb. 10, 1863.

Captain Nelson was married again May 4, 1864, to Lestina E. Holt, and their three children are named Elwin F., Flora May and Roy B. The Captain is a Republican of radical stripe and proud of the record of his party.



THEODORE H. DODGE, a citizen of Shawano, Wis., and a former soldier for the Union in the civil war, was born Oct. 8, 1834, in Seneca Falls, N. Y. His parents, Lyman and Emily (Howe) Dodge, are deceased, the former dying in 1882 at the age of 84 years. The latter died in 1857. The father was a drafted man in the second war with Great Britain and arrived at Plattsburg the day following the battle. The son grew up in his native place and came to Wisconsin in the "50s," located in the Northeastern part of the State and has been a factor in its development.

Oct. 4, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry at Ripon for three years, and was made Corporal on the formation of the

company. He received honorable discharge Oct. 16, 1862 at Cape Girardeau, Mo., on account of general disability from chronic bowel disease and fever. After leaving the State, Mr. Dodge went with the regiment to St. Louis, Bloomfield and Chalk Bluffs and, until he was seized with illness, he performed his duty as a soldier in all the varied work which the 1st Wisconsin passed through, and which has never received due commemoration from obvious causes, as is always the case with cavalry and other branches of the service.

On returning to Wisconsin after receiving his discharge, he gave his first attention to recruiting his health and afterwards engaged in business as a lumberman in which he has been foremost and prominent on the Wolf River, his business associates being Christopher Hill and Henry Sheriff of Neenah. He was one of the first connected with the opening of the lumbering interests on the Wolf.

Mr. Dodge is a typical Western man. He is affable, genial, noted for his good comradeship with all, and his sturdy good sense and reliant nature, which make him popular with all classes. He has served in positions of responsibility in local government and belongs to G. A. R. Post No. 81. He was a war Democrat, and is a man of conservative ideas, modest, unassuming and averse to notoriety of any description. But many friends of Theodore Dodge will welcome the most meager account of his busy, well-regulated life in this work.

He has three brothers. Frank Dodge was a soldier in the 10th Wisconsin and is a resident of Shawano. Frederick A. is a farmer in Belle Plain. John D. is a lumberman at Chippewa Falls.



ALBERT K. PORTER, a resident of Shawano, Wis., and a former soldier in the service of the Union was born in Carbondale, Latusanne Co., Pa., March 18, 1835. He is the son of Samuel S. and Parthenia (Shaw) Porter, and his father is living at Belle Plain. His mother died in Pennsylvania. Mr. Porter took the direction of his career into his own hands at the age of 13 years and has carved for himself an honorable name and a useful life. When he was 21, in 1856,

he came to Wisconsin and went to work on the river.

Oct. 29, 1861, he enlisted at Ripon in Company E, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, for three years. He served until his period expired and received honorable discharge in November, 1864, at Calhoun, Ga., after three years of almost unremitting active service, having lost but 30 days time. He was made Duty Sergeant and Orderly and during the first year and a half he was occupied in bushwhacking and all which that sort of service implies, and was in heavy action at Chickamauga and Atlanta. He was with Major Paine, when that most gallant and daring officer was killed. He fought six days at Mossy Creek in Tennessee. In the beginning of the Atlanta campaign, Colonel LaGrange was ordered to develop the strength of the rebels and a severe engagement followed. A charge was made on the rear guard of Wheeler in which 52 prisoners were captured, mainly through the instrumentality of Sergeant Porter and Captain Smith but, according to the way of things in the army, Colonel LaGrange receiving the credit.

After the war, Mr. Porter went to Shawano, at a time when there were only 75 men in the county. He was the first man who took a log from Shawano Lake. He has become a substantial citizen and is managing a prosperous business. He is also a farmer. He married Estella Morrison of Oshkosh, and their daughter is the wife of F. J. Martin of Shawano. Mr. Porter has officiated in local offices; he is a man of reliable upright character, and possesses a temperament, which renders him popular and prominent. He has a nature which reflects its characteristics on his friends, and his name is the synonym of good fellowship and good feeling among his associates. He is a Democrat in political connection, but not actively interested in politics.



JACOB A. SCHOFIELD, resident at Hancock, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 150, was born Jan. 21, 1825, at Wantage, New Jersey. He removed to the West in 1855 and located at Plainfield, Wis., in the midst of a region very sparsely settled and remote from railroads and places where there were settlements.

When the war came on he took an interest

in the result and resolved to enlist. March 29, 1864, he enlisted at Plainfield in Company D, 37th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. He was made Corporal and Sergeant of his company successively and July 2nd, was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, but did not muster as such. He went to the front with the six companies who moved to Washington in May, 1864, where their services were in immediate requisition. His first duty was in the guarding of prisoners and in June he went to Cold Harbor as guard of a supply train. He went next with his regiment to Petersburg and on the day of arrival was in the support of a charging column. He was in the terrific firing caused by a blundering order and fought next day, being in the terrible actions of June 17th and 18th. Soon after the explosion of the mine on July 30th, the 37th was in the ruined fort where they sustained heavy loss. Mr. Schofield was also in action on the Weldon railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Southside railroad, Peeble's Farm, the two actions at Hatcher's Run and Fort Mahone. The number of engagements in which Mr. Schofield was under rebel fire included eight, of greater or smaller importance. When his company entered Petersburg, he was in command, the other officers being absent. He was mustered out at Washington, July 26, 1865, after the termination of hostilities and was discharged a few days later at Madison. During his service he was never severely injured but sustained, what, in army parlance, were "scratches." In August, 1864, he was ill in hospital a short time and, while the regiment was at Washington, he was disabled with an injury to his leg, received while performing camp duty. He refused the advice of the surgeons and did not go to the hospital.

He was married May 3, 1857, to Nancy Sherwood of Great Bend, Pa., and their children are named John, George and William. They are married and the oldest son resides in Adams county, and the two others in Waushara county.



THOMAS DAVIS, a resident of Plover, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born Jan. 1, 1840, in England. He came to America with his parents in the first year of his life and they

located in the State of New York whence they removed after a residence of eight years to Racine, Wis., and in 1853, to Green Lake county where they maintained a residence 14 years, when Mr. Davis went to Plover. He was engaged on a farm until the first year of the war and during the first weeks of the struggle, determined to enter the military service of the United States. He enrolled June 15, 1861, in Company A, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling at Fond du Lac for three years and received honorable discharge July 1, 1864, near Marietta, Ga., on account of the expiration of his period of service. August 6, 1864, he again enlisted in Company B, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry and was transferred to the re-organized company February 1, 1865, and received final discharge at St. Louis in June, 1865. Mr. Davis went from Camp Hamilton at Fond du Lac to the scene of activities in Maryland, and performed guard duty at Frederick until the spring of 1862 and during that period was in a skirmish at Harper's Ferry. In March, 1862, after the regiment had been attached to the corps of General Banks, he went into the valley of the Shenandoah and was in the occupation of Winchester where his regiment was afterwards stationed to perform guard duty. He was next in the march to Strasburg and in the action in which his regiment held the rebels in check until the trains of Banks' command had passed and followed on to Martinsburg. He was in the fight at Cedar Mountain and in September was in the fight at Antietam. The regiment remained in Virginia doing military duty through the winter and made connection in April with the forces of Hooker and sustained a rebel attack in the beginning of the action at Chancellorsville and Mr. Davis was in the actions of the three days fights and the skirmishing, which included every day until May 6th. He was in the fight at Gettysburg and in the subsequent movement of the command with Hooker's forces to make connection with the Army of the Cumberland and was in the skirmish at Dardanelle where he was wounded and was sent to the hospital at Little Rock and was discharged as stated when his term of service expired. When he enlisted in the cavalry the regiment to which he was assigned was at Little Rock, where he made connection with the command and was in the service in connection with that organization until he was finally discharged. In the battle of

Chancellorsville Mr. Davis was struck by a ball in the breast which felled him to the ground. A hatchet was thrust in his belt which prevented the bullet entering his body, but left a dint in the iron. At Dardanelle he was injured in the head by a piece of shell and underwent the operation of trepanning and has since carried a piece of silver as substitute for regulation skull. After the termination of the war Mr. Davis returned to Plover where he is the proprietor of a farm on section 3, town 23, Range 8. He married Maria Ripson.



JAMES A. WEEKS, resident at Wautoma, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 135, was born in Priddy, Somersetshire, England, Nov. 21, 1845. His father and mother, Henry and Bethia (Harper) Weeks, belonged to the agricultural class in their native country and the son was reared in the same pursuit. He came to America with his parents, landing at the port of New York August 7, 1861, and they located at Marseilles, Onondaga county, New York. He attended school the following winter at Mottville, in the same county, and in the spring of 1862 accompanied his parents to Huron county, Ohio, and his father bought a farm in the township of Greenfield. He was much interested in the civil war which was in progress when he arrived in America, and he made several efforts to enlist, but was rejected on account of his youth. In March, 1864, he enrolled as a soldier at Columbus, Ohio. He was sent by the military authorities to Nashville, Tenn., and was assigned to the Pioneer Corps, and detailed as a recruit in the 8th Kansas Infantry. The corps was ordered to Huntsville, Ala., where the rebels were specially lively in the destruction of railroad communications and had just succeeded in burning the depot at that place when the Union troops arrived. The next day he returned to Nashville, where he was taken sick and was discharged in September. He returned to his father's farm in Ohio, and spent the winter in attending school and trying to recover his health. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, 191st Ohio Infantry, at Greenfield, Ohio. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase, and went thence to Sardsky City for examination and equipments,

and they returned to Camp Chase, and two weeks afterwards went to Harper's Ferry, and thence to Halltown in the Shenandoah valley. At Halltown, the command was attacked by the rebels who were repulsed without loss to the Union troops and the regiment was ordered thence to Winchester. While on picket duty near Halltown, Mr. Weeks was taken sick with the measles and remained on picket duty through a heavy rain. He was taken in the morning by his comrades to an old box car where he remained through the following day, receiving no food or water or care of any kind. He was taken to the hospital at Harper's Ferry, and thence to Frederick City, Md., and was discharged from the hospital in June, 1865. He returned to Ohio and as soon as he was able to work, he acquired a knowledge of the blacksmith trade which has since been his business. In 1880 he removed to Wisconsin and located at Wautoma.

March 1, 1883, he was married at Wautoma to Sarah Ann, daughter of George and Ann (Emery) Weeks. Their son, Earl, was born Oct. 20, 1884.



CONRAD RAMMINGER, a citizen of Schleswig, Manitowoc Co., Wis., was born Dec. 21, 1840, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He came from his native land to the New World, in the last year of his minority and enrolled in the military service of his adopted county. He enlisted at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 15, 1861, under the second call for troops by President Lincoln, in Company G, 9th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, for three years. His regiment left Detroit and proceeded to camp at Monroe's Hill, Ky., near Mumfordsville, where the winter of 1861-2 was passed in guard duty and drill. The first movement of the command was to Nashville in the spring, where they arrived in March. From that time Forrest was planning his raids and a few days after their arrival the 9th went to Murfreesboro to assist in repairing the devastations of the rebels, and on the 13th of July sustained a direct attack from the 8th Texas while in camp, and Mr. Ramminger received a severe wound, his Colonel (Duffield) also being injured. The former was struck by a minie ball in his right thigh, and by a buck-

shot in his face on the nose near the right eye. His company was in the courthouse, which was surrounded by a Georgia regiment and compelled to surrender, after repulsing the rebels twice. Mr. Ramminger was in the hands of his captors three days, when he was paroled and sent to Camp Chase. In October following, his exchange was effected and the Union soldiers were sent to the headquarters of General Thomas as a body-guard. The route was made from Cincinnati to Covington, Ky., Louisville, and Nashville. In December the command was despatched to Murfreesboro to prepare for the battle known as Stone River, on the last day of the year and several of the first days of 1863. The 9th Michigan (being an unassigned command,) was detailed to guard prisoners. They stayed there until the Tullahoma campaign, when they were again in a movement that promised results. But the troops dispersed to meet at Chickamauga, and the 9th Michigan went to Chattanooga and the regiment was in the lines of General Sherman in the march through Georgia. Mr. Ramminger was in all the fights, including Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peach Tree Creek, arriving at Atlanta, where he participated in the siege. A few days after the surrender, Oct. 14th, Mr. Ramminger was honorably discharged, his period of service having expired. He is still a sufferer from the consequences of his injuries at rebel hands.

He was married to Matilda Ball, at Schleswig, and they became the parents of nine children. A son and a daughter died in infancy. Those still living are named Henry, Jacob, John, William, Anna, Rosa and Margaretha. The mother died and Mr. Ramminger was married to Catherine Wagoner, in Schleswig in 1884. He is one of the prominent, reliable and prosperous farmers of the section of Wisconsin where he resides.



JAMES B. CRAWFORD, a prominent farmer in Marquette county and a resident in the town of Springfield, Wis., was a soldier in the civil war. He was born in Meigs county, Ohio, July 24, 1842, and is the son of Mordecai and Jemima (Barton) Crawford. (An account of the parents may be found in connection with the sketch of John Crawford on another page.) Five of their

sons—James, Thomas B., John, William and Charles H.—were soldiers in the civil war.

When Mr. Crawford of this sketch was six years old he came to Wisconsin with his parents and lived in Dodge county until 1872, when the family located in Marquette county. The sons were brought up on the farm, and when James was 20 years old he decided to enter the army. He enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, at Springfield for three years. He enlisted under Captain Spear and joined the command at Washington. He was engaged in the drill common to heavy artillery, which includes light artillery and infantry tactics, and consequently involves three times the labor performed by soldiers belonging to the infantry or cavalry service. He was also occupied in labor on the fortifications where he was stationed throughout the war. He remained in the National capital during the entire term for which he enlisted and was stationed at Battery Rogers where he was mustered out August 18, 1865, on account of General Order No. 94. In June and July, 1863, he was in the hospital at Fort Ellsworth five weeks, and in the spring of 1865, was again in hospital, and obtained a pass from the Sergeant in charge to go to Ford's theatre on the night of April 14th, and was present when the President was assassinated; he saw Booth when he jumped from the box in which Mr. Lincoln sat, and had a distinct view of the revolver in his left hand and a knife in his right, when he sprang over the balcony onto the stage.

After his return from the war, Mr. Crawford entered vigorously into the prosecution of his interests as an agriculturist, and he is the owner of a farm of 257 acres, located on sections 11 and 12 and 14, in town 16, North, range 8, East. He has served his township six years as Treasurer and one year as Assessor. He married Henrietta Morgan and their surviving children are named Henry, Clara, Ford and Mary; Leroy is deceased. The grandfathers of Mrs. Crawford were both soldiers in 1812.



CAPTAIN LYMAN B. BALCOM, a citizen of Waupun, Wis., and a member of Hans C. Heg Post No. 114, was born Feb. 22, 1831, at Perrysburg, Cattaraugus Co., New York. His parents,

Isaac Burr and Clarinda (Noyes) Balcom, were natives of the State of New York and his great grandfather and grandfather served respectively in the two wars with Great Britain. His mother died when he was two years old and he was adopted by his uncle and aunt, Pitts and Lucia M. (Balcom) Ellis. He resided in his native State until he was 11 years old when he accompanied his adopted parents to Wisconsin, locating in Genesee, Waukesha county. When he was 15 Captain Balcom undertook the responsibilities of self-sustaining and became an assistant on a farm in which he was engaged three years, attending school occasionally winters. In 1849 he obtained the position of station agent on the M. & M. R. R., which was afterwards the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien and is now a part of the St. Paul system. When he was 21 he engaged in buying wheat, associated with his uncle Ellis and within two years after he formed a partnership with Robert Elliot, of Milwaukee, and prosecuted the same business. In 1859 Mr. Balcom went to Pike's Peak, but his ambition was frustrated by a recall to Wisconsin after six months on account of his wife's illness. He had located his family at Waupun in 1856 and he returned there and obtained a position in the prison where he was occupied until the date of the war. He was a true son of his sires and determined to enlist as soon as his interest was awakened by the attack on the integrity of the Union in Charleston harbor. He enrolled at Waupun April 22, 1861, in the "Light Guards," an organization which was assigned to the 3rd Wisconsin Infantry as Company D. It was a three-month's enlistment and on the abrogation of such by the President, Captain Balcom was among those who re-enlisted for three years and he accompanied the regiment from rendezvous at Camp Bragg, Fond du Lac, to the Army of Virginia, as it was then designated. He made military discipline and tactics a matter of close study and was one of the first in the command to receive a regular and technical examination and to obtain promotion on his qualifications. He retained his papers signed by Colonel Ruger and the Adjutant of the regiment promoting him successively to Corporal, Sergeant and Orderly Sergeant and takes a greater pride in them than in more prominent (so-called) promotions, which came to him afterwards. He served with the regiment in Maryland, and was with Banks in the march through the valley of

the Shenandoah and in the retreat thence. He was first in set battle at Cedar Mountain, where he was wounded in his right ankle joint, the bones being shattered. He was then Orderly Sergeant and was reported mortally wounded. He was sent from the field to hospital at Alexandria whence he returned to Wisconsin on sick furlough. On his arrival at his home he received intelligence of his promotion to 2nd Lieutenant for bravery in action and reported at Madison for discharge to muster under his commission Dec. 22, 1862. In the latter part of the same winter he rejoined his regiment at Stafford C. H., and in the spring was first in action May 1st at Chancellorsville. The regiment was ordered out on a reconnoissance May 3rd and the Captain of Company D, finding the situation trying to his nerves, turned the command over to Lieutenant Balcom and did not recover his "grit" for three days. He was compelled to resign in consequence. At Beverly Ford the regiment supported a cavalry command and after that action Captain Balcom was ordered to report to the hospital at Georgetown and thence to Philadelphia on account of his old wound. He grew tired of inaction and ran away and went to his command. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in April, 1863, and in June of the same year to Captain. He went with his Company to the Army of the Cumberland and re-enlisted as a veteran in December. He returned home on furlough and was appointed to recruiting service, opening an office at Waupun and sent to the front 96 accepted men. He made connection with the "3rd" in March, 1864, and fought at Resaca and in the several actions in the vicinity of Marietta, Ga. The regiment was under Slocum and, July 4th, Captain Balcom was sent to Madison with 300 discharged men in charge and with a surgeon's certificate of disability. Aug. 24, 1864, he was mustered out after a military record which still reflects creditably on his character.

He engaged in his former occupation at the prison and after several years became interested in dairy farming which he followed until 1887 when he again entered the service of the State at the prison. He is prominent in the Order of Odd Fellows and is Past Commander in Post No. 114. He was an Aide on the staff of Commander Fairchild in 1886. He was married April 19, 1856, to Maria Johnson and their children are Clarinda M., Annie B., and Eliza-



Col. H. H. Frambach.

both. An only son named Burr died in infancy. Mrs. Balcom is a native of the city of London, England.



COLONEL HENRY AUGUSTUS FRAMBACH, a citizen of Kaukauna, Wis., was born Nov. 22, 1840, at Syracuse, Onondaga Co., New York. He had the ill-fortune to lose his mother when six years old, and at fourteen was wholly orphaned by the death of his father, who had brought him to Racine, Wis., in 1846. He is of German lineage, and the possessor of many of the traits of character which have made that strain one of the most valuable in our mixed Nationality. Notwithstanding the fact that he was left in penury, without connections such as might have been of service to him in various ways in his forlorn condition, his native stability of character, frugal habits, modest requirements and industry represented the best possible resources of independent youth in a country where it is not possible to frustrate honorable purposes and the achievement of a meritorious career. Left alone with the problem of self-maintenance to be solved, he took up the burden manfully, taking advantage of the humblest opportunity that presented to earn his food and prepare for conflict with the forces of the world. He went to school in the winter seasons, paying for his board in labor, and during the summer seasons he worked as a farm assistant, as a driver on a stage route and in other avenues, until he was seventeen. In 1856, Brigham Young had compelled the withdrawal of the United States officials from the Territory of Utah and declared himself the supreme authority. The National Government asserted itself by sending troops to sustain the United States Court and, accordingly, a new avenue of traffic was opened to such as had the spirit and pluck to engage therein. Trains of ox-teams were fitted out to cross the plains, and in these expeditions young Frambach saw an opportunity to accomplish several things. He engaged with one of these enterprises in 1857 as an ox-driver, and made a success of his venture, returning in the capacity of wagon-master of the train. He had taken care of his earnings with the view of bet-

tering his condition, and to embark in some enterprise of advantage beyond that of common labor. Proceeding to St. Louis, he purchased a flat-boat for the transportation of freight on the Mississippi River, and he continued to operate in that line of business until the disruption of fraternal relations between the two sections of the country. In this state of affairs he saw ruin to all he had hoped and worked for, and he determined to lay aside his own private plans and give the energies of his dawning manhood to the cause of a united country. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the 61st Illinois Infantry, Company G. While he was a boy, the law took cognizance of his helplessness, and he was bound to an individual who signalized his memory by treatment, such as raised practical rebellion in the spirit of the child, who asserted his right to himself by taking charge of his own affairs in the manner that has been related. Accordingly, Henry Augustus Frambach became for patriotic purposes, "Henry Augustus Framby," and the records of the great Sucker State hold him by that style on their roll of honor, as do those of the general Government. He enrolled at Carrollton, Green Co., Ill., his Colonel being the father of Post Master General Frye, known already to fame through his connection with the Black Hawk war. The command passed the winter of 1861—2 in quarters, and the first considerable battle in which it engaged, was at Shiloh, where "Framby" had his first smell of rebel powder. His regiment was conspicuous on that field, and being detailed for the support of a battery, was driven back. The boy, whose story is here told, seeing the imminence of the peril of the moment, snatched the colors from the wounded bearer, rushed forward to the battery with them, rallied his company and the entire command, and defended the guns until help arrived. General Mason Brayman, Chief of Staff of Gen. John A. McClelland, was on his horse in the vicinity and witnessing the action, directed the intrepid youth to report at headquarters. (See sketch of General Brayman.) When he obeyed the order young Frambach stated the circumstances of his assumed name, and was thereafter known to the authorities by his proper cognomen. He was assigned to the secret service and detailed as a scout. His field of operations was in the vicinity of Holly Springs and Jackson, Miss., and that line of advent into rebeldom, where he performed

invaluable service in obtaining information. He planned the raid that was carried to a successful termination under General Sullivan, which resulted in the dispersion of a gang of guerrillas commanded by McNeil, which body captured a Federal train between Holly Springs and Grand Junction, firing into it, although they knew there were women and children aboard. Henry Frambach acted as guide and also was instrumental in the destruction of "Salstreet's" guerrillas, many of whom were captured. Those who fled were scattered among the places of abode in the vicinity and young Frambach organized a raiding party which captured about 100 of them in a single night. The business he accomplished in the capacity of a scout and spy would make an interesting volume. He had occasion once to observe the movements of a chaplain in the confederate service and concluding that he was a wolf in sheep's clothing, i. e., a spy, he made his acquaintance, professed fraternity and arranged a trip in which he contrived that both should fall into the hands of the Federal troops. This was at the last battle of Corinth in October, 1862. (Known as the Hatchie fight.) Through the information thus obtained and supplied to General John A. Logan, that officer was enabled to achieve a victory, a German regiment, the 43rd Illinois, making the charge which won the day, the rebels breaking along their entire line.

In the spring of 1863 when he was scouting between Jackson and Meridian, he was captured and taken to Charleston, S. C., on the supposition that he was a Federal spy. He wore the butternut and, when placed on trial, assumed the unsophisticated role. "He was born in Hardin Co., Tenn., and the Yanks, (characterized by two d's and a dash) had got in there and druv him out. He had concluded to enlist and was trying to find the 2nd Tennessee regiment because he had some friends in it." (He knew that regiment to be in Arkansas, out of the reach of the Charleston authorities.) Men were placed in his prison to pump him, but he adhered to his chosen character of a green Tennessean, until he wore them out. To demonstrate his loyalty to the confederacy, he enlisted in the 5th Louisiana Cavalry, and served with the command two weeks, "skipping out" at the end of that time, quite satisfied with his experience as a rebel in arms against his Government and determined to put an end to it at the risk of his life. He could

only travel by night and he experienced all the hardships incident to such an adventure in a hostile country. He regained the Federal lines at Stone River, (Murfreesboro) after a detention of four months. He reported to General Brayman, (afterwards Governor of Idaho) who gave him leave of absence, with a recommend to "Governor Dick Yates" of Illinois, as an individual who might be of use in the work of eradicating the organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle" who were carrying on depredations in that part of Illinois known as Egypt. He discovered their plans and was mainly instrumental in their dismemberment. This was one of the most difficult and dangerous connections which he formed in the whole course of his service. When it was terminated he was ordered to report to General Steele, commanding the independent "Department of Arkansas" operating along the Gulf. He was detailed for special duty and was assigned to the selection of a route for the Shreveport expedition, and rode alone through the enemy's country, a distance of 250 miles. He was captured by a squad of rebel cavalry, to whom he showed his credentials as a paroled confederate soldier, which he had prepared for such emergency. They were completely hoodwinked and took him to the headquarters of General Price, who gave him a pass to Shreveport. Soon afterwards, while coming directly from the headquarters of Banks, he was again taken as a spy. The state of things was so patent, he expected a final settlement of his case. But he requested to be taken to General Price, (the last place in the world he wanted to go to,) in order to gain time, and an escort of three, consisting of a lieutenant, a corporal and a private, was detailed to accompany him. He succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of his guard by telling them of his fights in the rebel service. That night they slept in a log house, he on the floor between the corporal and private, the lieutenant taking the bed. His arms having been taken away, he stealthily removed the revolver of one of his guards from under his head and crept inch by inch to the door. The wooden hinges creaked loudly, but he succeeded in getting to his horse and rode into the darkness for his life. In the morning he took to the swamp and hid during the day. He rode nights and hid days until he struck the Federal lines. He joined the command of Gen-

eral Thayer and reported his budget of information to General Steele, who first learned from him of the disaster to the forces of General Banks and the anticipated movement against those of Steele. A supply train had been ordered out which he informed that officer he would lose as the rebels were close to it. Cavalry were ordered out to overtake the train but arrived only in time to see 150 wagons blazing, the mules and guards having been seized. He also convinced General Steele of the necessity of taking another position which resulted in the saving of the 7th Army Corps. In one instance the rebels had clothed their men in Federal uniforms, thereby deluding those who wore the army blue by right, and decoying numbers of them into their lines. Colonel Frambach asked for 100 men of acknowledged pluck, whom he clothed in confederate gray and, branding a mount of captured horses with "S. C.," he set out to retaliate. Many prisoners were captured, but no indiscriminate killing was done. But the guerrillas had to take a liberal dose of their own medicine and they did not seem to hanker for the prescription. On the Saline, about ten miles above Jenkins' Ferry, they were surrounded by the rebels, and he received a bullet in his right leg just above the knee and was seven days in getting into camp, being headed off in every avenue he tried. As he had no means of dressing his wound he suffered terribly. During this service under General Steele he was chief of the scouting service with the rank of Colonel. He was mustered out in the fall of 1865, most of the troops having been discharged at that time.

After the termination of his military career Colonel Frambach engaged in the real estate business at St. Louis and, later, operated as a merchant there. In 1873 he came to Kaukauna and has been connected since with the business interests of that portion of Outagamie county. The location presented ample scope for the application of his business qualifications and his energetic, and persevering traits soon made him prominent in everything that pertained to the progress of the place and its permanent prosperity. In 1876 he was made Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors and, on the accession of municipal honors, he was made first Mayor of Kaukauna, in 1885. He is one of the proprietors of the superb paper manufacturing establishment known as the

"Badger Mill," one of the most extensive and best equipped of its kind on the Fox River. The product of paper is larger than that of any other on the river, and much of the machinery is the result of the inventive genius of the managing owner, Colonel Frambach. He is President of the First National Bank of Kaukauna, and is also the President of the Atlas Iron and Brass Works at the same place. He is a considerable owner of real estate. Colonel Frambach is still in the full plenitude of a vigorous manhood. His career has been one whose reminiscences afford him a just pride and satisfaction in that every effort has been made with the true disinterestedness that conferred the most considerable benefit in a general sense and not wholly for his own advancement or profit. He wisely sees that the prosperity of his generation is his own best interest and every step taken in the advancement of Kaukauna is to his own advantage, without constituting a selfish issue. He has the "good word" of his contemporaries in business in the county and he enjoys the unrestricted confidence of the community of which he is a member. The evidences of his good judgment and energy will speak to succeeding generations in stronger terms than those a biographer can employ, and be a better memento of his character and influence than words of memorial on stone or brass. "He who liveth in the hearts of his friends hath immortality."

Colonel Frambach is the representative of families of sound stock in both lines of descent. His father, Charles Augustus Frambach, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Rhine, and received all that is included in the term "education" in the universities of his native country. He was a proficient in eight languages and on coming to America in 1836, engaged in the business of an instructor of Latin, Greek, and the modern tongues. He was the son of a lawyer and belonged to a lineage of scholarly and cultivated people for generations, his father having been distinguished in oratory and a strong element in the political arena, as he belonged to a class who inherited the privileges of the aristocracy. The senior Frambach married Mary Modder in his own country. The mother was a member of a family which moved in the higher walks of life in Prussia.

Colonel Frambach was married Nov. 8, 1865, to Frances, daughter of John W. and Sarah (Lambertson) Claspill. Her father is an exten-

sive manufacturer of wagons, etc., in Springfield, Ill. He is descended from a good family in Virginia and her mother came of a lineage that settled in New England in its first days. She was born in Indiana. Four sons and a daughter belong to the household of Colonel Frambach. Catherine is the wife of William Gray of Kaukauna. The sons are Henry J., Arthur, Edgar E. and Charles A. Clarence died at the age of three years.

The portrait of Colonel Frambach, presented on page 736, was copied from a photograph taken in 1888.



ELMER EIGHME, a resident on section 13, Wood Township, Wood Co., Wis., and a soldier of the civil war, was born in Hamburg, Erie Co., New York, Jan. 1, 1824, and he is the son of Daniel and Mary (Storms) Eighme. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in 1812. Mr. Eighme was brought up in his native State to the age of 19, when he removed to Ogle county, Illinois. In 1846 he removed to Janesville, Wis., and within the next year located on a farm in Adams county. On this he resided until 1858, when he went to Minnesota with his family, where they passed through the massacre at New Ulm. The Indians destroyed his cattle, burned his house and drove away his horses and he and his family barely escaped with their lives. In 1862 he came back to Wisconsin and resided for a short time at Necedah, going thence successively to Wausara and Wood counties. Mr. Eighme is the owner of two farms in Wood township and is also engaged in lumbering.

He enlisted Nov. 2, 1864, in Company E, 37th Wisconsin Infantry at Berlin for three years. At that time the necessity for troops was urgent and six companies were mustered into service as soon as they were filled and sent to Washington. The first service in which Mr. Eighme was engaged was as escort of a supply train which went to the battle field of Cold Harbor and went thence to the trenches at Petersburg and was in some of the severest service in front of that city, taking part in the bloody actions of June 17-18th. He was next in action on the Weldon railroad where he was

injured by a spent ball. The bullet which disabled him for two weeks, killed his comrade and he was severely wounded, but refused to go to the hospital. He was in the capture of Fort Mahone, after which he was taken sick and in the latter part of April was sent to the hospital at Tenallytown, where he remained until he was discharged under general order of May, 1865, his connection with military life ceasing June 27th, 1865.

He married Helen Lemmon and they have had 10 children. Lillian L. and Dewitt are deceased. Augustus, Herbert, Medora, Ida, Theron, Arthur, Luzetta and Vinton are living.



HENRY EDSON, a farmer in Plainfield township, Wausara county, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 150 at Hancock, was born in Florida, Berkshire county, Mass. Otis and Lucinda (Yaw) Edson were natives of the Bay State and moved to Ohio about 1840, when their son was about three years old. They were located for a time in Royalton, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio and in 1863 removed to Ashtabula county in the same State. The mother died there in 1868 aged 61 years. The father is still living in Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio and is 70 years old. She has been the mother of 10 children, her son of this sketch being third in order of birth. He was substantially educated and, as soon as he was old enough, engaged in teaching in which he was occupied as a vocation until he became a soldier. He enlisted Sep. 15, 1862 at New Lyme, Ashtabula county, in Company G, 29th Ohio Infantry. The regiment went to Washington where it was assigned to the army of Virginia and Mr. Edson made connection with his command at Frederick City, Md. He was in the prominent battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged in 1863 and was in the fight at Chancellorsville and in the subsequent actions incident to the preparations to renew the conflict with the rebels after the disaster. Lee was maturing his plans to move Northward and the 29th Ohio was among the regiments that moved under Hooker to prevent the invasion of the North. He was in the fight at Gettysburg and when the transfer of troops to the West was made, the regiment proceeded to

take part in the Chattanooga campaign. Mr. Edson was in the fight at Wauhatchie and was in the brilliant action at Mission Bridge, fought at Lookout Mountain, Taylor's Ridge and in the actions of the Atlanta campaign, including Dug Gap, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Cassville and Dallas and in the fight at Kenesaw, he was wounded June 18, 1864, in the action at Pine Mountain. A bullet entered his body in his right side, coming out at the pit of the stomach and passing through his left arm above the wrist, carried away one bone of the lower forearm. He was sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, whither he was transferred from the field hospital and 20 days later was removed to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he was under treatment until his discharge Sep. 2, 1864 on account of disability. He was still an invalid when he returned to his home in the Buckeye State.

In the fall of 1868 he removed to Wisconsin and purchased a farm in Plainfield, on which he has since resided with his family. He married Elizabeth Guest. She was born in England and was in childhood when her parents emigrated to the United States. She died in 1876 leaving five children. Mrs. Ruby R. Knapp is the eldest. Flora, Hosea T., Willis H. and Carrie M. are unmarried.



FREDERICK S. BERRAY, a citizen of Wautoma, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 135, was born June 5, 1845, in Delaware Co., New York. He came about 1850 to Wisconsin with his father and mother and the family settled in Waushara county. He was five months and six days past sixteen years old when he enlisted in Company H, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years at Wautoma. In the spring of 1862, after passing the winter in military drill at Camp Randall, Madison, Mr. Berray went to the front and was first in battle at Pittsburg Landing. He escaped the casualties of that action and, in May, went to the siege of Corinth, and remained there until September, when the command changed location and he was in the fight at Corinth and was afterwards in the movements preparatory to the siege of Vicksburg and was in the skirmishing on the Big Black River. Mr. Berray veteranized while in the fortifica-

tions at Vicksburg when he took his veteran's furlough. On rejoining his command he was in a march of more than 300 miles and was in the actions at Kenesaw, Bald Hill and others until the campaign to Atlanta, and he was in the battle of Peach Tree Creek and, afterwards at Jonesboro. He participated in all the vicissitudes of the progress of Sherman's columns through Georgia, North and South Carolina and thence through Virginia to Washington, where he was in the Grand Review and was mustered out July 12, 1865. After the siege of Corinth he was taken sick and sent to hospital at Newburg, Indiana, where the hospital was raided by rebel guerrillas under A. R. Johnston and the inmates captured and paroled. When the soldiers had recovered sufficiently after their parole, they made their way to their regiments, and when it was learned that they were paroled prisoners, they were sent back to St. Louis for exchange. The Governor of Wisconsin soon after ordered all paroled prisoners back to the State and, after their arrival at Prairie du Chien, they were organized into two companies and sent by way of the lakes to Bayfield, where they were in winter quarters, returning to Milwaukee in the spring, where they received notice of their exchange. Mr. Berray and his companions rejoined their regiment at Lake Providence before the fall of Vicksburg. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing he received a slight abrasion on his shoulder which did not amount to a wound and he did not apply for excuse from duty. Mr. Berray was in the service of the United States nearly four years. He has been a resident of Waushara county since the war. He was married Nov. 6, 1868, to Ida Stratton of Wautoma and they have three children, named Charles, Althea and Anna. Mr. Berray has been prominent in official positions in the local government of Wautoma and in November, 1886, was elected Sheriff of Waushara county.



GEORGE W. MCINTYRE, merchant at Waupam and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 4, at Berlin, Wis., was born Nov. 27, 1819, at Franklin, Delaware Co., New York. He is the son of Nathaniel and Miranda (Goodrich) McIntyre, and the former was a native of Massachusetts, representing sires

connected with the date of the early history of the country.

He was first married to a daughter of Ebenzer Allen, a patriot of the Revolution. The mother and second wife was born at Walton, Delaware Co., New York, and was also of old stock which was identified with the same period. Her family was one that was prominent for position and culture and was influential from the date of settlement in this land. Two brothers of Mr. McIntyre were soldiers in the civil war. Jarvis was an enlisted man in an Illinois regiment and died in hospital from disease contracted in the discharge of duty. James J. was Chaplain in the 49th Wisconsin Infantry and was a minister of the Baptist Church; he is, at this writing (1888), residing in Dakota.

Mr. McIntyre passed the first 18 years of his life in his native place, receiving such advantages of education as that time afforded to the sons of pioneers, the district school being of indifferent quality and two miles from his father's homestead. He was reared on a farm and, at the age stated went to Warren, Pennsylvania, and was there resident seven years. He spent the time in farming and lumbering and afterwards returned to Franklin where he was variously occupied as a farmer, carpenter and stone mason until 1852. In the spring of that year he came to Wisconsin and bought a farm 10 miles west of Berlin, where he operated as an agriculturist and as a carpenter also, until he entered the army. March 20, 1864, he enlisted as a recruit in Company I, 7th Wisconsin Infantry and became a soldier in the "Iron Brigade." He joined the regiment at Culpepper and passed the time until May in acquiring a knowledge of military tactics. On the 3rd, the Iron Brigade entered upon the campaign of the Wilderness and two days later encountered the rebels in hot action. The "7th" performed gallant service, and suffered the fate of daring and brave soldiers who fight for a principle and faltered nothing in the charges of that day, which is signalized in history. At two o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. McIntyre received a bullet in his left shoulder, which passed through his body, shattering the collar bone and shoulder blade. He was mentioned in the dispatches as first on the list of wounded from his company. He was sent to Emery hospital at Washington and assigned to ward G, where he remained a few days before he received a 30-day furlough and returned to Berlin. His injuries did not improve

speedily and his furlough was twice extended, until he had remained at home nearly 90 days. He rejoined his command eight days before his time expired and was sent to the same hospital, where he remained until Dec. 24, 1864, when he was sent to the Camp of Distribution and assigned to Company F, Veteran Reserve Corps, and went to Laurel Station to make connection with his company. He remained there until after the assassination of Lincoln, when he went to Capitol Hill barracks at Washington with his company, where he remained until the date of his final discharge—July 22, 1865.

He returned to Berlin and engaged in farming, performing such labor personally as his wound permitted, and remained in that business until 1882, when he sold his farm and, Feb. 13, 1888, he removed to Berlin. He commenced his present occupation in a store in the Opera House Block, where he is engaged in a prosperous business in general merchandise. He has also been active in local township affairs and has served as Treasurer and Justice of the Peace.

Mr. McIntyre was first married to Harriet Bowens Jan. 1, 1844, and four of their five children are living. They are named Jane, George, Asa and Mariette. Julia died when eight years old. The mother died and, Mr. McIntyre was again married Aug. 1, 1887, to Mrs. Mary Priest. The oldest daughter of Mr. McIntyre is the wife of Edward P. Bonnell, formerly a soldier in the 5th Wisconsin in the late war. Their children are named Julia and George; Carrie is deceased. George, eldest son, married Josephine Bills, and their surviving daughter is named Susan; Harry is deceased. Asa married Harriet Tucker, and their children are named Earl and Mabel. Mariette married John Berry and they have two children, Kittie and an infant.



HARVEY BRIDGE, a resident of Grand Rapids, Mich., a member of the Grand Army Post at that place, was born July 17, 1832, in Angelica, Allegany Co., New York. His father, Samuel Bridge, was a soldier of 1812, and married Anna Baker. The son grew to manhood in New York and Michigan, removing from the former State to the latter in 1845. He resided

in Cass county 15 years, removing to Wisconsin in 1860, locating in Oshkosh.

Sept. 11, 1861, he enlisted at Oshkosh, Wis., in G Company, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, on the re-organization of that command after the expiration of its three-months term of enrollment. After the completion of the organization the regiment reported to General Sherman at Louisville, where Mr. Bridge was seized with illness which necessitated his permanent discharge May 23d, following. He returned to his home and on recovery his first active business was to again enroll in the United States service. He enlisted Aug. 21st of the same year in Company D, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry. He left the State with the regiment the last of October and arrived four days later at Memphis, Tenn. The command was attached to the 5th Brigade and accompanied the forces of Sherman to take part in the southward movement under Grant. The regiment was en route to Holly Springs, Miss., when the intelligence of the disaster there reached them and they proceeded to take possession of the place, being the first regiment to enter the village. Mr. Bridge was in the activities of the succeeding months and went to Moscow, Tenn., returning to Memphis. He was in the march to Meridian and assisted in the destruction of the pontoon bridges across the Pearl River. He aided, also, in the destruction of the railroads on the way to Lockport, and returned with the command to Vicksburg. In the same month the command went to Cairo, thence to Columbus, Ky., and towards Union City. There learning that their assistance was not needed, a return to Cairo was made. They went next to Paducah, expecting an attack from Forrest but, as results proved, they went in quest of him up the Tennessee River. They moved from place to place in vain expectation until April, when they went into camp at Decatur, Ala., engaging in guard duty and in labor on the fortifications. Mr. Bridge was in the skirmish with the rebels near Courtland and in July was in the action in which a large force of rebels attempted the capture of a wagon-train five miles from the city. On the day of the commencement of the march to Atlanta Mr. Bridge was struck by lightning. (Aug. 4th.) He was on picket guard and his entire left side paralyzed, causing loss of sight in his left eye. He was sent to hospital at Decatur, and on partial recovery resumed connection with his regi-

ment participating in all the actions that preceded the close of the conflict. He was in the Grand Review at Washington in May, 1865, and was discharged with the regiment at Washington, June 12th, following.

He returned to Wisconsin, where he was a resident until 1874, when he removed his family to Grand Rapids, Mich., his present residence. He passed his active life before the war in farming and has since been unable to work. He married Emily Girard, and their surviving child named Annie Estler. The father and brother of Mrs. Bridge were soldiers in the war for the Union. (See sketch of Samuel Girard.)



ROBERT D. SPARKS, a resident of Pine Grove, Waushara Co., Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 197, at Plainfield, was born February 8, 1827, in Schoharie County, New York. He was educated in his native State, where he was trained in a knowledge of the trade of a carpenter and remained at home with his parents.

In 1854 he removed to Wisconsin and has since been a resident of Waushara county. He made his first location at Plainfield and until he entered the army his active life was passed in farming and working at his trade.

He enlisted Oct. 25, 1861, in Company F, 16th Wisconsin Infantry at Plainfield for three years. He was one of the Wisconsin soldiers who went to the battle field to find himself, in less than a month, in the heavy action at Pittsburg Landing. On the first day's fight, Sunday, April 6, 1862, on the first occasion in which he was exposed to rebel bullets he was wounded by a ball in his shoulder. He went to the field hospital and was thence transferred discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability in December 1862. A year later, December 23, 1863, he re-enlisted as a veteran recruit in the 8th Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery at Plainfield. He went to Nashville with the veterans and other recruits where he made connection with the battery at Murfreesboro and performed garrison duty at Murfreesboro. He was in the action when the defenses of Murfreesboro were attacked by Wheeler's cavalry and was afterwards in the

fight with Forrest when he raided that place during Hood's campaign in Tennessee. He was finally discharged from service August 10, 1865, and returned to Wisconsin. On the formation of Company F, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, of which he was a member when he fought at Pittsburg Landing, he was made Corporal.

Since the war Mr. Sparks has resided in Waushara and Portage counties, and in 1874 located in the town of Pine Grove where he has since resided. He married in 1846, to Armina Pickering of Susquehanna Co., Pa., and she died in November, 1865, leaving three children. E. Eugene, the oldest son, enlisted Oct. 15, 1864, in Company I, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. He remained in the service at Fort Lyon in Washington, D. C., until the expiration of the war and was mustered out June 26, 1865. Charles E. and Winfield Scott were the names of the others and they were all married. W. Sparks died in Dakota in November, 1887. Mr. Sparks was married in 1866 to Nancy Holmes of Pine Grove, Wisconsin, and she died June 14, 1882, leaving two sons named Freeman J. and Sumner J. He was again married March 16, 1884, to Margaret Wilson of Plainfield.



WILLIAM R. PROUTY of the township of Peshtigo, Wis., and a former soldier of the civil war, was born Aug. 1, 1837, in the Dominion of Canada. He is the son of Joshua and Nancy (Elrick) Prouty, and, in the year following his birth, they removed to Vermont and in 1851 they effected another removal to New York, whence they came to Wisconsin in 1878 and located in Peshtigo.

Mr. Prouty enlisted Jan. 17, 1862, at Potsdam, New York, in Company F, 92nd New York Infantry for three years. All the record a man requires in the history of his country is that he fought in the "92nd." From the first to the last of its career it was one of the most conspicuous for gallantry, and was prominent in all the positions to which it was assigned. The regiment made connection with the forces in Virginia in the spring of 1862, was in the siege of Yorktown, fought through the dis-

astrous campaign of the Peninsula, encountering the horrors of the Chickahominy swamps, retreated with the command from Malvern Hill, went again to Fortress Monroe, and thence to North Carolina, where he was in the actions *en route* through the Dismal Swamp and at Suffolk, and participated in the several engagements at Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, and retreated with the command of General Foster to Newbern. He was transferred in August, 1864, to Company I, Veteran Reserve Corps, and received honorable discharge Jan. 17, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He was ill a long time as the result of hardship and exposure, and went to the hospitals at Yorktown, Carver Barracks in Washington, and to the Patent Office hospital, was afterwards at Fairfax Seminary hospital near Alexandria, and was sent thence to Camp Distribution.

Mr. Prouty married Jane M. Vandyke and their only child is named Herbert M. Agnes M. died Feb. 22, 1864, aged two years, eight months and 22 days. Her death occurred while her father was in the service.



HENRY HALLAM, of Ahnapee, Wis., belonging to G. A. R. Post, No. 242, was born March 19, 1828, in Lincolnshire, England. He came to America in 1848, and located in Madison Co., New York, not far from Syracuse; in 1855 he came to Wisconsin and in 1857 he located at Ahnapee. The place was in its pioneer condition and the forests were still in a primeval state. He engaged in the work of reclaiming the land and has been a farmer throughout his business life in Wisconsin.

He enlisted Oct. 4, 1861, in Company E, 14th Wisconsin Infantry for three years and received honorable discharge October 16, 1862, at St. Louis on account of disability caused by sickness. He was in rendezvous with his regiment and left the State under orders for St. Louis in March. He was in the battle of Shiloh and fought on the 7th day of April, the second day of the battle, where the regiment was badly cut up, but he passed through the action unharmed. Soon after the battle he was taken sick and was sent to the hospital, and later was transferred to the Good Samaritan hospital at

St. Louis. His sickness, general debility and hernia, unfitted him for further duty, and he was discharged from the service as stated. He returned to Ahnapée and resumed his occupation as a farmer. He was married in 1862 at Ahnapée to Mary Benson.

After the above was written, on the evening of Nov. 24, 1888, Mr. Hallam was drowned in the Ahnapée River, falling over a defective railing. He was a just and upright man.



JEREMIAH W. BALDOCK, Commander of B. J. Sweet Post No. 40, Stockbridge, Wis., (1888) a resident of Brant, Calumet county, was born March 11, 1842, in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and he is the son of Edward and Ruth (Fay) Baldock. In 1852, when he was 11 years old, his father removed the family to Wisconsin, and in 1853 they located in Calumet county. His father died in 1879 in the town of Chilton, where the mother is still living.

Mr. Baldock enlisted Oct. 8, 1861, in Company A, 18th Wisconsin Infantry at Gravesville for three years. In March, 1862, he was transferred to Company K. He was successively appointed to the non-commissioned grades of office and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant July 1, 1865. Jan. 1, 1864, he veteranized at Huntsville, Ala. In the battle of Pittsburg Landing he was captured and held prisoner of war until June, 1862, when he was paroled and reached the Union line at Bridgeport on the first day of the month. He proceeded to Nashville and went thence to St. Louis and, when the paroled prisoners were called to Wisconsin he went to Prairie du Chien, where such returned men were organized and sent to the Northwest where the Sioux Indians were making trouble. Mr. Baldock was sick and was permitted to go home on furlough, where he remained through the winter, and in the spring of 1863 was exchanged and joined his regiment in the rear of Vicksburg. When he reached Milliken's Bend he, and other Wisconsin soldiers similarly situated, took service on the mortar fleet where they were located in the charge on Vicksburg, May 22nd.

The regiment was in active service in the rear of Vicksburg and returned to the trenches

there about June 1st, when Mr. Baldock went into the ranks and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. On the 12th of September he was with the command in the movement to Helena to support General Steele and, finding they were not needed they moved to re-enforce Rosecrans and after the battle of Chickamauga went to Chattanooga. Mr. Baldock was in several skirmishes near Whitesburg, Ala., with the Texas cavalry and he was in the fight at Allatoona, after which he took his furlough, and when he returned to Nashville was sent with his command by rail and steamboat to Goldsboro, and he went to Raleigh. When the column entered Goldsboro he was the first man to carry a flag into the city. (Mr. Baldock states that the story of Sherman's signaling to Corse at Allatoona to "hold the fort" is a palpable mistake from the circumstances, as the signal station was under incessant fire and signalling was an impossibility at any time.)

The 18th Wisconsin reached Pittsburg Landing April 5, 1861, under orders to report to General Prentiss; after doing so about 100 men under Captain Fisk, of Company D, were detailed for picket duty and sent about 80 rods to the front. As they took position, Mr. Baldock saw about a score of men fall back over a hill in their front and called the attention of Lieutenant Colonel Beal to the fact. There was firing on their right at intervals through the night and at sunrise they were ordered to their tents. He remarked to the Orderly Sergeant "I am going to sleep to day, even if Abe Lincoln comes." The Orderly answered that in his opinion a battle was at hand. Less than five minutes after, when he was removing his clothing, the long roll sounded. Mr. Baldock was the first man of his company to take position and, while the lines were forming, the rebels were plainly visible marching by regiments by the right flank and forming lines of battle, and Mr. Baldock states that the oncoming force swept across the front of the Union lines like a thunder cloud, firing as they advanced. He states that three rounds were fired by the 18th Wisconsin, after which it seems, that an order to "about face and fall back" was given, but it was not heard at the right of the regiment. Those who did hear the order and attempted to obey were soon involved in a rout. Lieutenant Colonel Beal, at the right, ordered the men to halt and re-form, calling them cowards and indulging in other epi-

thets, at the same time drawing two revolvers and firing at the advancing rebels. That part of the regiment immediately near him, of whom Mr. Baldock was one, tried to hold their ground, protecting themselves behind trees in Indian style and falling back, believing that the remainder of the regiment would re-form behind the hill. The falling back continued and when Mr. Baldock determined that retreat was a necessity he found himself alone as he fell back through the regimental camp, and he stepped into his tent and took a bible his mother had given him, from his knapsack, so that his body might be identified if he was killed. As he stepped from his tent three rebels at the farther end of the camp street, fired at him. He returned their fire and retreated hastily, stopping at a spring to fill his canteen. He was told by a comrade that when the regiment returned on the following Tuesday that the body of a rebel was found in the camp who was doubtless one of the three and killed by Baldock's fire. He states that he never felt such a sense of oppressive loneliness as at that moment. None of his comrades were in sight and rebels were pressing forward on the right and others were rifling the tents and, as he finished filling his canteen he heard a cry of agony 10 rods away, and looking around he saw three rebels bayoneting a wounded man of his company named Marsenas Gurnee, who had fallen back with a wound in his knee. Baldock's gun was empty and he could render no assistance. He was told that on the next day Gurnee's body was found in the same place. He fell back from the spring over the hill and, not finding the regiment, went to the rear. A line of battle was advancing and an opening was made for him to pass through; nobody spoke to him, as his appearance indicated that he had been in action and he was not interfered with. He found two wounded men, to whom he gave some water and an officer at the same moment ordered him into line of battle. He replied that he was looking for his regiment, when the officer drew his sword to enforce the command. Baldock cocked his musket and covered the officer, telling him he would blow his brains out if he was not let alone and that he understood what he was about. "Shoulder-straps" withdrew and soon after Mr. Baldock saw his Colonel. He advanced and asked for the regiment and on joining the line, he found about 150 men out of

nearly 1,000 and that number participated in the remainder of that day's fight. A battery came up and took position, when General Prentiss remarked to the 18th "That battery was at Douelson; you stand by it and it will stand by you." Lieutenant Beal answered, "By God, we will, sir." The fighting continued through the afternoon and about five o'clock, Prentiss' command was captured. Mr. Baldock, Captain Miller of Company A and a soldier named Kelley, were behind a huge log and several others were behind trees, and just before they were captured, a body of rebels in four ranks marched up the road which had been "our" line, filed to the left and halted so as to leave the colors on the corner. Several rounds were fired at them by Mr. Baldock and his companions which were very effective, and this was the last firing by the Union soldiers belong to the command of General Prentiss. (It is commonly understood by the Shiloh prisoners that Sherman and Hurlbut were driven to the river at one o'clock and that Prentiss knew nothing of the disaster and was left in his first position on the old road or the hornet's nest." It is also supposed by them that neither of the named commanders knew of the fighting Prentiss did after that time; the forces to which Prentiss' command surrendered came from the direction of the river.) Millard was in command of the 18th, as every field officer was dead or wounded; the regimental organization was destroyed; all the men on the field and the colors being captured; and the remainder of the regiment a disorganized mob under the river bank, or so reported. At the time of surrender, the shells from the gunboats were dropping among them, which shows that General Grant did not know of the whereabouts of Prentiss and his command, which had fought all day without support. The prisoners were hurried rapidly to the rear and thence to Corinth, a distance of 25 miles through the mud. They had nothing to eat on the day of the battle and, on starting for Corinth, each man received a cracker, but no more rations were distributed until they reached Memphis, three days later. They went thence to Mobile and were variously distributed, Mr. Baldock going to Tuscaloosa, to the charge of Wirz, who afterwards made himself infamous at Andersonville. Mr. Baldock states that the cruelties of Wirz cannot be exaggerated. He left Tuscaloosa May 14th and went thence to Montgomery, where he was paroled and he joined the

Union lines at Bridgeport. While at Tuscaloosa, one of the guards shot a man through the window and afterwards fired at Mr. Baldock. When the paroled prisoners were crossing the Etowah on a high bridge, this guard was in charge of the car and one of the prisoners of herculean strength took advantage of a favorable opportunity and threw him into the river. Only three men saw the transaction, the other guards believing that he had been left at a station. Mr. Baldock went with the command through Virginia to the Grand Review and was finally discharged August 5, 1865.

He was married March 10, 1868 to Maria L. Chapin of Chilton and the record of their children follows. Luna V. was born Nov. 15, 1868; Leona M., July 10, 1870; Jay W., Sep. 13, 1872; O. W., Feb. 10, 1875 (died June 3, 1876); Alta, Feb. 5, 1878; Arthur E. March 29, 1881; Stella S., August 2, 1883; Viola R., Sep. 12, 1887.



JOHAN W. APPLETON, deceased, in whose honor Post No. 116 at Black Creek, Wis., is named, was born at St. Helena, England, April 16, 1841. He was a babe of 13 months old when he came to America with his parents. He enlisted at Green Bay as a soldier for the Union Nov. 27, 1863, in Company C, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, and was in the re-organized command, joining his regiment at Chattanooga soon after his enrollment. At that date the regiment had become so decimated by disaster in war and by disease that the Colonel could not be mustered. The regiment was assigned to the 14th Army Corps and went to Dalton where the regiment was in action. Mr. Appleton was in the march to Resaca, where he was in heavy battle and fought at Pumpkin Vine Creek. He was in the fight at Dallas and went afterwards to Ackworth and for 16 days was constantly in line of battle. He was in the fight at Big Shanty and went thence to the base of Kenesaw Mountain, where the regiment was under constant fire from the artillery and sharpshooters. He was in the pursuit of the rebels and went into the action at Peach Tree Creek and was wounded July 21, 1864, in that battle. After partial recovery he was transferred, Sept. 19, 1864, to Company G, 21st Wisconsin. He joined that command at

Atlanta and was in the chase after Hood. He was in the march to the sea and participated in the various actions until his transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps April 1, 1865. He received a minie ball through his shoulder at Peach Tree Creek and the missile passed through his body, causing an injury from which he suffered all his life and which was finally the cause of his death. He died at his home in Black Creek, Dec. 19, 1882. After his return from the war, he was largely engaged in the business of a lumberman and in milling and farming. He was prominent all his life for his devoted relations to all moral and social reforms, being active in temperance work and was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He was a Republican in his political connections and independent in religious views.



ROBERT ALEXANDER SPICE, of Oconto, Wis., belonging to G. A. R. Post No. 74, was born in Quebec, Canada, October 7, 1844. He is the son of Thomas and Ann Jane (Logan) Spice. He came to Wisconsin and obtained employ in a saw mill and as a lumberman near Oconto, where he enlisted when he was 17, June 19, 1861, in Company H, 4th Wisconsin Infantry for three years. The company was first known as the Oconto "River Drivers" and, on its organization, Joseph F. Loy was made Captain. The regiment left the state July 15th, going to Baltimore, where they arrived on the second day after Bull Run and while the excitement was still at its height. They camped at the Relay House and guarded the railroad communications for a time and were detailed for a brief service on the eastern shore of Virginia. They returned to Baltimore and in February, 1862, joined Butler's command and in the spring went to Ship Island, suffering greatly from the confinement on the transports, and went thence to participate in the bombardment of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and afterwards went up the river and were engaged in the destruction of the Jackson railroad. They went next to Vicksburg where they were employed in the construction of the famous "cut off." The regiment went next to Baton Rouge to fight in that action and remained there some time, performing military duty. They were

next assigned to the Teche expedition and went to Berwick City, and were in Camp Bisland, when Mr. Spice was taken sick, passed about six weeks in the hospital at New Orleans and rejoined his regiment at Baton Rouge. The reconstruction of the regiment into cavalry had taken place and afterwards the command was engaged in scouting, picketing and other military duty. In May, 1864, Mr. Spice re-enlisted and took his veteran's furlough. He went to Morganzia and afterwards to Clinton, where he was in action, went back to Baton Rouge and in October and November was again in skirmishes at Clinton. In November he went to West Pascagoula, Miss., and returned to Baton Rouge. He was in the cavalry movement to the vicinity of Mobile and went thence through Alabama to Eufaula, where information was received that the rebellion was at an end; they returned to Vicksburg after 70 days in the saddle. During that time they were on short rations most of the time, receiving about a pound of meal daily and sometimes only parched corn. They expected to be discharged at Vicksburg, but were sent to Texas where they were stationed at San Antonio and Mr. Spice was sent with an expedition against the Indians and remained in Texas until the spring of 1866 when he returned to Wisconsin and received honorable discharge. While at Olive Branch, La., he was on picket. The rebels decoyed a squad into an ambush and Mr. Spice received a severe fall. The locality was a mud hole and when his horse fell, the reserve of mounted men tumbled on top of him and he was severely injured in his back, from which he still suffers.

On returning to Wisconsin he located on a farm on which he built a house which was afterwards burned. He is still a resident on the place and was one of the charter members of the Grand Army Post at Oconto. He was married October 17, 1866, to Emma Collins, of Oshkosh. Their children are named Adelbert E., Ollie, Clara, Ernie, Mary, Nellie and Laura.



RUFUS BISHOP, of Merrill, Wis., a member of Lincoln Post, was born April 24, 1842, in Richland, Oswego Co., New York. He received a common school education and afterwards attended the

high school at Pulaski in his native county for three years. His father went to California after the death of the wife and mother, and the son came to Wisconsin in 1856 with an uncle, who located at Port Washington. He passed two summers in teaming and the winters at school. For a time thereafter he worked in the same capacity and went later to Dodge county where he passed some time on a farm and was thus employed when he decided to enter the military service. Feb. 26, 1862, he enrolled as a member of the "Badger State Flying Artillery" which was mustered into service and rendezvoused at Camp Utley, Racine, where he joined the organization which had been transformed into the "7th Wisconsin Light Artillery." In less than a month he was on his way to active service and while going to Mississippi, had an introduction to the hardships of warfare in a wearisome march through a wilderness of mud. At New Madrid the battery performed heavy artillery duty and assisted in the construction of forts. (This was before the action at Island No. 10.) He went next to Island No. 10 and thence to Union City, and passed the summer and fall at Trenton and Humboldt guarding a railroad. He was in the pursuit of Forrest in December and fought at Parker's Cross Roads. The rebels captured their equipments which were left at Humboldt and they went to Jackson for new supplies, after which they remained there through the spring and went next to Corinth. July 1st they went to Memphis and remained there until Mr. Bishop received discharge at Memphis, Feb. 25, 1865, his term having expired. He was in the repulse of the rebels in the attack of Forrest on the battery while there. In May previous he was in the right section which accompanied the expedition under Sturgis and was in the fight at Guntown. He was well all the time with the exception of an illness of a month at Island No. 10, when energetic determination alone kept him from going to the hospital.

He returned from the war to Juneau and went thence to Oconto county and embarked in the sawmill business which has been his occupation since. He is a mechanic of excellent repute and sustains his record creditably as a patriotic citizen. He came to Merrill in 1883.

His parents were Thomas and Margaret (Hurst) Bishop and both were born in the State of New York. The latter was of German lineage. His paternal grandfather was a member of the

historic Fox family, which made a record in the war of the Revolution and the present representative remembers the old flint-lock musket which was carried in that struggle.

Mr. Bishop was married Dec. 24, 1868, to Sarah Willower and they have two children—Hattie Margaret and Howard Percival. The mother died Feb. 13, 1885, and lies buried at Merrill. She was born in Tioga Co., New York. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania of German descent.



HENRY HUTCHINS, a resident of the township of Plover, Wis., and a member of Post No. 156, was born February 24, 1824, in Malone, Franklin county, New York. He is the son of Jedediah and Elvira (Hutchins) Hutchins. The paternal and maternal grandfathers of Mr. Hutchins were in the war of 1812, and he and six brothers served in the war of the rebellion. They are named as follows: Alonzo, Dana E., Nathan, Edwin, Lorenzo and Roswell. Mr. Hutchins removed from New York to Massachusetts in 1852, where he remained until 1857, when he removed to Plover, Wisconsin. Previous to the war, Mr. Hutchins followed the trade of carpenter until his enlistment, which took place Dec. 16, 1861, in Company F, 18th Wisconsin Infantry at Plover for three years. He received honorable discharge July 27, 1862, at Corinth on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Mr. Hutchins went from Wisconsin from Camp Trowbridge, Milwaukee, with the command, and was in action first at Pittsburg Landing, where the colonel of the regiment, James S. Alban, was killed. He went from there to the investment and siege of Corinth, and was sent thence to Milwaukee where he was in the hospital sick with lung fever. After receiving his discharge he returned to his family and has since been engaged in farming. He is the owner of 80 acres on section 11, Town 23, Range 8, (Plover). He is a man of reliable character, and has sustained his record in citizenship as he did as a soldier, performing his duty in a manly and straight forward manner.

He married Diana Hawley, and their surviving children are named Myron L. and

Lillian. Both are married. Benjamin Hawley, the brother of Mrs. Hutchins, was a soldier in the war with Mexico, and also fought in the civil war.



JAMES W. HUGHES, Plover, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 149, was born at Port Huron, Michigan, June 25, 1838. The family from which his father sprang were natives of Southampton, England, and the sister of his grandfather married Lord Lyons, who was wounded in the battle of Waterloo and died of his injuries. John Hughes, his grandfather, came to the New World and located near Harrisburg, Pa., several years before the war of the Revolution and was a soldier throughout the course of that struggle. He removed to Michigan about 1832, and was one of the earliest settlers at Battle Creek, where he died, aged 112 years. He left two sons and two daughters. John M. Hughes, father of Mr. Hughes of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Michigan in 1830. He married Charlotte, daughter of John and Sophia (Cole) Smith, who died in 1886, aged 71 years. James W. Hughes of this sketch, is the oldest of their four children. The maternal ancestors of Mr. Hughes came to Canada from Scotland in 1789. The immediate ancestors of the mother were soldiers in the English army, and her uncle, Bemis Cole, was killed at Waterloo; another uncle was wounded in the same battle. Her father was a soldier in 1812, and served throughout that war. The mother of Mr. Hughes came West with her parents when an infant of six months, and she was 17 when her parents went to Port Huron, Mich., where she was married at the age of 19 years. When her son was four years old, the family removed to Chicago and, three years later, to Manitowoc. When he was 14 years old he obeyed his inclinations and became a sailor on the lakes and was engaged in that line of business two years. He then went to New York and shipped as a sailor in the merchant service, in which he remained six years, visiting most of the foreign ports in connection with his life as a seaman. He was 22 years old when he joined his family, who had located at Shiocton and, after a short stay at home, he went to Nee-

nah, where he enlisted October 16, 1861, in Company K, 11th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. He was mustered into the United States service at Madison, October 18th, following, veteranized in Indianola, Texas, Jan. 4, 1864, and received final discharge at Madison, Sept. 4, 1865. The regiment left Madison for St. Louis and were assigned to guard duty until March, 1862, and while there Mr. Hughes captured the first rebel taken by any member of the command. The regiment was assigned to the command of General Steele and went to Batesville and made connection with the command of General Curtis, marching through Missouri and Arkansas, and Mr. Hughes was in his first action at Cotton Plant, and went thence to the fight at Clarendon and next to Helena. During this period he was on detached service as a scout, and at Cotton Plant was wounded by a bullet which passed through his arm. He did not leave his command but was on service in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, and in the winter of 1862-3 was connected with the command of General Davidson in a campaign through Missouri. During that time he was in skirmishes at Bolivar, Neal's Plantation and Greenville and in the spring he returned to Pilot Knob, where orders were received for the regiment to make connection with the troops of Grant to assist in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment landed at Milliken's Bend, and in April Mr. Hughes was in a fight at Richmond on the plantation of General Johnston. When the transports were sent past Vicksburg and Grand Gulf, Mr. Hughes served as wheelsman, and the next day his regiment was the first that crossed the river en route to Vicksburg and fought on the same day in the battle of Port Gibson. He was next in action at Jackson and went thence to Champion's Hill and was in the action at Black River Bridge. At this place Mr. Hughes and a comrade were the first to leap into the works whence the rebels fled and about 3,000 prisoners surrendered, more than a third of whom were captured by the 11th Wisconsin. Mr. Hughes was in the

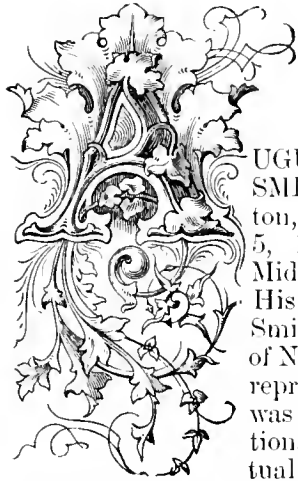
action of May 22nd and was wounded twice through the body and once through the thigh. He still carries a bullet in his body. He was taken from the field hospital to Memphis and remained there until August, when he received 30 days furlough and rejoined his regiment at Brasher City. He was engaged through that winter as railroad guard, acting as Sergeant, in the spring went to Texas, where he located on the Rio Grande. He was in several actions and went to Fort Esperanza, and at Fort Lavaca he received a sabre wound on his hand. He veteranized in February, and after his furlough joined his regiment and moved with it until February, 1865, when the command was assigned to the 16th Army Corps, which was detailed for the operations at Mobile. Mr. Hughes was in the action at Spanish Fort and went thence to Fort Blakely, where he was wounded in the knee by a piece of shell. The regiment went next to Montgomery, and he received from his commanding officer a leave of absence and necessary papers and came to Madison, where he was mustered out Sept. 4, 1865. While scouting in Arkansas was captured by five rebels. One of his captors proposed to fight a duel with him at ten paces and stipulating that he should receive his freedom if successful. Mr. Hughes' shot was fatal and after he assisted in the burial of his antagonist he was released and joined his command. He returned to Outagamie county and engaged in lumbering. In 1872, he went to Mitchell county, Kansas, where he remained until 1880. In that year he went to Missouri and remained two years, returning in 1882 to Centralia, and removing thence to Portage county located at Plover. He married Eliza Smith of Appleton, Wis., and their children are named William R., Della H., James R., and Walter H.

While in the army Mr. Hughes was made Corporal, 3rd, 2nd and Orderly Sergeant and afterwards received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant, but was prevented from serving in that capacity on account of his wounds.



A. L. Smith.

BIOGRAPHICAL



UGUSTUS LEDYARD SMITH, a citizen of Appleton, Wis., was born April 5, 1833, in Middletown, Middlesex Co., Connecticut. His father, Augustus W. Smith, LL. D., was a native of Newport, New York, and represented a family which was prominent in educational, social and intellectual position and was a graduate of Hamilton College in the Empire State. He was a man of eminence in educational relations and, from 1826 to 1830, was principal of the Seminary at Cazenovia, New York. In 1831 he accepted a Chair in the Wesleyan University in Middletown, then in process of organization, and was associated with Dr. Wilbur Fisk in the incipient management of that institution. The reputation which it has gained and held for many years is second to none in the country and manifests the character of the projectors and the quality of judgment exercised in its establishment. Mr. Smith sustained his relations to the university until 1852, when he was made its President and remained such until 1857, when he resigned, to accept a professorship in mathematics in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., having been appointed by Secretary Tousey and, during the same year, President Buchanan commissioned him a Professor of Mathematics of that institution, it being a regular U. S. naval appointment and carrying with it the rank of Commodore; there were but 12 such appointments in the naval service. He continued in that connection until his death in 1866.

The forbears of Dr. Smith were from England

and were among the earliest settlers in America. The mother of Mr. Smith of this account, Catherine R. Childs, was a member of a family distinguished in position and descent. She was a lineal descendant of several individuals who became distinguished through patriotism and position in the affairs of this country. The grandfather of Mr. Smith in three removes was General Ledyard, an officer in both wars with Great Britain. Colonel Ledyard, his great great uncle, was an officer in the Revolution and is mentioned in all histories of that struggle. He fought at New London and Fort Griswold, Conn., and was killed at Groton in the same State. The great grandmother of Mr. Smith was the sister of the latter. Thomas Childs, the paternal uncle of Mr. Smith's mother, was a prominent officer in the Mexican war and was made Governor of Pueblo de los Angeles, May 15, 1847, on the occupation of that city by the U. S. troops. He had the rank of Major-General. His father, Timothy, was a surgeon in the army during the Revolution.

Mr. Smith was reared and educated in his native place and, at the age of 21 was graduated from the university at Middletown. He came to Madison, Wisconsin, soon after, to take a position as tutor in the State University of Wisconsin, and officiated in that position two years. In 1856 he became connected with the office of School Lands at Madison and through the efforts and solicitation of Hon. Horatio Seymour of New York, he became connected with the Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Company. At that time the office of the corporation was located at Fond du Lac and Mr. Smith conducted its relations from that point one year. In 1858 he transferred the headquarters to Green Bay and, a year later, located at Appleton. The

Company was organized for the purpose of improving the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers from Green Bay to the Mississippi River.

The chief portion of the contemplated work was building the canals around the rapids and the construction of the necessary locks. The Government made a grant of land to Wisconsin for the purpose, and the State transferred the grant to the Company under restrictions and stipulated that, on the completion of a navigable route for vessels from Green Bay to Portage City, the title of the included lands should pass to the Company. The stipulations also provided for the sale of these lands under conditions that a proportion of the proceeds should be devoted to said improvements. The remainder was to be the property of the Company for expenses incurred, and Mr. Smith had charge of the business relations in the capacity of Secretary and Treasurer, representing the State and operating in the same relations to the Company. If no other evidence of the abilities and character of Mr. Smith was in existence this simple statement would suffice. The work was completed as far as Oshkosh when, in 1861, the condition of national affairs and the inactivity consequent upon the internal disturbance, produced a business stagnation which had its effect on the affairs of the Company and further progress in the work of improvement was temporarily suspended. Mr. Smith accepted a professorship in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, then removed to Newport, R. I., and was assigned to duty on the steam-frigate, Constitution. It gradually became apparent that the United States was equal to the emergency, and confidence being restored, the business of the Company brightened and the services of Mr. Smith became again indispensable. He resigned his position at the Newport U. S. Naval Academy, having served from the season of 1861 to the season of 1863, to resume the duties of his former relations with the Company. He returned to Appleton and the work of improvement was resumed and continued on the upper Fox. Efforts were also used to induce shippers to become personally interested in the route, to secure additional resources for the speedy completion of the improvements. The advantages from this source were insignificant. The expenditures were largely in excess of the receipts from tolls and sales of lands. The necessary funds were obtained through sale of bonds secured by mort-

gage on the property of the Company inclusive of its lands. The security was actually a second mortgage, the State holding its original claim for money expended prior to the organization of the F. & W. I. Company. Nor could the title of the lands pass until the completion of the project. According to original conditions, on which the grant was transferred, sufficient money had to be advanced to secure the obligation to the State and, in 1866, it became necessary for the Trustees of the State to foreclose the mortgage bonds, and the sale of the property under the same, secured a sufficient amount to reimburse the State and to place on deposit with the State Treasurer, money to complete the work in every detail, as originally provided in the Act of Incorporation of the Company, and the conditions of the transfer by the State to them. The purchasers of the property organized the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company and, by said purchase, they became the owners of the entire franchise of the water powers and the remaining lands of the former corporation. The relations of Mr. Smith to the new corporation were the same as before and he occupied the position until 1872. Not long before the sale, the lands had been divided among the stockholders on a *pro rata* basis, thus securing to them individual titles, and Mr. Smith now holds (1888) powers of attorney from the several stockholders to conduct all necessary transactions relating to them. He has operated continuously in this relation from 1857. In 1872, a series of public meetings were held in relations to franchises in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, and which resulted in the transfer of their franchises in the navigation, locks and canals by the G. B. & M. R. Company to the General Government, which, by Act of Congress, authorized the purchase. The price was fixed by arbitration, the court being chosen as to two members, respectively by the parties, and a third by those two. The United States, however, refused to accept and pay for the water powers, created by the several dams and that franchise is still in possession of the Company. Mr. Smith still sustains his relations to the corporation and conducts the business. In 1870 he organized the First National Bank of Appleton, and has been since, its chief official. He is President of the Appleton Iron Company, in which he was an original factor in 1870. He is a Director in the G. B. & M. R. Company

and holds the same position in the Appleton Woolen Mill Company. He is President and Manager of the Appleton Electric Light Company. In the progress and general well-being of Appleton he has been a prominent factor. In 1870 he was made Mayor of the city. In 1873-74 he served as Councilman. In 1866-67 he was State Senator from the 6th District, and in 1867 was created Regent of the State University at Madison and held the position six successive years. He holds, also, the position of Trustee of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., his native town and his Alma Mater, and is also Trustee of Lawrence University, at Appleton. These latter are relations which he justly regards with pride and satisfaction.

Mr. Smith was married Oct. 30, 1860, to Edna J. Taylor of Chicago. They have two sons—Augustus Ledyard and Franklin Taylor. Mrs. Smith was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and is descended from New England ancestry of early date. The portrait of Mr. Smith appears on page 750.



RASTUS RAMSDELL a citizen of Marion, Waupaca Co., Wis., was born in Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., Sep. 20, 1810. His father, Daniel Ramsdell, was a descendant of one of the illustrious individuals who took part in the celebrated tea-party in Boston harbor in December, 1773. His mother was Miss Lydia Marsh before marriage. Mr. Ramsdell was brought up by his own parents in the home of his nativity and was taught all that his forefathers had experienced in their struggle for liberty and all that was entailed on him as a defender of what they won. At the age of 23 he was married at Wardsboro, Windham Co., Vt., to Sylvia Ramsdell. The young people set up their housekeeping near Shoreham, on a farm which Mr. Ramsdell owned and where he was also interested in the lumber trade. Three years later, Mr. Ramsdell removed his business to Wardsboro and there followed farming exclusively for about eight years, after which he established in the mercantile business and conducted a general store. He went thence to Port Henry, New York, where he was interested in political

affairs to some extent and was one of the committee which prepared the famous log cabin, where Daniel Webster delivered a speech in the presidential campaign of 1840.

Mr. Ramsdell removed to Racine, Wis., in 1848 where he conducted an extensive drayage business and bus line, in which he operated five years. He went from there to Manitowoc, Wis., where he was a resident for several years. While there the war made its unwelcome advent and two of his sons and three sons-in-law enlisted and fought through the rebellion. He was 50 years old and in the second year of the war, when, becoming convinced that the conflict was to be of indefinite length he wrote to his boys asking if he had not better join them in the field and received advice "to remain at home and take care of mother." The sketch of his son Daniel Ramsdell appears in full on other pages of this volume. Irving Ramsdell enlisted in Company E 14th Wisconsin Infantry. He died in 1873 (See sketch.) After the battle of Shiloh he wrote to his father "Dan and I are safe and the enemy whipped." Post 79 at Marion is named in his honor. He was a good soldier and brave, and true man and citizen.

Mr. Ramsdell removed from Manitowoc in 1856 and located at Marion, where he has since resided. He has been interested in farming and lumbering and has occupied a prominent position in the esteem of all who knew him. His sons have honored the name he transmitted to them and his daughters are his pride and happiness. Harriet, the oldest, is not living. Charles is also deceased. The wife of his youth died May 6, 1885. She was a lady of strong character, a true New England woman and sustained the position she had long held, that of a most exemplary and patient Christian. Feb. 6, 1887 Mr. Ramsdell was again married to Mrs. Maria Quimby.



HENRY HARRISON COMPTON, of Grand Rapids, Wis., was born May 8, 1835, at Catlin, Chemung Co., New York. He is an illustration of a self-made man. He represents a class who form the bone and sinew of this country and who have made and preserved the prerogatives

of our Nationality. Mr. Compton is one who had many varieties of adverse circumstances to contend with and, through native pluck, perseverance, industry and probity of character has attained to honorable position.

In the fall of 1844, he came with his parents to the West. On arrival at Chicago they found transportation awaiting them in the shape of several teams and on these were loaded the goods and effects they had brought with them. They proceeded to Goodale, a point about 35 miles north of the Garden City and located a farm in the wilderness, where the son was reared to the age of 16 years without means of education or relaxation from labor. His father died and he was introduced to the responsibilities and cares of manhood which he assumed in a creditable manner. He took charge of the homestead farm which he managed 18 years successively and successfully. He maintained his mother, sister and himself and he was occupied meanwhile in unremitting toil. In 1862, he removed with his wife and two children to Grand Rapids, and was variously engaged as a laborer until he entered the army. He became connected with the service of the United States in 1864 and was in the siege of Nashville and assisted in the repulse of Hood, seeing arduous service in the trenches prior to the battle. Mr. Compton was honorably discharged and holds his credentials from the Government to that effect. Since his return from the service, he has applied his abilities and judgment to the acquisition of a comfortable property in Wood county, consisting in part of six farms, all of which are in excellent agricultural condition and owns also about 1,000 acres of uncultivated estate and owns on the main street of Grand Rapids a double brick store, two stories in height, in which he conducts his relations in trade in general merchandise. He has telephone connection with his dwelling and his conveniences for the rapid and accurate transaction of his business relations are complete. His farms are rented to tenants and he is a careful custodian of the interests of his tenantry as of his own, attending to the facilities for the prosecution of farming in a successful manner, attending to all details of their mutual relations with a keenness and foresight which includes the interests of both. On his home farm, seven miles from Grand Rapids, he has made fine exhibits of sheep and horses and its management has been of the highest order, productive of

substantial results in the way of profit. This place has developed a large amount of mineral wealth, although never submitted to expert examination. The owner has a large collection of mineral specimens forming a curious and valuable cabinet, which is displayed in the window of his store and attracts much admiration. This collection has taken repeated premiums at the fairs in Wood and Portage counties and its notoriety has extended until it has become famous. An agent of the Regency of the University at Madison called on Mr. Compton and preferred a request that the collection be transferred to that institution, but he did not respond to the application in the manner desired. The Regents asked him to bring them to Madison for classification and scientific examination as they desired to ascertain the character of the mineral resources of the section of Wisconsin where they were obtained. The offer included expenses incurred. Mr. Compton has not, as yet, (1888) complied with the request. There is every evidence that the iron in the recesses of the earth on his farm is of the best quality, and that turquoise, jasper, jacinth and other chrystalizations are present.

The qualifications of Mr. Compton as a business man and one whose judgment is prompt and reliable, has been recognized by his generation and he has been called to office in several capacities. He has served four years as under-Sheriff and was elected High Sheriff which position he filled two years and was not re-elected on account of ineligibility under State laws. He acted in the position of Sheriff and Under-Sheriff six years and, during the greater portion of the time he was Under-Sheriff, transacted a large proportion of the business of the Sheriff proper. He has also officiated as City Marshal of Grand Rapids. At this writing (1888), he is a prominent official of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Compton is a man who is relied on by his fellow citizens in times of emergency, and is regarded with respect and esteem. In the spring of 1882 he was injured in the course of the progress of a devastating fire at Grand Rapids, in which the Rablin House was burned. A section of a cornice fell, striking him on the head, and he was laid on the sidewalk as dead, but was restored by efficient medical skill after two months of unconsciousness. He has never recovered entirely, and is still a great sufferer from the broken skull. He has expended up-

wards of \$5,000 in his efforts for relief, and has consulted many physicians.

Mr. Compton is the son of John and Ida (Hall) Compton, both of whom represented New York stock of early date. John H. Compton, his brother, was killed in action at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; he was Captain of Company G. Mr. Compton was married May 1, 1857, to Frances A. Shepherd, a lady every way fitted for the position she holds. The names of the children surviving to Mr. and Mrs. Compton are Carrie, Charles E., Celia, Frank, John, Mabel and Ethel. Della aged 8, John, aged three, and an infant son died of scarlet fever within five weeks. Carrie is the wife of W. T. Jones of Centralia, Wis. Her children are named Della, Stella, Seth and Charles. Mrs. Compton was born in Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., and her ancestors belonged to the families who aided in the development of the Empire State. Rensselaer Shepherd, her brother, enlisted in an Illinois regiment and served through the civil war. Her parents were Chancellor and Caroline (Truesdell) Shepherd. Her father was a Methodist minister, and descended from the French Huguenots. He was the son of a man who lived to the age of 104 years, and died when 90 years old; his mother was 95 years old when she died.



GEORGE WARREN, a prominent citizen of Mattison, Wis., where he is conducting his agricultural interests was born June 27, 1828, in Lexington, Green Co., New York, and is the son of John and Eliza (Merwin) Warren. He became a resident of Wisconsin in 1856, and has passed his entire life with the exception of unimportant intervals in farming. He is prominent in local affairs of the section where he resides, and has represented his District in the Assembly of Wisconsin in 1883-4. He has also officiated as Town Treasurer of Mattison three years.

Mr. Warren made several efforts to enroll as a soldier in the war for the Union, endeavoring to pass the required qualifications in September, 1864, but was rejected. He endeavored to enlist on the first day of the month and he was drafted on the last day of the month to be rejected upon examination. He was recorded as

a loyal citizen before the war and, since that period, has substantiated his position as such.

Mr. Warren was married in 1858 to Martha Madison. Their children are named Ruie, Orva, May, Sarah, Charlotte and Bruce. The oldest daughter is married. Two daughters, Lida and Helen, are not living.



ABRAHAM ANDREWS, of Brillion, Calumet Co., Wis., was born at Ashton, Lancashire, England, March 4th, 1822. His father, James Andrew, was a calico printer in England, and, as is the custom in that country, the son acquired a knowledge of the same vocation. His mother, Mary Williamson previous to marriage, was born in Ashton.

Mr. Andrews had meager opportunities for obtaining a comprehensive education in his own country and came to America at the age of twenty. He had a strongly reflective mental organization and at once saw the advantages the customs of this country offered in the way of debates and lectures and, giving all the time he could to such opportunities, he advanced with rapidity in understanding and is one of the best educated men, as a result, in his sphere. He is what is signified by the term well-posted, having a practical understanding of current literature and current events of the world.

He operated as a calico printer in his native town and in the celebrated works at Manchester. He landed in this country at the port of New York and at once proceeded to Providence, where he engaged with Messrs. Richmond & Carroll, proprietors of the Eagle Print works, remaining in their employ until 1850. In that year he came to Manitowoc county and engaged in farming in Kossuth Township, taking up a farm of wild land which he cleared "from the stump." The locality was infested with the wild inhabitants and the wilder animals of the uncut forest and he proceeded to the work of reclamation, with both for companions. He occupied the farm 11 years. He had interested himself in the events that preceded the war of the rebellion and had been particularly active in the election of Mr. Lincoln and contributed his share in rendering Kossuth a

Republican town. He asked no emoluments, but Hon. A. Scott Sloan secured for him the appointment as lighthouse keeper at Manitowoc and he held the position four years. To his efforts was attributed largely the credit of changing the county from a stronghold for Democracy to a Republican element. After leaving the lighthouse, he entered the employ of Joseph Vilas & Co., proprietors of a wooten mill at Manitowoc Rapids, and remained in that relation five years. When the mill was burned he went to the Burchard & McFetridge Woolen Mills at Beaver Dan and operated there as scourer and fuller for six months. He went to Brillion at the time the Milwaukee & Lake Shore railway corporation were commencing business there and again took up a wild farm of 80 acres and, although no longer a young man, he cleared a second farm from the wilderness. It is still his property and home and in addition to general farming, he is interested in lumbering. The stock on his farm is of excellent type and includes a dairy and good horses. He is also, the proprietor of a drug store at Brillion, which he manages. His son, Thomas Paine Andrews, is the custodian of active operations on the farm.

Mr. Andrews was married Nov. 15, 1849, to Mary Jane Baird and their children are named Thomas Paine, Eliza, William Henry, Helen and Dale Owen. The marriage took place in Providence, R. I., and the wife is a native of Stockport, Lancashire, England. Her father was a dresser in a cotton factory in England. The daughter Eliza is the wife of Job Clark, of Manitowoc, and the mother of four children—Thomas, William, Linda and Dale. Helen married William Litner, of Brillion, and her children are named Leonard A., Eliza and Mary Jane. William is married also. The only relatives Mr. Andrews has in America are a brother, William, of Dodgeville, Mass., (who has become distinguished through his work on "The Constitution of Nature" and others of similar type,) a sister, Hannah Andrews, living in San Francisco and a daughter of another sister, Mrs. Martha Litner, who is deceased. His brother has a daughter.

The history and career of Mr. Andrews present a sample of what a man may accomplish under the influence of the proper proclivities, fostered by the advantages and customs of this country, which present to all, the choice of advancement, and where intelligence, combined

with industry and persevering habits, is nearly always certain to place a man somewhere near the top of the ladder in position and appreciation by his fellow-men.



REVEREND JOHN FAVILLE, pastor of the Congregational Church at Appleton, Wis., was born July 7, 1847, in Milford, Jefferson Co., Wis., and was brought up on a farm. He received his primary education in his native place and afterwards attended school at Lake Mills in the same county. He completed a full course of study at Lawrence University at Appleton, whence he was graduated in June, 1871. Returning to Milford he engaged as principal of a school there, in which position he officiated one year. At the expiration of that time he accepted a similar situation at Two Rivers, Wis., and discharged its duties one year. In 1873 he entered the Theological Department of the Boston University, and received the credentials of the institution in 1876. His first pastorate was filled at Fond du Lac, where he officiated over the congregation of the Colton street M. E. Church one year. He was next assigned to Fox Lake, Wis., where he preached three years. The Congregational Society there was without a pastor and the two bodies uniting harmoniously, he officiated as minister to both. His next appointment was at Waupun and he officiated there three years. He was again sent to Fond du Lac and remained three years successively. During the third year he accepted a call to the ministry of the Congregational Church at Appleton. He commenced his labors in that relation in 1886, and has realized the reward of the faithful servant of the Gospel in the steady growth and prosperity of the Society. In the course of the second year of his ministry, it was determined to increase the accommodations of the church structure, and the work of erecting a new edifice was entered into preliminarily, by the consideration of plans for that purpose. A site, eminently fitting and satisfactory, was secured at the corner of Lawrence and Pearl streets, and the corner stone was laid June 10, 1883, with simple but impressive ceremonies, and the structure is to be completed in February, 1889. It will rank in de-

sign and convenience with other churches in the State and, in addition to an audience room with a seating capacity of about 700, will have a Sunday school room accommodating about 500, and in the lower story a room will be arranged for young men, who will find a welcome seven days in the week. The cost of the building, exclusive of the lot, will be \$32,000. It is pertinent to this account, which will become historical, to state that the efforts of all who have been connected with the enterprise have been exercised to the best and most unselfish advantage. But the building in which the work of the Congregational Society at Appleton has been nurtured and fostered, will always retain a permanent place in the memories of those who have been connected with Congregationalism in that city. The Society is equal in numbers and position to any other in Appleton, and Mr. Faville is regarded as a man to whom the interests of the religious body of the city are precious in every sense.

Mr. Faville is the son of Elijah and Eliza (Ostrom) Faville. His father was a native of Herkimer Co., New York, where his ancestors of three removes had resided. The forbears of the present generation were of English origin. The mother of Mr. Faville was born in Wayne Co., New York, and belonged to ancestral stock, which was, originally, of Holland Dutch origin. The family included three sons. Rev. Henry Faville, formerly a clergyman of the M. E. Church, is a twin brother of Mr. Faville of this sketch. Rush E., is also a brother, and is a farmer at Waterloo, Wis. Mr. Faville belongs to a race that has become distinguished in intellectual, educational and social attainments in every part of the East and West. He is connected by blood with several prominent families in Wisconsin, and the name has come to be the synonym for religious, social and intellectual position. Mr. Faville has always been interested in the moral reforms of society. He identified himself in the Temperance Reform with the Prohibition Party in the fall of 1881, and at that time and in each succeeding campaign, has spoken on the political platform in defense of the principles of that party. He has been a writer in the interest of religion and morality, and has contributed many leading articles to the press of the country, including the *Independent* and *Advance* of New York and the *Andover Review*. He is a member of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy.

He was married Oct. 26, 1876, to Louisa G. Thayer, and their children are named Henry Thayer and Mildred. Mrs. Faville was born in Massachusetts, and is the daughter of Henry and Mary A. (Kelley) Thayer. They belonged to Massachusetts stock of early date. Two of the brothers of her mother were soldiers in Massachusetts regiments during the war.



JOHN JOHNSTON, the first settler at Appleton, where he is still a resident, was born July 8, 1822, at Manheim, Herkimer Co., New York. He grew to manhood in his native State, and there fulfilled the legal obligations he owed to his parents. He was educated in the common schools and, later, completed his education by several terms attendance at Fairfield Seminary. When he was 21 years of age he came to Illinois, and passed the following winter teaching at a place 50 miles from Chicago. In the fall of 1843, he came to Wisconsin for the first time and remained at Lake Mills, Jefferson county, two years, operating as a cabinet maker and in the manufacture of chairs. In the winter of 1845-6 he came to Neenah, and was there married, March 26, 1846, to Janette M. Finch. They resided there two years and in August, 1848, Mr. Johnston came to Appleton, then a wilderness, which knew not the hand of the pioneer, save that it had been platted in June previous as a town, by Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, represented by Reeder Smith. Not a stick of timber had been cut when Mr. Smith made the survey. The interest of Mr. Lawrence was enlisted through the founding of the Lawrence University. He offered \$10,000 to the Unitarian Church Body for the founding of an institution of learning in this part of Wisconsin, provided they would raise a similar amount. Failing in this and determined not to be baffled in his desire of founding an educational institution of superior character in the Northwest, he made the same proposition to the Methodist Episcopal Church if they would establish such a school between Green Bay and Fond du Lac. A committee was appointed to select a site and the beautiful rapids in the Fox River attracted their attention to the claims of the location for beauty of scenery and advan-

tages as a probable business center at no distant day. The rapids gave the name of Grand Chute to this locality and on the committee rendering their decision, the money was paid over by Mr. Lawrence. The next spring, (1849,) Samuel Appleton, of Boston, made a proposition to call the newly fledged town by his name, and promising, if his suggestion be favorably received that he would appropriate \$10,000 endowment for a library for Lawrence University. Acceptance was signified and the library, with the accretions of the intervening years, is one of the finest in the entire Northwest and probably contains more valuable literature than any other in the same section.

Mr. Johnston cast his fortunes with the little municipality and drew the first load of lumber into the place from Duck Creek Mills, with an ox-team. He built the first shanty in which people lived, and it was a structure of the most primitive character. The lumber was utilized for roof and floor, the sides being open. His bed and table were under shelter and not a night passed without the floor being covered with lodgers. The woods were full of wolves which sometimes became more familiar than agreeable. The lumber for the University was drawn in the winter by Indians. The frame was placed above a stone basement and was raised July 3, 1849. It was 30x70 feet in dimensions, and on the next day a celebration was held in it. There were about 150 people in Appleton, including men, women and children, mechanics and their families, attracted there by prospects of work. The University building was completed and in the fall of 1849, school opened. The first President was the Rev. W. H. Sampson. The first sawmill was erected at Appleton in the fall of 1849.

The first postoffice was established in 1848 at Tayco's Point, two miles from the "Chute," and the postmaster was Burr S. Craft. In the spring of 1849 it was established at Appleton and Mr. Johnston was appointed postmaster. One mail a week constituted the whole of the business, which was carried from Fond du Lac to Green Bay and back on horseback, and the earlier mails would not fill a man's hat. Mr. Johnston retained his office through the administrations of Presidents Taylor and Pierce, and meanwhile, manufactured furniture for the settlers. The first physician was Dr. S. E. Beach, who went afterwards to Kansas and enlisted as Chief Surgeon of the First Kansas Volunteers

and died while in the service at Nashville, Tenn. On Christmas Day, 1848, Mr. Johnston gave all his friends a sleigh-ride with an ox-team on roads "swamped" through the woods, the swampy places being "corduroyed." (The term "swamped" in pioneer parlance signified the removal of brush obstructing travel under the trees of the primeval forest.)

For three years the intercourse between Appleton and Neenah was carried on by boats. In 1850 or a year later, a small steamboat was built at Neenah and named the "Billy Barlow," which ran on the Lake Butte des Morts, (Hill of the Dead) to Appleton. (An Indian burial place was situated on the north side of the lake of which all traces have been obliterated by the building of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad.) The water power at Appleton was first improved by T. P. Bingham, who built a sawmill and Messrs. Bowen and Conkey platted that part of the village now included in the 3rd Ward. This was called the Grand Chute plat and the other the Appleton plat. The fall of 40 feet in the river and the superior claims of the University have acted jointly as an impetus in the progress of Appleton.

In the course of the war Mr. Johnston was connected with the 21st Wisconsin Infantry in the capacity of sutler. He made a record which goes a long way towards the extinction of a prejudice against the class who did not always exhibit patriotism and consideration for the necessities of the soldiers. On the contrary, he transacted his business from the standpoint of a friend of the Republic and of the men who were engaged in its defense. He always assuaged the needs and hardship of the soldiers in action, so far as it was in his power. In the battle of Perryville, in which the regiment had no tents, he transformed his own sutler's tent into a shelter for the wounded and his wagon into an ambulance. He had the fixed idea that it was his duty to do all in his power for the soldiers of the regiment in active as well as in the other conditions of warfare. He became to them the friend their necessities required; he nursed them while wounded and sick, and gave them the consideration of a father in other respects. He was in the habit of taking from his own stores such food as he judged might tempt their disordered appetites and so well known were his benevolence and philanthropy, that his quarters never knew the need of a guard.

Just before the fight at Chickamauga the 21st

had drawn beef rations in quarters, but receiving sudden orders to move before it could be cut up and distributed, it became necessary to leave it on the field. Mr. Johnston took charge of it, took it to the rear and cooked it. He also made four pails of coffee and then carried the whole to the front for the "boys" who needed it so sorely. This is a single sample of many acts of similar benefit to the soldiers of the 21st, and for which he is held in grateful remembrance.

After the war was over he returned to Appleton and established himself in the business of a hotel keeper. He has pursued various business connections and is now interested at Ishpeming. His residence is retained at Appleton.

Mr. Johnston is the son of William and Harriet (Faville) Johnston. The former was born in Ballston, Saratoga Co., New York. Thomas Johnston, the grandsire, was a native of New Jersey, and was the fifth in direct descent from ancestral stock that located in America. In nationality he was of Scotch extraction.

The mother was born at Manheim, New York and is of the fifth generation in her lineage in this country. Her father was a soldier of the Revolution and did excellent service in the fighting with the Mohawk Indians. On one occasion he led a charge against a band which numbered 75; they were entirely routed, losing a large proportion of their "braves" by death and capture. The relics secured by this valiant ancestor are still preserved by Mr. Johnston. Isaac Finch, the father of Mrs. Johnston, was a Major in the War of 1812 and was wounded in the fight at Plattsburg. He was a member of the 32nd Congress and was a man of such grace, affability and dignity, that he was called the Chesterfield of that body. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston numbered three. William H. is located at Ishpeming and is Superintendent of the Lake Superior Iron Company. Marion died at four years of age. Emma married D. F. Canfield and is a widow, residing in her father's household. She has two children—Lena and Guy F.

Mr. Johnston was the first President of the village when Appleton was incorporated and has officiated in nearly every position in the management of local affairs. In 1856 he was elected Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. He received the support of both parties, having been nominated on the Republican ticket and

elected in a community in which the Democratic element prevailed.

The value of the record of such a man as Mr. Johnston in a work of this character is one that needs no elaborations at the hands of the historian. He is a philanthropist pure and simple, and in all his operations has exercised the quality of judgment which, in results, bears its own reward. In the army he never forgot the law which should regulate the relations between men. He sympathized with the sorrowing and mitigated as far as he could the exigencies to which soldiers were exposed in the service by such aid as he could bestow. It was the custom of his class to await the cessation of all danger and appear at the time when necessity with sharp blade, made their wares a desideratum that must rule, and accordingly their harvests accrued in proportion. In local affairs he has won a clear title to the respectful remembrance of the generations to come, through his efforts in behalf of his own.



JOSEPH SELMA, a resident of Marinette, Wis., was born at Cadiz, Spain, Sep. 11, 1840. He is a native Spaniard and his parents, Marciano and Maria Josefa (Cardevo) Selma were natives of the same country. His father was a fisherman, and as the income from that profession was limited, he was early taken from school to assist in the support of the large family. He was trained in a knowledge of the business to which he succeeded by natural inheritance, and was occupied as a fisherman until he was 18 years old, when he obtained a position on a steamer which carried the mail from Cadiz to Cuba, thence to Marseilles, France, and back to Cadiz. His uncle, Thomas Taguada, was boatswain, and the nephew became captain of the afterhold, managing the storage of the baggage in that section of the vessel, and operated in all the duties of the position until he was 20, when he was drafted into the navy, being made a petty officer as soon as he reported for duty on account of his experience as a seaman. The name of the boat was the Santa Maria, of which he was made Quartermaster after a year of service, when he was transferred to a gunboat, named the Ulloa, which went to Mexico in 1862, sail-

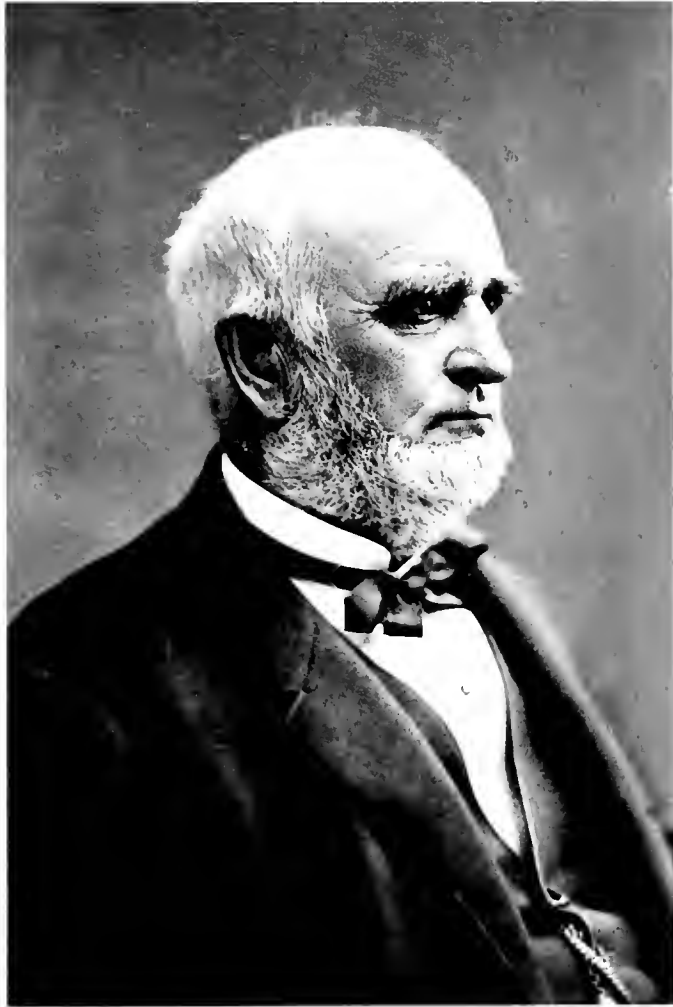
ing with her for 18 months, being at the end of that time examined for the station of boatswain, for which he was peculiarly fitted, being familiar with every variety of seamanship, and was accordingly promoted to one of the most responsible positions in Queen Isabella's navy. He continued in that service two years. Two weeks after the capture of New Orleans by Butler, the Ulloa was sent to that port for the protection of the Spanish consul, subject to his orders. In the same year, 1863, he was in the St. Domingo war on the Ulloa, and during two years was in constant exposure, receiving a splinter wound in action. He left his post because, although a Spaniard, and inheriting a fiery and impetuous temperament, he was born with the instincts of a free man and with a tolerant spirit, which would not brook the indignities of the service of his native land, and his pride revolted from the debasement accruing to the enforcement of the discipline of flogging men as good as himself, who chanced to hold inferior positions. He therefore resigned his boatswainship and embarked on a Scotch barque bound for Greenock, Scotland, from whence he accompanied the craft to Madeira, thence back to Scotland, where he shipped on the barque Tassel for the Indies. He went thence to New York after a trip of eleven months and twelve days. He shipped in the U. S. navy in 1867, as an able seaman, serving three years. He was promoted from the lowest petty office to the highest non-commissioned officer, serving as Master, Armorer, Boatswain's Mate, and others in succession. He was discharged at Annapolis with honor. He had all possible opportunity to observe the difference in the treatment of a self-respecting, sober seaman, and received the consideration an individual deserves, who regards his manhood as his highest responsibility. The continental navies at that date still retained the inhumanities and barbarisms of the middle ages, and are little better to-day in some of the European maritime connections. He went to Chicago in 1870 and there resided one month, engaging on the lakes as a wheelman. He went to Depere at the end of that time and sailed the lakes for a period of six years. In the seasons alternating, he worked in an iron furnace at Depere, and in 1876 went to Marinette, where he obtained a position as cook, and operated in that capacity in the sailing service, and worked in the woods winters for several years. His next engage-

ment was in a boarding house in the interest of the H. Whitbeck Lumber Co., in which he remained four years. He then bought a lot (June, 1886), and erected the Tremont House, a fine, modern building with the best type of fixtures, and remains its sole owner and proprietor. It is an inviting and well-managed hostelry in every respect.

When he was 19 years old, and before he was drafted into the Spanish navy, he was married to Carmen Chulian. Their daughter, Maria, died when four months old. His wife died in 1862, and he was again married in 1868 to Catherine Barry, and they have five surviving children. Joseph is deceased. Maria Josephine is a young lady of accomplishments and is a teacher. Thomas is receiving the education of a priest at the Jesuit college at Prairie du Chien. Nellie, William Raphael and Kitty are the names of the others. Mrs. Selma was born in Ireland and came to New York in 1865, while the city was draped in mourning for the death of Lincoln. Her people were farmers, and Thomas Barry, her brother, was a soldier. He was wounded, and is deceased. William is in Chicago. Another brother, John, is still in Ireland, and is a retired policeman on a pension.



LIVER PERRY DE LAND, professor of the De Land Business College, at Appleton, Wis., was born April, 29, 1827, at Kirkland, Oneida Co., New York. He is the son of Eli and Sophia (Miller) De Land, both born in Oneida county, New York, and of old New York families. His uncle, Obadiah De Land, was a soldier of the war of 1812. His parents removed to Chautauqua county, New York, when he was eight years old. They were farmers and his early life was spent on a farm near Forestville, in that county, where he attended the district school. At the age of 17 he had become proficient in mathematics but was deficient in writing, which he had great difficulty in acquiring. At about this time in the spring, a writing master named J.J. Estey, opened a school at Forestville, and Mr. De Land at once took advantage of this opportunity, walking miles through the mud to attend his class. Much



Gen. Philatus Sawyer.

to his delight he found that he was making satisfactory progress and he taught his first writing school that fall. It was a complete success so far as the rapid improvement made by his pupils was concerned, and an event in the life Mr. De Land, as it was his first effort as a teacher and the first money he had earned in his life, he then being but 17 years years old. He has now the reputation of being one of the best penman in the State. This is mentioned as evidence of the fact that conspicuous ability may be developed by industry and perseverance when genius seems wholly wanting. Professor De Land afterwards attended an academy at Fredonia, in his native county, and when he was 18 years old he taught a term of winter school in the south district of Forestville, an experience which he recalls with pride and pleasure. Until he was 23 years old he labored summers and taught school in the alternating winters, and meanwhile taught penmanship in several localities. In 1850, he came to Wisconsin and located at Fond du Lac. In his seasons of labor he had acquired a complete knowledge of the trade of carpenter and joiner, and he engaged in the manufacture of sash and doors, this branch of manufacture being carried on by hand. Meanwhile he kept in mind the purpose he had formed to prosecute penmanship as a business, and in 1853 he again engaged in teaching public schools, and forming writing classes during vacation periods. In 1860, he assumed the management of a public school at Manitowoc as its principal, and officiated in that capacity until the fall of 1863, when he obtained a position as teacher of penmanship in Bryant & Stratton's Business & Commercial College at Cincinnati. In 1865, he established a commercial college at Fond du Lac, which he conducted with marked success six years and sold his business in the fall of 1871, when he came to Appleton to organize the commercial department of Lawrence University, and it has since constituted one of the prominent features of the leading educational institution of the Northwest. He continued to conduct this branch of the University five years and, in 1876, taught a commercial school at Sheboygan, and the next year engaged as principal of one of the ward grammar schools of Fond du Lac. In 1883, he established a commercial school at Appleton, which also includes the commercial department of Lawrence University, and it is an in-

stitution of prominence and receives the recognition it deserves. During the time Professor De Land has been engaged in his professional work he has graduated many young men who are considered as belonging to the most efficient business class of men in the Northwestern portion of Wisconsin.

Professor De Land was married Oct. 2, 1853, to Louise Maria Brown, and they have two children—Louis E. and Augusta E.; the latter is the wife of Henry E. Hall, of Fond du Lac, and their is named Georgia. A son of Mr. and Mrs. De Land, named Franklin, died when four years old. Since 1850, Professor De Land has maintained his residence at Fond du Lac.



PHILETUS SAWYER. To the present generation to Wisconsin it is quite unnecessary to state that the name which introduces this personal narration is second to none in prominence in the Badger State. It represents an element on which is based the splendid progress and pre-eminence of the Commonwealth and typifies the quality of effort and energy, coupled with integrity and public spirit which has added immeasurably to the advancement of Wisconsin among the States of the Northwest.

Mr. Sawyer was born in Rutland County, Vermont, Sep. 22, 1816. He is the son of Ephraim Sawyer, who was born in the Green Mountain State within the period of the incipency of that State and grew up under the influences under which the settlement of Vermont began, at a time when to be within its borders was to be a part of its history and also, a part of that of the adjustment of the affairs of the country as a Nation. He hastened to enlist when the second struggle with Great Britain came on and served as a soldier in 1812. The ancestral stock of Mr. Sawyer dates to the beginning of things in the National Government. His mother was born Polly Parks and she was a scion of stock connected with the days of first things in the United States. Within a year after the birth of their son, the parents removed their interests to Essex county across Lake Champlain in the State of New York, where his youth was passed. While his father plied his business as a blacksmith he occupied his time in

such labor as was incident to the circumstances, and attended school about three months in each year if opportunity served, and he obtained such education as he could. When he was 17 years old he "bought his time", a proceeding that has grown almost obsolete in the latter days, when the generations coming to the front early assume their own responsibilities without recognition of the formulas which seemed to underline the social and business structure of a former era. He paid \$100 for the privilege of taking care of himself and he hired as a sawmill hand, paying his indebtedness to his father with the proceeds of his labor. He developed a business discernment as soon as he was in position to realize his responsibilities and, as soon as possible, he became a practical lumberman, operating the mill where he had been working, on contract and when he turned his face to the promise of the West, when increasing responsibilities and awakening capacity roused him to a sense of the narrowness of opportunity where he had grown to manhood, he was equipped with means that was then a respectable fortune. In 1847, in the woods and rocks of Northern New York, \$2,000 represented a success which challenged admiration and almost awe among the simple minded denizens of the mountain fastnesses of the Empire State, and there was no surprise when young Sawyer set out for a field where he could find the opportunity his business ambition demanded.

He came to Wisconsin and located in Fond du Lac county on a farm. During two years of struggle which seemed his inheritance from his ancestors and indispensable to a pioneer, he was observing the current of events in Wisconsin and settling on a career of wider scope than the bounds of a farm. In the last month of 1849 he located at Algoma in Winnebago county and soon after resumed connection with the interests of a lumberman. He began in an avenue he understood practically and run a sawmill on contract, afterwards renting the establishment until 1853, when he entered into a partnership with two gentlemen of Fond du Lac and became a third owner of the property by purchase. Their relations continued until 1856 and in 1862 Mr. Sawyer became sole proprietor, by the payment to the outgoing member of \$70,000 beyond the third the remaining owner had invested. This statement adequately represents several points which it is desirable

to present in the personal narration of Mr. Sawyer. They delineate the success which has been the direct outgrowth of his abilities and the quality of the judgment and business acumen of which he is possessed to a remarkable degree, but which are the result of persistent application of his capacity and presence, and not the product of what may be called by some, natural gifts or "luck." Genius is, undoubtedly a desideratum, but the capacity for hard work is in the front rank.

Let it be remarked in passing, that the business career of Mr. Sawyer has been one that has been productive of general interest to many. His example and the assistance he has afforded to more than one struggling fellow man in getting on his feet, have been of wide influence. While he has continued to increase his relations as a lumberman until they embrace every phase pertaining to them, he has been identified with local affairs as his duty as a citizen has demanded, and has always honored his obligations to his generation. He was not, in early life, prominent in political connections, but affiliated with the liberal element on whose principles the Republican party was based and, on the organization of that body in American politics, became identified therewith and has remained a consistent supporter of its issues. He was made a factor in the administration of local affairs in his municipality and in 1857 and 1861 served in the Legislature of Wisconsin. He acted as Mayor of Oshkosh in 1863-4 and in the latter year was nominated for Congress. He received a triumphant support and was successively re-elected in 1866 and 1868. During his career at Washington, his constituency became impressed with the value of his services in the interests of the State and the necessity to Wisconsin of such influence as he wielded in the development of her resources and he was again and again sent to the National Capital until he had served 10 consecutive years in the House. And, during the entire time he acted in positions of responsibility, requiring indefatigable industry and other qualifications indispensable to an upright and laborious legislator.

In June, 1876, Mr. Sawyer was a delegate to the convention which nominated R. B. Hayes, and in June, 1880, he was a delegate to the Republican National convention. He was elected to the Senate of the United States Jan. 26, 1881, and, six years from that date, was again elected

to the same position. The archives of the State and Nation contain all the data concerning his public career in the National legislative halls, and he has been mentioned more than once as a possible candidate for the Presidency. At this writing Mr. Sawyer has passed the limit of man's allotted life. His energies are still unabated and his value to the community at large undiminished, but in 1893, if his life is spared, he proposes to give place to others who may sustain their relations with the same steadfastness and disinterestedness as he has done, in the light of his stainless record.

In this record, Mr. Sawyer appears in an attitude which has no relation to other connections in which he has been portrayed. He is all that is included in the statement, "he is a friend of the soldier." To him no Wisconsin soldier has made a vain appeal. Realizing all that he has received at the hands of the men who carried the musket, and thoroughly alive to the double injustice in their payment in a depreciated currency, Mr. Sawyer has made it a point of principle to devote a proportion of his time and means to the furtherance of their claims. His labors in the 49th Congress form one of the brightest pages in his personal history, as he officiated on a commission and submitted about 600 pension bills with written reports, every one of which were passed. His popularity had the common results and his business with soldiers increased to such an extent that he has since employed a secretary to attend to it, securing the assistance of a gentleman who had had 12 years experience in the Pension Office. The latter has given his attention to the matter in a manner consonant with the purposes of Mr. Sawyer who, through his abilities and industry has been able to accomplish a large amount of benefit to the defenders of the Nation. No letter sent to Senator Sawyer is ignored or unanswered. His own character reflects on every individual with whom he has personal contact in his employ and his courtliness, affability and gentility are of a stamp which prove the effectiveness of a high toned well-bred gentleman in all relations in life.

Senator Sawyer was married June 18, 1841, to Melvina M. Hadley. They had five children of whom two are deceased—Ella M. and Earl T. Edgar P., a prominent citizen of Oshkosh, is the eldest son. Emma married Howard G. White of Syracuse, New York, and is a lady who honors the father of whom she is the

pride and joy. Erna married William O. Goodman of Chicago.

Pending the publication of this account of Senator Sawyer, the wife and mother has passed beyond the border of the illimitable world. She expired at Washington, D. C., May 21st, 1888, after several years of progressive disease which was known from the first to be inevitably fatal. She faced her danger with unflinching courage, refusing to yield in any degree where resolute spirit and strength of purpose could be of any avail. Her life was beautiful in every capacity in which she was called to act. She was a true pioneer's wife, bearing all privations and discouragements with undaunted cheerfulness and sustaining her companions in a manner which is still enshrined in their memories as a precious possession. She was brought back to final rest at Oshkosh, where she had lived many gracious years and where her place will be unfilled forever more.

Edgar P. Sawyer was married Oct. 18, 1861, to Mary E. Jewell and their two children are named Nina M. and Philetus Horace. The daughter is the wife of C. C. Chase of Oshkosh. The son is the sole representative of his grandfather who will preserve the patronymic, being the only grandson. Henry C. and Mary Ann (Russel) Jewell, the parents of Mrs. Sawyer, were born respectively in Salisbury, Conn. Her father came to Wisconsin in the autumn of 1843 and is one of the pioneer settlers of Green Lake county. He came to Oshkosh in the fall of 1818 and was engaged in lumbering. The great maternal grandfather was on the personal staff of General Washington in the war of the Revolution and was named Russel. Her grandmother in the same remove was named Nichols and was of old Connecticut stock. The family is in the same line of descent from the original representative of the name of Jewell in America as ex-Postmaster General Jewell. Mrs. Sawyer is also of the well-known Chapin family and, recently, a statue of the founder of that family has been erected at Springfield, Mass. He came to America on the Mayflower.

The portrait of Senator Sawyer on page 760 is copied from a photograph taken in 1888.

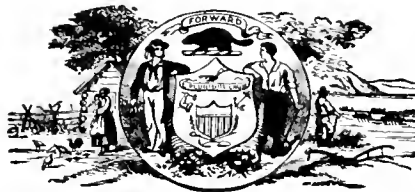


RUSH WINSLOW, M. D., Mayor of Appleton, Wis., (1888) was born Nov. 7, 1843, at Koshkonong, Jefferson Co., Wis. He was a pupil in the schools of his native place in childhood and, later, attended the Fort Atkinson high schools in the same county. He was graduated in a course of study there and in 1865 commenced to read medicine with his father, Dr. Joseph Winslow, a practicing physician at that date at Fort Atkinson. After completing a course under the direction of his father, he entered Rush Medical College and received the diploma of that famed institution in 1868. He afterwards matriculated at Hahnemann College, where he completed a course in 1869 and went thence to New York where he was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871. He established his business at Fort Atkinson immediately after obtaining the authority of Rush College, and was located there until the fall of 1873, when he settled at Appleton and entered under his practice as a physician. He has attained a prominent position in his business and in the confidence of the community as a social and political factor in her best interests. In 1882 he was elected Alderman for two years and received reelection in 1884 for the same period of time. In 1887 he was elected Mayor of Appleton and was re-elected in 1888. He is a member of the present State Democratic Committee. (1888.)

Dr. Winslow is a lineal descendant of Kenelm Winslow, a native of Worcestershire, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1629 and was prominent in municipal affairs and was the owner of land still in the possession of a descendant. He was a brother of Governor Ed-

ward Winslow, a man whose gentle and placative character gave him an influence with the Indians that was of great value to the colonists. His son Kenelm, seventh from Dr. Winslow, was also a landholder in the Bay State. Samuel was the sixth in degree of the line, which is complete with the names successively of Thomas, also prominent in Massachusetts archives, Samuel, who went to Vermont, Dr. Joseph, and another Dr. Joseph, who was the grandfather of Dr. Winslow. He was born July 22, 1778, in Petersham, Mass., and married Rebecca Fish of Barnard, Vermont. He died Oct. 20, 1815, at Vincennes, Ind. His son Joseph was the father of Dr. Winslow of this sketch. Dr. Joseph Winslow was born Feb. 25, 1810, in Windsor, Vt., and married Sarah Bingham Aug. 20, 1840. She died May 9, 1846, and her husband was again married Oct. 9, 1860, to Matilda Betsey Rice. He was prominent in position and influence and represented Wisconsin in the Legislature.

The only living child by his first marriage is Dr. Winslow of Appleton, who was married Nov. 25, 1878, to Minnie Isabel, daughter of Benjamin Talbot Rogers. Her father was born Dec. 11, 1827, in Chester Co., Pennsylvania, and was the son of William and Ann (Talbot) Rogers, the former a sea captain. Sarah Louise Johnson, the mother of Mrs. Winslow, was born Feb. 11, 1838, and was a daughter of Lathrop and Sophia (Sage) Johnson. The father of the latter, Ebenezer Johnson, was a naval officer during the Revolution. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Winslow are named Margaret and Kenelm.



GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



THE order of the Grand Army of the Republic was, in the beginning, the direct outgrowth of exchange of reminiscences and sentiments of the veterans of the Civil War, in their chance meetings. There were a million of men scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land who had a common bond of unity—their memories of hour of trial, danger and triumph.

It is a conceded fact that the initiatory steps to constitute the Order were taken in Illinois. The name of Dr. B. F. Stephenson, Surgeon of the 14th Illinois Infantry, is the first connected with the systematic organization of the Grand Army of the Republic. In the winter of 1865-66 he discussed with comrades at Springfield, Ills., the feasibility and propriety of an organization of veteran soldiers. In the mass of data from which this account is compiled the statements regarding its purpose conflict. One account explicitly states that its object was political and another declares with equal decision that the plan included no such possibility. But the settlement of the point in no manner concerns this narration. At this writing, 1888, only one survivor of the original

framers of the ritualistic work of the Order remains. At the National Encampment at St. Louis, in June, 1887, Fred J. Deam, of Fort Scott, Ark., stated that he was the oldest living member of the G. A. R. "In February, 1866, myself, together with Drs. Hamilton and George H. Allen, assisted Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, the founder of the Order, in compiling the ritualistic work, constitution and by-laws, in Springfield, Ill., and these four assumed the obligations of the G. A. R. at that time. I am the sole survivor of that quartette."

According to the decision of Dr. Stephenson and his co-adjutors, the organization was to be secret and it was arranged that signs, passwords and grips should be used as is customary in secret societies. Those present took an oath of secrecy and a ritual was prepared, which included a ceremony of initiation. The furtherance of the new organization was next discussed and the feasibility of organizing Posts throughout the State decided upon. Such a procedure necessitated the preparation of a multiplicity of copies of the ritual; and it was ascertained that the office of the Decatur, Ill., Tribune was equipped with eligible men who could be made members, and, under their oath, the required copies could be made, without endangering the privacy which had

been made a feature of the organization. Messrs. Coltrin and Pryor, proprietors of the Decatur Tribune and their compositors were made members; and four hundred copies of the ritual were printed and made ready for use.

In this manner the Grand Army of the Republic came into existence; and on April 6, 1866, the first Post was organized in the hall of the Sons of Malta at Decatur. The meeting was enthusiastic and, under its spell, the members proceeded to the office of the Tribune and prepared placards, with which all the conspicuous places in the town were decorated before daylight; and announced to the citizens the existence of "G. A. R. Post No. 1, Decatur, April 6, 1866." The spirit of the occasion grew and, throughout Illinois, and other States, the soldiers made haste to enroll in the Order. Post Cassius Fairchild, No. 1, at Madison, Wis., was organized June 10, 1866. (See Department of Wisconsin.)

Dr. Stephenson constituted himself the Commander of the newly fledged society and issued the following manifestoe: "Headquarters, Grand Army of the Republic, Springfield, Ill., June—1866. The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Grand Army of the Republic. Major Robert M. Woods is appointed Adjutant General; Colonel Julius C. Webber and Lieut. John S. Phelps are appointed A. D. C's. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of B. F. Stephenson, R. M. Woods, Adjutant General."

Posts multiplied and, not long after the promulgation of the above document, Dr. Stephenson issued the call for a meeting of delegates from the various Posts in Illinois to meet at Springfield, July 12, 1866. At this assembly the Department of Illinois was created and John M. Palmer made Department Commander. Soon after, Posts were organized in other States, all acknowledging Dr. Stephenson

as head and front of the Order. The organization continued to spread; and in the fall of the same year, Dr. Stephenson issued the following:—"Headquarters, Grand Army of the Republic, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 31, 1866, General Order No. 13. A National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic is hereby ordered to convene at Indianapolis, Ind., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 20th day of November next for the purpose of perfecting the National organization, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention. The ratio of representation shall be as follows:—Each Post shall be entitled to one representative, and when the membership exceeds one hundred, to one additional representative; and in the same ration for every additional one hundred or fractional part thereof. All Department and District officers, *ex-officio*, shall be members of the said convention. All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and those now serving in the army desirous of becoming members of the Grand Army of the Republic, are respectfully invited to attend the convention. All comrades are requested to wear "the blue" with corps badges, etc. Official: J. C. Webber, Adjt. Gen. Dept. Illinois. B. F. Stephenson, Com-in-chief, G. A. R. U. S."

Pursuant to the call, eleven States sent about 250 delegates to the convention and two days were passed in transacting business relative to the systematic organization of the National body. Stephen A. Hurlburt, of Illinois, was elected first Commander-in-Chief to serve one year. Dr. Stephenson was made Adjutant-General. A Platform of Principles was adopted which may be found in the various publications of the Order. The second National Encampment was held at Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1868, and 21 States sent representatives. General Logan was elected Com-

mander-in-Chief and Memorial Day was established. May 13th and 14th, 1869, a third Encampment was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, and General Logan was re-elected. It had become evident from the reports from the various Posts that some fatality was at work in the Order and it was revealed in discussion, that the idea that the organization was regarded as political prevailed, and as such, it might become a dangerous piece of machinery in the body politic. The Order was, in consequence regarded with disfavor by the public, who refused to countenance it. Reorganization resulted and an Article was introduced into the Constitution, which forbade the use of the Order for political ends and also the discussion of political topics in the meetings. At this Encampment the three grades of Recruit, Soldier and Veteran were established and a set of rules adopted for the government of the Order, which stated the objects for which the G. A. R. was designed and also fixed the qualifications of membership. Soldiers and sailors who were in the service between April 12, 1861, and Aug. 20, 1866, who had received honorable discharge from the U. S. service in the war of the rebellion, were eligible and the same rule declared the entire ineligibility of all who had borne arms against the United States. The growth and popularity of the Order have had no interruption since, and at this writing, in 1888, the Order numbers nearly 400,000 members.

At the fourth encampment held at Washington, D. C., May 11th and 12th, 1870, at which General Logan was again re-elected the badge of the Order was adopted, of which a cut appears on page 142. Every design thereon represents loyalty to the Flag of the Union. At the fifth encampment, the grade system was abolished and all were admitted to full membership. At the 14th Encampment, Commander Earnshaw established the precedent of one

term of office, which has since been observed. At the close of 1888, the Order is in a flourishing condition. New Posts are being organized in every State and old ones are being resuscitated. As the veterans "fall out," succumbing to a foe that has never been vanquished, others make haste to close up the ranks, and the members seem drawn closer and closer together as the years move on. The National Encampment, each succeeding year, is received in the places where it is held, with growing enthusiasm and interest, and the assemblages are proving potent factors in keeping alive the loyalty of the people to the purpose of the war fealty to the old flag.

The purpose of the Order and the work carried on under its auspices is outlined as follows:—1. Fraternity:—To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines, who united to suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.—2. Charity:—To assist such former comrades in arms, as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.—3. Loyalty:—To maintain allegiance to the United States of America, based on a paramount respect for and fidelity to, its Constitution and Laws, to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

Following is a statement of the series of National Encampments, with dates, localities and successive Commanders to 1888.

1866. Nov. 20.—Springfield, Ill.—Stephen A. Hurlburt, Illinois.

1868. Jan 15.—Philadelphia, Pa.—John A. Logan, Illinois.

1869. May 12.—Cincinnati, Ohio.—John A. Logan, Illinois.

1870. May 11.—Washington, D. C.—John A. Logan, Illinois.

1871. May 10.—Boston, Mass.—Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island.

1872. May 8.—Cleveland, Ohio.—Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island.

1873. May 14.—New Haven, Conn.—Charles A. Devens, Boston, Mass.

1874. May 13.—Harrisburg, Pa.—Charles A. Devens, Boston, Mass.

1875. May 12.—Chicago, Ill.—John F. Hartranft, Philadelphia, Pa.

1876. June 30.—Philadelphia, Pa.—John F. Hartranft, Philadelphia, Pa.

1877. June 26.—Providence, R. I.—John C. Robinson, Binghamton, N. Y.

1878. June 4.—Springfield, Mass.—John C. Robinson, Binghamton, N. Y.

1879. June 17.—Albany, N. Y.—William Earnshaw, Ohio.

1880. June.—Dayton, Ohio.—Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.

1881. June 15.—Indianapolis, Ind.—George S. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass.

1882. June 21.—Baltimore, Md.—Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Neb.

1883. July 25.—Denver, Col.—Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.

1884. July 23.—Minneapolis, Minn.—John S. Kountz, Toledo, Ohio.

1885. June 24.—Portland, Me.—S. S. Burdette, Washington, D. C.

1886. Aug. 3.—San Francisco, Cal.—Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.

1887. Sept. 28.—St. Louis, Mo.—John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn.

1888. Sept. 12.—Columbus, Ohio.—William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.



DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN.

The organization of the Department of Wisconsin prior to 1883 is not a matter of record to any available extent. Annual meetings occurred in various places and the Order was kept alive from the date of the first Post organized at Madison, which is still in existence and which is the oldest in the United States. The charter of Post Cassius Fairchild, No. 1, was dated June 10, 1866, and remained under that style until 1883, when a petition was made to the Department to change it to Post C. C. Washburn, which was granted and the number was changed to 11. The first Commander of Post Fairchild was Comrade James Bennett.

The organization of Posts in the State was

slow. Previous to 1880 only eight had been duly formed. The old Phil Sheridan Post, No. 3, of Milwaukee, whose original charter was dated June 9, 1875, made a surrender in 1880 and reorganized as E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1; Abraham Lincoln Post of Darien, was chartered Aug. 16, 1879; Geo. H. Thomas Post of Delavan was chartered Nov. 28, 1879. The roster of the Department issued in the current year, 1888, records the date of the Robert Chivas Post No. 2, of Milwaukee, as June 9, 1875. No data exist regarding the Posts at Berlin and Omro and those of Post No. 10, at Oshkosh were burned in the devastating fire which swept that city.

From 1880 to 1882 the interest became more general and in the included two years, the growth of the Order was perceptible. New life was infused into the Posts which were languishing, and new ones sprang into being. Several which had become almost wholly dormant were reorganized and the giant growth which has become something surprising in more than one sense, begun.

In the roster of 1888, 243 Posts are reported, with a membership of nearly 11,000 at date of the annual Encampment at Milwaukee, in February, 1888. It is impossible to obtain, at this writing, the actual membership, but it is certain that it has reached a much larger total than mentioned.

The following table, compiled from the most available data obtainable, shows the growth of the G. A. R. in the Wisconsin Department from 1881:

YEAR.	NO. OF POSTS.	MEMBERSHIP.
1881.....	.....	850
1882.....	.....	858
1883.....	59.....	2,486
1884.....	132.....	5,979
1885.....	190.....	9,165
1886.....	215.....	11,060

1887.....	228.....	10,027
1888.....	246.....	10,973

Following is a tabulated statement of the Wisconsin Department Encampments and Commanders elected.

1866.	June 7.....	J. K. Proudfit.
1867.	June 19.....	H. A. Starr.
1868.	Jan. 8.....	J. M. Rusk.
1869.	Jan. 27.....	T. S. Allen.
1870.	Jan. 27.....	T. S. Allen.
1871.	Jan. 11.....	Edward Ferguson.
1872.	Jan. 17.....	Edward Ferguson.
1873.	.....	A. J. McCoy.
1874.	Jan. 8.....	G. A. Hannaford.
1875.	.....	G. A. Hannaford.
1876.	Jan. 12.....	John Hancock.
1877.	Jan. 25.....	H. G. Rogers.
1878.	.....	S. F. Hammond.
.....	.....	G. J. Thomas.
1882.	.....	H. M. Enos.
1883.	Jan. 23.....	Philip Cheek, Jr.
1884.	Jan. 23.....	James Davidson.
1885.	Jan. 22.....	Lucius Fairchild.
1886.	Feb. 3.....	M. Griffin.
1887.	Feb. 15.....	H. Fischer.
1888.	Feb. 15.....	A. G. Weissert.

No data could be obtained of the Department in 1879-80-81.

ROSTER OF POSTS

REPRESENTED IN THIS VOLUME.

OSKOSH, No. 10.—Oshkosh.—Date of charter lost. Com. E. C. Owens, Adj. L. G. Crawford. Members: Clark Allen, Walter Allen, W. C. Allen, W. C. Armstrong, G. W. Burnell, A. M. Brainerd, S. A. Bowe, H. L. Bedient, H. L. Bacon, D. C. Bishop, Peter Boswine, G. Brookins; H. S. Boyington, J. J. Bray, W. H. Baker, E. E. Bemis, A. W. Ballard, J. A. Bryant,

Thomas Blanchfield, C. D. Cleveland, O. F. Chase, E. F. Cleveland, L. G. Crawford, D. L. Cornish, M. Campbell, G. S. Clemens, E. C. Corthian, H. M. Hall, Anthony Collins, R. E. Daniels, E. D. Davies, P. DeCramer, Austin Doughty, Joe DeCramer, Wm. J. Dean, A. G. Dismore, H. Eggleston, F. W. Follett, T. D. Fairchild, D. Fetridge, Jas. A. Farr, D. G. Free-

man, Perry Glines, Geo. Holland, R. W. Harris, Chas. Hasse, John Hancock, Sam Havener, L. P. Hammond, Herman Hitz, J. C. Halsey, F. A. Hayward, S. Hollister, J. W. Hutchinson, Morris Jones, A. Jones, Julius Rusche, Robert Kellet, S. Roeler, Patrick Lannon, E. Lindsey, H. Luscomb, E. A. Lewis, W. T. Larish, C. O. Lewis, W. W. Lake, C. W. Lambert, O. McCarrison, Chas. McCoy, Jas. Moan, Chas. Mayer, Fred. Mayer, F. W. Mase, David McMellan, J. C. Noyes, John Nelson, S. B. Nelson, Ole Oleson, Ed. E. Owen, R. F. Pooler, John Pettee, S. T. Pitcher, L. R. Pettengill, W. H. Batton, Wm. Pierce, Jas. Potter, Wm. Powers, Fred. Peeper, H. Quackenbush, T. P. Russell, Robert Redford, Philip Rose, John P. Roe, W. H. Rogers, James Reynolds, John W. Rowe, E. M. Rodgers, Thos. Rees, Andrew Ripple, E. J. Riekard, A. B. Stearns, F. D. Sanborn, St. F. Staley, H. Stroud, P. H. Soper, Wm. Stalkey, W. O. Stevens, E. P. Stevens, Ben Smith, T. J. Sutton, D. W. Snell, R. A. Servis, Timothy Swan, Hugo Schottky, Leroy Tarr, L. F. Thompson, Albert Turk, Ed. Vredenburg, H. Van Valkenburg, H. S. Wood, J. G. Warren, John Ward, L. Washburne, P. Wadkins, C. L. Wood, Mart. Wolverton, J. E. Williamson, O. Weatherby, R. F. Yost, W. J. Young.

AMHERST, No. 16.—Capt. I. Eckles. Date of charter, April 18, 1880. Com., F. Phillips. Adj., A. J. Smith. Members:—J. N. Webster, A. J. Smith, Benj. Fleming, Edgar Starks, Hugh Evans, Edson D. York, A. H. Guernsey, Isaac Lincock, Jesse Lee, A. P. Anderson, Franklin Phillips, Daniel Hillstrom, D. A. Barton, Edwin Hathaway, Casper Smith, Jerome Nelson, John Van Scriber, Wesley Mason, Leonard Mason, Albert A. Jeffers, Herman H. Hoffman, Edwin Turner, M. A. Danforth, Lyman Stirling, Chester H. Dwynell, Orson Fancher, Rolla Morrison, Nels Nelson, Geo. H.

Worden, Richard R. Fryar, Albert Rendeger, Wm. H. Worden, Joehan Nelson, Louis Louison, Alonzo P. Carey, Andrew Peterson, Wm. Bobba, O. O. Snyder, Adam Ebert, John Palubritzki, August Adler, John F. Carleton, Gardner Nelson, Nels Oleson, Christian Evansen, S. Brimhall.

MANITOWOC, No. 18.—H. M. Walker. Date of charter, Apr. 28, 1881. Com. E. S. Redell, Adj. J. F. Reardon. Members:—J. S. Anderson, J. F. Reardon, W. I. Beasant, H. C. Buhse, Frank Stern, H. Liebenen, John Cone, John Mill, W. H. Noble, James Noble, F. C. F. C. Buerstatte, August Gehbe, Chas. White, E. C. Hollenbeck, Carl A. Schaefer, Bryan Mason, John A. Liebert, Geo. F. Barker, H. Greene, E. Darsler, G. Edwards, G. G. Sedgwick, Henry Schmidt, Henry Strauch, Joseph Steible, A. F. Dumke, Fred Bicker, Wm. Kuck, John Ordning, J. E. Stirling, Chas. Wilson, Conrad Osterman, Fred Ostenfeldt, A. Dueno, Alonzo C. Pierce, Adolph Hudson, Emery Chase, Peter Swensin, E. S. Bedell, Esrom Knapp, John Norris, Chas. Gustaveson, Henry Schweitzer, Danet Bulbolz, A. Wittman, John Schramm, Knute Prestrude, Val Vaullier, C. E. Estabrook, H. Henscher, J. L. Miller, Robert Other-sall, Michael H. Eagan, Chas. Stelbe, Gustav Bloquell, A. Grosstueck, H. A. Aldrich, John Gilbert, Jacob A. Williams, Fred Zeddies, Carl Bull, Alex Jekefalusy, Leonard Benkelmann, Frank Steiner, Jacob Krueger, Henry Beherns, Richard K. Paine, Willard Rickaby, Edwin R. Smith, Peter Hoffmann, Richard Maguire, J. O. Tyler, Robert Lee, Frank Grun, Matthias Ewen, Chas. E. Spindler, George Powell, Thomas Cross, Fred Bruemer, John Sachse, Bernhardt Rhode, Wm. H. Hogan, Clifford King, Chas. Heingarten, Salve Ossoson, John E. Zimmer, August Meinhardt, August Meyer, Wenzel Sweikar, Jacob Schultz, Patrick Kealley, Ole K. Vgen, Edwin Junl, A. J. Patchen, Chas.

Fransway, Wm. Commerce, Joseph Wilda, Simon Hyneck, Otis Smith, Ray Flint, James Cross, Reinhardt Bauer, Michael Kleman, Tufts, Cootway, Edward Schindler, Hughen Riley, Ole C. Oleson, J. P. Stumpges, Louis Olp, Peter T. Stoker, John W. Doolan, August Wilkossky, Q. A. Danforth, Henry Scherer, Carl Fricke.

WAUPACA, Post No. 21.—J. A. Garfield. Date of charter, Oct. 20, 1880. Com., J. W. Evans. Adj., A. J. Van Epps. Members:—D. L. Manchester, J. H. Woodnorth, A. B. Cornican, P. A. Ham, W. Chady, G. M. Chamberlain, Wm. Cartright, F. D. Randall, W. S. Bemis, A. P. Buck, H. Ludington, O. H. Rowe, Gilbert Gilson, A. J. Van Epps, Geo. Allen, J. A. Baxter, O. M. Buck, C. C. Caldwell, D. L. Kean, G. J. Van Ness, C. Holman, M. L. White, J. O. Scott, R. J. Woolsey, Robert Emerson, T. L. Jeffers, H. Beulick, J. W. Evans, A. Dildine, D. Marshall, E. Pomeroy, R. Tuttle, John E. Cartright, C. Parker, Geo. W. Lunt, S. Miller, A. F. Bennett, R. A. Horton, J. B. Perkins, W. H. Kainy, S. Fitzgerald, W. D. B. McIntyre, Warren Shingler, W. W. Wells, A. L. Bailey, Peter Oleson, J. H. Smith, Wm. Ward, A. J. Holly, J. F. Stanfield, N. Jorgenson, G. Brunson, Geo. Howlett, Albert A. Stow, K. T. Chandler, S. S. Chandler, C. A. Spencer, R. N. Robert, J. H. Jones, M. Buchanan, Hugh Hughes, W. F. Weisenborn, E. S. Donaldson, C. S. Devoin, E. E. Constance, S. F. Wilcox, J. Minton, O. Bills, W. D. Barber, J. Conroy, J. Swan, Wm. Kemp, J. H. Case, C. S. Safford, W. J. Miner, T. Rich, James Hanson, James Minton, W. Phen, S. R. Sherwin, S. Dox, C. E. W. Feleh, T. Court.

GRAND RAPIDS, No. 22.—Wood County. Com. B. F. Worthington, Adj. W. H. Getts. Soldiers:—A. M. Atwood, W. H. Brown, Benjamin Buck, F. Beadle, Jas. Bagnell, Thos. Burr, R. P. Bronson, F. W. Burt, Wm. Bell, C. W. Briggs, D. Baily, M. D. L. Buck, G. W. Baker,

H. H. Balcom, Jos. L. Cotey, D. E. Carey, C. J. Carman, H. W. Compton, P. Desaint, D. D. Demarais, W. P. Davis, H. Edwards, C. C. Edson, Owen Gray, G. R. Gardner, W. E. Keys, L. Kromer, E. A. Keyes, D. P. Kameron, A. J. Landon, H. W. Lord, M. H. Lynn, J. P. Miller, J. Margeson, J. McCann, M. J. McRaith, E. Mahoney, J. H. Money, H. Osteman, Sam'l Parker, H. Pellosell, M. T. Pratt, B. F. Runyan, W. Sparks, E. Sparks, C. Sternbrook, K. Salisbury, E. C. Swath, A. Turnbull, E. Ticknor, E. Tewart, H. Treadwell, R. Voight, C. Webb, C. S. Warren, Silas Ward.

CENTRALIA.—Louis Bouett, Samuel Boles, A. B. Breasted, C. A. Binder, A. J. Basset, A. G. Carey, J. W. Cochran, W. H. Cochran, A. H. Colecord, T. J. Cooper, C. L. Duncan, Elias Ericson, W. H. Getts, J. D. Gibson, W. E. Gardner, F. B. Hollins, John Haynor, P. Hollinshead, G. J. Jackson, Henry Lambert, Frank Lavigne, Wm. Mullenback, S. C. Moore, Silas A. Payne, John Phil, Frank Palmatier, Frank Refine, Charles Stoll, Patrick Smith, U. C. St. Amour, Leonard Smith, B. Worthington, Louis Ziemen. (This includes the names of all soldiers and sailors in Grand Rapids and Centralia.)

STOCKBRIDGE, No. 40.—B. J. Sweet. Date of charter, Oct. 6, 1882. Com., J. W. Baldock, Adj., Geo. S. Prentiss. Members: Geo. W. Howe, Henry O. Dudley, Ozias C. Smith, Frederick Pringel, Christian Heller, Warren Holt, Geo. A. Johnson, Royal O. Bigford, James Greeley, Michael Mayer, Phineas Drake, John M. Merrill, Wm. L. Eastman, D. A. Knieckerbacker, J. A. Howie, Charles Hatch, J. M. Johnson, Peter Higgins, C. P. Skidmore, Isaac Otis, Stephen C. Barber, Joel Robinson, O. R. Norris, John Denny, G. F. Martin, Chas. Bloom, G. B. Pullman, Joel T. Brewster, Henry Muskat, J. H. Haight, W. B. Ripley, John Leach, C. W. Dick, Alfred Morgan, L. H. Waffle, S. La Prairie, Joseph Bergemeyer, Henry S. Eldridge,

Lyman Fowler, O. B. Lincoln, J. W. Baldock, Robert Jackson, Thomas Winter, Henry K. Scott, Geo. S. Prentiss, C. W. Thurston, Solomon Niles, Wm. Dignan, E. M. Dick, A. H. Hammer, Joseph Cogsgrove, Elias Shelley, Leonard Murdock, Orville A. Hart, Geo. Baldwin, S. Brushel, A. Vogt, F. Gerhart, Patrick Price, B. L. Fuller, Murray Charles, Michael Gebner, Frank Ritzke, Martin L. Jenkins, Oscar Johnson, Hiram W. Chapin, Patrick Keating, Jack Coyhis, Henry Maxey, Elijah Schorner.

MAYVILLE, No. 43.—Raymond. Date of charter. Sept. 2, 1882. Com., C. R. Henderson. Adj., John A. Barney. Members:—G. J. Ceake, John Wilde, C. Rasson, J. Zimmerman, A. Klunner, Mike Lehner, Matt Huartle, John A. Barney, Valentine Schwartz, Wm. Bomgreiber, C. R. Henderson, August Dane, C. Hewett, J. Crapfull, A. Rost, Chas. Griget, L. Lehn, H. J. Snyder, J. Aultmann, P. B. Lamareux, G. J. Clark, Chas. Russell, Chas. Heckert, H. C. Lawrence, E. Barnett, F. Steer, W. A. Miles, M. K. Lehn, J. H. Tidgman.

NEW LONDON, No. 46.—Henry Turner. Date of charter. 1882. Com., J. C. Jacobs. Adj., R. H. Schult. Members:—J. Buboltz, S. B. Bointon, John Briar, D. Bonnin, G. W. Cornish, Jas. Cornell, Adrian Cornish, A. T. Davis, J. Davis, E. Dawson, A. Finger, E. Gross, R. Grinnell, G. Hutchinson, B. Hazer, A. Jubert, C. Kopperness, J. C. Kroll, J. D. Kleiner, W. Kroll, C. Kisselbach, T. Logan, H. Lion, C. Miley, A. P. Mosher, S. D. Mead, C. Morse, N. Malosso, H. Markey, Wm. Maas, J. Morgan, J. Patterson, E. Slaughter, F. Rappold, A. Traysler, L. Narrows, M. B. Patchen, M. Ostermeier, B. S. Shipley, G. Seymour, T. J. Turney, I. Petre, J. W. Pace, P. Raun, P. Stimson, F. Stichman, J. W. Turner, S. D. Woodard, J. W. Dean, Robt. Hutchinson, F. Jacobus, W. Page, Chas. Hellen, Jabez Whelden, A. Platt, Robt.

Schultz, J. H. Griffith, A. P. Ritter, John Turner, John Nickle, Wm. Walker.

WAUSAU, No. 55.—Lysander Cutler. Date of charter. Dec. 5, 1882. Com., Robert Johnson. Adj., W. B. Philbrick. Members:—J. P. Briggs, Peter Berg, Chas. Birwald, M. H. Barnum, S. Durkee, James Kitchen, J. D. Wormer, E. B. Crofoot, Wm. Clemence, Thos. Clark, W. W. De Voe, Wm. Dodge, Robert Johnson, C. F. Eldred, Levi Fleming, Rev. Thos. Green, Rev. G. S. Martin, J. F. Collyer, Ed Fitzpatrick, A. T. Koch, Carl Muller, W. B. Philbrick, Alonzo Priest, Jonathan Pierce, Geo. M. Pier, A. Rollenhager, H. J. Steady, C. Wiskow, Gus Bartz, B. T. Single, H. L. Wheeler, Wm. Morgan, John D. Miller, R. Schilling, Joel Quimby, G. Belling, N. W. Whiting, J. B. Vaughn, Benj. S. Miller, S. Kerstein, J. I. Perry, John Hammond, J. C. Smith, H. M. Taylor, S. P. Ireland, Theo. Goeres, C. P. Dapp, C. Fenhaus, Fred Ashbury, S. M. Quan, E. M. Kanouse, J. F. Booth, W. J. S. Sinpy, Chas. Ingersoll, S. S. Armstrong, Geo. P. Taplin, J. A. Jones, Geo. W. Raey, H. S. Gulick, M. A. Leahy, Joseph Susor, B. S. Philbrick, Rev. B. F. Rogers.

MONTELLO, No. 64.—W. D. Walker. Date of charter. Feb. 27, 1883. Com., John Lewis. Adj., J. H. Valentine. Members:—Jason Daniels, John O'Donnell, D. K. Devaney, M. G. Ellison, John Lewis, Geo. B. Kipp, F. A. Hotchkiss, Ezra Leonard, J. H. Valentine, W. M. Smith, E. Copper, F. H. Couse, Wm. Hartwig, Patrick Croarken, Sim Eastman, Ralph Fox, Stephen R. Fox, C. B. Ayers, Felix McPhillips, Ernest Koehming, J. A. Howe, A. Wilkins, James Kelley, W. F. Roskie, Gordon Reynolds, Peter Winchell, W. A. McDonald, Wm. R. Hyde, John W. Davis, M. M. McIntyre, Alexander Hamilton, Robert Kinzel, Leonard Dibble, Jos. A. Hayes, Geo. Chaffee, Samuel Farrington, Ernest Schultz, Dougal McDougal, Samuel

Boon, Edward Dibble, John Hazlip, Jerome B. Brewster.

WESTFIELD, No. 65.—T. B. Crawford. Date of charter, Feb. 28, 1883. Com., Simeon Pond, Adj., I. E. Skinner, Members: J. B. Crawford, John Crawford, S. D. Forbes, A. Z. Fuller, Geo. Heduck, D. Hammond, H. Jacobs, H. Klinger, C. E. King, Wm. Shatze, C. Schlegel, J. L. Waldo, S. T. Walsh, H. S. Ball, Joel Weeks, Geo. Waldo, W. P. Fuller, S. Vaughan, F. Meinke, Wm. Dey, E. Sike, C. Frink, S. Pond, W. McGill, A. Carpenter, J. Skinner, R. D. Mallory, L. E. Pond.

PITTSVILLE, No. 73.—James S. Alban. Date of charter. ——— Com., Wm. Downing, Adj., M. F. Hubbard. Members:—B. B. Tarbox, J. W. Vaughn, J. Scourous, Orren Gray, E. Smart, John J. Elliott, M. F. Hubbard, E. S. Vaughn, A. C. Dowd, C. H. Finley, J. W. Knapp, Elmer Eighme, H. M. Montgomery, A. Collier, Lorán Shumway; John Merritt, Henry C. Allen, Chas. Galloway, Jas. Robinson, Daniel Kennedy, R. A. Krueger, H. N. Robinson, David St. German.

OCONTO, No. 74.—E. W. Ramsay. Date of charter ——— Com. J. A. Don Levy. Adj. S. W. Bird. Members:—Lewis T. Bailey, James A. Glynn, D. P. Moriarty, E. F. Paramore, Andrew McFadden, Henry Clark, Carl Bentz, Joe Williams, John Follett, W. J. Classon, H. E. Haines, E. Pulford, Henry Sheffen, W. H. Young, C. H. Forestal, R. W. Hubbel, James A. Don Levy, Joseph Lawe, Antone La Count, Timothy Thomas, Orson Nickerson, Wm. Luck, Hannibal Tibbett, Peter Lenhardt, Thomas Tourtelotte, Daniel O'Keefe, Paul Prickett, Fred Beyer, Henry Lenfehr, Joseph Morris, Sam'l Lynes, M. A. Eggleston, Andrew Emnis, Antone Guimmer, S. W. Bird, Homer Don Levy, Frank Ruell, Andrew Jackson, Peter Jacques, Geo. A. Baldwin, Alex. McGloughlin, Edwin Aldrich, Frank Leneville, Alexander Daupenet,

Christopher Farrel, Peter Jessey, Alfred Debeck, Michael Sutton, Robt. A. Spiece, J. V. Harrimann.

ASTIGO, No. 78.—J. A. Kellogg. Date of charter, May 15, 1883. Com., W. H. Blinn. Adj., S. W. Chamberlain. Members:—Henry Smith, J. B. Beemer, B. F. Dorr, E. Daskam, S. W. Chamberlain, W. H. Blinn, James Kennedy, F. E. Allen, J. A. Spencer, A. O. D. Kelley, Stephen Scott, Gaul Wood, George Costley, John F. Sacks, A. D. Rice, John W. Goodwin, Peter Hilger, J. N. Keifer, John R. Leykom, Theo. Groves, August C. Ludkey, W. D. Badger, Daniel Sweeney, F. A. Deleglise, L. Zahn, J. A. Keith, Gates Saxton, Ed. Boyle, Mority Muller, Thos. McDonald, H. O. Beard, E. D. Stewart, Chas. Ferguson, C. H. Steele, Lloyd Breck, C. O'Neil, A. Kling, H. A. Mills, W. Laing, W. J. Hagan, John H. Reader, Henry Rust, R. J. Hitchcock, D. Fowler, C. G. Burdick, Z. Hammond, Geo. Fehl, David Dix, C. M. Beatie, John Newberry, Ira Lake, W. W. Wheeler, George Jones, Jerry Phelps, H. C. Shipley, John Dixon, August Schoepke, Wm. Stacey, W. B. Brainard, F. M. Sherman.

SNAWANO, No. 81.—Wm. Hawley. Date of charter ——— Com., H. Bauerfeind, Adj. C. H. Newton. Members: J. M. Schweers, C. R. Klebesadil, August Koeppen, Chris. Hill, W. H. Murdock, J. M. Robinson, J. D. Magee, Antone Zerwas, C. H. Newton, B. B. Huntington, Fred. Schweers, Fred. Eberlein, H. J. Wallar, W. E. Wescott, N. C. Bruce, Wm. Schultz, Chas. Kiliam, J. G. Perkins, John Sears, Samuel Howard, C. G. Schmidt, Chris. Wheeler, Fred'k Mivert, Nathan H. Lake, Chas. A. Culver, David G. Perry, Isaac J. Vosburgh, Simeon Gardner, Edwin Lane, O. A. Risun, A. M. Post, Henry Bauerfeind, Joseph Piaset, Alfred Boyd, August Villandre, Wm. Kishkatchpieso, August Westphal, R. W. Meinhard, W. W. Hollister, T. H. Dodge, Chas. Howe, R. W. Jack-

son, Daniel Davis, O. H. Huntley, Russell R. Smith, David Gorham, John Darrow, E. J. Monroe, Michael Devlin, Henry Hayter, Chas. Rasch, William Wolf, John Klickman, James F. Chase, Elmore Lee, Abile Richmond, David Zindas, Abram Denney, John Mills, W. J. Melvin, H. Tourtillotte.

DEPERE, No. 91.—Harrison. Date of charter June 18, 1883. Com. J. W. Johann, Adj. J. R. Hoagland. S. V., J. D. Tyler, J. V., Warren Cowing, Q. M., Geo. Moffatt, S. J., P. Weater, C., G. F. Stowe, O. D., Richard Brighton, O. G., Richard O'Brien, S. M., S. Taylor, Q. M. S., S. Meryton. (List of members not supplied; reported as numbering 53.)

FORESTVILLE, No. 97.—Will A. Nelson. Date of charter ———— Com. John Fetzer, Adj. E. B. Rasey. Members: John Fetzer, Wm. Fagg, John B. Smith, Albert Tufts, Richard Perry, Matthew Perry, Wm. Duwe, Julius Bernhardt, Joseph Machi, John Machi, Chas. R. Coffrin, Joel Ashby, Arnold Wagener, Eli Thompson, Fred Damann, James Wilson, Geo. Lanx, E. S. Minor, H. C. Graham, Edward Keogh, John Noyes, John Falk, Louis Schumacher, James Michael, A. D. Thorp, Ole Oleson, Wm. Jackson, Philip Stich, J. C. Pinney, Manuel Cardy, P. M. Simons, Peter Dellenbach, Martin Ketzinger, E. L. Russell, Albert Wobser, Abe Erland, Louis Machi.

IOLA, No. 99.—Iola. Date of charter, April 21, 1888. Com., Geo. Dale, Adj. B. F. Andrews. Members: Goodman Amandson, Jacob Wiff, Nels Omit, B. F. Andrews, Peter A. Myher, Hans Howell, Turger Gilbertson, Horace Cleaves, John O. Wrolstad, Julius Engleburtson, C. Wipf, Knut G. Bergen, Harrison Warren, H. P. Hatch, John Oleson, O. P. Wollum, Joseph Warbig, Chas. Johnson, C. Forbinson, C. Jackson, George Dalet, Hans A. Myher, H. C. Anderson, Christian Thompson, Lars

Jorgenson, Christian Fleck, Hans Anderson, Christian Torsen.

MARSHFIELD, No. 110.—Marshfield. Date of charter, Oct. 23, 1883. Com., J. R. Baxter, Adj., L. F. Baxter. Members: C. W. Armstrong, J. W. Allen, Wm. Bartels, E. C. Bullmen, J. R. Baxter, Warren Cady, J. C. Davis, A. L. Elliott, R. M. Franklin, John Felton, John Freidel, J. G. Gussett, C. C. Gifford, Ed. Goodwin, John Gregoire, Frank Gokey, O. F. Harkness, H. G. Harrower, J. H. Hubbard, Barney Harkin, A. W. Jenkins, Chris Jacobi, Simeon Kayser, A. Kuntz, Fenton Nelson, H. W. Nelson, C. R. Olin, Z. B. Olin, E. G. Schmidt, Dan Shelan, Geo. Seubert, W. H. Upham, Chas. Vogel, Sr., L. D. Wood, C. Zintenhafer.

WAURUN, No. 114.—Hans C. Heg. Date of charter, Oct. 16, 1883. Com., Jacob Fuss. Adj., L. D. Hinkley. Members:—John G. Moore, W. H. Parsons, A. S. Clark, Wm. H. Ferris, J. C. Reynolds, M. B. Lucker, C. H. Lindsley, J. W. Oliver, Ed. Padgham, Henry Brooks, Maj. Geo. W. Carter, Wm. L. Conant, L. D. Hinkley, W. S. Whiting, J. J. Roberts, Capt. L. B. Balcom, Clark Hewitt, R. L. Oliver, J. A. Middaugh, C. R. Brigham, C. Brink, S. R. Morhous, P. Carrington, J. G. Beardsley, W. S. Wilkes, Thos. L. McDonald, Friend Ostrom, J. La Rue, James Robbins, D. J. Ferguson, Barney Smith, Edwin Hillyer, W. A. Welch, O. F. Baldwin, Wm. Boldt, B. B. Baldwin, Chas. M. Packard, W. W. Flagg, J. Heath, Ira F. Kiliner, Geo. Benway, H. Trowbridge, Robt. M. Cain, D. R. Amadon, J. J. Hilbert, Samuel Atkins, J. W. Bartholomew, C. W. Page, C. L. Owens, Fred W. Ward, George Richardson, Ira Clement, R. H. Smith, L. E. Beardsley, Malone Nivison, Wm. Durand, W. M. Bouldray, Wallace Cole, Wm. L. Johnson, J. Cronk, Gilbert C. Wade, W. H. Wells, Albert L. Streeter, John H. Foster, Wm. McFate.

BLACK CREEK, No. 116. J. W. Appleton,

Date of charter, Oct. 25, 1883. Com., T. J. Burdick, Adj. A. G. Nickee. Members: Joseph Norgreen, Michael Stutzman, Cyrus Widger, Andrew Shauger, C. W. Hopkins, Ernest Leo Rietz, Geo. A. McKee, John Singer, T. J. Burdick, Geo. W. Stannard, Silas Pierce, Nielson Rice, E. Felino, J. J. Curtiss, Frank Young, Henry Stutzman, Wm. Mangan, David House, Solomon Gardner, Stephen Rice.

BEAVER DAM, No. 117.—Geo. Hall. Date of charter, Oct. 29, 1883. Com., O. F. Weaver. Adj., M. L. Johnson. Members: F. D. Owen, L. E. Hazen, F. S. Johnson, J. E. Lyon, W. H. Fard, A. M. Grant, Geo. L. Stultz, A. P. Baker, John N. Snortz, John Daniels, H. W. Klas, John O. Smith, Conrad Stultz, Christian Thiel, Jacob Bick, John Seward, Alex. McMullen, John Eagan, James Parker, H. W. Fairbanks, O. F. Weaver, Gustavus Hammer, Joseph Winebaum, H. L. Palmer, Thomas Higgins, M. G. Weeks, Horace Grover, J. H. Conlon, John Carroll, James Brazell, Eliziph Young, Abner Hampton, Louis Frank, J. H. Puhenf, P. Weber, A. B. Cole, Peter Brown, W. W. Allard, Wm. Gunn, Philip Staub, John Brown, Joseph Hampton, S. W. Dugan, James Powers, Timothy D. Skinner, O. M. Davis, W. W. Finch, Henry Kimball, Abraham Antone, M. L. Johnson, Conrad Petrey.

GREEN BAY, No. 124.—T. O. Howe. Date of charter, Dec. 29, 1883. Com. J. H. Leonard, Adj. Geo. C. Sager. Members:—Denis J. F. Murphy, Joseph Rubens, A. Howland, B. F. Garlock, Leander Blair, John Atkinson, Alex. Gillies, Chas. M. Daggett, J. P. Macy, James Sprague, J. H. Leonard, Chas. Enoch, E. A. Phillips, H. J. Huntington, Nicholas Gill, Edward Leferbre, John B. Nellis, Chas. Pfotenhauer, W. T. Moger, B. C. Brett, O. L. Harder, John M. Schoemaker, Ernst Nebel, Wm. Leeson, Alex. Robson, Jesse F. Wright, John Beth, Joseph Beth, Albert Richards, Wm. Moore,

Jos. Scheurer, C. D. Suydam, Peter Jones, D. Cooper Ayres, Jos. Lemieux, Levi Howland, J. H. Baker, Thos. B. Catlin, F. X. Charbonneau, Wales Perigone, jr., Julius Bauer, David Brunette, Frank Bebal, Amos A. Catlin, Louis Boltick, J. D. Norton, Peter Grogan, Geo. J. Beach, Geo. B. Smith, Edwin Henderson, Robert Henderson, W. C. Cory, Niels Peterson, D. I. Follett, Gottfried Wagner, Albert Wright, Joseph Laurent, N. L. Colson, Augustine Babcock, Frank L. Lewis, Squire W. Peters, Rasmus Petersen, W. T. Butler, Edward Lawler, E. K. Ansoerge, H. C. Wheeler, James Dunlap, E. R. Smith, E. L. Kendall, John J. Tracey, Willard C. Bagley, Horace R. Thrall, Andrew J. Bretton, Joseph Langdo, Geo. C. Sager, John Le Rock, Ernst Meister, A. P. Sawyer, Wm. R. Enderby, Chas. W. Brott, Wm. Moran.

NEENAH, No. 129.—H. J. Lewis. Date of charter, Jan. 18, 1884. Com. C. G. Sullivan, Adj. M. McAllum. (Post membership not received.)

FOND DU LAC, No. 130.—Edwin A. Brown. Date of charter, Jan. 18, 1884. Com. M. Mangan. Adj. G. D. Stanton. Members:—W. Abbey, John Ames, Geo. Arheleger, J. O. Ackerman, E. R. Abbott, E. S. Bragg, N. Boardman, Casper Buechmeer, A. M. Bullock, A. Billington, J. D. Buel, T. H. Baldwin, B. H. Bates, J. P. Bonesteel, Max Brugger, A. G. Bechaud, G. Burkhardt, John Bell, J. W. Bessey, F. Beaudreau, T. W. Bethel, C. C. Bergen, H. C. Bustow, W. O. Butler, C. L. Button, Wm. Berry, James Bowe, J. C. Brown, J. J. Barrett, B. G. Bartlett, S. D. Cole, Martin Curran, J. M. Crippin, Henry Chilcote, Elisha Coleman, W. H. Carpenter, M. F. Carpenter, E. N. Colson, James Clark, Ed. Colman, D. Chamberlain, A. Y. Coffman, John Coin, S. H. Cole, John Corbett, Geo. Crosby, Chas. Carberry, D. F. Crandall, A. Demarrer, John Dougherty, E. F. Dodge, F. Delamatter

Ed. Delany, Jr., S. B. Dilley, C. H. DeGroat, John Dolan, C. G. DeLand, G. W. Dillie, M. Ewen, John Everling, C. F. Edgerton, J. Etinner, Wm Edwards, W. F. Edwards, Herman Ecke, C. W. Everett, F. Fox, M. V. Fargo, A. F. Fleischer, J. D. Frank, James Fischer, Fred Fetter, H. Flannagan, J. P. Feldner, Joseph Fallon, W. R. Foltz, Frank Gorla, N. S. Gilson, Wm. George, G. W. Hines, T. L. Hunt, R. Hubatzeck, M. Hurlburt, Theodore Herrling, C. J. Heliner, Peter Heltzel, Frank Hallows, Chas. Henkie, J. C. Horn, J. B. Hughes, J. M. Hallock, J. N. Hyde, A. Huelssman, James Homes, D. A. Henderson, A Jones, Geo. M. Johnson, S. S. Johnson, J. R. Johnson, M. B. Killam, A. Kettler, R. W. Kirby, Joseph Klock, John Luhn, M. L. Lesselyong, Wm. Long, E. H. Little, John Lang, H. B. Lange, Wm. Laughlin, James Lucas, M. Mangan, I. P. Misner, J. W. Meyers, W. H. Moore, Jas. McMahon, J. W. Marsh, S. L. Marston, A. W. Martin, J. S. McNair, S. H. Munroe, Frank Marcoe, J. P. Millard, Frank Murray, L. Mandercheid, E. P. Mead, Nick Meyer, A. F. Maybee, M. McKenna, Jos. McCulloch, W. H. Meade, W. H. Mudgett, Philip Madden, Geo. A. Moore, W. P. Ottarson, J. Ordway, Rob't Plant, Loren, Pasco, Rob't Powrie, C. K. Pier, David Pitcher, Geo. Pfluger, Geo. Perkins, J. B. Palmer, G. S. Rock, Felix Rogers, W. A. Reader, I. J. Reinhart, C. H. Rogers, F. J. Rose, Peter Rauls, W. S. Russel, Wm. Rosenthal, S. P. Robinson, E. Rathburn, C. E. Ripley, Richard Roberts, Geo. D. Stanton, G. F. Stewart, A. A. Shepherd, C. H. Skinner, Geo. E. Sutherland, H. Sawyer, C. W. Smith, W. H. Sears, J. A. Spence, A. Schmidt, Chas. Schafer, Fred. Steada, J. B. Tripp, S. W. Townsend, L. C. Trowbridge, P. R. Tiffany, W. H. Tripp, Trautfelter, Ira Town, I. Underwood, Anton Vogt, E. H. Walker, S. E. Wade, Fred Weyer, J. D. Walton, H. W. Wheeler, John Weber, J. B. Ward, J. M. Wells, N. Walker,

Wm. Wedeman, F. C. White, E. Wescott, A. Walsh, Geo. Willis, F. Wilkes, Anton Whitting, M. M. Wells, L. H. Wood, Chas. Wilkinson, J. Waterman, James Walker, Wm. Zickerick.

MERRILL, No. 131.—Lincoln. Date of charter, June 24, 1884. Com., D. L. Anderson, Adjt., J. F. Canon. Members:—J. R. Anderson, R. Bishop, J. F. Canon, James Hart, John Langhoff, G. R. Manning, E. N. Torry, Spencer Wiley, Herman Walther, Frank Sherrin, J. H. Barr, John B. Secord, William Averill, Giles B. Hathaway, C. H. Wallace, Valentine Henrichs, Phillip Zipp, L. C. Tyner, R. S. Drew, J. M. Brush, Merritt Stinson, G. A. Washburn, John T. Adams, Miles Swope, R. M. Judd, George Langley, Louis Boyer, Joseph Mitchel, H. W. Boyer, James K. P. Coon, J. J. Quick, L. Phillip Pond, A. Lamore, J. E. Young, Richard Smith, F. A. Hanover, Albert Burdick, Edward Carl, Luther Forsyth, Hiram Roe, Geo. H. Hamlin, N. S. Stiner, N. L. Anson, J. W. Green, William Barr, G. W. Prosser, D. E. Dean, Frank Lee, S. R. Canon, William Shortread, S. Merrifield, H. W. Wright, P. E. Dewer, B. F. Luce.

APPLETON, No. 133.—Geo. D. Eggleston. Date of charter, Jan. 31, 1881. Com., Martin Bach. Adjt., F. Heineman. Members:—F. E. Adsit, Charles Abbott, Isaac W. Acker, James Anden, John Ashman, J. G. Brown, Chas. F. Brown, Thomas Burslen, Peter Beeson, Charles Bentley, A. A. Breitung, Rudolph Bentz, L. A. Briggs, Philander Byrus, Samuel Barnhart, J. G. Baker, J. B. Burly, H. M. Billings, Martin Bach, Charles Boye, F. Bauman, C. Baumann, Henry Bracy, J. H. Cook, A. M. Cole, W. H. Chilson, Jesse Couch, Alden G. Cate, J. D. Cole, E. F. Decker, Joseph Duyer, J. P. Drew, John Derby, Theo. Dow, John Dey, N. M. Edwards, J. M. Elnore, Theo. Ferris, Josiah Filler, E. R. Franklin, T. H. Feavel, Wenzel Fischer, Fred Gass, Ferdinand Grupe, F. H. Hoefler, Charles

Hancock, G. W. Huckins, Chas. H. Hilfert, Herman Heckert, Ransom B. Ham, Fred Heine-
mann, H. M. Jones, Antonie Jesnier, F. W.
Kutler, L. S. Knox, W. B. Kenyon, G. Kirehner,
L. M. Kellogg, Jacob Kober, A. B. Lansing,
James Lemon, Frank Lymer, Dennis Meidam,
Wm. Marzefield, M. D. McGrath, J. H. Mar-
ston, G. F. Miller, W. A. Mason, John McNamara,
Geo. H. Meyers, Samuel P. Ming, Alex. McCoy,
James Monroe, Frank W. May, Henry Marks,
Leonard Merkel, G. W. Noble, F. J. Newman,
James A. Nichols, August Nitschke, John
O'Keefe, L. Olmstead, Daniel O'Keefe, Z. Pat-
ton, C. P. Palmer, Silas D. Pearson, Samuel
Ryan, J. T. Reeve, L. L. Randall, David J.
Ryan, Thomas Reese, John M. Rohr, Abram
Russell, Adam Rickert, B. P. Raymond, R. J.
Smalley, Oscar Sterling, A. C. Simpson, Peter
Stoffels, Wm. H. Smith, S. S. Sheldon, G. W.
Stanley, J. M. Stewart, E. Stoppenbach, Wm. G.
Steele, Wilber Thompson, Geo. Van Heukelom,
Wm. Wilson, G. W. White, E. Wing, L. H.
Waldo, Thos. H. Webley, J. A. Wolcott, M.
Werner, C. Wolfrom, James Wing, L. N. Whi-
ting, Fred Weimer, E. Weimer, Joseph Yunk,
Julius Zuehlke.

BRANDON, No. 136.—Ben. S. Sheldon. Date
of charter, March 7, 1884. Com. L. Ferguson,
Adj. Wm. Herron. Members:—Edwin Robin-
son, Wm. Marshall, Robt. Williams, James
Connor, Edward Stickels, A. E. Austin, A. W.
Bly, Herman Giffy, Jacob Carter, Robt. J.
Eaton, Lew. W. Rogers, Chas. Bremer, F. Aus-
man, E. W. Pride, Wm. Auglum, Louis Davis,
F. B. Hunn, E. F. Briggs, Wm. R. Brower, Jo-
seph Kimball, Benj. O'Connor, John P. Dumers,
Chas. Jacquiers, F. A. Bush, John Butiste, A.
H. Carpenter, Canfield Marsh, L. B. Blanch-
ard, Edward Meny.

PLOVER, No. 149. Plover. Date of charter,
March 21, 1884. Com. S. B. Carpenter, Adj. A.
M. Blaisdell. Members:—A. J. Welton, S. B.

Carpenter, J. D. Rogers, Wm. N. Creasy, James
A. Morrison, Frank Tyler, N. Ingersoll, Frank
Carley, John Sellers, S. G. Donevan, A. A.
Sherman, Sam'l Drake, James M. Bremmer,
S. Clark, H. H. Moore, Simeon Carley, C. Scott,
A. Crawfoot, John McGowen, L. B. Farr, W. S.
Halladay, Nicholas Grosse, Chas. Upthegrove,
L. C. Beach, Perry Foster, B. F. Sanford, John
Davis, O. M. Simons, R. D. Bailey, J. Haas, M.
Scanlin, Phil Blodgett, Dan Keyes, L. G. Rice,
H. L. Johnson, J. W. Hughes, C. D. Richmond,
J. B. Thurston, J. H. Brooks, S. C. Alban, Hart
McGill, S. O. Bremmer, W. D. Worden, An-
drew Johnson, Ezra Dakins, Walter Whitaker,
Frank Walker, Eben Perkins, Asa C. Phelps,
Harry A. Ellis, Joseph Pettis, Robt. B. Palmer,
Schuyler Whitaker, J. E. Frost, Jerome Adams,
Hubbard Moss, Perry Hopkins, Joshua Dick-
erson, Henry Smith, A. M. Blaisdell, Chas. Woch-
ter, Warren J. Frost, Riley Washburn, Geo.
Slack, Sam'l H. Smart, Alfert Buzzard, Leroy
Shannon.

HANCOCK, No. 150.—Thos. Eubanks. Date
of charter, March 26, 1884. Com., Thos. Beal,
Adj., W. S. Curtis. Members:—John E. Fel-
ton, B. S. Hales, F. B. Hamilton, Wm. D. Weld,
Thos. Beal, W. S. Curtis, Wm. J. Moore, J. A.
Rozell, J. K. Worthing, Henry Edson, Geo. C.
Guest, Jacob A. Schofield, Peter J. Johnson,
Wm. Jump, L. D. Marshall, S. Ferguson, K. B.
Wilkinson, C. W. Babcock, F. R. Jones, C. W.
Moore, James Ordway, O. Hepburn, D. N.
Green, Geo. Hutchinson, D. W. Booth, J. R.
Barker, Wm. H. Welcome, A. D. Hamilton, J.
W. Greenfield, M. V. Ferdon, G. P. Bushey,
John H. Ostrum, Joseph Bowen, L. M. Brewster,
J. W. Baker, H. Forman, Thos. Hurst, C. L.
Stilwell, E. Winslow, J. L. Wing, S. Willis, John
Whorton, Thos. Parkins, S. Chapel, Wm. Wood,
S. E. Crandall, G. R. Cronkhite, W. B. LaSelle,
S. Foss, J. Ostrander, N. Hungerford, R. Owen,
S. Shumway, M. T. Crandall, C. Ellis, L. Zwetz,

D. R. Lane, C. A. Green, Geo. Ocain, A. A. Chamberlin, J. T. Aber, R. Rozell, D. Evans, S. P. Rittenhouse, W. J. Mory, A. J. Potter, Wm. Freeland, M. G. Cook, H. E. Holcomb, J. W. Ramsey, G. W. Baker, H. Kennedy, E. Fancher, F. Mix, J. H. Hopper, H. Gragg, T. Newton, R. DeGross, K. Parkin, E. Wilson, S. F. Bishop, J. Pells, D. S. Haskins, G. B. Coddling, A. Turner, W. H. Stewart, E. P. Noyes, O. E. Barber, H. W. George.

KEWAUNEE, No. 155.—John M. Read. Date of charter, May 6, 1884. Com. L. Bruemmer, Adj. F. Hlawacek. Members:—Henry Lisch, Fred Schroeder, R. L. Wing, John Dishenaker, John Wrabetz, Thomas Hlawacek, Nicholas Bregger, Frank Dolensky, Valentine Hoffman, John Lutien, James McIntosh, Lorenz Lutz, Joseph Moore, Antonie D. St. Peter, Conrad Meyer, Max Jadin, Frank Steiskal, Peter Bregger, Joseph Paider, Frank Harbek, John McNally, Joseph Woodsedalek, Peter Bentz, Edward Karl, Frank Paulu, Louis Bruemner, Charles Arpin, Dennis Sullivan, Antonie Gokey, Alfred Webber, Patrick J. Rooney, Eben Smith, Edward O'Hara, Frank Ouradnik, Luth C. Outzen, Christoph Peters, Albert Leske, Frederick Vorpahl, John Bettner, William Light, William Lauscher, Henry Bregger, August Kassner, Oscar J. Oles, John Schneider, Carl Schroeder, Theodore Lichtermann, Peter Arendt, Frank Worth, Adolph Gauthier, John H. Brown, Anton Gallinberger, Gottfried Bohner, Frederick Legge, John Kelliher, Theodore Wunch, Martin Plautz, Frederick Sell.

WEYAUWEGA, No. 180.—Andrew Chambers. Date of charter, Sept. 6, 1884. Com., J. Rohde, Adj., D. Wafler. Members:—Andrew Gasmore, John Bourgesser, P. L. Van Epps, Albert Smith, Sam Higgins, John Rohde, E. Ensign, B. Vincent, Chas. Gooduori, Enoch Smith, Ephraim Smith, D. Buck, Wm. Reise, Warren Rice, F. P. Sypher, Myron Sherman, Norman

Lilly, Frank Conrad, Joseph Meyers, Luke Gates, O. A. Rich, Lyman Howard, J. Ennis, Marion Sweet, Fred Schoenick, S. Baker, Henry Waterhouse, Geo. Zeal, D. Gotham, H. O. Holcomb, J. W. Casey, H. C. Warner, Era J. Weston.

PLAINFIELD, No. 197.—W. Waterman. Date of charter, Aug. 22, 1885. Com., R. H. Runcorn, Adj., S. C. Waterman. Members:—R. H. Runcorn, J. B. Mitchell, Peter Mitchell, I. C. Herrick, H. B. Holmes, L. S. Walker, R. R. Crowe, R. D. Sparks, S. C. Waterman, L. D. Stillwell, E. M. Pickering, G. B. Fox, Frank Briggs, C. B. Foss, G. D. Foss, B. B. Worden, A. Allen, Geo. Goult, J. E. Sherman, A. D. Dewitt, John Tibbetts, W. A. Rozell, W. Stillwell, Arad Lincoln, John E. Wilson, J. C. Ransom, Frank Rathermel, J. P. Lane, S. S. Mills, A. M. Pierce, Henry Washbaur, H. C. Wood, W. W. Gillett, John Beacher, B. F. Powell, Joseph Waters, Gideon Crowe, Andre Lutz, James Rozell, Louis Thiele, S. Bentley, E. G. Eaton, A. Stevens, John Townsend, John Peavy, L. H. Weldon, A. J. Wood, F. T. Bound, A. J. Phillips, L. P. Graves, R. D. Bursell, M. R. Adams, W. J. Rice, W. S. Parsons, John Walters, C. Ham, C. A. Burrows, J. W. Ramsey, Michael Wagner, Sheridan Kennison, Samuel M. Brown, G. W. Lallemond, F. H. Couse, R. P. Ameigh, Leroy Cornwall, John W. Joslyn, George Messing, Chas. E. Webster, John Catur, O. Rozell, David Laut, L. F. Quimby, J. C. Young, F. F. Applebee, A. L. Wright, A. Van Nostrand, Jacob T. Herrick, Albert W. Adams, R. Neale, B. A. Elliott, Louis Young, W. H. Rice, George Grimm, Fred Gross, W. J. Devoe, Job Bound.

SEYMOUR, No. 198.—John Granzo. Date of charter, June 24, 1885. Com. A. J. Sherwood, Adj. D. C. Forest. Members:—T. E. Chubbuck, A. J. Thompson, John Kraft, E. C. Buttle, Louis Conklin, A. J. Sherwood, S. P. Armitage, Solomon Bean, Wm. H. Dopkin, Wm. F. Man-

ley, F. H. Mitchell, Geo. W. Putnam, Peter Tubbs, Sewel Shepard, Arnold Carter, John Knox, Alex Sergeant, James Simpson, Elisha Thompson, Henry Gregory, Michael Alloie, Albert Durkee, James M. Coffen, Herman Shunger, T. C. Forest, H. Rolloff, A. K. Burnett, Geo. Row, O. J. Conklin, H. H. Flinn, F. J. Thilkey, D. A. Kenyon.

RIPON, No. 199.—H. S. Eggleston. Date of charter, June 13, 1885. Com., S. D. Mitchell. Adj., H. L. Chadbourne. Members:—John Hill, C. H. Milliman, Lorenzo Forbes, O. C. Stickle, A. S. Cross, Wm. W. Dana, N. C. Kibby, W. H. Dunham, G. L. Riggs, Alanson Wood, H. L. Barnes, H. C. Welcome, T. A. Sargeant, W. P. Stenns, Fred Bessett, Edward Naylor, H. S. Town, W. H. Hamley, Albert Rolfe, J. P. Stone, J. Ali, Orlando Francisco, S. D. Mitchell, W. H. Hockenbureg, W. F. Butler, H. L. Chadbourne, W. Clough, J. C. Miller, John Dornes, Calvin Hyde, C. H. Upham, L. G. Carr, W. F. Crawford, B. F. Crandall, Sidney S. Hall, Theodore Mitchell, M. Brayman, E. B. Soule, Ottman Schallern, Leonard Morners, Julius A. Larabee, Andrew Bedal, Asa Holmes, Levings Westcott, Wm. Dakin, M. R. Yerrick, H. D. Steiner, Chas. Cowan, C. F. Fordyce, H. C. Eversz, L. E. Reed.

CHILTON, No. 205.—Chilton. Date of charter, Aug. 28, 1885. Com. R. Schlichting, Adj., E. G. Hart. Members:—Reinhard Schlichting, Stewart Newell, Geo. D. Breed, Thomas Baker, D. D. Ebert, J. B. Reynolds, Chas. Egan, Wm. Chesebro, Wm. Stanton, Michael Huntz, John Lange, J. D. Kerker, Nic Hephner, Edward G. Hart, Ozias M. Sharon, Alex. Besat, Philip Ortlieb, F. O. Grout, John E. McMullen, N. V. Chesebro, Alfred A. Nugent, Franklin Chesebro, James Plimpton, Pliney E. Jewett, Harvey N. Yule, David LaCount, George Nicholson, Joseph Parks, Chas. Luther, Samuel Vincent, Henry Wagner, Patrick W. O'Heren, James Brodhead, Andrew Crawford, James

Higgins, John Ludwig, Joseph Kolbe, Anton Chesner, John Prichett, George Reighley, John A. Fidler, Rudolph Bucher, Geo. H. Baker, Albert Ludwig, Joseph Stephenson, Richard Andrews, Oscar Rieckeby, Henry Johnson, C. H. Oakley, Jeremiah Merrill, Geo. R. Wait, Christoph Weichman, Louis A. Shelley, Hiram H. Ward, John Van Bergen, John Horst, Stephen D. Bracket, Michael Rau, Jas. M. Taylor, George Westcott, August Pomranke, Conrad Poppe.

MARINETTE, No. 207.—Sam'l H. Sizer. Date of charter, Sept. 14, 1885. Com., Amos Holgate, Adj., C. J. Ellis. Members:—Charles J. Ellis, A. M. Fairchild, Jason K. Wright, Thomas Toolcey, James Ellis, Orlin O. Reeves, Horace E. Munn, Alex. R. Laing, Alonzo V. Howe, John Stratton, Geo. W. Bondar, J. A. Rappe, John W. Miner, I. C. Tyrrell, Amos Holgate, James Y. Roe, C. R. Smith, George Townsend, Jacob H. Bernardy, Albert Gregory, Peter McNally, John A. Chattelle, Joseph T. Dress, Rosco W. Brown, Sterling A. Ross, Chris Leloch, Henry S. Hunwald, Herbert Fletcher, Charles E. McIntosh, John Cox, James Burton, Henry Magee, James Leeson, L. E. Fletcher, Chas. H. Tole, Alfred Greenwood, Jean. Newman, Antone Brucette, Daniel McDonald, Charles H. Hahn, Orestes G. Bachelder, Joseph Chivolia, Charles M. Kline, Geo. W. Thorne, A. J. Smith, W. P. Stewart, Charles Wallwitz, George Leaman, George Fleck, Peter Legue, Louis Le Roy, Benj. F. Harper, James O'Connell, George Geddes, Louis Grauenhaus, W. J. Agrabrite, Benj. Jones, Charles P. G. Gordon, George A. Williams, John Brabender, Luther B. Noyes, R. C. Berndt, Wm. J. Hamilton, Wm. M. Kittle, Donald J. Bell, Martin W. Banister, Stephen D. Barker.

TWO RIVERS, No. 219.—Jos. Rankin. Date of charter, June 16, 1886. Com., B. F., Richter, Adj., Henry Wiemann. Members:—Colice

Gauthier, Henry Theade, August Ahrens, Louis Hartung, Henry Weimann, Carl Reimers, Anton Dietz, Henry Althen, Fred Sonntag, Henry Beck, John Miller, Christoph Miller, Wm. Redeker, Jacob Mohr, Philip Neumann, Wm. F. Nash, Mitchell Lafond, Frank Lafond, Frank D. Peter, B. F. Richter, Wm. Hurst, Otto Kahlenberg, Oscar Baum, Carl Diedericks, Fred Sauberck, John Lahey, Ed. Lahey, Gottfried Petzoldt.

BRILLION, No. 222.—Hiram Gibbs. Date of charter, Sept. 18, 1886. Com., Peter Reuther, Adj., Wm. Mumm. Members:—John Diederich, Levi Fuller, S. Powl, Thomas Donovan, Aug. Mueller, Stephen Summer, August Finke, Wm. Utka, Nick Faust, Joseph Barth, William Langamak, Herman Werner, Wm. Mumm, John A. Horn, Seth Sumner, Joseph Hoyer, William Mathews, Fritz Pollack, Friedrich Kruger, P. C. Enders, Ferdinand Ulrich, Herman Kalk, A. Muzzy.

STURGEON BAY, No. 226.—H. S. Schuyler. Date of charter, Oct. 16, 1886. Com., J. Harris, Jr. Adj., J. R. Mann, Sr. Members:—Joseph Harris, Jr., J. R. Mann, Sr., H. J. Grandy, C. R. Thayer, Geo. King, J. Thorence, J. Fletcher, A. Moulton, F. Berge, C. Wickler, G. Mosman, E. Birmingham, Ole Solrayson, W. R. Lindsley, J. W. Schaeffer, Jerome Wright, F. B. Parkman, Geo. Foss, J. E. Deffoe, Edwin Daniels, P. Peterson, R. L. Cook, Solon Birmingham, Richard Ash, Jacob Crass, N. Simon, W. Halstead, B. Belongie, A. Templeton, G. W. Stephenson, A. A. Heilmann, D. Weiland, G. W. Prescott, Allen Higgins, S. Samuelson, Jacob Weismann, Jacob Hermann, H. Van Doozer, Fred Krueger, W. R. Brabazon, John C. Calhoun, Fred Laudo, Daniel Shampo, W. O. Whaples, Nic Ambrush, Franklin A. Ives, John Massa, Wm. Hicks, S. Laviolette, Sylvester Wead, Henry F. Posh, A. M. Van Wonner, J. O. Tyler, Julius Warren, Geo.

H. Rogers, W. H. Van Wonner, Henry Rhode, John McDonald, Edward Cox, Charles Dixon.

PRINCETON, No. 228.—Wallace Dantz. Date of charter, Oct. 8, 1886. Com., A. Eygabroad. Adj., E. Harroune. Members:—Frank Tucker, Lauren M. Bennett, Edward Harroun, S. Stevens, G. T. Hamer, P. J. Haskins, Julius Rimpler, Wm. Santo, Peter Zelmer, A. Eygabroad, Wilson Mayberry, M. C. Russell, W. J. Frank, Jas. Van Buren, Aug. Mittelstadt, Caleb Washburn, Frank S. Merrill, George Zuehls, Henry Rose, Aug. Klinert, Sidney M. Parsons, Chas. Montgomery, Joseph Gibbard, John F. Kuehn, David Tassler, Frederick Sidler.

OSHKOSH, No. 241.—John W. Scott. Date of charter, Dec. 22, 1887. Com., T. S. Allen. Adj., H. H. Clemons. Members:—J. H. Sharpe, Aug. Porath, John Rhyner, John Comling, Chas. Dobbupule, A. C. Rasmussen, Geo. Hasbrouck, Willard Clough, G. R. Cressey, G. R. Belknap, John Blake, J. F. Streeter, John Kinsler, G. Gebauer, Emil Schmidt, August Huse, Wm. Spiegelburg, Edwin Clifford, John Lick, Thos. S. Allen, Robert Fetridge, Henry Zinn, Louis De Foe, Louis Genter, Chas. Rahr, Charles Noe, L. B. Reed, O. L. Brow, Thos. Roche, John Strasser, Mat. Weitzel, E. E. White, Wm. H. Wadkins, Geo. Soper, Casper Schmidt, W. A. Gordon, C. W. Johnston, G. W. Briggs, J. F. Chase, Eli Seely, Wm. Perry, E. M. Lull, D. H. Hine, Robert Brand, J. F. Harnish, S. Ostertag, Conrad Schuri, G. W. Neuman, J. Staudenraus, R. R. Spink, Wm. Sharpe, Gabe Bouck, T. J. Sutton, R. J. Weisbrod, T. C. Miller, Dick Reed, H. B. Harshaw, C. W. Felker, W. B. Greenwood, Geo. H. Buckstaff, Phillip Blake, Wm. C. Hubbard, John Banderob, John McCabe, Wm. Spikes, Jerry Riordan, John Daggett, Truman Hurlbut, Geo. H. Stever, H. Mayer, John Brockway, F. M. Pieper, Adolph Priebe, W. W. Conklin, Richard Reed, Con. McClusker, Anton Schuer, O. F.

Crary, James Freeman, Danl. McKenny, A. F. Baehr, G. H. Robinson, Joseph Arnold, H. H. Clemons, Gust. Behrend, S. Kuhn, Geo. Bauman, J. H. Jenkins, M. M. Morgan, Columbus O'Dell, H. B. Jackson, Pat. McDermott, L. Littlefield, Gottlieb Vette, L. D. Harmon, Chas. Reynolds, E. Brooks, R. H. Bingham, Henry Bailey, A. Belanger, J. J. Sprague, Julius Kusche, S. C. Spone, Ed. Marden, E. A. Fisher, Wm. Coffin, A. B. Steanes, Jno H. Stever, Geo. W. Athram, John McNair, C. R. Nevitte, E. G. Jackson, W. H. Ford, Joseph Barker.

ANNAPEE, No. 242.—J. Andregg. Date of charter, Jan. 11, 1888. Com., Frank Kwapil Adj., J. W. Elliot. Members:—Frank Kwapil, John Ihlenfeld, D. W. Stebbins, Magnus Haucke, Wm. Barrand, Jas. H. Flynn, Michael McDonald, Samuel Decker, George Barrand, Henry Bauman, Chas. L. Court, Alvis Chapek, Henry Hallam, John Callahan, Benj. Fowler, Ferdinand Seibt, John Pfluger, A. W. Elliot, Fred Dickinson, Edward Richmond, George Marr.

MENOMINEE, MICH., No. 266, Lyon. Date of charter, ——— Com., M. Durocher. Adj., G. A. Priest. Members:—C. Ackerman, A. B. BeDell, Thomas Breen, A. P. Burnham, H. Bangman, H. P. Bird, Bartley Breen, Simon Brown, Philip Bruette, L. Bruette, Norwood

Bowers, Theo. Boucher, Daniel Bundy, Mathias Bailey, J. A. Crozer, F. D. Crane, George Corbin, A. C. Chandler, Terrence Cassidy, M. Durocher, J. W. Dwyer, C. E. Elliott, Stafford Ellis, H. O. Fifield, F. Forvilly, C. Fournier, Louis Forcier, E. C. Flynn, W. B. Gage, Andrew Gram, Daniel B. Grant, W. N. Goodrich, M. Heck, Lewis Hardwick, B. O. Hall, George H. Houser, Geo. Hubbard, John Hughes, J. W. Jorneke, C. H. Jones, Henry F. Kingsley, G. W. Loughurst, Henry Losburg, Nelson Laffire, Jacob Leisen, Henry Lavine, Patrick Ludding, J. E. Miller, G. Moreau, Vinton Murdock, A. J. McHenry, John McCarthy, John McGuire, B. Nadeau, D. P. Nason, Henry Nason, F. Olive, S. Oatman, B. T. Phillips, Joseph Peters, Robert F. Peak, Jacob Primrose, Alexander Premo, George A. Priest, I. Pisheon, Enos Renier, Daniel E. Rowe, Dave Remington, James C. Sherman, James A. Stevenson, J. D. Smith, W. P. Sickler, Wm. Selleck, Henry Schroeder, Reuben Treadwell, L. C. Tallman, Thomas Thompson, Geo. H. Tweedy, Hyman Tibbitts, Peter Tart, G. N. Taylor, Octave Tetro, C. Towle, August Vander-vest, A. J. Van Anda, A. Whitehorn, Frank Wiggins, Alex. R. Wells, M. Wolf, John Westfall, Josiah Wilson, John Waltz, D. G. Weaver, Wm. Williams, Thos. Wilson, Wells Woodward, W. E. Wilson.



WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.



TO the ladies of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions during the war, perhaps belongs the credit of the origin of that noble and earnest auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps. The soldiers well knew the loving services rendered them by these women in the hospitals and on the field of battle and when, after the war, they and other loyal women organized local societies for the purpose of aiding the needy soldiers and their families, the Grand Army of the Republic was quick to recognize the many benefits that would spring from these organizations and hailed them with earnest greetings. The States of Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Hampshire and Connecticut, operated under the name and charter of what was then called the "Union Board."

Maine may be termed the pioneer corps in woman's work, for the testimony is undisputed, and to the comrades of Bosworth Post, Portland, Me., belongs the credit of organizing, more than twenty years ago, an association of women, known as the Relief Corps, and there is no doubt that, had the association been

known and a knowledge of its work at once extended, that Bosworth Relief Corps would have borne the same relation to the National Association to-day, that the first Post, started by Dr. Stephenson, does to the Grand Army of the Republic.

The work of the Union Board was disseminating rapidly throughout the Eastern States, and comrades expressed a very deep interest in woman's work for the Grand Army of the Republic; in 1881, Comrade J. F. Lovering of Massachusetts, the Chaplain-in-Chief, introduced the importance of a woman's auxiliary to the Fourteenth Annual Encampment of the G. A. R., the result of which was the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That we approve of the project of organizing a Woman's Relief Corps.

Resolved, That such Woman's Relief Corps may use under such title the words, "auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic by special endorsement of the National Encampment of the G. A. R."

Thus armed with authority, the Union Board took courage and, being appealed to by comrades from all over the Union for the formation of corps, a united and national work was decided to be imperative and demanded by the best interests of the Grand Army in nearly every State. The work was heartily encouraged by such eminent

comrades as R. B. Beath, Paul Van Der Voort, J. F. Lovering, George Brown and many others, but with a certain opposition from a portion of the G. A. R. and with such a diversity of opinions among the women themselves as to the character and government of an association to be found, that the most sanguine entertained small hopes as to a speedy consummation of a permanent National organization.

However, the deep rooted principles of loyalty of all the organizations were rapidly germinating and a call for a Convention for organization was made in the General Orders of Commander-in-Chief Van Der Voort, the result of

which was the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic at Denver, Colorado, July 23d, 1883.

Mrs. E. Florence Barker, of Malden, Massachusetts, was elected National President, and in 1884 Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, of Toledo, Ohio, was her successor, and was succeeded in 1885 by Sarah E. Fuller. In 1886 Elizabeth D'Arcy Kinne, of San Francisco, Cal., was elected to the chief position, to be followed in 1887 by Emma S. Hampton, of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Charity Rusk Craig, of Viroqua, Wis., is the executive head of the National Woman's Relief Corps in the current year—1888.



DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN.

The Woman's Relief Corps in this State was made an organic institution, June 26, 1884, at La Crosse, Wis. Mrs. Harriet Dunlap of Lodi, was made the first Department President. In 1886, Mrs. Gertie Rogers of Milwaukee, was elected and performed her duties in such effective and satisfactory manner, that she was made her own successor in 1887. In 1888 Mrs. Charity Rusk Craig of Viroqua, was elected executive head of the Department of Wisconsin and resigned to accept the position of National President. Mrs. Caroline H. Bell of Milwaukee was selected to fill the position thus made vacant.

The annual Report of the Department of Wisconsin shows the existence of 67 corps in active working condition. At this writing, late in 1888, there are about 75 corps, with more than 2,000 working members.

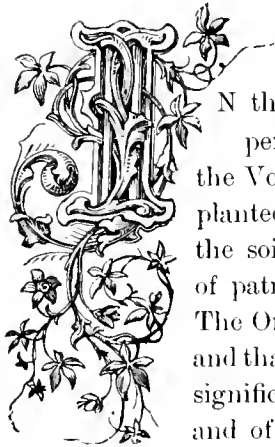
It is not within the scope or province of this work to discuss the merits of any of the organizations of which only the briefest and most meager accounts can be presented; but it is only the merest justice to state that the women,

all over the State, who have interested themselves in the progress of the Order have accomplished heroic work in their auxiliary efforts to increase the benefits of the Grand Army of the Republic among the veterans and their families. Hundreds of biographical sketches appear in this volume, every one of which is an honor and a credit to the work, inasmuch as it relates the personal experience of the defenders of the homes of the country. It is remembered with sorrow that, only in a few instances, are the trials, privations, hardships and faithful devotion of the women of their households been incorporated therein. No blame attaches to any person; in any work, which, in its incipiency, could be but experimental, many things have been overlooked, but in the splendid public record of the sons of many of these self-denying, suffering mothers, which the annals of Wisconsin bear to-day, it is shown that American women are of the same fiber, consistency and substance as in any and all succeeding epochs in the history of this country.

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SONS OF VETERANS.

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IN this organization will be perpetuated the Spirit of the Volunteer soldiers who replanted the tree of liberty in the soil, fertilized by the blood of patriots of the Revolution. The Order is of recent growth; and that it exists at all is a most significant sign of the times, and of the true value of what was accomplished by the fathers of these sons, who are rallying to establish an enduring memorial of the sacrifices and privations and magnificent daring of their sires. If this had been done in the flush of victory, when success made the hearts of men proud and exultant, and when households were triumphant in the presence of returned warriors, bearing banners of glorious record, the meaning would have been of far less significance. Its establishment at this date, more than twenty years after, means portentous things for this Republic. It is one of the strongest existing evidences of the deathless Patriotism inculcated by our institutions—fostered by the history of the past, and nourished where the heroes of nations have been made from the foundation of the world—at the firesides of a nation's homes.

The Sons of Veterans came into systematized existence as a National Order at Pittsburg, Pa.,

in November, 1881. Its founder was Major A. P. Davis, a prominent Comrade of the G. A. R. Its charter was received from the State of Pennsylvania, and from this beginning the progress has continued until its offspring march under the banners of thirty States, four Territories and in the District of Columbia. Its aggregate membership is more than 60,000.

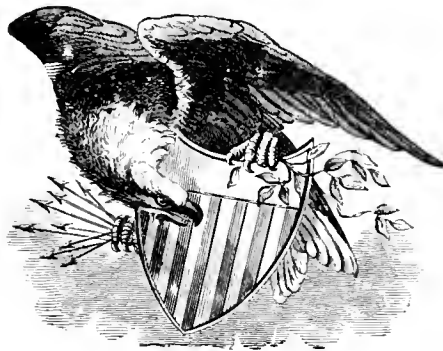
Its character is essentially military, its system and government being framed according to military methods. It is composed of Camps, Divisions and a higher Body, known as the Commandery-in-Chief. G. B. Abbott is Commander-in-Chief, C. J. Post, Adjt.-General, and F. A. Gurney, Quartermaster General.

Its principles are one and the same as those on which is based the Republic and may be summed up in one word—Patriotism, pure and simple. Sanctified and made holy by the memories and reminiscences of the sacrifices and struggles of those who fought the battles and won the victories of the war, it is an institution which will grow stronger and more permanent as the years pass on. As auxiliary to the Grand Army it aids in the dissemination of the advantages and benefits of that Body and maintains the same freedom from political or sectarian relations.

The Sons of Veterans in Wisconsin was established in the spring of 1883 at Waukesha,

with John R. Fletcher as executive head. His successor was Dr. John Finney of Clintonville. The first Division meeting was held at Oshkosh June 3, 1884, when Dr. Finney was duly elected, the former officials having been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief. June 13, 1885, the second Division meeting was held at Milwaukee, at which S. F. Peacock was elected. July 24, 1886, at the third annual meeting at Milwaukee, F. J. Walthers was elected. At the date of Mr. Walther's accession to the position of chief of the Order, the institution was languishing, only three camps being in full working order. New life was infused soon after, and

Mr. Walthers was re-elected at the fourth annual meeting, Feb. 15, 1887. He was called abroad in August of that year and resigned his office, leaving twenty-five Camps in full panoply of effective operation. The successors of Mr. Walthers were John P. Sheridan, elected at Janesville in October, 1887, and Charles H. Hudson, elected at Madison in June, 1888. At this writing, December of the latter year, there are forty Camps of Sons of Veterans in Wisconsin with about 1,500 members. At Menominee, Mich., McClellan Camp is in a flourishing condition.



BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

1775. APRIL 20.—A force of 800 British troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, was sent out from Boston to destroy the Provincial stores at Lexington and Concord.

MAY 10.—Capture of Ticonderoga. Colonel Ethan Allen, with a force of 83 men, entered the fort before daylight and demanded its surrender in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress. No resistance was made, and he captured 48 men and over 100 guns.

JUNE 17.—Battle of Bunker Hill. The Americans, under Generals Warren, Prescott and Putnam fought the British under Howe and Pigot. The Continentals were defeated, sustaining a loss of 450 killed and wounded and the British loss in the aggregate was 1,050.

DEC. 31.—Battle of Quebec. The Americans were defeated. They were under the leadership of Generals Schuyler, Montgomery and Arnold, and their losses included 160. The British were led by Generals McLean and Carlton and they sustained a loss of 20 in killed and wounded.

DEC. 9.—Norfolk, Va. In this action the American leader was Colonel Woodford and one man was wounded; the British were commanded by Lord Dunmore and their loss was 62 in the aggregate.

1776. MARCH 17.—Evacuation of Boston by

the British under General Howe; the city was occupied by General Washington.

JUNE 28.—The British fleet, under Sir Henry Clinton, attacked Fort Sullivan in Charleston harbor. They were repulsed by Colonel Moultrie with 400 men, of whom 10 were killed and 22 wounded. The British loss was 225 in killed and wounded.

AUG. 27.—Battle of Long Island. General Howe, with 20,000 British troops, attacked the Americans, numbering 10,000, under Generals Greene and Sullivan. The latter were defeated with a loss of 2,000, half the number being taken prisoners, many of whom were sent to the British prison ships. The loss of the English was about 400.

SEPT. 16.—Battle of Harlem Plains. This action was fought by the British under General Leslie and an American force commanded by Major Leitch and Colonel Knowlton; the latter were re-enforced and drove the former after a severe contest.

OCT. 28.—Battle of White Plains. The British under General Howe, attempted to surround the American camp, commanded by Washington. The fight known by the name given ensued, with a slight advantage to the Colonial troops. The respective losses of the Americans and British were 275 and 300.

NOV. 16.—Fort Washington or Harlem

Heights was taken by the British, who lost about 1,000 men; the loss of the Americans under Colonel Magaw was 100 in killed and wounded and 2,500 prisoners.

DEC. 26.—Battle of Trenton. General Washington attacked the British under Colonel Rahl and defeated them after a short and sharp conflict, losing two killed. The British loss was 36 killed and 1,000 prisoners.

1777. JAN. 3.—General Washington defeated Cornwallis at Princeton, inflicting a loss of 300 killed and wounded on the British, his own loss being about 100 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners.

JULY 7.—Battle of Hubbardt, Vt. The British, under General Frazer, gained a victory over the Americans under Warner, Francis and Hale. The English lost in killed and wounded 183, while the casualties in the American forces aggregated 324. This is Vermont's only battle field. The battle of Bennington was fought on ground now across the State line.

AUG. 3.—Fort Schuyler was besieged by a force of British and Indians. On the 6th, General Herkimer, marching to the relief of the fort, was surprised and defeated by General St. Leger. General Herkimer was killed. Aug. 13th, General St. Leger raised the siege on the approach of General Arnold with 800 men. The British loss was unknown; the Americans lost 150 in killed and wounded.

AUG. 16.—Battle of Bennington, Vt. A British force of 1,500 men, under Colonels Baum and Beyman were attacked at Bennington by 2,000 Americans under General Stark. When the American commander saw the British line of battle, he exclaimed:—"There are the red-coats; we beat them to-day or Mollie Stark is a widow." The British lost 200 killed and 34 wounded; the American loss was about 200 in all.

SEPT. 11.—Battle of Brandywine. The Brit-

ish under Lord Howe defeated General Washington, losing 500 men and inflicting a loss of about 1,000.

SEPT. 19.—Battle of Bemis Heights. Burgoyne attacked the American forces under Arnold and Morgan and was defeated with a loss of 600.

OCT. 4.—Battle of Germantown. Washington attacked the British with decisive results, several hundred being killed on either side.

OCT. 6.—General Clinton, with a British force, captured Fort Clinton and Fort Montgomery on the Hudson; Kingston, Rhinebeck and other places were destroyed.

OCT. 7.—Battle of Stillwater. General Gates defeated the British, capturing 5,650 prisoners.

OCT. 22.—Attack on Fort Mercer, N. J. Count Donop, with 1,200 Hessians and an artillery force attacked the fort and was repulsed with a loss of 400.

1778. JUNE 28.—Battle of Monmouth. 11,000 British were defeated by General Washington with a loss of 370; the American loss was 362.

AUG. 29.—Battle of Quaker Hill. This action took place near Newport, R. I. General Greene, who commanded the right of Sullivan's force, repulsed the British assault, inflicting a loss of 260 and sustaining casualties aggregating 200 in killed and wounded.

DEC. 29.—Savannah, Ga., was seized by a force under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, who lost four men in the attack; the American loss was heavy, comprising nearly one half of the troops, baggage and guns.

1779. JAN. 9.—The fort at Sunbury, Ga., was taken by the British under General Prevost. A few days later Augusta was taken by the same force.

MARCH 3.—Battle of Briar Creek, Ga. A considerable detachment of the army of General Lincoln, under General Ashe, was defeated

in this action, with a loss of 150 killed and 162 prisoners; the British loss was 110 killed.

JUNE 20.—Battle of Stono Ferry, S. C. A fight between a part of General Lincoln's forces and a British garrison, guarding the Ferry, resulted in a loss to the Americans of 146 killed and 155 missing. The British lost 65 killed and 564 prisoners.

JULY 16.—Stony Point was stormed at midnight by a detachment of American troops under General Wayne; the surprise was complete and the contest sharp, but the garrison soon surrendered.

AUG. 29.—Chemung, N. Y. (Elmira.) Generals Sullivan and Clinton, having organized an expedition against the Indians of western New York, fought them at this point; 800 Indians and Tories were routed and their villages burned; the affair inculcated a lesson the Redskins never forgot.

1780. MAY 12.—Capture of Charleston, S. C. After a siege of forty days, Charleston was surrendered by General Lincoln to a combined British land and naval force under Clinton and Cornwallis.

JUNE 23.—A British force of 5,000 started from Staten Island into New Jersey and were met near Springfield by General Green who gave them a thorough whipping and sent them back to their starting point.

OCT. 7.—Battle of King's Mountain. British troops, under General Ferguson, were defeated and captured at this point by a force of Patriots, comprising about 900 farmers and backwoodsmen. The British lost 1,108 killed and prison-

ers, besides 1,500 stands of arms. General Ferguson was killed. The American loss was 88 killed and wounded.

1781. JAN. 17.—Battle of Cowpens. General Morgan defeated Tarleton, who was pressing him with a superior force and took upwards of 500 prisoners, 800 muskets, two standards, besides cannon and horses. The British were totally routed, while the American loss was but 72 in killed and wounded.

MARCH 15.—Battle of Guilford C. H., N. C. A severe fight took place between the forces of Cornwallis and Green. The American loss was 419 and that of the British, 570. Cornwallis then marched into Virginia.

SEPT. 8.—General Green defeated the British under Colonel Stewart at Eutaw Springs, S. C., and they retreated to Charleston.

SEPT. 30.—The siege of Yorktown was begun by the combined French and American forces.

OCT. 19. Cornwallis surrendered Yorktown with 12,000 prisoners, including sailors, Tories and negroes. The spoils included 8,000 muskets, 255 cannon, 28 standards, besides a large amount of munitions of war and stores. When the news was received at Philadelphia, the people wept with delight. Religious services were held by Congress in the Lutheran Church and the following day at the headquarters of the regiments.

(The British sent 133,000 soldiers and sailors to this war. The Colonists met them with 230,000 Continentals and 48,000 militia. The British employed Indians and Hessians. The Americans had the French as allies.)

BATTLES OF THE WAR OF 1812.

1812. JUNE 18.—War was declared by the United States against England; American citizens and others claiming to be such, were seized by the English government and committed to Dartmoor prison.

JULY 12.—General Hull, with 1,800 men, invaded Canada from Detroit.

JULY 29.—The British fleet on Lake Ontario was repulsed from Sackett's Harbor by the Oneida and an old 32-pounder, stationed on the shore.

JULY 31.—A fight occurred among the Thousand Islands between two British vessels and two American boats; the British were defeated.

AUG. 13.—The United States frigate Essex captured the British brig, Alert, off Newfoundland, after a contest of eight minutes. This was the first British national war-vessel captured in the second war with Great Britain.

AUG. 16.—Surrender of Detroit by General Hull to General Brock, without firing a gun; the surrender included the whole territory of Michigan. For this, General Hull was tried, convicted of cowardice and sentenced to be shot, but was pardoned by President Madison.

SEPT. 24.—William Henry Harrison took command of the Army of the Northwest.

OCT. 8.—Two British vessels were captured on Lake Erie by Lieutenant Elliott.

OCT. 13.—In the desperate battle of Queens-

town Heights, fought by the American forces under General Van Rensselaer, General Brock, the British commander, was killed. General Scott and Captain Wool gained the heights, but the militia refused to cross the river to aid the American troops, who were forced to surrender, being overwhelmed by superior numbers, and having lost in all, 1,100 men.

OCT. 18.—The American sloop of war, Wasp, captured the British brig, Frolic, off the coast of North Carolina.

1813. FEB. 22.—Ogdensburg was invaded by a force of British; the town was plundered, and the barracks and several schooners burned.

APRIL 27.—The capture of York, now Toronto, Canada, was effected by an American force from Sackett's Harbor under Gen. Zebulon M. Pike. After a fierce contest, the British, being unable to hold the fort, fired a magazine, causing frightful loss. General Pike was mortally wounded.

MAY 1.—Fort Meigs was attacked by the British and successfully defended by the American forces under General Clay.

MAY 27.—The British attacked Sackett's Harbor, but were so successfully repulsed that their retreat turned into disorderly flight.

JUNE 1.—The American frigate, Chesapeake, under Captain Lawrence, was captured by the British ship, Shannon, under Captain Brooks.

The Chesapeake was soon disabled, Captain Lawrence being mortally wounded. As he was carried below he made his famous utterance:—"Tell the boys to fire faster; don't give up the ship."

JUNE 22.—An invasion of Norfolk, Va., was attempted by the British, but they were successfully repulsed and gave up all hope of gaining Norfolk or the Navy Yard.

JULY 31.—Plattsburg and Swanton were invaded by a force of British from Canada, the barracks were burned and a quantity of supplies captured.

AUG. 1.—An assault on Fort Stephenson at Lower Sandusky, was made by Proctor and his Indian allies. The garrison was commanded by Major Geo. Croghan, 21 years old, with 160 men. Proctor demanded instant surrender, with a threat to massacre if he had to take the fort by assault. Croghan sent back the brave reply, "that when they were taken, nobody would be left alive to massacre." The enemy was repulsed with a loss of 120 men, while the Americans lost but one man killed.

SEPT. 10.—Perry's Victory. Captain Perry, with a fleet of nine American vessels, met the British fleet on Lake Erie in deadly battle. The flag ship, Lawrence, received the force of the onset for two hours, until only one mast remained and the Stars and Stripes at its head were in tatters. Perry was determined to win the victory and crossed in a small boat under rattling fire, to the Niagara, which was, comparatively, uninjured. He renewed the contest with fresh vigor and in ten minutes the British colors were lowered. Perry returned to the battered hulk of the Lawrence to receive the British commander. Perry was but 29 years of age and every honor was showered upon him.

SEPT. 18.—The American fleet on Lake Ontario under Chauncey attacked the British fleet

under Sir James Yeo, who had boasted that he wanted to fight the Yankees. He was soon routed and his squadron retreated to Kingston.

OCT. 5.—Battle of the Thames. This action, near Detroit, was fought between Proctor and Harrison. The latter was encouraged to attempt the recovery of Detroit by Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Nearly the entire force of British were captured; Tecumseh was killed and in this victory, the disaster to Hull in the beginning of the contest, was retrieved.

DEC. 10.—Newark, Canada, was burned by the Americans. In retaliation the British seized Fort Niagara, slaughtered a part of the garrison and burned many frontier villages; Buffalo was wholly destroyed.

1814. JUNE.—During this month, extensive depredations were carried on along the New England coast by British vessels; seaport towns were destroyed, together with much valuable property. Eastern Maine was, for a time, under British control.

JULY 15.—The battle of Chippewa was fought between Generals Scott and Riall; the British were cut to pieces and made a precipitate flight, destroying the bridges behind them.

JULY 25.—Battle of Lundy's Lane. This action resulted in the defeat of the British. They were determined to drive the American troops from Canada and landed a large force at Lewiston. General Brown sent General Scott to meet them, believing only a small portion of the British force to be there. General Scott unexpectedly found himself confronted by a superior force, which he held in check until General Brown arrived with his army in force. After the repulse, the American troops fell back to Chippewa. The loss of the British was 878; that of the Americans was 852.

AUG. 15.—An unsuccessful assault on Fort Erie was made by the British, who lost 962 men, while that of the Americans was but 84.

AUG. 24.—Battle of Bladensburg. This action took place near Washington, D. C., between an English force which had invaded the country by way of the sea coast, and an American body of troops. The latter retreated and the British pressed on to Washington unobstructed. General Ross with his force, entered the Capital in the evening and commenced the pillage of the city. The public buildings were nearly all destroyed by fire during the night, the Capitol was sacked and the magnificent library destroyed. The estimated loss to the Nation was about \$2,500,000, while private citizens lost about \$700,000.

AUG. 27.—Alexandria was assailed by a part of the British fleet under Commodore Gordon. The city was without defense and was obliged to submit to the plundering by the robbers.

SEPT. 11.—McDonough's Victory on Lake Champlain. After two hours' hard fighting, the small American fleet in Plattsburg Bay gave the British squadron a thorough whipping. They had not a whole mast left. At the same time the land forces were engaged in a struggle with each other. When the intelligence of the surrender of the British fleet was received, the troops under General Provost retreated, that officer losing courage entirely. His army's withdrawal terminated in a disorderly flight.

SEPT. 12.—The British vessels appeared off Patuxent Bay preparatory to the capture of the city of Baltimore. In a few hours, the troops under General Ross had landed and taken up

their line of march for the city. At the same time, preparations were made to bombard Fort McHenry. General Stricker was sent forward to meet the British, and a shot from one of his men killed Ross at the head of his column. The bombardment of Fort McHenry continued 24 hours without effect, and the land attempt was a decided failure.

SEPT. 15.—The British withdrew from Baltimore by land and sea.

1815. JAN. 8.—Battle of New Orleans. This action was the last in the war. The American troops were led to battle by General Packenham and the British fought under General Jackson. The latter advanced on New Orleans and were assaulted by a pouring fire of shot from the Americans, intrenched behind breastworks formed of cotton bales. Whole platoons of British troopers were swept away under the scathing fire and the commander was mortally wounded. The lines then broke in confusion and the English fled, losing 2,600 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The American loss was eight killed and 13 wounded. The treaty of Ghent, which had been signed Dec. 23rd, 1814, by the British and American Commissioners after a session of several months, did not reach America until Feb. 11th. Its stipulations included agreements that both nations should strive to arrest Indian hostilities and also to stop the slave trade. The document did not touch the question of impressment of American seamen, but it was never again attempted.



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